

CORRECTED VERSION 10/21/2014

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 26 OF THE CHESAPEAKE CITY CODE, ENTITLED "ENVIRONMENT," ARTICLE IV, FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT, BY AMENDING SECTIONS 26-86, 26-88, 26-94, 26-99, AND 26-100 THEREOF TO MODIFY AND CLARIFY DEFINITIONS, ADOPT A NEW FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) AND FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM), AND REQUIRE FLOOD ELEVATION CERTIFICATES FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Chesapeake, Virginia, that Article IV of Chapter 26 of the Chesapeake City Code, Sections 26-86, 26-88, 26-94, 26-99, and 26-100 be amended and reenacted as set out below:

ARTICLE IV – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Sec. 26-86. Statutory Authorization, Purpose and Intent

This article is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to localities by Virginia Code § 15.2-2280. 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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) Restricting or prohibiting certain uses, activities, and development from locating within districts subject to flooding;
- (3) 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;

- (4) Protecting individuals from buying land and structures which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazards; and
- (5) Acknowledgement that the tide data over the last 100 years clearly shows that Chesapeake has been facing an escalating danger from both sea level rise and subsidence.

Sec. 26-88. Definitions

Base flood (or 100-year flood) means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base flood elevation (BFE) means the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated 100-year water surface elevation. The water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to the datum specified on the community's flood insurance rate map. For the purposes of this ordinance, the 100-year flood or one percent annual chance flood.

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

Board means the local board of building code appeals.

Community means the City of Chesapeake, unless otherwise indicated.

Critical infrastructure fall within the following categories:

- (1) *Governmental facilities*: Essential for the delivery of critical services and crisis management, including data and communication centers, key government complexes, and similar facilities as determined by the floodplain administrator.
- (2) *Essential facilities*: Those that are vital to health and welfare of entire populations, including hospitals and other medical facilities, retirement homes, police and fire facilities, emergency operations centers, prisons, evacuation shelters, and schools, and similar facilities as determined by the floodplain administrator.
- (3) *Transportation systems*: Those systems, and the supporting infrastructure, necessary for transport of people and resources (including airports, highways, railways, and waterways) during major disasters, including flood events up to the 500-year flood.
- (4) *Lifeline utility systems*: Those vital to public health and safety, including potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, communication systems, and similar facilities as determined by the floodplain administrator .
- (5) *High potential loss facilities*: Failure or disruption of operations may have

significant physical, social, environmental, and/or economic impact to neighboring communities, including nuclear power plants, high-hazard dams, urban levees, and military installations.

(6) *Hazardous material facilities*: Involved in the production, storage, and/or transport of corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, toxins, and similar facilities as determined by the floodplain administrator.

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

Elevated building means 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).

Enclosed area means the enclosed walled-in areas below the lowest floor of an elevated building.

Encroachment means 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.

Fill or filling means any depositing or stockpiling of earth materials to raise or alter the

elevation of land.

Flood or flooding means:

- (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;
 - b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or,
 - c. Mudflows which are proximately caused by flooding as defined herein and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

- (2) The collapse or 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.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) means 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. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

Flood insurance study (FIS) means 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.

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

Flood proofing means 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.

Freeboard means 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.

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

Historic structure means 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.

Letters of map change (LOMC). A letter of map change is an official FEMA determination, by letter, that amends or revises an effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study. Letters of map change include:

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

of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basements and crawlspaces). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Federal Code 44CFR §60.3.

Manufactured home means 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, but does not include a recreational vehicle.

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

New construction means, for the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM 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

the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. ~~structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after August 15, 2013 the date this floodplain ordinance was adopted and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. Any construction started after February 2, 1977 and before August 15, 2013 is subject to the ordinance in effect at the time the permit was issued, provided the start of construction was within 180 days of permit issuance.~~

Post-FIRM structures means a structure for which construction or substantial improvement occurred after February 2, 1977.

Pre-FIRM structures means a structure for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before February 2, 1977.

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

Regulatory flood protection elevation refers to an elevation one and one-half feet above the 100-year floodplain.

Regulatory Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse designated on the FIRM and the city's master drainage studies and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved

in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Repetitive loss property. Under the National Flood Insurance Reform Act, a repetitive loss structure is: “a building covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred flood-related damages on two occasions during a 10-year period ending on the date of the event for which a second claim is made, in which the cost of repairing the flood damage, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the building at the time of each such flood event.”

Under FEMA, a repetitive loss structure is: “a property for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid within any 10-year rolling period since 1978.”

Special flood hazard area (SFHA) means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year as set forth in this article.

Special floodplain district. See section 26-94.

Start of construction, for other than new construction and substantial improvement, under the Coastal Barriers Resource Act (P.L. – 97-348), means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, substantial improvement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a

structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of the construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to pre-event condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement means 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.
- (3) Historic structures undergoing repair or rehabilitation that would constitute a substantial improvement as defined above, must comply with all ordinance requirements that do not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure. Documentation that a specific ordinance requirement will cause removal of the structure from the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic places must be obtained from the secretary of the interior or the state historic preservation officer. Any exemption from ordinance requirements will be the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

Variance means a grant of relief from the terms of a floodplain management ordinance.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the floodplain ordinance. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Chapter 1, Subchapter B, Part 60, Sec. 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2),

(e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed by the floodplain administrator to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided. Penalty and violations will be administered as detailed in section 26-92.

Waiver means an administrative exception approved by the Floodplain Administrator under section 26-105 related to existing structures or uses based on a finding by the floodplain administrator, or if appealed, by the board, that the requested waiver meets the standards set out for variances in section 26-104.

Watercourse means 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.

Sec. 26-94. 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) and the flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) for Chesapeake prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, dated ~~May 2, 1999~~ December 16, 2014, and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto. The boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area and Floodplain Districts are established as shown on the flood insurance rate map which is incorporated and declared to be a part of this ordinance and which shall be kept on file at the offices of the floodplain administrator.

- (1) The special floodplain district shall be those areas identified as an AE Zone on the maps accompanying the flood insurance study for which 100-year flood elevations have been provided.

- (2) 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 100-year floodplain boundary has been approximated. For these areas, the 100-year flood elevations and floodway information from federal, state, and other acceptable sources shall be used, when available. Where the specific 100-year 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 or activity shall determine this elevation in accordance with hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently-accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the floodplain administrator.

(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 zoning district, the more restrictive provisions 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, all other applicable requirements shall remain in effect.

- (c) *Jurisdictional boundary changes.* The city floodplain ordinance in effect on the date of annexation shall remain in effect and shall be enforced by the municipality for all annexed areas until the municipality adopts and enforces an ordinance which meets the requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Municipalities with existing floodplain ordinances shall pass a resolution acknowledging and accepting responsibility for enforcing floodplain ordinance standards prior to annexation of any area containing identified flood hazards. If the FIRM for any annexed area includes special flood hazard areas that have flood zones that have regulatory requirements that are not set forth in these regulations, prepare amendments to these regulations to adopt the FIRM and appropriate requirements, and submit the amendments to the governing body for adoption; such adoption shall take place at the same time as or prior to the date of annexation and a copy of the amended

regulations shall be provided to department of conservation and recreation (division of dam safety and floodplain management) and FEMA.

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Subpart (B) Section 59.22 (a)(9)(v) all NFIP participating communities must notify the Federal Insurance Administration and optionally the state coordinating office in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by annexation or the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area.

In order that all flood insurance rate maps accurately represent the community's boundaries, a copy of a map of the community suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating the new corporate limits or new area for which the community has assumed or relinquished floodplain management regulatory authority must be included with the notification.

Sec. 26-99. General Standards

A. The following provisions shall apply to all permits:

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be according to the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.

- (2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.

- (3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage as specified elsewhere in this article.
- (4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (5) The following items a. through e. shall not be located below the freeboard (one one-half feet above base flood elevation) unless specifically approved in writing by the floodplain administrator:
 - a. Electrical panels, sub-panels, junction boxes, and similar items.
 - b. Heating equipment, furnaces, heat pumps, boilers and similar items.
 - c. Ventilation equipment, dehumidifiers, fans and similar items.
 - d. Plumbing equipment, water heaters, pumps and similar items.
 - e. Air conditioning equipment, heat pumps, air handler units, condensers, and similar items.
 - f. Duct work in a crawl space may be installed below the freeboard

provided the bottom of the ductwork is above the base flood elevation.

- (6) Electrical wiring, plumbing pipes and gas piping below the freeboard shall be designed and located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- (7) Residential fuel storage tanks (fuel oil and liquid propane) where possible will not be located or installed below the base flood elevation. If this is not possible and in the case of underground tanks, installation must comply with NFPA 58 and FEMA document #348 "Protecting Building Utilities from Flooding", both of which seek to prevent flotation of tanks due to possible high flood waters by securing the tanks in a sound fashion.
- (8) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed and installed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- (9) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed and installed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (10) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (11) New and replacement equipment and support shall be anchored to prevent

floatation, collapse or lateral movement.

B. In addition to provisions (a)(1) through (4011) immediately above, in all special flood hazard areas, the following additional provisions shall apply:

- (1) Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., a permit shall be obtained from the U. S. Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations), when required by applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, in riverine areas, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the department of conservation and recreation (division of dam safety and floodplain management), other required agencies, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (2) The flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.

Sec. 26-100. Specific Standards

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the flood insurance study or generated according to section 26-94, the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) *Residential construction.* New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest finished floor, including basements, elevated one and one-half feet above the base flood level.

Flood Elevation certificates are required for new structures and additions prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

- (2) *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 one and one-half feet above the base flood level. Buildings located in all A, AO, AE, AH, and A1-30 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 two feet, 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 Virginia registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification, including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed, shall be maintained by the floodplain administrator in accordance with Section 26-93.

Flood Elevation certificates are required for new structures and additions prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. Commercial buildings designed and constructed to be watertight below the design flood elevation must submit a Floodproofing Certificate prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

(3) *Elevated buildings.* Fully enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved existing structures, which are lawfully below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:

- a. 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).
- b. Be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the base flood elevation;

(4) *Flood vents.* Fully enclosed areas below the lowest elevated floor shall include, in Zones A, AO, AE, AH, 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 (i) be certified by a professional engineer or (ii) architect or meet the following minimum design criteria (for additional information, see FEMA Technical Bulletin #1), unless the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code specifically provides otherwise:

- 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 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 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.

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.

Removal of the structure from the SFHA in accordance with a FEMA approved letter of map change eliminates this requirement.

(5) *Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.*

- a. 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 section 26-99 and section 26-100.

- b. All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either:
 1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;

 2. 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

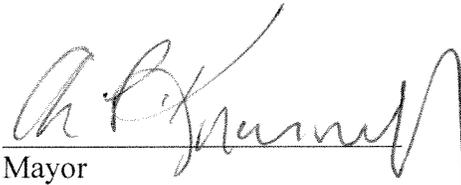
 3. Meet all the requirements for manufactured homes in subsection (4)a.

- (6) *Critical infrastructure.* New construction of critical infrastructure will not be permitted within the special flood hazard area.

This ordinance shall become effective December 16, 2014.

ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Chesapeake, Virginia, on this 21st day of October, 2014.

APPROVED:



Mayor

ATTEST:



Clerk of the Council