CODE OF ORDINANCES
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, IOWA

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CHAPTER 1

CODE OF ORDINANCES

1.01 Title
1.02 Definitions
1.03 City Powers
1.04 Indemnity
1.05 Personal Injuries
1.06 Rules of Construction
1.07 Extension of Authority
1.08 Amendments
1.09 Catchlines and Notes
1.10 Altering Code
1.11 Severability
1.12 Warrants
1.13 General Standards for Action
1.14 Standard Penalty

1.01 TITLE. This code of ordinances shall be known and may be cited as the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

1.02 DEFINITIONS. Where words and phrases used in this Code of Ordinances are defined in the *Code of Iowa*, such definitions apply to their use in this Code of Ordinances unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Council or repugnant to the context of the provision. Other words and phrases used herein have the following meanings, unless specifically defined otherwise in another portion of this Code of Ordinances or unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Council or repugnant to the context of the provision:

1. "Alley" means a public right-of-way, other than a street, affording secondary means of access to abutting property.

2. "City" means the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

3. "Clerk" means the city clerk of Cambridge, Iowa.

4. "Code" means the specific chapter of this Code of Ordinances in which a specific subject is covered and bears a descriptive title word (such as the Building Code and/or a standard code adopted by reference).

5. "Code of Ordinances" means the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

6. "Council" means the city council of Cambridge, Iowa.

7. "County" means Story County, Iowa.

8. "May" confers a power.

9. "Measure" means an ordinance, amendment, resolution or motion.

10. "Must" states a requirement.

11. "Occupant" or "tenant," applied to a building or land, includes any person who occupies the whole or a part of such building or land, whether alone or with others.

12. "Ordinances" means the ordinances of the City of Cambridge, Iowa, as embodied in this Code of Ordinances, ordinances not repealed by the ordinance adopting this Code of Ordinances, and those enacted hereafter.

13. "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, domestic or foreign corporation, company, association or joint stock association, trust or other legal entity,

and includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative thereof, but does not include a governmental body.

14. "Public way" includes any street, alley, boulevard, parkway, highway, sidewalk, or other public thoroughfare.

15. "Shall" imposes a duty.

16. "Sidewalk" means that surfaced portion of the street between the edge of the traveled way, surfacing, or curb line and the adjacent property line, intended for the use of pedestrians.

17. "State" means the State of Iowa.

18. "Statutes" or "laws" means the latest edition of the *Code of Iowa*, as amended.

19. "Street" or "highway" means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

Words that are not defined in this Code of Ordinances or by the *Code of Iowa* have their ordinary meaning unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Council, or repugnant to the context of the provision.

1.03 CITY POWERS. The City may, except as expressly limited by the Iowa Constitution, and if not inconsistent with the laws of the Iowa General Assembly, exercise any power and perform any function it deems appropriate to protect and preserve the rights, privileges, and property of the City and of its residents, and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, comfort, and convenience of its residents, and each and every provision of this Code of Ordinances shall be deemed to be in the exercise of the foregoing powers and the performance of the foregoing functions.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.1)

1.04 INDEMNITY. The applicant for any permit or license under this Code of Ordinances, by making such application, assumes and agrees to pay for any injury to or death of any person or persons whomsoever, and any loss of or damage to property whatsoever, including all costs and expenses incident thereto, however arising from or related to, directly, indirectly or remotely, the issuance of the permit or license, or the doing of anything thereunder, or the failure of such applicant, or the agents, employees or servants of such applicant, to abide by or comply with any of the provisions of this Code of Ordinances or the terms and conditions of such permit or license, and such applicant, by making such application, forever agrees to indemnify the City and its officers, agents and employees, and agrees to save them harmless from any and all claims, demands, lawsuits or liability whatsoever for any loss, damage, injury or death, including all costs and expenses incident thereto, by reason of the foregoing. The provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a part of any permit or license issued under this Code of Ordinances or any other ordinance of the City whether expressly recited therein or not.

1.05 PERSONAL INJURIES. When action is brought against the City for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by its negligence, the City may notify in writing any person by whose negligence it claims the injury was caused. The notice shall state the pendency of the action, the name of the plaintiff, the name and location of the court where the action is pending, a brief statement of the alleged facts from which the cause arose, that the City believes that the person notified is liable to it for any judgment rendered against the City, and asking the person to appear and defend. A judgment obtained in the suit is conclusive in

any action by the City against any person so notified, as to the existence of the defect or other cause of the injury or damage, as to the liability of the City to the plaintiff in the first named action, and as to the amount of the damage or injury. The City may maintain an action against the person notified to recover the amount of the judgment together with all the expenses incurred by the City in the suit.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.14)

1.06 RULES OF CONSTRUCTION. In the construction of this Code of Ordinances, the rules of statutory construction as set forth in Chapter 4 of the *Code of Iowa* shall be utilized to ascertain the intent of the Council with the understanding that the term "statute" as used therein will be deemed to be synonymous with the term "ordinance" when applied to this Code of Ordinances.

1.07 EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY. Whenever an officer or employee is required or authorized to do an act by a provision of this Code of Ordinances, the provision shall be construed as authorizing performance by a regular assistant, subordinate or a duly authorized designee of said officer or employee.

1.08 AMENDMENTS. All ordinances that amend, repeal or in any manner affect this Code of Ordinances shall include proper reference to chapter, section, subsection, or paragraph to maintain an orderly codification of ordinances of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.2)

1.09 CATCHLINES AND NOTES. The catchlines of the several sections of this Code of Ordinances, titles, headings (chapter, section and subsection), editor's notes, cross references, and State law references, unless set out in the body of the section itself, contained in this Code of Ordinances, do not constitute any part of the law and are intended merely to indicate, explain, supplement, or clarify the contents of a section.

1.10 ALTERING CODE. It is unlawful for any unauthorized person to change or amend, by additions or deletions, any part or portion of this Code of Ordinances, or to insert or delete pages, or portions thereof, or to alter or tamper with this Code of Ordinances in any manner that will cause the law of the City to be misrepresented.

1.11 SEVERABILITY. If any section, provision, or part of this Code of Ordinances is adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication will not affect the validity of this Code of Ordinances as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

1.12 WARRANTS. If consent to enter upon or inspect any building, structure or property pursuant to a municipal ordinance is withheld by any person having the lawful right to exclude, the City officer or employee having the duty to enter upon or conduct the inspection may apply to the Iowa District Court in and for the County, pursuant to Section 808.14 of the *Code of Iowa*, for an administrative search warrant. No owner, operator or occupant, or any other person having charge, care, or control of any dwelling unit, rooming unit, structure, building, or premises shall fail or neglect, after presentation of a search warrant, to permit entry therein by the municipal officer or employee.

1.13 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR ACTION. Whenever this Code of Ordinances grants any discretionary power to the Council or any commission, board or officer or employee of the City and does not specify standards to govern the exercise of the power, the

power shall be exercised in light of the following standard: The discretionary power to grant, deny, or revoke any matter shall be considered in light of the facts and circumstances then existing and as may be reasonably foreseeable, and due consideration shall be given to the impact upon the public health, safety and welfare, and the decision shall be that of a reasonably prudent person under similar circumstances in the exercise of the police power.

1.14 STANDARD PENALTY. Unless another penalty is expressly provided by this Code of Ordinances for violation of any particular provision, section or chapter, any person failing to perform a duty required by this Code of Ordinances or otherwise violating any provision of this Code of Ordinances or any rule or regulation adopted herein by reference shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of at least sixty-five dollars ($65.00) but not to exceed six hundred twenty-five dollars ($625.00). The court may order imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days in lieu of a fine or in addition to a fine.[†]

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.3[2] and 903.1[1a])

[The next page is 9]

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** For civil penalty for violations of this Code of Ordinances, see Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 2

CHARTER

2.01 Title
2.02 Form of Government
2.03 Powers and Duties of City Officers
2.04 Number and Term of Council
2.05 Term of Mayor
2.06 Copies on File

2.01 TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the charter of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

2.02 FORM OF GOVERNMENT. The form of government of the City is the Mayor-Council form of government.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.4)

2.03 POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITY OFFICERS. The Council and Mayor and other City officers have such powers and shall perform such duties as are authorized or required by State law and by the ordinances, resolutions, rules, and regulations of the City.

2.04 NUMBER AND TERM OF COUNCIL. The Council consists of five Council Members elected at large for overlapping terms of four years.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 376.2)

2.05 TERM OF MAYOR. The Mayor is elected for a term of four years.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 376.2)

2.06 COPIES ON FILE. The Clerk shall keep an official copy of the charter on file with the official records of the Clerk and the Secretary of State, and shall keep copies of the charter available at the Clerk's office for public inspection.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.1)

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CHAPTER 3

BOUNDARIES

3.01 CORPORATE LIMITS. The corporate limits of the City are described as follows:

All of Section Twenty-One (21), Township Eighty-Two (82) North, Range Twenty-Three (23) West of the 5th P.M.; Lot One (1) and Sub-Lot One (1) of Lot Three (3) in the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section Twenty (20), Township Eighty-Two (82) North, Range Twenty-Three (23) West of the 5th P.M., containing approximately Three and One-Tenth (3 1/10) acres.

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CHAPTER 4

MUNICIPAL INFRACTIONS

4.01 Municipal Infraction
4.02 Environmental Violation
4.03 Penalties
4.04 Civil Citations
4.05 Alternative Relief
4.06 Alternative Penalties

4.01 MUNICIPAL INFRACTION. A violation of this Code of Ordinances or any ordinance or code herein adopted by reference or the omission or failure to perform any act or duty required by the same, with the exception of those provisions specifically provided under State law as a felony, an aggravated misdemeanor, or a serious misdemeanor, or a simple misdemeanor under Chapters 687 through 747 of the *Code of Iowa*, is a municipal infraction punishable by civil penalty as provided herein.[†]

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[3])

4.02 ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATION. A municipal infraction that is a violation of Chapter 455B of the *Code of Iowa* or of a standard established by the City in consultation with the Department of Natural Resources, or both, may be classified as an environmental violation. However, the provisions of this section shall not be applicable until the City has offered to participate in informal negotiations regarding the violation or to the following specific violations:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[1])

1. A violation arising from noncompliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement referred to in 40 C.F.R. §403.8.

2. The discharge of airborne residue from grain, created by the handling, drying, or storing of grain, by a person not engaged in the industrial production or manufacturing of grain products.

3. The discharge of airborne residue from grain, created by the handling, drying, or storing of grain, by a person engaged in such industrial production or manufacturing if such discharge occurs from September 15 to January 15.

4.03 PENALTIES. A municipal infraction is punishable by the following civil penalties:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[1])

1. Standard Civil Penalties.

   A. First offense – not to exceed $750.00

   B. Each repeat offense – not to exceed $1,000.00

Each day that a violation occurs or is permitted to exist constitutes a repeat offense.

2. Special Civil Penalties.

   A. A municipal infraction arising from noncompliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement, referred to in 40 C.F.R. §403.8, by an industrial user is punishable by a penalty of not more than $1,000.00 for each day a violation exists or continues.

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** For criminal penalty for violations of this Code of Ordinances, see Section 1.14.

B. A municipal infraction classified as an environmental violation is punishable by a penalty of not more than $1,000.00 for each occurrence. However, an environmental violation is not subject to such penalty if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The violation results solely from conducting an initial startup, cleaning, repairing, performing scheduled maintenance, testing, or conducting a shutdown of either equipment causing the violation or the equipment designed to reduce or eliminate the violation.

(2) The City is notified of the violation within twenty-four (24) hours from the time that the violation begins.

(3) The violation does not continue in existence for more than eight (8) hours.

4.04 CIVIL CITATIONS. Any officer authorized by the City to enforce this Code of Ordinances may issue a civil citation to a person who commits a municipal infraction. A copy of the citation may be served by personal service as provided in Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305, by certified mail addressed to the defendant at defendant's last known mailing address, return receipt requested, or by publication in the manner as provided in Rule of Civil Procedure 1.310 and subject to the conditions of Rule of Civil Procedure 1.311. A copy of the citation shall be retained by the issuing officer, and the original citation shall be sent to the Clerk of the District Court. The citation shall serve as notification that a civil offense has been committed and shall contain the following information:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[4])

1. The name and address of the defendant.

2. The name or description of the infraction attested to by the officer issuing the citation.

3. The location and time of the infraction.

4. The amount of civil penalty to be assessed or the alternative relief sought, or both.

5. The manner, location, and time in which the penalty may be paid.

6. The time and place of court appearance.

7. The penalty for failure to appear in court.

8. The legal description of the affected real property, if applicable.

If the citation affects real property and charges a violation relating to the condition of the property, including a building code violation, a local housing regulation violation, a housing code violation, or a public health or safety violation, after filing the citation with the Clerk of the District Court, the City shall also file the citation in the office of the County Treasurer.

4.05 ALTERNATIVE RELIEF. Seeking a civil penalty as authorized in this chapter does not preclude the City from seeking alternative relief from the court in the same action. Such alternative relief may include, but is not limited to, an order for abatement or injunctive relief.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[8])

4.06 ALTERNATIVE PENALTIES. This chapter does not preclude a peace officer from issuing a criminal citation for a violation of this Code of Ordinances or regulation if criminal

penalties are also provided for the violation. Nor does it preclude or limit the authority of the City to enforce the provisions of this Code of Ordinances by criminal sanctions or other lawful means.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.22[11])

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CHAPTER 5

OPERATING PROCEDURES

5.01 Oaths
5.02 Bonds
5.03 Powers and Duties
5.04 Books and Records
5.05 Transfer to Successor
5.06 Meetings
5.07 Conflict of Interest
5.08 Resignations
5.09 Removal of Appointed Officers and Employees
5.10 Vacancies
5.11 Gifts

5.01 OATHS. The oath of office shall be required and administered in accordance with the following:

1. Qualify for Office. Each elected or appointed officer shall qualify for office by taking the prescribed oath and by giving, when required, a bond. The oath shall be taken, and bond provided, after such officer is certified as elected, no later than noon of the first day that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday in January of the first year of the term for which the officer was elected.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 63.1)

2. Prescribed Oath. The prescribed oath is: "I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my ability, discharge all duties of the office of (name of office) in Cambridge as now or hereafter required by law."

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 63.10)

3. Officers Empowered to Administer Oaths. The following are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations in any matter pertaining to the business of their respective offices:

A. Mayor

B. City Clerk

C. Members of all boards, commissions, or bodies created by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 63A.2)

5.02 BONDS. Surety bonds are provided in accordance with the following:

1. Required. The Council shall provide by resolution for a surety bond or blanket position bond running to the City and covering the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers and employees as may be necessary and advisable.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 64.13)

2. Bonds Approved. Bonds shall be approved by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 64.19)

3. Bonds Filed. All bonds, after approval and proper record, shall be filed with the Clerk.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 64.23[6])

4. Record. The Clerk shall keep a book, to be known as the "Record of Official Bonds" in which shall be recorded the official bonds of all City officers, elective or appointive.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 64.24[3])

5.03 POWERS AND DUTIES. Each municipal officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed by law and this Code of Ordinances, or as otherwise directed by the Council unless contrary to State law or City charter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

5.04 BOOKS AND RECORDS. All books and records required to be kept by law or ordinance shall be open to examination by the public upon request, unless some other provisions of law expressly limit such right or require such records to be kept confidential. Access to public records that are combined with data processing software shall be in accordance with policies and procedures established by the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 22.2 & 22.3A)

5.05 TRANSFER TO SUCCESSOR. Each officer shall transfer to his or her successor in office all books, papers, records, documents and property in the officer's custody and appertaining to that office.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

5.06 MEETINGS. All meetings of the Council, any board or commission, or any multi-membered body formally and directly created by any of the foregoing bodies shall be held in accordance with the following:

1. Notice of Meetings. Reasonable notice, as defined by State law, of the time, date, and place of each meeting and its tentative agenda shall be given.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.4)

2. Meetings Open. All meetings shall be held in open session unless closed sessions are held as expressly permitted by State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.3)

3. Minutes. Minutes shall be kept of all meetings showing the date, time and place, the members present, and the action taken at each meeting. The minutes shall show the results of each vote taken and information sufficient to indicate the vote of each member present. The vote of each member present shall be made public at the open session. The minutes shall be public records open to public inspection.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.3)

4. Closed Session. A closed session may be held only by affirmative vote of either two-thirds of the body or all of the members present at the meeting and in accordance with Chapter 21 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.5)

5. Cameras and Recorders. The public may use cameras or recording devices at any open session.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.7)

6. Electronic Meetings. A meeting may be conducted by electronic means only in circumstances where such a meeting in person is impossible or impractical and then only in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 21 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 21.8)

5.07 CONFLICT OF INTEREST. A City officer or employee shall not have an interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or job of work or material or the profits thereof or services to be furnished or performed for the City, unless expressly permitted by law. A contract entered into in violation of this section is void. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5)

1. Compensation of Officers. The payment of lawful compensation of a City officer or employee holding more than one City office or position, the holding of which is not incompatible with another public office or is not prohibited by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3a])

2. Investment of Funds. The designation of a bank or trust company as a depository, paying agent, or for investment of funds.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3b])

3. City Treasurer. An employee of a bank or trust company, who serves as Treasurer of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3c])

4. Stock Interests. Contracts in which a City officer or employee has an interest solely by reason of employment, or a stock interest of the kind described in subsection 8 of this section, or both, if the contracts are made by competitive bid in writing, publicly invited and opened, or if the remuneration of employment will not be directly affected as a result of the contract and the duties of employment do not directly involve the procurement or preparation of any part of the contract. The competitive bid qualification of this subsection does not apply to a contract for professional services not customarily awarded by competitive bid.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3e])

5. Newspaper. The designation of an official newspaper.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3f])

6. Existing Contracts. A contract in which a City officer or employee has an interest if the contract was made before the time the officer or employee was elected or appointed, but the contract may not be renewed.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3g])

7. Volunteers. Contracts with volunteer firefighters or civil defense volunteers.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3h])

8. Corporations. A contract with a corporation in which a City officer or employee has an interest by reason of stock holdings when less than five percent (5%) of the outstanding stock of the corporation is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the officer or employee or the spouse or immediate family of such officer or employee.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3i])

9. Contracts. Contracts made by the City upon competitive bid in writing, publicly invited and opened.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3d])

10. Cumulative Purchases. Contracts not otherwise permitted by this section, for the purchase of goods or services that benefit a City officer or employee, if the purchases benefiting that officer or employee do not exceed a cumulative total purchase price of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) in a fiscal year.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3k])

11. Franchise Agreements. Franchise agreements between the City and a utility and contracts entered into by the City for the provision of essential City utility services.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3l])

12. Third Party Contracts. A contract that is a bond, note or other obligation of the City and the contract is not acquired directly from the City but is acquired in a transaction with a third party who may or may not be the original underwriter, purchaser, or obligee of the contract.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.5[3m])

5.08 RESIGNATIONS. An elected officer who wishes to resign may do so by submitting a resignation in writing to the Clerk so that it shall be properly recorded and considered. A person who resigns from an elective office is not eligible for appointment to the same office during the time for which the person was elected if, during that time, the compensation of the office has been increased.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[9])

5.09 REMOVAL OF APPOINTED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. Except as otherwise provided by State or City law, all persons appointed to City office or employment may be removed by the officer or body making the appointment, but every such removal shall be by written order. The order shall give the reasons, be filed in the office of the Clerk, and a copy shall be sent by certified mail to the person removed, who, upon request filed with the Clerk within thirty (30) days after the date of mailing the copy, shall be granted a public hearing before the Council on all issues connected with the removal. The hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days after the date the request is filed, unless the person removed requests a later date.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.15)

5.10 VACANCIES. A vacancy in an elective City office during a term of office shall be filled, at the Council's option, by one of the two following procedures:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[2])

1. Appointment. By appointment following public notice by the remaining members of the Council within forty (40) days after the vacancy occurs, except that if the remaining members do not constitute a quorum of the full membership, or if a petition is filed requesting an election, the Council shall call a special election as provided by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[2a])

2. Election. By a special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term as provided by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[2b])

5.11 GIFTS. Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 68B of the *Code of Iowa*, a public official, public employee or candidate, or that person's immediate family member, shall not, directly or indirectly, accept or receive any gift or series of gifts from a "restricted donor" as defined in Chapter 68B and a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, individually or jointly with one or more other restricted donors, offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee or candidate.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 68B.22)

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CHAPTER 6

CITY ELECTIONS

6.01 Nominating Method to Be Used
6.02 Nominations by Petition
6.03 Adding Name by Petition
6.04 Preparation of Petition and Affidavit
6.05 Filing; Presumption; Withdrawals; Objections
6.06 Persons Elected

6.01 NOMINATING METHOD TO BE USED. All candidates for elective municipal offices shall be nominated under the provisions of Chapter 45 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 376.3)

6.02 NOMINATIONS BY PETITION. Nominations for elective municipal offices of the City may be made by nomination paper or papers signed by not less than ten (10) eligible electors, residents of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 45.1)

6.03 ADDING NAME BY PETITION. The name of a candidate placed upon the ballot by any other method than by petition shall not be added by petition for the same office.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 45.2)

6.04 PREPARATION OF PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT. Nomination papers shall include a petition and an affidavit of candidacy. The petition and affidavit shall be substantially in the form prescribed by the State Commissioner of Elections, shall include information required by the *Code of Iowa*, and shall be signed in accordance with the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 45.3, 45.5 & 45.6)

6.05 FILING; PRESUMPTION; WITHDRAWALS; OBJECTIONS. The time and place of filing nomination petitions, the presumption of validity thereof, the right of a candidate so nominated to withdraw and the effect of such withdrawal, and the right to object to the legal sufficiency of such petitions, or to the eligibility of the candidate, shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of Chapter 44 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 45.4)

6.06 PERSONS ELECTED. The candidates who receive the greatest number of votes for each office on the ballot are elected, to the extent necessary to fill the positions open.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 376.8[3])

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CHAPTER 7

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

7.01 Purpose
7.02 Finance Officer
7.03 Cash Control
7.04 Fund Control
7.05 Operating Budget Preparation
7.06 Budget Amendments
7.07 Accounting
7.08 Financial Reports

7.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish policies and provide for rules and regulations governing the management of the financial affairs of the City.

7.02 FINANCE OFFICER. The City Clerk is the finance and accounting officer of the City and is responsible for the administration of the provisions of this chapter.

7.03 CASH CONTROL. To assure the proper accounting and safe custody of moneys the following shall apply:

1. Deposit of Funds. All moneys or fees collected for any purpose by any City officer shall be deposited through the office of the finance officer. If any said fees are due to an officer, they shall be paid to the officer by check drawn by the finance officer and approved by the Council only upon such officer's making adequate reports relating thereto as required by law, ordinance, or Council directive.

2. Deposits and Investments. All moneys belonging to the City shall be promptly deposited in depositories selected by the Council in amounts not exceeding the authorized depository limitation established by the Council or invested in accordance with the City's written investment policy and State law, including joint investments as authorized by Section 384.21 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.21, 12B.10, 12C.1)

3. Petty Cash Fund. The finance officer shall be custodian of a petty cash fund for the payment of small claims for minor purchases, collect-on-delivery transportation charges, and small fees customarily paid at the time of rendering a service, for which payments the finance officer shall obtain some form of receipt or bill acknowledged as paid by the vendor or agent. At such time as the petty cash fund is approaching depletion, the finance officer shall draw a check for replenishment in the amount of the accumulated expenditures and said check and supporting detail shall be submitted to the Council as a claim in the usual manner for claims and charged to the proper funds and accounts. It shall not be used for salary payments or other personal services or personal expenses.

7.04 FUND CONTROL. There shall be established and maintained separate and distinct funds in accordance with the following:

1. Revenues. All moneys received by the City shall be credited to the proper fund as required by law, ordinance, or resolution.

2. Expenditures. No disbursement shall be made from a fund unless such disbursement is authorized by law, ordinance, or resolution, was properly budgeted, and supported by a claim approved by the Council.

3. Emergency Fund. No transfer may be made from any fund to the Emergency Fund.

(IAC, 545-2.5[384,388], Sec. 2.5[2])

4. Debt Service Fund. Except where specifically prohibited by State law, moneys may be transferred from any other City fund to the Debt Service Fund to meet payments of principal and interest. Such transfers must be authorized by the original budget or a budget amendment.

(IAC, 545-2.5[384,388] Sec. 2.5[3])

5. Capital Improvements Reserve Fund. Except where specifically prohibited by State law, moneys may be transferred from any City fund to the Capital Improvements Reserve Fund. Such transfers must be authorized by the original budget or a budget amendment.

(IAC, 545-2.5[384,388] Sec. 2.5[4])

6. Utility and Enterprise Funds. A surplus in a Utility or Enterprise Fund may be transferred to any other City fund, except the Emergency Fund and Road Use Tax Funds, by resolution of the Council. A surplus may exist only after all required transfers have been made to any restricted accounts in accordance with the terms and provisions of any revenue bonds or loan agreements relating to the Utility or Enterprise Fund. A surplus is defined as the cash balance in the operating account or the unrestricted retained earnings calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in excess of:

A. The amount of the expense of disbursements for operating and maintaining the utility or enterprise for the preceding three (3) months, and

B. The amount necessary to make all required transfers to restricted accounts for the succeeding three (3) months.

(IAC, 545-2.5[384,388], Sec. 2.5[5])

7. Balancing of Funds. Fund accounts shall be reconciled at the close of each month and a report thereof submitted to the Council.

7.05 OPERATING BUDGET PREPARATION. The annual operating budget of the City shall be prepared in accordance with the following:

1. Proposal Prepared. The finance officer is responsible for preparation of the annual budget detail, for review by the Mayor and Council and adoption by the Council in accordance with directives of the Mayor and Council.

2. Boards and Commissions. All boards, commissions and other administrative agencies of the City that are authorized to prepare and administer budgets must submit their budget proposals to the finance officer for inclusion in the proposed City budget at such time and in such form as required by the Council.

3. Submission to Council. The finance officer shall submit the completed budget proposal to the Council no later than February 15 of each year.

4. Council Review. The Council shall review the proposed budget and may make any adjustments it deems appropriate in the budget before accepting such proposal for publication, hearing, and final adoption.

5. Notice of Hearing. Upon adopting a proposed budget the Council shall set a date for public hearing thereon to be held before March 15 and cause notice of such hearing and a summary of the proposed budget to be published not less than ten (10)

nor more than twenty (20) days before the date established for the hearing. Proof of such publication must be filed with the County Auditor.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.16[3])

6. Copies of Budget on File. Not less than twenty (20) days before the date that the budget must be certified to the County Auditor and not less than ten (10) days before the public hearing, the Clerk shall make available a sufficient number of copies of the detailed budget to meet the requests of taxpayers and organizations, and have them available for distribution at the offices of the Mayor and Clerk and at the City library.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.16[2])

7. Adoption and Certification. After the hearing, the Council shall adopt, by resolution, a budget for at least the next fiscal year and the Clerk shall certify the necessary tax levy for the next fiscal year to the County Auditor and the County Board of Supervisors. The tax levy certified may be less than, but not more than, the amount estimated in the proposed budget. Two copies each of the detailed budget as adopted and of the tax certificate must be transmitted to the County Auditor.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.16[5])

7.06 BUDGET AMENDMENTS. A City budget finally adopted for the following fiscal year becomes effective July 1 and constitutes the City appropriation for each program and purpose specified therein until amended as provided by this section.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.18)

1. Program Increase. Any increase in the amount appropriated to a program must be prepared, adopted, and subject to protest in the same manner as the original budget.

(IAC, 545-2.2[384, 388])

2. Program Transfer. Any transfer of appropriation from one program to another must be prepared, adopted, and subject to protest in the same manner as the original budget.

(IAC, 545-2.3[384, 388])

3. Activity Transfer. Any transfer of appropriation from one activity to another activity within a program must be approved by resolution of the Council.

(IAC, 545-2.4[384, 388])

4. Administrative Transfers. The finance officer shall have the authority to adjust, by transfer or otherwise, the appropriations allocated within a specific activity without prior Council approval.

(IAC, 545-2.4[384, 388])

7.07 ACCOUNTING. The accounting records of the City shall consist of not less than the following:

1. Books of Original Entry. There shall be established and maintained books of original entry to provide a chronological record of cash received and disbursed.

2. General Ledger. There shall be established and maintained a general ledger controlling all cash transactions, budgetary accounts and for recording unappropriated surpluses.

3. Checks. Checks shall be prenumbered and signed by the Clerk and Mayor following Council approval, except as provided by subsection 5 hereof.

4. Budget Accounts. There shall be established such individual accounts to record receipts by source and expenditures by program and activity as will provide adequate information and control for budgeting purposes as planned and approved by the Council. Each individual account shall be maintained within its proper fund and so kept that receipts can be immediately and directly compared with revenue estimates and expenditures can be related to the authorizing appropriation. No expenditure shall be posted except to the appropriation for the function and purpose for which the expense was incurred.

5. Immediate Payment Authorized. The Council may by resolution authorize the Clerk to issue checks for immediate payment of amounts due, which if not paid promptly would result in loss of discount, penalty for late payment or additional interest cost. Any such payments made shall be reported to the Council for review and approval with and in the same manner as other claims at the next meeting following such payment. The resolution authorizing immediate payment shall specify the type of payment so authorized and may include but is not limited to payment of utility bills, contractual obligations, payroll and bond principal and interest.

6. Utilities. The finance officer shall perform and be responsible for accounting functions of the municipally owned utilities.

7.08 FINANCIAL REPORTS. The finance officer shall prepare and file the following financial reports:

1. Monthly Reports. There shall be submitted to the Council each month a report showing the activity and status of each fund, program, sub-program and activity for the preceding month.

2. Annual Report. Not later than December 1 of each year there shall be published an annual report containing a summary for the preceding fiscal year of all collections and receipts, all accounts due the City, and all expenditures, the current public debt of the City, and the legal debt limit of the City for the current fiscal year. A copy of the annual report must be filed with the Auditor of State not later than December 1 of each year.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.22)

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CHAPTER 8

URBAN RENEWAL

EDITOR'S NOTE

Ordinance No. 03-A, adopted March 3, 2003, established the Cambridge Urban Renewal Area for the City. This ordinance, not codified herein, is specifically saved from repeal.

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CHAPTER 15

MAYOR

15.01 Term of Office
15.02 Powers and Duties
15.03 Appointments
15.04 Compensation
15.05 Voting

15.01 TERM OF OFFICE. The Mayor is elected for a term of four years.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 376.2)

15.02 POWERS AND DUTIES. The powers and duties of the Mayor are as follows:

1. Chief Executive Officer. Act as the chief executive officer of the City and presiding officer of the Council, supervise all departments of the City, give direction to department heads concerning the functions of the departments, and have the power to examine all functions of the municipal departments, their records and to call for special reports from department heads at any time.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[1])

2. Proclamation of Emergency. Have authority to take command of the police and govern the City by proclamation, upon making a determination that a time of emergency or public danger exists. Within the City limits, the Mayor has all the powers conferred upon the Sheriff to suppress disorders.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[2])

3. Special Meetings. Call special meetings of the Council when the Mayor deems such meetings necessary to the interests of the City.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[1])

4. Mayor's Veto. Sign, veto, or take no action on an ordinance, amendment, or resolution passed by the Council. The Mayor may veto an ordinance, amendment, or resolution within fourteen days after passage. The Mayor shall explain the reasons for the veto in a written message to the Council at the time of the veto.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.5 & 380.6[2])

5. Reports to Council. Make such oral or written reports to the Council as required. These reports shall concern municipal affairs generally, the municipal departments, and recommendations suitable for Council action.

6. Negotiations. Represent the City in all negotiations properly entered into in accordance with law or ordinance. The Mayor shall not represent the City where this duty is specifically delegated to another officer by law, ordinance, or Council direction.

7. Contracts. Whenever authorized by the Council, sign contracts on behalf of the City.

8. Professional Services. Upon order of the Council, secure for the City such specialized and professional services not already available to the City. In executing the order of the Council, the Mayor shall act in accordance with the Code of Ordinances and the laws of the State.

9. Licenses and Permits. Sign all licenses and permits that have been granted by the Council, except those designated by law or ordinance to be issued by another municipal officer.

10. Nuisances. Issue written order for removal, at public expense, any nuisance for which no person can be found responsible and liable.

11. Absentee Officer. Make appropriate provision that duties of any absentee officer be carried on during such absence.

15.03 APPOINTMENTS. The Mayor shall appoint the following officials:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.4)

1. Mayor Pro Tem
2. Library Board of Trustees
3. Parks and Recreation Board

15.04 COMPENSATION. The salary of the Mayor is $1,500.00 per year, payable annually. Expenses incurred in the proper conduct of office shall be paid upon approval by the City Council.

15.05 VOTING. The Mayor is not a member of the Council and shall not vote as a member of the Council.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.4)

CHAPTER 16

MAYOR PRO TEM

16.01 Vice President of Council
16.02 Powers and Duties
16.03 Voting Rights
16.04 Compensation

16.01 VICE PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL. The Mayor shall appoint a member of the Council as Mayor Pro Tem, who shall serve as vice president of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[3])

16.02 POWERS AND DUTIES. Except for the limitations otherwise provided herein, the Mayor Pro Tem shall perform the duties of the Mayor in cases of absence or inability of the Mayor to perform such duties. In the exercise of the duties of the office the Mayor Pro Tem shall not have power to appoint, employ, or discharge from employment officers or employees that the Mayor has the power to appoint, employ, or discharge without the approval of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[3])

16.03 VOTING RIGHTS. The Mayor Pro Tem shall have the right to vote as a member of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.14[3])

16.04 COMPENSATION. If the Mayor Pro Tem performs the duties of the Mayor during the Mayor's absence or disability for a continuous period of fifteen (15) days or more, the Mayor Pro Tem may be paid for that period the compensation as determined by the Council, based upon the Mayor Pro Tem's performance of the Mayor's duties and upon the compensation of the Mayor.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[8])

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CHAPTER 17

CITY COUNCIL

17.01 Number and Term of Council
17.02 Powers and Duties
17.03 Exercise of Power
17.04 Council Meetings
17.05 Appointments
17.06 Compensation

17.01 NUMBER AND TERM OF COUNCIL. The Council consists of five Council members elected at large for overlapping terms of four years.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.4 & 376.2)

17.02 POWERS AND DUTIES. The powers and duties of the Council include, but are not limited to the following:

1. General. All powers of the City are vested in the Council except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.2[1])

2. Wards. By ordinance, the Council may divide the City into wards based upon population, change the boundaries of wards, eliminate wards, or create new wards.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[7])

3. Fiscal Authority. The Council shall apportion and appropriate all funds, and audit and allow all bills, accounts, payrolls and claims, and order payment thereof. It shall make all assessments for the cost of street improvements, sidewalks, sewers and other work, improvement, or repairs that may be specially assessed.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.2[1], 384.16 & 384.38[1])

4. Public Improvements. The Council shall make all orders for the construction of any improvements, bridges, or buildings.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.2[1])

5. Contracts. The Council shall make or authorize the making of all contracts. No contract shall bind or be obligatory upon the City unless approved by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 26.10)

6. Employees. The Council shall authorize, by resolution, the number, duties, term of office and compensation of employees or officers not otherwise provided for by State law or the Code of Ordinances.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

7. Setting Compensation for Elected Officers. By ordinance, the Council shall prescribe the compensation of the Mayor, Council members, and other elected City officers, but a change in the compensation of the Mayor does not become effective during the term in which the change is adopted, and the Council shall not adopt such an ordinance changing the compensation of any elected officer during the months of November and December in the year of a regular City election. A change in the compensation of Council members becomes effective for all Council members at the beginning of the term of the Council members elected at the election next following the change in compensation.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[8])

17.03 EXERCISE OF POWER. The Council shall exercise a power only by the passage of a motion, a resolution, an amendment, or an ordinance in the following manner:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.3[1])

1. Action by Council. Passage of an ordinance, amendment, or resolution requires a majority vote of all of the members of the Council. Passage of a motion requires a majority vote of a quorum of the Council. A resolution must be passed to spend public funds in excess of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) on a public improvement project, or to accept public improvements and facilities upon their completion. Each Council member's vote on a measure must be recorded. A measure that fails to receive sufficient votes for passage shall be considered defeated.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.4)

2. Overriding Mayor's Veto. Within thirty (30) days after the Mayor's veto, the Council may pass the measure again by a vote of not less than two-thirds of all of the members of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[2])

3. Measures Become Effective. Measures passed by the Council become effective in one of the following ways:

A. An ordinance or amendment signed by the Mayor becomes effective when the ordinance or a summary of the ordinance is published, unless a subsequent effective date is provided within the ordinance or amendment.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[1a])

B. A resolution signed by the Mayor becomes effective immediately upon signing.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[1b])

C. A motion becomes effective immediately upon passage of the motion by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[1c])

D. If the Mayor vetoes an ordinance, amendment or resolution and the Council repasses the measure after the Mayor's veto, a resolution becomes effective immediately upon repassage, and an ordinance or amendment becomes a law when the ordinance or a summary of the ordinance is published, unless a subsequent effective date is provided within the ordinance or amendment.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[2])

E. If the Mayor takes no action on an ordinance, amendment or resolution, a resolution becomes effective fourteen (14) days after the date of passage, and an ordinance or amendment becomes law when the ordinance or a summary of the ordinance is published, but not sooner than 14 days after the date of passage, unless a subsequent effective date is provided within the ordinance or amendment.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.6[3])

"All of the members of the Council" refers to all of the seats of the Council including a vacant seat and a seat where the member is absent, but does not include a seat where the Council member declines to vote by reason of a conflict of interest.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.1[a])

17.04 COUNCIL MEETINGS. Procedures for giving notice of meetings of the Council and other provisions regarding the conduct of Council meetings are contained in Section 5.06 of this Code of Ordinances. Additional particulars relating to Council meetings are the following:

1. Regular Meetings. The regular meetings of the Council are on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., at Council Chambers at City Hall. If such day falls on a legal holiday, the meeting is held the following day at the same time unless a different day or time is determined by the Council.

2. Special Meetings. Special meetings shall be held upon call of the Mayor or upon the request of a majority of the members of the Council.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[5])

3. Quorum. A majority of all Council members is a quorum.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[1])

4. Rules of Procedure. The Council shall determine its own rules and maintain records of its proceedings.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[5])

5. Compelling Attendance. Any three members of the Council can compel the attendance of the absent members at any regular, adjourned, or duly called meeting, by serving a written notice upon the absent members to attend at once.

17.05 APPOINTMENTS. The Council shall appoint the following officials and prescribe their powers, duties, compensation, and term of office:

1. City Clerk
2. City Attorney
3. Planning and Zoning Commission
4. Zoning Board of Adjustment

17.06 COMPENSATION. The salary of each Council member is $30.00 for each meeting of the Council attended.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[8])

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CHAPTER 18

CITY CLERK

18.01 Appointment and Compensation
18.02 Powers and Duties: General
18.03 Publication of Minutes
18.04 Recording Measures
18.05 Publication
18.06 Authentication
18.07 Certify Measures
18.08 Records
18.09 Attendance at Meetings
18.10 Issue Licenses and Permits
18.11 Notify Appointees
18.12 Elections
18.13 City Seal

18.01 APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION. The Council shall appoint by majority vote a City Clerk to serve at the discretion of the Council. The Clerk shall receive compensation as established by resolution of the Council. In the event the City is required to replace the City Clerk, the City shall first consider all possible qualified applicants from residents of the City. If no qualified applicants from the City are available qualified non-residents shall be considered.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[3])

18.02 POWERS AND DUTIES: GENERAL. The Clerk or, in the Clerk's absence or inability to act, the Deputy Clerk has the powers and duties as provided in this chapter, this Code of Ordinances, and the law.

18.03 PUBLICATION OF MINUTES. Within fifteen (15) days following a regular or special meeting, the Clerk shall cause the minutes of the proceedings thereof to be published. Such publication shall include a list of all claims allowed and a summary of all receipts and shall show the gross amount of the claims.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[6])

18.04 RECORDING MEASURES. The Clerk shall promptly record each measure considered by the Council and record a statement with the measure, where applicable, indicating whether the Mayor signed, vetoed or took no action on the measure, and whether the measure was repassed after the Mayor's veto.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.7[1 & 2])

18.05 PUBLICATION. The Clerk shall cause to be published all ordinances, enactments, proceedings and official notices requiring publication as follows:

1. Time. If notice of an election, hearing, or other official action is required by this Code of Ordinances or law, the notice must be published at least once, not less than four (4) or more than twenty (20) days before the date of the election, hearing, or other action, unless otherwise provided by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.3[1])

2. Manner of Publication. A publication required by this Code of Ordinances or law must be in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having general circulation in the City, except that ordinances and amendments may be published by posting in the following places:

City Hall
Post Office
Fidelity Bank

The Clerk is hereby directed to post promptly such ordinances and amendments, and to leave them so posted for not less than ten (10) days after the first date of posting. Unauthorized removal of the posted ordinance or amendment prior to the completion of the ten days shall not affect the validity of said ordinance or amendment. The Clerk shall note the first date of such posting on the official copy of the ordinance and in the official ordinance book immediately following the ordinance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.3[2])

18.06 AUTHENTICATION. The Clerk shall authenticate all measures except motions with the Clerk's signature, certifying the time and manner of publication when required.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.7[4])

18.07 CERTIFY MEASURES. The Clerk shall certify all measures establishing any zoning district, building lines, or fire limits and a plat showing the district, lines, or limits to the recorder of the County containing the affected parts of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.11)

18.08 RECORDS. The Clerk shall maintain the specified City records in the following manner:

1. Ordinances and Codes. Maintain copies of all effective City ordinances and codes for public use.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.7[5])

2. Custody. Have custody and be responsible for the safekeeping of all writings or documents in which the City is a party in interest unless otherwise specifically directed by law or ordinance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

3. Maintenance. Maintain all City records and documents, or accurate reproductions, for at least five (5) years except that ordinances, resolutions, Council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to the issuance, cancellation, transfer, redemption or replacement of public bonds or obligations shall be kept for at least eleven (11) years following the final maturity of the bonds or obligations. Ordinances, resolutions, Council proceedings, records and documents, or accurate reproductions, relating to real property transactions shall be maintained permanently.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[3 & 5])

4. Provide Copy. Furnish upon request to any municipal officer a copy of any record, paper or public document under the Clerk's control when it may be necessary to such officer in the discharge of such officer's duty; furnish a copy to any citizen when requested upon payment of the fee set by Council resolution; under the direction of the Mayor or other authorized officer, affix the seal of the City to those public documents or instruments that by this Code of Ordinances are required to be attested by the affixing of the seal.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4 & 5] and 380.7[5])

5. Filing of Communications. Keep and file all communications and petitions directed to the Council or to the City generally. The Clerk shall endorse thereon the action of the Council taken upon matters considered in such communications and petitions.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

18.09 ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS. The Clerk shall attend all regular and special Council meetings and, at the direction of the Council, the Clerk shall attend meetings of committees, boards, and commissions. The Clerk shall record and preserve a correct record of the proceedings of such meetings.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

18.10 ISSUE LICENSES AND PERMITS. The Clerk shall issue or revoke licenses and permits when authorized by this Code of Ordinances, and keep a record of licenses and permits issued which shall show date of issuance, license or permit number, official receipt number, name of person to whom issued, term of license or permit, and purpose for which issued.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

18.11 NOTIFY APPOINTEES. The Clerk shall inform all persons appointed by the Mayor or Council to offices in the City government of their positions and the time at which they shall assume the duties of their offices.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

18.12 ELECTIONS. The Clerk shall perform the duties relating to elections and nominations in accordance with Chapter 376 of the *Code of Iowa*.

18.13 CITY SEAL. The City seal is in the custody of the Clerk and shall be attached by the Clerk to all transcripts, orders, and certificates that it may be necessary or proper to authenticate.

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CHAPTER 19

CITY TREASURER

19.01 Appointment
19.02 Compensation
19.03 Duties of Treasurer

19.01 APPOINTMENT. The City Clerk is the Treasurer and performs all functions required of the position of Treasurer.

19.02 COMPENSATION. The Clerk receives no additional compensation for performing the duties of the Treasurer.

19.03 DUTIES OF TREASURER. The duties of the Treasurer are as follows:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. Custody of Funds. Be responsible for the safe custody of all funds of the City in the manner provided by law and Council direction.

2. Record of Fund. Keep the record of each fund separate.

3. Record Receipts. Keep an accurate record of all money or securities received by the Treasurer on behalf of the City and specify the date, from whom, and for what purpose received.

4. Record Disbursements. Keep an accurate account of all disbursements, money, or property, specifying date, to whom, and from what fund paid.

5. Special Assessments. Keep a separate account of all money received by the Treasurer from special assessments.

6. Deposit Funds. Upon receipt of moneys to be held in the Treasurer's custody and belonging to the City, deposit the same in depositories selected by the Council.

7. Reconciliation. Reconcile depository statements with the Treasurer's books and certify monthly to the Council the balance of cash and investments of each fund and amounts received and disbursed.

8. Debt Service. Keep a register of all bonds outstanding and record all payments of interest and principal.

9. Other Duties. Perform such other duties as specified by the Council by resolution or ordinance.

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CHAPTER 20

CITY ATTORNEY

20.01 Appointment and Compensation
20.02 Attorney for City
20.03 Power of Attorney
20.04 Ordinance Preparation
20.05 Review and Comment
20.06 Provide Legal Opinion
20.07 Attendance at Council Meetings
20.08 Prepare Documents

20.01 APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION. The Council shall appoint by majority vote a City Attorney to serve at the discretion of the Council. The City Attorney shall receive such compensation as established by resolution of the Council.

20.02 ATTORNEY FOR CITY. The City Attorney shall act as attorney for the City in all matters affecting the City's interest and appear on behalf of the City before any court, tribunal, commission, or board. The City Attorney shall prosecute or defend all actions and proceedings when so requested by the Mayor or Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.03 POWER OF ATTORNEY. The City Attorney shall sign the name of the City to all appeal bonds and to all other bonds or papers of any kind that may be essential to the prosecution of any cause in court, and when so signed the City shall be bound upon the same.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.04 ORDINANCE PREPARATION. The City Attorney shall prepare those ordinances that the Council may desire and direct to be prepared and report to the Council upon all such ordinances before their final passage by the Council and publication.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.05 REVIEW AND COMMENT. The City Attorney shall, upon request, make a report to the Council giving an opinion on all contracts, documents, resolutions, or ordinances submitted to or coming under the City Attorney's notice.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.06 PROVIDE LEGAL OPINION. The City Attorney shall give advice or a written legal opinion on City contracts and all questions of law relating to City matters submitted by the Mayor or Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.07 ATTENDANCE AT COUNCIL MEETINGS. The City Attorney shall attend meetings of the Council at the request of the Mayor or Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

20.08 PREPARE DOCUMENTS. The City Attorney shall, upon request, formulate drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings that may be required for the use of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

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CHAPTER 21

LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

21.01 Public Library
21.02 Library Trustees
21.03 Qualifications of Trustees
21.04 Organization of the Board
21.05 Powers and Duties
21.06 Nonresident Use
21.07 Expenditures
21.08 Annual Report
21.09 Injury to Books or Property
21.10 Theft
21.11 Notice Posted

21.01 PUBLIC LIBRARY. The public library for the City is known as the Cambridge Memorial Library. It is referred to in this chapter as the Library.

21.02 LIBRARY TRUSTEES. The Board of Trustees of the Library, hereinafter referred to as the Board, consists of five members, with no more than two nonresident members. All resident members are to be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council. The nonresident members are appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the County Board of Supervisors.

21.03 QUALIFICATIONS OF TRUSTEES. All resident members of the Board shall be bona fide citizens and residents of the City. The nonresident members of the Board shall be bona fide citizens and residents of the unincorporated County. Members shall be over the age of eighteen (18) years.

21.04 ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD. The organization of the Board shall be as follows:

1. Term of Office. All appointments to the Board shall be for six years, except to fill vacancies. Each term shall commence on July 1. Appointments shall be made every two years of one-third the total number or as near as possible, to stagger the terms. Trustees shall not serve for more than two six-year terms.

2. Vacancies. The position of any resident Trustee shall be vacated if such member moves permanently from the City. The position of a nonresident Trustee shall be vacated if such member moves permanently from the County or into the City. The position of any Trustee shall be deemed vacated if such member is absent from six (6) consecutive regular meetings of the Board, except in the case of sickness or temporary absence from the City or County. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as an original appointment except that the new Trustee shall fill out the unexpired term for which the appointment is made.

3. Compensation. Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services.

21.05 POWERS AND DUTIES. The Board shall have and exercise the following powers and duties:

1. Officers. To meet and elect from its members a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as it deems necessary. The City Treasurer shall serve as Auditor of library funds and expenditures, but shall not be a member of the Board.

2. Physical Plant. To have charge, control and supervision of the Library, its appurtenances, fixtures and rooms containing the same.

3. Charge of Affairs. To direct and control all affairs of the Library.

4. Hiring of Personnel. To employ a Librarian, and authorize the Librarian to employ such assistants and employees as may be necessary for the proper management of the Library. The City Council must approve of potential employees and the compensation the employee will receive.

5. Removal of Personnel. To remove the Librarian, by a two-thirds vote of the Board, and provide procedures for the removal of the assistants or employees for misdemeanor, incompetence, or inattention to duty, subject however, to the provisions of Chapter 35C of the *Code of Iowa*.

6. Purchases. To select, or authorize the Librarian to select, and make purchases of Library materials, furniture, fixtures, stationery, and supplies for the Library within budgetary limits set by the Board.

7. Use by Nonresidents. To authorize the use of the Library by nonresidents of the City or County and to fix charges if the Library is not participating in the Open Access program.

8. Rules and Regulations. To make and adopt, amend, modify, or repeal rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Code of Ordinances and the law, for the care, use, government and management of the Library and the business of the Board, fixing and enforcing penalties for violations.

9. Expenditures. To have exclusive control of the expenditure of all funds allocated for Library purposes by Story County or the State of Iowa, and of all moneys available by gift or otherwise for the erection of Library buildings, and of all other moneys belonging to the Library, including fines and rentals collected under the rules of the Board.

10. Gifts. To accept gifts of real property, personal property, or mixed property, and devises and bequests, including trust funds; to take the title to said property in the name of the Library; to execute deeds and bills of sale for the conveyance of said property; and to expend the funds received by them from such gifts, for the improvement of the Library.

11. Enforce the Performance of Conditions on Gifts. To enforce the performance of conditions on gifts, donations, devises and bequests accepted by the City by action against the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Ch. 661)

12. Record of Proceedings. To keep a record of its proceedings.

21.06 NONRESIDENT USE. The Board may authorize the use of the Library by persons not residents of the City or County in any one or more of the following ways:

1. Lending. By lending the books or other materials of the Library to nonresidents on the same terms and conditions as to residents of the City, or County, or upon payment of a special nonresident Library fee.

2. Depository. By establishing depositories of Library books or other materials to be loaned to nonresidents.

3. Bookmobiles. By establishing bookmobiles or a traveling library so that books or other Library materials may be loaned to nonresidents.

4. Branch Library. By establishing branch libraries for lending books or other Library materials to nonresidents.

21.07 EXPENDITURES. All money appropriated by the Council for the operation and maintenance of the Library shall be set aside in a City account for the Library. Expenditures shall be paid for only on orders of the Council, signed by the Mayor and Treasurer. The check writing officer is the Clerk.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.20 & 392.5)

21.08 ANNUAL REPORT. The Board shall make a report to the Council immediately after the close of the fiscal year. This report shall contain statements as to the condition of the Library, the number of books added, the number circulated, the amount of fines collected, and the amount of money expended in the maintenance of the Library during the year, together with such further information as may be required by the Council.

21.09 INJURY TO BOOKS OR PROPERTY. It is unlawful for a person willfully, maliciously or wantonly to tear, deface, mutilate, injure or destroy, in whole or in part, any newspaper, periodical, book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to the Library or reading room.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

21.10 THEFT. No person shall take possession or control of property of the Library with the intent to deprive the Library thereof.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 714.1)

21.11 NOTICE POSTED. There shall be posted in clear public view within the Library notices informing the public of the following:

1. Failure to Return. Failure to return Library materials for two months or more after the date the person agreed to return the Library materials, or failure to return Library equipment for one month or more after the date the person agreed to return the Library equipment, is evidence of intent to deprive the owner, provided a reasonable attempt, including the mailing by restricted certified mail of notice that such material or equipment is overdue and criminal actions will be taken, has been made to reclaim the materials or equipment.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 714.5)

2. Detention and Search. Persons concealing Library materials may be detained and searched pursuant to law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 808.12)

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CHAPTER 22

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

22.01 Planning and Zoning Commission
22.02 Term of Office
22.03 Vacancies
22.04 Compensation
22.05 Powers and Duties

22.01 PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION. The City Planning and Zoning Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, consists of seven members appointed by the Council. The Commission members shall be residents of the City and shall not hold any elective office in the City government.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 414.6 & 392.1)

22.02 TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of the members of the Commission shall be five years. The terms of not more than one-third of the members will expire in any one year.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

22.03 VACANCIES. If any vacancy exists on the Commission caused by resignation, or otherwise, a successor for the residue of the term shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointee.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

22.04 COMPENSATION. All members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, except their actual expenses, which shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

22.05 POWERS AND DUTIES. The Commission shall have and exercise the following powers and duties:

1. Selection of Officers. The Commission shall choose annually at its first regular meeting one of its members to act as Chairperson and another as Vice Chairperson, who shall perform all the duties of the Chairperson during the Chairperson's absence or disability.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

2. Adopt Rules and Regulations. The Commission shall adopt such rules and regulations governing its organization and procedure as it may deem necessary.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

3. Zoning. The Commission shall have and exercise all the powers and duties and privileges in establishing the City zoning regulations and other related matters and may from time to time recommend to the Council amendments, supplements, changes or modifications, all as provided by Chapter 414 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 414.6)

4. Recommendations on Improvements. The design and proposed location of public improvements shall be submitted to the Commission for its recommendations prior to any actions being taken by the City for the construction or placement of such improvements. Such requirements and recommendations shall not act as a stay upon

action for any such improvement if the Commission, after thirty (30) days' written notice requesting such recommendations, has failed to file the same.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

5. Review and Comment on Plats. All plans, plats, or re-plats of subdivisions or re-subdivisions of land in the City or adjacent thereto, laid out in lots or plats with the streets, alleys, or other portions of the same intended to be dedicated to the public in the City, shall first be submitted to the Commission and its recommendations obtained before approval by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

6. Fiscal Responsibilities. The Commission shall have full, complete, and exclusive authority to expend, for and on behalf of the City, all sums of money appropriated to it and to use and expend all gifts, donations, or payments that are received by the City for City planning and zoning purposes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

7. Limitation on Entering Contracts. The Commission shall have no power to contract debts beyond the amount of its original or amended appropriation as approved by the Council for the present year.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

8. Annual Report. The Commission shall each year make a report to the Mayor and Council of its proceedings, with a full statement of its receipts and disbursements and the progress of its work during the preceding fiscal year.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

CHAPTER 23

PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD

23.01 Parks and Recreation Board Created
23.02 Board Organization
23.03 Duties of the Board
23.04 Reports
23.05 Rules

23.01 PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD CREATED. A Parks and Recreation Board is hereby created to advise the Council on the needed facilities to provide open space such as parks, playgrounds, and community facilities for other forms of recreation. It shall also plan and oversee City programs and encourage other programs to enhance the leisure time activities of the City's residents of all ages.

23.02 BOARD ORGANIZATION. The Board shall consist of five members, all residents of the City, appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council, for overlapping terms of four years. The Board shall annually choose from its membership a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Secretary. Members shall serve without compensation, but may receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the balance of the term.

23.03 DUTIES OF THE BOARD. In addition to its duty to make a plan for recreation and for the facilities for recreation, and to update and revise these plans as required, the Board has authority over the properties and personnel devoted to parks and recreation, subject to the limitation of expenditures for salaries and supplies, contracts and capital outlays set forth in the annual budget provided by the Council for parks and recreation operations. The Board shall cooperate with the Mayor in the allotment of time of City employees for parks and recreation purposes. The Chairperson shall order supplies by the procedures established by the Council for all departments of the City, and payment will be made by check written by the Clerk for invoices submitted and approved by the Board.

23.04 REPORTS. The Board shall make written reports to the Council of its activities from time to time as it deems advisable, or upon Council request. Its revenues and expenditures shall be reported monthly by the Clerk in the manner of other departmental expenditures, and a copy shall be provided to each member of the Board and in the Clerk's report to the Council.

23.05 RULES. The Board has the power to make rules and regulations for the use of parks or other recreational facilities or for the conduct of recreation programs, subject to the approval of the rules by the Council. Such rules shall be either posted on the facility or otherwise publicized in a manner to provide adequate notice to the using public. Violation of a rule or regulation so posted or publicized may be cause for denial of use of the facility or if it is a violation of this Code of Ordinances may be prosecuted as a simple misdemeanor.

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CHAPTER 30

POLICE DEPARTMENT

30.01 Department Established
30.02 Organization
30.03 Peace Officer Qualifications
30.04 Required Training
30.05 Compensation
30.06 Police Chief Appointed
30.07 Police Chief: Duties
30.08 Departmental Rules
30.09 Summoning Aid
30.10 Taking Weapons
30.11 Contract Law Enforcement

30.01 DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED. The police department of the City is established to provide for the preservation of peace and enforcement of law and ordinances within the corporate limits of the City.

30.02 ORGANIZATION. The department consists of the Police Chief and such other law enforcement officers and personnel, whether full or part time, as may be authorized by the Council.

30.03 PEACE OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS. In no case shall any person be selected or appointed as a law enforcement officer unless such person meets the minimum qualification standards established by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 80B.11)

30.04 REQUIRED TRAINING. All peace officers shall have received the minimum training required by law at an approved law enforcement training school within one year of employment. Peace officers shall also meet the minimum in-service training as required by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 80B.11[2])
(IAC, 501-3 and 501-8)

30.05 COMPENSATION. Members of the department are designated by rank and receive such compensation as shall be determined by resolution of the Council.

30.06 POLICE CHIEF APPOINTED. The Mayor shall appoint and dismiss the Police Chief subject to the consent of a majority of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.4)

30.07 POLICE CHIEF: DUTIES. The Police Chief has the following powers and duties subject to the approval of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. General. Perform all duties required of the Police Chief by law or ordinance.

2. Enforce Laws. Enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations and bring all persons committing any offense before the proper court.

3. Writs. Execute and return all writs and other processes directed to the Police Chief.

4. Accident Reports. Report all motor vehicle accidents investigated to the State Department of Transportation.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.266)

5. Prisoners. Be responsible for the custody of prisoners, including conveyance to detention facilities as may be required.

6. Assist Officials. When requested, provide aid to other City officers, boards, and commissions in the execution of their official duties.

7. Investigations. Provide for such investigation as may be necessary for the prosecution of any person alleged to have violated any law or ordinance.

8. Record of Arrests. Keep a record of all arrests made in the City by showing whether said arrests were made under provisions of State law or City ordinance, the offense charged, who made the arrest and the disposition of the charge.

9. Reports. Compile and submit to the Mayor and Council an annual report as well as such other reports as may be requested by the Mayor or Council.

10. Command. Be in command of all officers appointed for police work and be responsible for the care, maintenance, and use of all vehicles, equipment, and materials of the department.

30.08 DEPARTMENTAL RULES. The Police Chief shall establish such rules, not in conflict with the Code of Ordinances, and subject to the approval of the Council, as may be necessary for the operation of the department.

30.09 SUMMONING AID. Any peace officer making a legal arrest may orally summon as many persons as the officer reasonably finds necessary to aid the officer in making the arrest.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 804.17)

30.10 TAKING WEAPONS. Any person who makes an arrest may take from the person arrested all items that are capable of causing bodily harm which the arrested person may have within such person's control, to be disposed of according to law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 804.18)

30.11 CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT. In lieu of the appointment of a police chief by the Mayor as provided by Section 30.06, the Council may contract with the County Sheriff or any other qualified lawful entity to provide law enforcement services within the City and in such event the Sheriff or such other entity shall have and exercise the powers and duties of the Police Chief as provided herein.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 28E.30)

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CHAPTER 35

FIRE DEPARTMENT

35.01 Establishment and Purpose
35.02 Organization
35.03 Approved by Council
35.04 Training
35.05 Compensation
35.06 Election of Officers
35.07 Fire Chief: Duties
35.08 Obedience to Fire Chief
35.09 Constitution
35.10 Accidental Injury Insurance
35.11 Liability Insurance
35.12 Calls Outside City
35.13 Mutual Aid
35.14 Authority to Cite Violations
35.15 First Responder Service
35.16 Fees and Charges

35.01 ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE. A volunteer fire department is hereby established to prevent and extinguish fires and to protect lives and property against fires, to promote fire prevention and fire safety, and to answer all emergency calls for which there is no other established agency.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.16)

35.02 ORGANIZATION. The department consists of the Fire Chief and such other officers and personnel as may be authorized by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

35.03 APPROVED BY COUNCIL. No person having otherwise qualified shall be appointed to the department until such appointment is submitted to and approved by a majority of the Council members.

35.04 TRAINING. All members of the department shall meet the minimum training standards established by the State Fire Marshal and attend and actively participate in regular or special training drills or programs as directed by the Fire Chief.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 100B.2[4])

35.05 COMPENSATION. Members of the department shall be designated by rank and receive such compensation as shall be determined by resolution of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

35.06 ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The department shall elect a Fire Chief and such other officers as its constitution and bylaws may provide, but the election of the Fire Chief shall be subject to the approval of the Council. In case of absence of the Fire Chief, the officer next in rank shall be in charge and have and exercise all the powers of Fire Chief.

35.07 FIRE CHIEF: DUTIES. The Fire Chief shall perform all duties required of the Fire Chief by law or ordinance, including but not limited to the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. Enforce Laws. Enforce ordinances and laws regulating fire prevention and the investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires.

2. Technical Assistance. Upon request, give advice concerning private fire alarm systems, fire extinguishing equipment, fire escapes and exits, and development of fire emergency plans.

3. Authority at Fires. When in charge of a fire scene, direct an operation as necessary to extinguish or control a fire, perform a rescue operation, investigate the existence of a suspected or reported fire, gas leak, or other hazardous condition, or take any other action deemed necessary in the reasonable performance of the department's duties.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 102.2)

4. Control of Scenes. Prohibit an individual, vehicle or vessel from approaching a fire scene and remove from the scene any object, vehicle, vessel or individual that may impede or interfere with the operation of the Fire Department.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 102.2)

5. Authority to Barricade. When in charge of a fire scene, place or erect ropes, guards, barricades or other obstructions across a street, alley, right-of-way, or private property near the location of the fire or emergency so as to prevent accidents or interference with the firefighting efforts of the Fire Department, to control the scene until any required investigation is complete, or to preserve evidence related to the fire or other emergency.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 102.3)

6. Command. Be charged with the duty of maintaining the efficiency, discipline, and control of the Fire Department. The members of the Fire Department shall, at all times, be subject to the direction of the Fire Chief.

7. Property. Exercise and have full control over the disposition of all fire apparatus, tools, equipment, and other property used by or belonging to the Fire Department.

8. Notification. Whenever death, serious bodily injury, or property damage in excess of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) has occurred as a result of a fire, or if arson is suspected, notify the State Fire Marshal's Division immediately. For all other fires causing an estimated damage of fifty dollars ($50.00) or more or emergency responses by the Fire Department, file a report with the Fire Marshal's Division within ten (10) days following the end of the month. The report shall indicate all fire incidents occurring and state the name of the owners and occupants of the property at the time of the fire, the value of the property, the estimated total loss to the property, origin of the fire as determined by investigation, and other facts, statistics, and circumstances concerning the fire incidents.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 100.2 & 100.3)

9. Right of Entry. Have the right, during reasonable hours, to enter any building or premises within the Fire Chief's jurisdiction for the purpose of making such investigation or inspection that under law or ordinance may be necessary to be made and that is reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 100.12)

10. Recommendation. Make such recommendations to owners, occupants, caretakers, or managers of buildings necessary to eliminate fire hazards.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 100.13)

11. Assist State Fire Marshal. At the request of the State Fire Marshal, and as provided by law, aid said marshal in the performance of duties by investigating, preventing and reporting data pertaining to fires.

12. Records. Cause to be kept records of the Fire Department personnel, firefighting equipment, depreciation of all equipment and apparatus, the number of responses to alarms, their cause, and location, and an analysis of losses by value, type and location of buildings.

13. Reports. Compile and submit to the Mayor and Council an annual report of the status and activities of the department as well as such other reports as may be requested by the Mayor or Council.

35.08 OBEDIENCE TO FIRE CHIEF. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of the Fire Chief.

35.09 CONSTITUTION. The department shall adopt a constitution and bylaws as they deem calculated to accomplish the object contemplated, and such constitution and bylaws and any change or amendment to such constitution and bylaws before being effective, must be approved by the Council.

35.10 ACCIDENTAL INJURY INSURANCE. The Council shall contract to insure the City against liability for worker's compensation and against statutory liability for the costs of hospitalization, nursing, and medical attention for volunteer firefighters injured in the performance of their duties as firefighters whether within or outside the corporate limits of the City. All volunteer firefighters shall be covered by the contract.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 85.2, 85.61 and Sec. 410.18)

35.11 LIABILITY INSURANCE. The Council shall contract to insure against liability of the City or members of the department for injuries, death or property damage arising out of and resulting from the performance of departmental duties within or outside the corporate limits of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 670.2 & 517A.1)

35.12 CALLS OUTSIDE CITY. The department shall answer calls to fires and other emergencies outside the City limits if the Fire Chief determines that such emergency exists and that such action will not endanger persons and property within the City limits.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.4[2 & 3])

35.13 MUTUAL AID. Subject to approval by resolution of the Council, the department may enter into mutual aid agreements with other legally constituted fire departments. Copies of any such agreements shall be filed with the Clerk.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.4[2 & 3])

35.14 AUTHORITY TO CITE VIOLATIONS. Fire officials acting under the authority of Chapter 100 of the *Code of Iowa* may issue citations in accordance to Chapter 805 of the *Code of Iowa*, for violations of State and/or local fire safety regulations.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 100.41)

35.15 FIRST RESPONDER SERVICE. The department is authorized to provide first responder services, and the accidental injury and liability insurance provided for herein shall include such operation.

35.16 FEES AND CHARGES.

1. Purpose. The Cambridge Fire Department has defined a need to recoup costs associated with calls responded to by the fire-rescue teams. The department shall charge for services rendered during and after the incident responded to. The incidents include, but are not limited to, fires, motor vehicle accidents, hazardous material-substance spills and good intention calls for service that the department responds to. Those persons involved in incidents who are not residents of Cambridge, Iowa, or Union Township of Story County, Iowa, shall be responsible for payment of the services and equipment utilized. Hazardous material cleanup shall be billed to the responsible party at the discretion of the attending personnel even if the responsible party resides within Cambridge, Iowa, or Union Township of Story County, Iowa, per Iowa Code.

2. Stipulations and Conditions. Stipulations and conditions are as follows:

A. Any type of negligence or criminal acts shall negate residency exclusion from billing for service.

B. Personnel on standby at the station shall be paid at half the hourly rate.

C. Trucks that are en-route but not utilized on scene shall be billed at same rate.

D. Two hour minimum for trucks and personnel.

E. Hourly rate for trucks is charged from truck en-route to truck in-service (minimum 2 hours).

F. Billing shall also reflect materials used to wash equipment, return truck to pre-incident condition and restock equipment to pre-incident condition if applicable at personnel hourly rate.

G. Reusable equipment broken on scene shall be charged to responsible party in the form of either replacement costs or repair costs to return equipment to pre-incident condition.

H. If equipment cannot be repaired within twenty-four hours, rental fees for comparable equipment shall be charged to responsible party.

I. Repairs that meet or exceed sixty-five percent (65%) of new acquisition price shall not be completed and new acquisition and replacement shall be completed at the cost of the responsible party.

J. For incidents lasting longer than four hours, the responsible party shall be billed for appropriate nourishment and hydration costs for personnel on scene including (if applicable) departments assisting the Cambridge Fire Department.

K. One rescue unit must remain on scene for the duration of Cambridge First Responder and Fire Department operations.

The fee schedule, charges and hourly rates are set forth in the Fire Department's policy and procedure manual and are subject to change and adjustment.

3. Right to Hearing. Any citizen cited by the Fire Department and assessed a fee for services provided to that citizen shall have a right to request a hearing before the City Council and at said hearing dispute whether or not the fee is fair and reasonable,

due and payable. Those requesting a hearing must make written application for a hearing delivered to the City Clerk within ten (10) days of the receipt of the notice from the Fire Department or it will be presumed that the fee is fair and reasonable and justly imposed. Upon receipt of the written request for hearing, the Clerk shall schedule said hearing within ten (10) days of the receipt of the written request and notify said citizen of the date, time and place of said hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing the Council shall consider the issue and issue a ruling accordingly. The following notice shall be contained in the assessment of the fee served upon the citizen.

> *You have a right to request a hearing before the Cambridge City Council should you dispute the fee assessed. You must make written application for hearing delivered to the Cambridge City Clerk within ten (10) days of the receipt of the notice herein or it will be presumed that the fee is due and owing and fair and reasonably assessed. Upon receipt of the written request for hearing, the Clerk shall schedule said hearing with ten (10) days of the receipt of the written request and notify you of the date, time and place of said hearing.*

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CHAPTER 36

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

36.01 Purpose
36.02 Definitions
36.03 Cleanup Required
36.04 Liability for Cleanup Costs
36.05 Notifications
36.06 Police Authority
36.07 Liability

36.01 PURPOSE. In order to reduce the danger to the public health, safety, and welfare from the leaks and spills of hazardous substances, these regulations are promulgated to establish responsibility for the treatment, removal and cleanup of hazardous substance spills within the City limits.

36.02 DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter the following terms are defined:

1. "Cleanup" means actions necessary to contain, collect, control, identify, analyze, clean up, treat, disperse, remove, or dispose of a hazardous substance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.381[1])

2. "Hazardous condition" means any situation involving the actual, imminent, or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the State, or into the atmosphere which creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.381[4])

3. "Hazardous substance" means any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes, but is not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. "Hazardous substance" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the Secretary of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.381[5])

4. "Responsible person" means a person who at any time produces, handles, stores, uses, transports, refines, or disposes of a hazardous substance, the release of which creates a hazardous condition, including bailees, carriers, and any other person in control of a hazardous substance when a hazardous condition occurs, whether the person owns the hazardous substance or is operating under a lease, contract, or other agreement with the legal owner of the hazardous substance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.381[7])

36.03 CLEANUP REQUIRED. Whenever a hazardous condition is created by the deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of a hazardous substance, so that the hazardous substance or a constituent of the hazardous substance may enter the environment or be emitted

into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters, the responsible person shall cause the condition to be remedied by a cleanup, as defined in the preceding section, as rapidly as feasible to an acceptable, safe condition. The costs of cleanup shall be borne by the responsible person. If the responsible person does not cause the cleanup to begin in a reasonable time in relation to the hazard and circumstances of the incident, the City may, by an authorized officer, give reasonable notice, based on the character of the hazardous condition, said notice setting a deadline for accomplishing the cleanup and stating that the City will proceed to procure cleanup services and bill the responsible person for all costs associated with the cleanup if the cleanup is not accomplished within the deadline. In the event that it is determined that immediate cleanup is necessary as a result of the present danger to the public health, safety and welfare, then no notice shall be required and the City may proceed to procure the cleanup and bill the responsible person for all costs associated with the cleanup. If the bill for those services is not paid within thirty (30) days, the City Attorney shall proceed to obtain payment by all legal means. If the cost of the cleanup is beyond the capacity of the City to finance it, the authorized officer shall report to the Council and immediately seek any State or Federal funds available for said cleanup.

36.04 LIABILITY FOR CLEANUP COSTS. The responsible person shall be strictly liable to the City for all of the following:

1. The reasonable cleanup costs incurred by the City or the agents of the City as a result of the failure of the responsible person to clean up a hazardous substance involved in a hazardous condition.

2. The reasonable costs incurred by the City or the agents of the City to evacuate people from the area threatened by a hazardous condition caused by the person.

3. The reasonable damages to the City for the injury to, destruction of, or loss of City property, including parks and roads, resulting from a hazardous condition caused by that person, including the costs of assessing the injury, destruction or loss.

4. The excessive and extraordinary cost incurred by the City or the agents of the City in responding at and to the scene of a hazardous condition caused by that person.

36.05 NOTIFICATIONS.

1. A person manufacturing, storing, handling, transporting, or disposing of a hazardous substance shall notify the State Department of Natural Resources and the Police Department or Sheriff's Office of the occurrence of a hazardous condition as soon as possible but not later than six (6) hours after the onset of the hazardous condition or discovery of the hazardous condition. The Police Chief or County Sheriff shall immediately notify the Department of Natural Resources.

2. Any other person who discovers a hazardous condition shall notify the Police Chief or County Sheriff, which shall then notify the Department of Natural Resources.

36.06 POLICE AUTHORITY. If the circumstances reasonably so require, the law enforcement officer or an authorized representative may:

1. Evacuate persons from their homes to areas away from the site of a hazardous condition, and

2. Establish perimeters or other boundaries at or near the site of a hazardous condition and limit access to cleanup personnel.

No person shall disobey an order of any law enforcement officer issued under this section.

36.07 LIABILITY. The City shall not be liable to any person for claims of damages, injuries, or losses resulting from any hazardous condition, unless the City is the responsible person as defined in Section 36.02(4).

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CHAPTER 40

PUBLIC PEACE

40.01 Assault
40.02 Harassment
40.03 Disorderly Conduct
40.04 Unlawful Assembly
40.05 Failure to Disperse

40.01 ASSAULT. No person shall, without justification, commit any of the following:

1. Pain or Injury. Any act that is intended to cause pain or injury to another or that is intended to result in physical contact that will be insulting or offensive to another, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.1[1])

2. Threat of Pain or Injury. Any act that is intended to place another in fear of immediate physical contact which will be painful, injurious, insulting, or offensive, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.1[2])

An act described in subsections 1 and 2 shall not be an assault under the following circumstances: (i) if the person doing any of the enumerated acts, and such other person, are voluntary participants in a sport, social or other activity, not in itself criminal, and such act is a reasonably foreseeable incident of such sport or activity, and does not create an unreasonable risk of serious injury or breach of the peace; (ii) if the person doing any of the enumerated acts is employed by a school district or accredited nonpublic school, or is an area education agency staff member who provides services to a school or school district, and intervenes in a fight or physical struggle or other disruptive situation that takes place in the presence of the employee or staff member performing employment duties in a school building, on school grounds, or at an official school function, regardless of the location, whether the fight or physical struggle or other disruptive situation is between students or other individuals, if the degree and the force of the intervention is reasonably necessary to restore order and to protect the safety of those assembled.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.1)

40.02 HARASSMENT. No person shall commit harassment.

1. A person commits harassment when, with intent to intimidate, annoy, or alarm another person, the person does any of the following:

A. Communicates with another by telephone, telegraph, writing, or via electronic communication without legitimate purpose and in a manner likely to cause the other person annoyance or harm.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.7)

B. Places any simulated explosive or simulated incendiary device in or near any building, vehicle, airplane, railroad engine or railroad car, or boat occupied by the other person.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.7)

C. Orders merchandise or services in the name of another, or to be delivered to another, without such other person's knowledge or consent.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.7)

D. Reports or causes to be reported false information to a law enforcement authority implicating another in some criminal activity, knowing that the information is false, or reports the alleged occurrence of a criminal act, knowing the same did not occur.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.7)

2. A person commits harassment when the person, purposefully and without legitimate purpose, has personal contact with another person, with the intent to threaten, intimidate or alarm that other person. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "personal contact" means an encounter in which two or more people are in visual or physical proximity to each other. "Personal contact" does not require a physical touching or oral communication, although it may include these types of contacts.

40.03 DISORDERLY CONDUCT. No person shall do any of the following:

1. Fighting. Engage in fighting or violent behavior in any public place or in or near any lawful assembly of persons, provided that participants in athletic contests may engage in such conduct that is reasonably related to that sport.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[1])

2. Noise. Make loud and raucous noise in the vicinity of any residence or public building which causes unreasonable distress to the occupants thereof.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[2])

3. Abusive Language. Direct abusive epithets or make any threatening gesture that the person knows or reasonably should know is likely to provoke a violent reaction by another.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[3])

4. Disrupt Lawful Assembly. Without lawful authority or color of authority, disturb any lawful assembly or meeting of persons by conduct intended to disrupt the meeting or assembly.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[4])

5. False Report of Catastrophe. By words or action, initiate or circulate a report or warning of fire, epidemic, or other catastrophe, knowing such report to be false or such warning to be baseless.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[5])

6. Disrespect of Flag. Knowingly and publicly use the flag of the United States in such a manner as to show disrespect for the flag as a symbol of the United States, with the intent or reasonable expectation that such use will provoke or encourage another to commit trespass or assault. As used in this subsection:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[6])

A. "Deface" means to intentionally mar the external appearance.

B. "Defile" means to intentionally make physically unclean.

C. "Flag" means a piece of woven cloth or other material designed to be flown from a pole or mast.

D. "Mutilate" means to intentionally cut up or alter so as to make imperfect.

E. "Show disrespect" means to deface, defile, mutilate, or trample.

F. "Trample" means to intentionally tread upon or intentionally cause a machine, vehicle, or animal to tread upon.

7. Obstruct Use of Street. Without authority or justification, obstruct any street, sidewalk, highway, or other public way, with the intent to prevent or hinder its lawful use by others.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.4[7])

8. Funeral or Memorial Service. Within 500 feet of the building or other location where a funeral or memorial service is being conducted, or within 500 feet of a funeral procession or burial:

A. Make loud and raucous noise that causes unreasonable distress to the persons attending the funeral or memorial service or participating in the funeral procession.

B. Direct abusive epithets or make any threatening gesture that the person knows or reasonably should know is likely to provoke a violent reaction by another.

C. Disturb or disrupt the funeral, memorial service, funeral procession, or burial by conduct intended to disturb or disrupt the funeral, memorial service, funeral procession, or burial.

This subsection applies to conduct within 60 minutes preceding, during, and within 60 minutes after a funeral, memorial service, funeral procession, or burial.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.5)

40.04 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY. It is unlawful for three or more persons to assemble together, with them or any of them acting in a violent manner, and with intent that they or any of them will commit a public offense. No person shall willingly join in or remain part of an unlawful assembly, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe it is such.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.2)

40.05 FAILURE TO DISPERSE. A peace officer may order the participants in a riot or unlawful assembly or persons in the immediate vicinity of a riot or unlawful assembly to disperse. No person within hearing distance of such command shall refuse to obey.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 723.3)

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CHAPTER 41

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

41.01 Distributing Dangerous Substances
41.02 False Reports to or Communications with Public Safety Entities
41.03 Providing False Identification Information
41.04 Refusing to Assist Officer
41.05 Harassment of Public Officers and Employees
41.06 Interference with Official Acts
41.07 Removal of an Officer's Communication or Control Device
41.08 Abandoned or Unattended Refrigerators
41.09 Antenna and Radio Wires
41.10 Barbed Wire and Electric Fences
41.11 Discharging Weapons
41.12 Throwing and Shooting
41.13 Urinating and Defecating
41.14 Fireworks
41.15 Drug Paraphernalia

41.01 DISTRIBUTING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES. No person shall distribute samples of any drugs or medicine, or any corrosive, caustic, poisonous or other injurious substance unless the person delivers such into the hands of a competent person, or otherwise takes reasonable precautions that the substance will not be taken by children or animals from the place where the substance is deposited.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 727.1)

41.02 FALSE REPORTS TO OR COMMUNICATIONS WITH PUBLIC SAFETY ENTITIES. No person shall do any of the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 718.6)

1. Report or cause to be reported false information to a fire department, a law enforcement authority or other public safety entity, knowing that the information is false, or report the alleged occurrence of a criminal act knowing the act did not occur.

2. Telephone an emergency 911 communications center, knowing that he or she is not reporting an emergency or otherwise needing emergency information or assistance.

3. Knowingly provide false information to a law enforcement officer who enters the information on a citation.

41.03 PROVIDING FALSE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION. No person shall knowingly provide false identification information to anyone known by the person to be a peace officer, emergency medical care provider, or firefighter, whether paid or volunteer, in the performance of any act that is within the scope of the lawful duty or authority of that officer, emergency medical care provider, or firefighter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 719.1A)

41.04 REFUSING TO ASSIST OFFICER. Any person who is requested or ordered by any magistrate or peace officer to render the magistrate or officer assistance in making or attempting to make an arrest, or to prevent the commission of any criminal act, shall render assistance as required. No person shall unreasonably and without lawful cause, refuse or neglect to render assistance when so requested.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 719.2)

41.05 HARASSMENT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. No person shall willfully prevent or attempt to prevent any public officer or employee from performing the officer's or employee's duty.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 718.4)

41.06 INTERFERENCE WITH OFFICIAL ACTS. No person shall knowingly resist or obstruct anyone known by the person to be a peace officer, emergency medical care provider or firefighter, whether paid or volunteer, in the performance of any act that is within the scope of the lawful duty or authority of that officer, emergency medical care provider, or firefighter, or shall knowingly resist or obstruct the service or execution by any authorized person of any civil or criminal process or order of any court. The terms "resist" and "obstruct" as used in this section do not include verbal harassment unless the verbal harassment is accompanied by a present ability and apparent intention to execute a verbal threat physically.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 719.1)

41.07 REMOVAL OF AN OFFICER'S COMMUNICATION OR CONTROL DEVICE. No person shall knowingly or intentionally remove or attempt to remove a communication device or any device used for control from the possession of a peace officer or correctional officer, when the officer is in the performance of any act which is within the scope of the lawful duty or authority of that officer and the person knew or should have known the individual to be an officer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 708.12)

41.08 ABANDONED OR UNATTENDED REFRIGERATORS. No person shall abandon or otherwise leave unattended any refrigerator, ice box, or similar container, with doors that may become locked, outside of buildings and accessible to children, nor shall any person allow any such refrigerator, ice box, or similar container, to remain outside of buildings on premises in the person's possession or control, abandoned or unattended and so accessible to children.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 727.3)

41.09 ANTENNA AND RADIO WIRES. It is unlawful for a person to allow antenna wires, antenna supports, radio wires, or television wires to exist over any street, alley, highway, sidewalk, public way, public ground, or public building without written consent of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2])

41.10 BARBED WIRE AND ELECTRIC FENCES. It is unlawful for a person to use barbed wire or electric fences to enclose land within the City limits without the written consent of the Council unless such land consists of ten (10) acres or more and is used as agricultural land.

41.11 DISCHARGING WEAPONS.

1. It is unlawful for a person to discharge rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, guns, or other firearms of any kind within the City limits except by written consent of the Council.

2. No person shall intentionally discharge a firearm in a reckless manner.

41.12 THROWING AND SHOOTING. It is unlawful for a person to throw stones, bricks, or missiles of any kind or to shoot arrows, paintballs, rubber guns, slingshots, air rifles, BB

guns, or other dangerous instruments or toys on or into any street, alley, highway, sidewalk, public way, public ground, or public building, without written consent of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2])

41.13 URINATING AND DEFECATING. It is unlawful for any person to urinate or defecate onto any sidewalk, street, alley, or other public way, or onto any public or private building, including but not limited to the wall, floor, hallway, steps, stairway, doorway, or window thereof, or onto any public or private land.

41.14 FIREWORKS. The sale, use and exploding of fireworks within the City are subject to the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 727.2)

1. Definition. The term "fireworks" includes any explosive composition, or combination of explosive substances, or articles prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation, and specifically includes blank cartridges, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, or other fireworks of like construction and any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or other device containing any explosive substance.

2. Regulations. It is unlawful for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail, or use or explode any fireworks; provided the City may, upon application in writing, grant a permit for the display of fireworks by a City agency, fair associations, amusement parks and other organizations or groups of individuals approved by City authorities when such fireworks display will be handled by a competent operator. No permit shall be granted hereunder unless the operator or sponsoring organization has filed with the City evidence of insurance in the following amounts:

A. Personal Injury: .....$250,000 per person

B. Property Damage: $50,000

C. Total Exposure: $1,000,000

3. Exceptions. This section does not prohibit the sale by a resident, dealer, manufacturer or jobber of such fireworks as are not prohibited; or the sale of any kind of fireworks if they are to be shipped out of State; or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theatre, or for signal purposes in athletic sports or by railroads or trucks for signal purposes, or by a recognized military organization. This section does not apply to any substance or composition prepared and sold for medicinal or fumigation purposes.

41.15 DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 124.414)

1. As used in this section "drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products or materials of any kind used or attempted to be used in combination with a controlled substance, except those items used in combination with the lawful use of a controlled substance, to knowingly or intentionally and primarily do any of the following:

A. Manufacture a controlled substance.

B. Inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance.

C. Test the strength, effectiveness, or purity of a controlled substance.

D. Enhance the effect of a controlled substance.

Drug paraphernalia does not include hypodermic needles or syringes if manufactured, delivered, sold, or possessed for a lawful purpose.

2. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, deliver, sell, or possess drug paraphernalia.

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CHAPTER 42

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

42.01 Trespassing
42.02 Criminal Mischief
42.03 Defacing Proclamations or Notices
42.04 Unauthorized Entry
42.05 Fraud
42.06 Theft
42.07 Other Public Property Offenses

42.01 TRESPASSING.

1. Prohibited. It is unlawful for a person to knowingly trespass upon the property of another.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.8)

2. Definitions. For purposes of this section:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.7[1])

A. "Property" includes any land, dwelling, building, conveyance, vehicle, or other temporary or permanent structure, whether publicly or privately owned.

B. "Public utility" is a public utility as defined in Section 476.1 of the *Code of Iowa* or an electric transmission line as provided in Chapter 478 of the *Code of Iowa*.

C. "Public utility property" means any land, dwelling, building, conveyance, vehicle, or other temporary or permanent structure owned, leased, or operated by a public utility and that is completely enclosed by a physical barrier of any kind.

D. "Railway corporation" means a corporation, company, or person owning, leasing, or operating any railroad in whole or in part within this State.

E. "Railway property" means all tangible real and personal property owned, leased, or operated by a railway corporation, with the exception of any administrative building or offices of the railway corporation.

F. "Trespass" means one or more of the following acts:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.7[2a])

(1) Entering upon or in property without the express permission of the owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession with the intent to commit a public offense or to use, remove therefrom, alter, damage, harass, or place thereon or therein anything animate or inanimate.

(2) Entering or remaining upon or in property without justification after being notified or requested to abstain from entering or to remove or vacate therefrom by the owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession, or the agent or employee of the owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession, or by any peace officer, magistrate, or public employee whose duty it is to supervise the use or maintenance of the property.

(3) Entering upon or in property for the purpose or with the effect of unduly interfering with the lawful use of the property by others.

(4) Being upon or in property and wrongfully using, removing therefrom, altering, damaging, harassing, or placing thereon or therein anything animate or inanimate, without the implied or actual permission of the owner, lessee, or person in lawful possession.

(5) Entering or remaining upon or in railway property without lawful authority or without the consent of the railway corporation which owns, leases, or operates the railway property. This paragraph does not apply to passage over a railroad right-of-way, other than a track, railroad roadbed, viaduct, bridge, trestle, or railroad yard, by an unarmed person if the person has not been notified or requested to abstain from entering onto the right-of-way or to vacate the right-of-way and the passage over the right-of-way does not interfere with the operation of the railroad.

(6) Entering or remaining upon or in public utility property without lawful authority or without the consent of the public utility that owns, leases, or operates the public utility property. This paragraph does not apply to passage over public utility right-of-way by a person if the person has not been notified or requested by posted signage or other means to abstain from entering onto the right-of-way or to vacate the right-of-way.

3. Specific Exceptions. "Trespass" does not mean either of the following:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.7[2b])

A. Entering upon the property of another for the sole purpose of retrieving personal property which has accidentally or inadvertently been thrown, fallen, strayed, or blown onto the property of another, provided that the person retrieving the property takes the most direct and accessible route to and from the property to be retrieved, quits the property as quickly as is possible, and does not unduly interfere with the lawful use of the property. This paragraph does not apply to public utility property where the person has been notified or requested by posted signage or other means to abstain from entering.

B. Entering upon the right-of-way of a public road or highway.

42.02 CRIMINAL MISCHIEF. It is unlawful, for any person who has no right to do so, to intentionally damage, deface, alter, or destroy property.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

42.03 DEFACING PROCLAMATIONS OR NOTICES. It is unlawful for a person intentionally to deface, obliterate, tear down, or destroy in whole or in part, any transcript or extract from or of any law of the United States or the State, or any proclamation, advertisement or notification, set up at any place within the City by authority of the law or by order of any court, during the time for which the same is to remain set up.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

42.04 UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY. No unauthorized person shall enter or remain in or upon any public building, premises, or grounds in violation of any notice posted thereon or

when said building, premises or grounds are closed and not open to the public. When open to the public, a failure to pay any required admission fee also constitutes an unauthorized entry.

42.05 FRAUD. It is unlawful for any person to commit a fraudulent practice as defined in Section 714.8 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 714.8)

42.06 THEFT. It is unlawful for any person to commit theft as defined in Section 714.1 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 714.1)

42.07 OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY OFFENSES. The following chapters of this Code of Ordinances contain regulations prohibiting or restricting other activities or conditions that are also deemed to be public property offenses:

1. Chapter 21 – Library
   - A. Section 21.09 – Injury to Books or Property
   - B. Section 21.10 – Theft of Library Property
2. Chapter 105 – Solid Waste Control and Recycling
   - A. Section 105.07 – Littering Prohibited
   - B. Section 105.08 – Open Dumping Prohibited
3. Chapter 135 – Street Use and Maintenance
   - A. Section 135.01 – Removal of Warning Devices
   - B. Section 135.02 – Obstructing or Defacing
   - C. Section 135.03 – Placing Debris On
   - D. Section 135.04 – Playing In
   - E. Section 135.05 – Traveling on Barricaded Street or Alley
   - F. Section 135.08 – Burning Prohibited
   - G. Section 135.12 – Dumping of Snow
4. Chapter 136 – Sidewalk Regulations
   - A. Section 136.11 – Interference with Sidewalk Improvements
   - B. Section 136.15 – Fires or Fuel on Sidewalks
   - C. Section 136.16 – Defacing
   - D. Section 136.17 – Debris on Sidewalks
   - E. Section 136.18 – Merchandise Display
   - F. Section 136.19 – Sales Stands

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CHAPTER 45

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND INTOXICATION

45.01 Persons Under Legal Age
45.02 Public Consumption or Intoxication
45.03 Open Containers in Motor Vehicles

45.01 PERSONS UNDER LEGAL AGE. As used in this section, "legal age" means twenty-one (21) years of age or more.

1. A person or persons under legal age shall not purchase or attempt to purchase or individually or jointly have alcoholic liquor, wine or beer in their possession or control; except in the case of liquor, wine or beer given or dispensed to a person under legal age within a private home and with the knowledge, presence and consent of the parent or guardian, for beverage or medicinal purposes or as administered to the person by either a physician or dentist for medicinal purposes and except to the extent that a person under legal age may handle alcoholic beverages, wine, and beer during the regular course of the person's employment by a liquor control licensee, or wine or beer permittee under State laws.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.47[2])

2. A person under legal age shall not misrepresent the person's age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage, wine, or beer from any licensee or permittee.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[3])

45.02 PUBLIC CONSUMPTION OR INTOXICATION.

1. As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "Arrest" means the same as defined in Section 804.5 of the *Code of Iowa* and includes taking into custody pursuant to Section 232.19 of the *Code of Iowa*.

B. "Chemical test" means a test of a person's blood, breath, or urine to determine the percentage of alcohol present by a qualified person using devices and methods approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

C. "Peace officer" means the same as defined in Section 801.4 of the *Code of Iowa*.

D. "School" means a public or private school or that portion of a public or private school that provides teaching for any grade from kindergarten through grade twelve.

2. A person shall not use or consume alcoholic liquor, wine or beer upon the public streets or highways. A person shall not use or consume alcoholic liquor in any public place, except premises covered by a liquor control license. A person shall not possess or consume alcoholic liquors, wine, or beer on public school property or while attending any public or private school-related function. A person shall not be intoxicated in a public place.

3. A person shall not simulate intoxication in a public place.

4. When a peace officer arrests a person on a charge of public intoxication under this section, the peace officer shall inform the person that the person may have a chemical test administered at the person's own expense. If a device approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety for testing a sample of a person's breath to determine the person's blood alcohol concentration is available, that is the only test that need be offered the person arrested. In a prosecution for public intoxication, evidence of the results of a chemical test performed under this subsection is admissible upon proof of a proper foundation. The percentage of alcohol present in a person's blood, breath, or urine established by the results of a chemical test performed within two hours after the person's arrest on a charge of public intoxication is presumed to be the percentage of alcohol present at the time of arrest.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.46)

45.03 OPEN CONTAINERS IN MOTOR VEHICLES. *[See Section 62.01(49) and (50) of this Code of Ordinances.]*

CHAPTER 46

MINORS

46.01 Curfew
46.02 Cigarettes and Tobacco
46.03 Contributing to Delinquency

46.01 CURFEW. The Council has determined that a curfew for minors is necessary to promote the public health, safety, morals and general welfare of the City and specifically to reinforce the primary authority and responsibility of adults responsible for minors; to protect the public from the illegal acts of minors committed after the curfew hour; and to protect minors from improper influences and criminal activity that prevail in public places after the curfew hour.

1. Definitions. For use in this section, the following terms are defined:

   A. "Emergency errand" means, but is not limited to, an errand relating to a fire, a natural disaster, an automobile accident or any other situation requiring immediate action to prevent serious illness, bodily injury, or loss of life.

   B. "Knowingly" means knowledge that a responsible adult should reasonably be expected to have concerning the whereabouts of a minor in that responsible adult's custody. It is intended to continue to hold the neglectful or careless adult responsible for a minor to a reasonable standard of adult responsibility through an objective test. It is therefore no defense that an adult responsible for a minor was completely indifferent to the activities or conduct or whereabouts of the minor.

   C. "Minor" means any unemancipated person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

   D. "Nonsecured custody" means custody in an unlocked multipurpose area, such as a lobby, office or interrogation room that is not designed, set aside, or used as a secure detention area, and the person arrested is not physically secured during the period of custody in the area; the person is physically accompanied by a law enforcement officer or a person employed by the facility where the person arrested is being held; and the use of the area is limited to providing nonsecured custody only while awaiting transfer to an appropriate juvenile facility or to court, for contacting of and release to the person's parents or other responsible adult or for other administrative purposes; but not for longer than six (6) hours without the oral or written order of a judge or magistrate authorizing the detention. A judge shall not extend the period of time in excess of six hours beyond the initial six-hour period.

   E. "Public place" includes stores, parking lots, parks, playgrounds, streets, alleys, and sidewalks dedicated to public use and also includes such parts of buildings and other premises, whether publicly or privately owned, that are used by the general public or to which the general public is invited commercially for a fee or otherwise; or in or on which the general public is permitted without specific invitation; or to which the general public has

access. For purposes of this section, a vehicle or other conveyance is considered to be a public place when in the areas defined above.

F. "Responsible adult" means a parent, guardian or other adult specifically authorized by law or authorized by a parent or guardian to have custody or control of a minor.

G. "Unemancipated" means unmarried and/or still under the custody or control of a responsible adult.

2. Curfew Established. A curfew applicable to minors is established and shall be enforced as follows:

A. 14 and Younger. No minor 14 years of age or younger shall be in any public place between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. each day.

B. 15 – 17. No minor 15 through 17 years of age shall be in any public place during the following times:

(1) Sunday through Thursday - 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. each day.

(2) Friday and Saturday - 12:00 midnight to 5 a.m. each day.

3. Exceptions. The following are exceptions to the curfew:

A. The minor is accompanied by a responsible adult.

B. The minor is on the sidewalk or property where the minor resides or on either side of the place where the minor resides and the adult responsible for the minor has given permission for the minor to be there.

C. The minor is present at or is traveling between home and one of the following:

(1) Minor's place of employment in a business, trade or occupation in which the minor is permitted by law to be engaged or, if traveling, within one hour after the end or before the beginning of work;

(2) Minor's place of religious activity or, if traveling, within one hour after the end or before the beginning of the religious activity;

(3) Governmental or political activity or, if traveling, within one hour after the end or before the beginning of the activity;

(4) School activity or, if traveling, within one hour after the end or before the beginning of the activity;

(5) Assembly such as a march, protest, demonstration, sit-in or meeting of an association for the advancement of economic, political, religious or cultural matters, or for any other activity protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees of free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly or, if traveling, within one hour after the end or before the beginning of the activity.

D. The minor is on an emergency errand for a responsible adult;

E. The minor is engaged in interstate travel through the City beginning, ending or passing through the City when such travel is by direct route.

4. Responsibility of Adults. It is unlawful for any responsible adult knowingly to permit or to allow a minor to be in any public place in the City within the time periods prohibited by this section unless the minor's presence falls within one of the above exceptions.

5. Enforcement Procedures.

A. Determination of Age. In determining the age of the juvenile and in the absence of convincing evidence such as a birth certificate or driver's license, a law enforcement officer on the street shall, in the first instance, use his or her best judgment in determining age.

B. Grounds for Arrest; Conditions of Custody. Grounds for arrest are that the person refuses to sign the citation without qualification; persists in violating the ordinance; refuses to provide proper identification or to identify himself or herself; or constitutes an immediate threat to the person's own safety or to the safety of the public. A law enforcement officer who arrests a minor for a curfew violation may keep the minor in custody either in a shelter care facility or in any nonsecured setting. The officer shall not place bodily restraints, such as handcuffs, on the minor unless the minor physically resists or threatens physical violence when being taken into custody. A minor shall not be placed in detention following a curfew violation.

C. Notification of Responsible Adult. After a minor is taken into custody, the law enforcement officer shall notify the adult responsible for the minor as soon as possible. The minor shall be released to the adult responsible for the minor upon the promise of such person to produce the child in court at such time as the court may direct.

D. Minor Without Adult Supervision. If a law enforcement officer determines that a minor does not have adult supervision because the law enforcement officer cannot locate the minor's parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for the care of the minor, within a reasonable time, the law enforcement officer shall attempt to place the minor with an adult relative of the minor, an adult person who cares for the child or another adult person who is known to the child.

6. Penalties.

A. Responsible Adult's First Violation. In the case of a first violation by a minor, the law enforcement officer shall, by certified mail, send to the adult responsible for the minor, written notice of the violation with a warning that any subsequent violation will result in full enforcement of the curfew ordinance against both the responsible adult and minor, with applicable penalties.

B. Responsible Adult's Second Violation. Any responsible adult as defined in this section who, following receipt of a warning, knowingly allows the minor to violate any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a municipal infraction.

C. Minor's First Violation. In the case of a first violation by a minor, the law enforcement officer shall give the minor a written warning, which states that any subsequent violation will result in full enforcement of the curfew ordinance against the responsible adult and the minor, with applicable

penalties, or, at the law enforcement officer's discretion, may issue the minor a citation for a first violation.

D. Minor's Second Violation. For the minor's second and subsequent violations of any of the provisions of this section, the minor is guilty of a municipal infraction.

46.02 CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO. It is unlawful for any person under eighteen (18) years of age to smoke, use, possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any tobacco, tobacco products, or cigarettes. Possession of cigarettes or tobacco products by a person under eighteen years of age shall not constitute a violation of this section if said person possesses the cigarettes or tobacco products as part of the person's employment and said person is employed by a person who holds a valid permit under Chapter 453A of the *Code of Iowa* and lawfully offers for sale or sells cigarettes or tobacco products.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.2)

46.03 CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY. It is unlawful for any person to encourage any child under eighteen (18) years of age to commit any act of delinquency.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 709A.1)

CHAPTER 47

PARK REGULATIONS

47.01 Purpose
47.02 Use of Drives Required
47.03 Fires
47.04 Littering
47.05 Parks Closed
47.06 Camping

47.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to facilitate the enjoyment of park facilities by the general public by establishing rules and regulations governing the use of park facilities.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12)

47.02 USE OF DRIVES REQUIRED. No person shall drive any car, cycle or other vehicle, or ride or lead any horse, in any portion of a park except upon the established drives or roadways therein or such other places as may be officially designated by the City.

47.03 FIRES. No fire shall be built, except in a place designated for such purpose, and such fire shall be extinguished before leaving the area unless it is to be immediately used by some other party.

47.04 LITTERING. No person shall place, deposit, or throw any waste, refuse, litter or foreign substance in any area or receptacle except those provided for that purpose.

47.05 PARKS CLOSED. No person, except those camping in designated areas, shall enter or remain within any park between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m.

47.06 CAMPING. No person shall camp in any portion of a park except in portions prescribed or designated by the Council, and the City may refuse camping privileges or rescind any and all camping privileges for cause.

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CHAPTER 50

NUISANCE ABATEMENT PROCEDURE

50.01 Definition of Nuisance
50.02 Nuisances Enumerated
50.03 Other Conditions
50.04 Nuisances Prohibited
50.05 Nuisance Abatement
50.06 Abatement of Nuisance by Written Notice
50.07 Municipal Infraction Abatement Procedure

50.01 DEFINITION OF NUISANCE. Whatever is injurious to health, indecent, or unreasonably offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property so as essentially to interfere unreasonably with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property is a nuisance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 657.1)

50.02 NUISANCES ENUMERATED. The following subsections include, but do not limit, the conditions that are deemed to be nuisances in the City:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 657.2)

1. Offensive Smells. Erecting, continuing, or using any building or other place for the exercise of any trade, employment, or manufacture that, by occasioning noxious exhalations, unreasonably offensive smells, or other annoyances, becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort, or property of individuals or the public.

2. Filth or Noisome Substance. Causing or suffering any offal, filth, or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place to the prejudice of others.

3. Impeding Passage of Navigable River. Obstructing or impeding without legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor, or collection of water.

4. Water Pollution. Corrupting or rendering unwholesome or impure the water of any river, stream, or pond, or unlawfully diverting the same from its natural course or state, to the injury or prejudice of others.

5. Blocking Public and Private Ways. Obstructing or encumbering, by fences, buildings or otherwise, the public roads, private ways, streets, alleys, commons, landing places, or burying grounds.

6. Billboards. Billboards, signboards, and advertising signs, whether erected and constructed on public or private property, that so obstruct and impair the view of any portion or part of a public street, avenue, highway, boulevard or alley or of a railroad or street railway track as to render dangerous the use thereof. **(See also Section 62.06)**

7. Storing of Flammable Junk. Depositing or storing of flammable junk, such as old rags, rope, cordage, rubber, bones and paper, by dealers in such articles within the fire limits of the City, unless in a building of fireproof construction. **(See also Chapter 51)**

8. Air Pollution. Emission of dense smoke, noxious fumes, or fly ash.

9. Weeds, Brush. Dense growth of all weeds, vines, brush, or other vegetation in the City so as to constitute a health, safety, or fire hazard.

10. Dutch Elm Disease. Trees infected with Dutch elm disease. **(See also Chapter 151)**

11. Airport Air Space. Any object or structure hereafter erected within one thousand (1,000) feet of the limits of any municipal or regularly established airport or landing place, which may endanger or obstruct aerial navigation including take-off and landing, unless such object or structure constitutes a proper use or enjoyment of the land on which the same is located.

12. Houses of Ill Fame. Houses of ill fame, kept for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness; gambling houses; places resorted to by persons participating in criminal gang activity prohibited by Chapter 723A of the *Code of Iowa* or places resorted to by persons using controlled substances, as defined in Section 124.101 of the *Code of Iowa*, in violation of law, or houses where drunkenness, quarreling, fighting or breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted to the disturbance of others.

50.03 OTHER CONDITIONS. The following chapters of this Code of Ordinances contain regulations prohibiting or restricting other conditions that are deemed to be nuisances:

1. Junk and Junk Vehicles **(See Chapter 51)**
2. Dangerous Buildings **(See Chapter 145)**
3. Storage and Disposal of Solid Waste **(See Chapter 105)**
4. Trees **(See Chapter 151)**

50.04 NUISANCES PROHIBITED. The creation or maintenance of a nuisance is prohibited, and a nuisance, public or private, may be abated in the manner provided for in this chapter or State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 657.3)

50.05 NUISANCE ABATEMENT. Whenever any authorized municipal officer finds that a nuisance exists, such officer has the authority to determine on a case-by-case basis whether to utilize the nuisance abatement procedure described in Section 50.06 of this chapter or the municipal infraction procedure referred to in Section 50.07.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

50.06 ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE BY WRITTEN NOTICE. Any nuisance, public or private, may be abated in the manner provided for in this section:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

1. Contents of Notice to Property Owner. The notice to abate shall contain: †

   A. Description of Nuisance. A description of what constitutes the nuisance.

   B. Location of Nuisance. The location of the nuisance.

† **EDITOR'S NOTE:** A suggested form of notice for the abatement of nuisances is included in the Appendix of this Code of Ordinances. Caution is urged in the use of this administrative abatement procedure, particularly where cost of abatement is more than minimal or where there is doubt as to whether or not a nuisance does in fact exist. If compliance is not secured following notice and hearings, we recommend you review the situation with your attorney before proceeding with abatement and assessment of costs. Your attorney may recommend proceedings in court under Chapter 657 of the *Code of Iowa* rather than this procedure.

C. Acts Necessary to Abate. A statement of the act or acts necessary to abate the nuisance.

D. Reasonable Time. A reasonable time within which to complete the abatement.

E. Assessment of City Costs. A statement that if the nuisance or condition is not abated as directed and no request for hearing is made within the time prescribed, the City will abate it and assess the costs against the property owner.

2. Method of Service. The notice may be in the form of an ordinance or sent by certified mail to the property owner.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

3. Request for Hearing. Any person ordered to abate a nuisance may have a hearing with the Council as to whether a nuisance exists. A request for a hearing must be made in writing and delivered to the Clerk within the time stated in the notice, or it will be conclusively presumed that a nuisance exists and it must be abated as ordered. The hearing will be before the Council at a time and place fixed by the Council. The findings of the Council shall be conclusive and, if a nuisance is found to exist, it shall be ordered abated within a reasonable time under the circumstances.

4. Abatement in Emergency. If it is determined that an emergency exists by reason of the continuing maintenance of the nuisance or condition, the City may perform any action that may be required under this chapter without prior notice. The City shall assess the costs as provided in subsection 6 of this section after notice to the property owner under the applicable provisions of subsection 1 and 2, and the hearing as provided in subsection 3.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

5. Abatement by City. If the person notified to abate a nuisance or condition neglects or fails to abate as directed, the City may perform the required action to abate, keeping an accurate account of the expense incurred. The itemized expense account shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall pay such expenses on behalf of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

6. Collection of Costs. The Clerk shall send a statement of the total expense incurred by certified mail to the property owner who has failed to abide by the notice to abate, and if the amount shown by the statement has not been paid within one month, the Clerk shall certify the costs to the County Treasurer and such costs shall then be collected with, and in the same manner as, general property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

7. Installment Payment of Cost of Abatement. If the amount expended to abate the nuisance or condition exceeds five hundred dollars ($500.00), the City may permit the assessment to be paid in up to ten (10) annual installments, to be paid in the same manner and with the same interest rates provided for assessments against benefited property under State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.13)

8. Failure to Abate. Any person causing or maintaining a nuisance who shall fail or refuse to abate or remove the same within the reasonable time required and specified in the notice to abate is in violation of this Code of Ordinances.

50.07 MUNICIPAL INFRACTION ABATEMENT PROCEDURE. In lieu of the abatement procedures set forth in Section 50.06, the requirements of this chapter may be enforced under the procedures applicable to municipal infractions as set forth in Chapter 4 of this Code of Ordinances.

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CHAPTER 51

JUNK AND JUNK VEHICLES

51.01 Definitions
51.02 Junk and Junk Vehicles Prohibited
51.03 Junk and Junk Vehicles a Nuisance
51.04 Exceptions
51.05 Notice to Abate

51.01 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter, the following terms are defined:

1. "Junk" means all old or scrap copper, brass, lead, or any other non-ferrous metal; old or discarded rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber, debris, waste or used lumber, or salvaged wood; dismantled vehicles, machinery and appliances or parts of such vehicles, machinery or appliances; iron, steel or other old or scrap ferrous materials; old or discarded glass, tinware, plastic or old or discarded household goods or hardware. Neatly stacked firewood located on a side yard or a rear yard is not considered junk.

2. "Junk vehicle" means any vehicle legally placed in storage with the County Treasurer or unlicensed and having any of the following characteristics:

A. Broken Glass. Any vehicle with a broken or cracked windshield, window, headlight or tail light, or any other cracked or broken glass.

B. Broken, Loose, or Missing Part. Any vehicle with a broken, loose, or missing fender, door, bumper, hood, steering wheel or trunk lid.

C. Habitat for Nuisance Animals or Insects. Any vehicle that has become the habitat for rats, mice, snakes, or any other vermin or insects.

D. Flammable Fuel. Any vehicle that contains gasoline or any other flammable fuel.

E. Inoperable. Any motor vehicle that lacks an engine or two or more wheels or other structural parts, rendering said motor vehicle totally inoperable, or that cannot be moved under its own power or has not been used as an operating vehicle for a period of thirty (30) days or more.

F. Defective or Obsolete Condition. Any other vehicle that, because of its defective or obsolete condition, in any other way constitutes a threat to the public health and safety.

Mere licensing of such vehicle shall not constitute a defense to the finding that the vehicle is a junk vehicle.

3. "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which a person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway or street, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, and includes without limitation a motor vehicle, automobile, truck, motorcycle, tractor, buggy, wagon, farm machinery, or any combination thereof.

51.02 JUNK AND JUNK VEHICLES PROHIBITED. It is unlawful for any person to store, accumulate, or allow to remain on any private property within the corporate limits of the City any junk or junk vehicle.

51.03 JUNK AND JUNK VEHICLES A NUISANCE. It is hereby declared that any junk or junk vehicle located upon private property, unless excepted by Section 51.04, constitutes a threat to the health and safety of the citizens and is a nuisance within the meaning of Section 657.1 of the *Code of Iowa*. If any junk or junk vehicle is kept upon private property in violation hereof, the owner of or person occupying the property upon which it is located shall be prima facie liable for said violation.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3a])

51.04 EXCEPTIONS. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to any junk or a junk vehicle stored within:

1. Structure. A garage or other enclosed structure; or

2. Salvage Yard. An auto salvage yard or junk yard lawfully operated within the City.

51.05 NOTICE TO ABATE. Upon discovery of any junk or junk vehicle located upon private property in violation of Section 51.03, the City shall within five (5) days initiate abatement procedures as outlined in Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3a])

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CHAPTER 52

WEED AND GRASS CONTROL

52.01 Purpose
52.02 Definitions
52.03 Authority for Enforcement
52.04 Interference with Weed Official
52.05 Requirements
52.06 Natural Areas
52.07 Enforcement
52.08 Emergency Control Measures
52.09 Control of Weeds or Other Vegetation
52.10 Habitual Violators

52.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to designate responsibility for the removal of weeds and cutting of grasses within the City, to define the same as nuisances and to provide for their abatement in order to provide for the safety and preserve the health and welfare of the citizens of the City.

52.02 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words, and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein.

1. "Chemical control" means the application of a herbicide (weed killer) in strict accordance with the directions on the product and the regulations of the *Code of Iowa*, Chapter 206 (the Pesticide Act), and all additions thereto which may be adopted.

2. "Conservation area" means an area that is planted with ground cover plants of a size and texture compatible with the environment and maintained accordingly.

3. "Developed lot or area" means an improved or commercial lot.

4. "Ground cover" means plants with the growth and root capacity to cover and stabilize an area of soil and to prevent erosion.

5. "Natural area" means an area allowed to retain native plant material in a natural state and municipal waterways, water detention and retention basins wherein plant materials help to maintain soil conservation and/or prevent erosion.

6. "Noxious weeds" means primary and secondary classes of weeds as defined by the *Code of Iowa*, and all additions to this list as so declared by the State Secretary of Agriculture.

7. "Parking" means that part of the street, avenue or highway in the City not covered by sidewalk and lying between the lot line and curb line; on unpaved streets, the parking is that part of the street, avenue, or highway lying between the lot lines and that portion of the street usually traveled by vehicular traffic.

8. "Right-of-way" means the entire width of a platted street or alley in use or undeveloped.

9. "Soil erosion control" means a method of planting and cultivation, or lack of same, designed to retain soil and to prevent soil movement caused by natural or manmade causes.

10. "Undeveloped lot or area" means an unimproved lot or area.

11. "Unmowed or untended area" means an area allowed to grow without care and supervision, where weeds and grasses are more than the allowed height.

12. "Weed Official" means the person designated by the Mayor to enforce this chapter.

13. "Weeds" means any plants growing uncultivated and out of context with the surrounding plant life when such plant has a seed head formed or forming and with a height of eight (8) inches or more, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

52.03 AUTHORITY FOR ENFORCEMENT. The Mayor or person designated by the Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of this chapter and shall have all the necessary authority to carry out the enforcement of this chapter. Said designee shall be known as the Weed Official.

52.04 INTERFERENCE WITH WEED OFFICIAL. No persons shall interfere with the Weed Official or any appointed assistant while engaged in the enforcement of this chapter.

52.05 REQUIREMENTS. Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Each owner and each person in the possession or control of any land shall cut or otherwise destroy, in whatever manner prescribed by the Weed Official, all noxious weeds thereon and shall keep said lands free of such growth.

2. Each owner and each person in possession or control of any property shall be responsible to keep said lot, along with parking adjacent thereto, alleys, public ways or areas up to the centerline of said ways free of any noxious weeds and to keep grasses and weeds on said lot mowed so that grass and weeds are less than 8 inches in height. However, grass and weeds located on undeveloped and unplatted property located more than 100 feet from developed or platted property shall be mowed so that grass and weeds are less than 18 inches in height.

3. Each owner and each person in the possession or control of any lands shall not allow any plant growth of any sort to remain in such a manner as to render the streets, alleys, or public ways adjoining said land unsafe for public travel or in any manner so as to impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic upon any public place or way.

4. Where waterways or watercourses are found upon any developed or undeveloped lot, the owner or person in possession or control shall keep the flat or level part of the bank of said waterway free of any weeds and grasses more than 18 inches in height. Should such waterways or watercourses be found within the right-of-way of a street or alley, the adjacent property owner or person in possession or control shall be responsible to keep the flat or accessible portion of creek bank free of any weeds or grasses more than 18 inches in height.

5. No owner or person in possession or control of any developed or undeveloped lot shall allow plant growth or the accumulation of plant materials on such lot to remain in such a state so as to constitute a fire hazard. In no instance shall cut plant material accumulations be located within 30 feet of a building, structure or recreation area.

52.06 NATURAL AREAS.

1. Designation. The Weed Official, upon application of the owner or person in possession or control of any lot, may designate such lot or portion thereof or any adjacent undeveloped public way as a natural or conservation area. Prior to designating such area, the Weed Official shall consider the following factors: grade

or incline of said tract; the difficulty to control or maintain said tract; whether said tract is being maintained as either a soil erosion control area or a conservation area. Any person affected by the designation or lack thereof may appeal said determination to the Cambridge City Council.

2. Natural or Conservation Areas. Natural or conservation areas need not be mowed and shall be left in their natural state, except that noxious weeds shall be removed or controlled.

3. Public Ways. Sidewalks or other public ways that lie adjacent to or extend through a natural or conservation area must be open and free from any obstructions to pedestrians or vehicular traffic.

52.07 ENFORCEMENT. It is the duty of the Weed Official to inspect all areas and, in the case of a complaint, to notify the last known owner or person in possession (or control) of the area of violation of this chapter. Said notice shall be by certified mail and allow five (5) days after mailing said notice as a period of time to eliminate said violations or to request a hearing. Return receipt with signature is not required for said notice. The Weed Official shall charge an administrative fee in the amount of $25.00 for each legitimate complaint. Upon failure of the owner or person in possession or control to act within the prescribed five-day time period, the City may perform the required action and assess costs against the property for collection in the same manner as a property tax. In the event such action is taken, the Weed Official may obtain competitive quotes to have the required action performed. If no quotes are obtained, the City may have the City personnel perform the required action at rates that shall be established by resolution of the Council from time to time, which rates shall constitute costs that may be assessed against the property as provided herein and shall be an obligation owing to the City that may be collected by the City in any other lawful manner.

52.08 EMERGENCY CONTROL MEASURES. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, whenever, in the judgment of the Weed Official or the Fire Chief, an emergency exists creating a health, safety or fire hazard that may require weed or grass control without prior notice, control measures shall be taken and costs assessed against the property for collection in the same manner as property tax. However, prior to such assessment, the City shall give the property owner notice by certified mail and an opportunity for a hearing before the Council.

52.09 CONTROL OF WEEDS OR OTHER VEGETATION. The Clerk shall annually on or before June 1 each year and August 1 of each year publish a Notice to Property Owners generally setting forth the duty to control weeds and other vegetation that might be a nuisance in violation of this Code of Ordinances. The Weed Official or the Mayor may cause a Notice to Abate Nuisance to be served upon any property owner who fails to comply with the published notice or any person who at any other time has weeds or other vegetation in violation of this Code of Ordinances and shall submit the cost to the Council for assessment as provided in Section 364.12 of the *Code of Iowa*. In the event of an emergency as set forth in Section 364.12, the notice requirement may be dispensed with. In abating a nuisance under this Code of Ordinances, the Mayor or Weed Official is hereby authorized and directed to employ such persons and rent any and all equipment necessary for the abatement of the nuisance and the costs thereof shall be assessed.

52.10 HABITUAL VIOLATORS. If the owner or person in control of any land has previously received a notice to abate nuisance relating to weeds within the preceding 24 months, then, the notice to abate nuisance may include notice that such owner or person in

control of said property will be considered to be an habitual violator of this chapter and that if the nuisance is not abated within the allowed time, the City will consider the property to be subject to having a contract let by the City for mowing property as needed up to a weekly basis for the next following 24-month period of time and that the full cost of said contract together with an administrative fee of $250.00 will be assessed against the property.

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CHAPTER 55

ANIMAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL

55.01 Definitions
55.02 Animal Neglect
55.03 Livestock Neglect
55.04 Abandonment of Cats and Dogs
55.05 Livestock
55.06 At Large Prohibited
55.07 Damage or Interference
55.08 Annoyance or Disturbance
55.09 Vicious Dogs
55.10 Rabies Vaccination
55.11 Owner's Duty
55.12 Confinement
55.13 At Large: Impoundment
55.14 Disposition of Animals
55.15 Pet Awards Prohibited
55.16 Number of Animals Limited

55.01 DEFINITIONS. The following terms are defined for use in this chapter.

1. "Advertise" means to present a commercial message in any medium including but not limited to print, radio, television, sign, display, label, tag or articulation.

2. "Animal" means a nonhuman vertebrate.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 717B.1)

3. "At large" means off the premises of the owner and not under the control of a competent person, restrained within a motor vehicle, or housed in a veterinary hospital or kennel.

4. "Business" means any enterprise relating to any of the following:

   A. The sale or offer for sale of goods or services.

   B. A recruitment for employment or membership in an organization.

   C. A solicitation to make an investment.

   D. An amusement or entertainment activity.

5. "Fair" means any of the following:

   A. The annual fair and exposition held by the Iowa State Fair Board pursuant to Chapter 173 of the *Code of Iowa* or any fair event conducted by a fair under the provisions of Chapter 174 of the *Code of Iowa*.

   B. An exhibition of agricultural or manufactured products.

   C. An event for operation of amusement rides or devices or concession booths.

6. "Game" means a "game of chance" or "game of skill" as defined in Section 99B.1 of the *Code of Iowa*.

7. "Livestock" means an animal belonging to the bovine, caprine, equine, ovine or porcine species, ostriches, rheas and emus; farm deer as defined in Section 170.1 of the *Code of Iowa*; or poultry.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 717.1)

8. "Owner" means any person owning, keeping, sheltering or harboring an animal.

9. "Pet" means a living dog, cat, or an animal normally maintained in a small tank or cage in or near a residence, including but not limited to a rabbit, gerbil, hamster, mouse, parrot, canary, mynah, finch, tropical fish, goldfish, snake, turtle, gecko, or iguana.

55.02 ANIMAL NEGLECT. It is unlawful for a person who impounds or confines, in any place, an animal, excluding livestock, to fail to supply the animal during confinement with a sufficient quantity of food or water, or to fail to provide a confined dog or cat with adequate shelter, or to torture, deprive of necessary sustenance, mutilate, beat, or kill such animal by any means that causes unjustified pain, distress or suffering.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 717B.3)

55.03 LIVESTOCK NEGLECT. It is unlawful for a person who impounds or confines livestock in any place to fail to provide the livestock with care consistent with customary animal husbandry practices or to deprive the livestock of necessary sustenance or to injure or destroy livestock by any means that causes pain or suffering in a manner inconsistent with customary animal husbandry practices.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 717.2)

55.04 ABANDONMENT OF CATS AND DOGS. A person who has ownership or custody of a cat or dog shall not abandon the cat or dog, except the person may deliver the cat or dog to another person who will accept ownership and custody or the person may deliver the cat or dog to an animal shelter or pound.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 717B.8)

55.05 LIVESTOCK. It is unlawful for a person to keep livestock within the City except by written consent of the Council or except in compliance with the City's zoning regulations.

55.06 AT LARGE PROHIBITED. It is unlawful for any owner to allow an animal to run at large within the corporate limits of the City.

55.07 DAMAGE OR INTERFERENCE. It is unlawful for the owner of an animal to allow or permit such animal to pass upon the premises of another thereby causing damage to, or interference with, the premises.

55.08 ANNOYANCE OR DISTURBANCE. It is unlawful for the owner of a dog to allow or permit such dog to cause serious annoyance or disturbance to any person by frequent and habitual howling, yelping, barking, or otherwise, or by running after or chasing persons, bicycles, automobiles or other vehicles.

55.09 VICIOUS DOGS. It is unlawful for any person to harbor or keep a vicious dog within the City. A dog is deemed to be vicious when it has attacked or bitten any person without provocation, or when propensity to attack or bite persons exists and is known or ought reasonably to be known to the owner.

55.10 RABIES VACCINATION. Every owner of a dog shall obtain a rabies vaccination for such animal. It is unlawful for any person to own or have a dog in said person's possession, six months of age or over, which has not been vaccinated against rabies. Dogs kept in State or Federally licensed kennels and not allowed to run at large are not subject to these vaccination requirements.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 351.33)

55.11 OWNER'S DUTY. It is the duty of the owner of any dog, cat, or other animal that has bitten or attacked a person or any person having knowledge of such bite or attack to report this act to a local health or law enforcement official. It is the duty of physicians and veterinarians to report to the local board of health the existence of any animal known or suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 351.38)

55.12 CONFINEMENT. If a local board of health receives information that an animal has bitten a person or that a dog or animal is suspected of having rabies, the board shall order the owner to confine such animal in the manner it directs. If the owner fails to confine such animal in the manner directed, the animal shall be apprehended and impounded by such board, and after ten (10) days the board may humanely destroy the animal. If such animal is returned to its owner, the owner shall pay the cost of impoundment. This section does not apply if a police service dog or a horse used by a law enforcement agency and acting in the performance of its duties has bitten a person.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 351.39)

55.13 AT LARGE: IMPOUNDMENT. Animals found at large in violation of this chapter shall be seized and impounded at the impoundment facility utilized by the City, or at the discretion of the peace officer, the owner may be served a summons to appear before a proper court to answer charges made thereunder.

55.14 DISPOSITION OF ANIMALS. When an animal has been apprehended and impounded, written notice shall be provided to the owner within two (2) days after impoundment, if the owner's name and current address can reasonably be determined by accessing a tag or other device that is on or part of the animal. Impounded animals may be recovered by the owner upon payment of impounding costs as established by the impoundment facility, and if an unvaccinated dog, by having it immediately vaccinated. If the owner fails to redeem the animal within seven (7) days from the date that the notice is mailed, or if the owner cannot be located within seven days, the animal shall be disposed of in accordance with law or destroyed by euthanasia.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 351.37, 351.41)

55.15 PET AWARDS PROHIBITED.

(Code of Iowa, Ch. 717E)

1. Prohibition. It is unlawful for any person to award a pet or advertise that a pet may be awarded as any of the following:

   A. A prize for participating in a game.

   B. A prize for participating in a fair.

   C. An inducement or condition for visiting a place of business or attending an event sponsored by a business.

   D. An inducement or condition for executing a contract that includes provisions unrelated to the ownership, care or disposition of the pet.

2. Exceptions. This section does not apply to any of the following:

   A. A pet shop licensed pursuant to Section 162.5 of the *Code of Iowa* if the award of a pet is provided in connection with the sale of a pet on the premises of the pet shop.

B. Youth programs associated with 4-H Clubs; Future Farmers of America; the Izaak Walton League of America; or organizations associated with outdoor recreation, hunting or fishing, including but not limited to the Iowa Sportsmen's Federation.

55.16 NUMBER OF ANIMALS LIMITED. It is unlawful to harbor or house on any one premises more than 3 dogs or 3 cats or any combination thereof not exceeding a total of three over the age of six (6) months, except in a licensed kennel or pet shop, veterinary hospital or animal grooming shop.

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CHAPTER 60

ADMINISTRATION OF TRAFFIC CODE

60.01 Title
60.02 Definitions
60.03 Administration and Enforcement
60.04 Power to Direct Traffic
60.05 Traffic Accidents: Reports
60.06 Peace Officer's Authority
60.07 Obedience to Peace Officers
60.08 Parades Regulated

60.01 TITLE. Chapters 60 through 70 of this Code of Ordinances may be known and cited as the "Cambridge Traffic Code."

60.02 DEFINITIONS. Where words and phrases used in the Traffic Code are defined by State law, such definitions apply to their use in said Traffic Code and are adopted by reference. Those definitions so adopted that need further definition or are reiterated, and other words and phrases used herein, have the following meanings:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.1)

1. "Business District" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty percent (50%) or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

2. "Park" or "parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

3. "Peace officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

4. "Residence district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business, suburban or school district, where forty percent (40%) or more of the frontage on such a highway for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

5. "School district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway for a distance of two hundred (200) feet in either direction from a schoolhouse.

6. "Stand" or "standing" means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

7. "Stop" means when required, the complete cessation of movement.

8. "Stop" or "stopping" means when prohibited, any halting of a vehicle, even momentarily, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or traffic control sign or signal.

9. "Suburban district" means all other parts of the city not included in the business, school, or residence districts.

10. "Traffic control device" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter, lawfully placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

11. "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, street, or alley.

60.03 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT. Provisions of this chapter and State law relating to motor vehicles and law of the road are enforced by the peace officer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13 [4])

60.04 POWER TO DIRECT TRAFFIC. A peace officer, and, in the absence of a peace officer, any officer of the Fire Department when at the scene of a fire, is authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws. In the event of an emergency, traffic may be directed as conditions require, notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 102.4 & 321.236[2])

60.05 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: REPORTS. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident within the limits of the City shall file a report as and when required by the Iowa Department of Transportation. A copy of this report shall be filed with the City for the confidential use of peace officers and shall be subject to the provisions of Section 321.271 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.273)

60.06 PEACE OFFICER'S AUTHORITY. A peace officer is authorized to stop a vehicle to require exhibition of the driver's license of the driver, to serve a summons or memorandum of traffic violation, to inspect the condition of the vehicle, to inspect the vehicle with reference to size, weight, cargo, log book, bills of lading or other manifest of employment, tires and safety equipment, or to inspect the registration certificate, the compensation certificate, travel order, or permit of such vehicle. A peace officer having probable cause to stop a vehicle may require exhibition of the proof of financial liability coverage card issued for the vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.492)

60.07 OBEDIENCE TO PEACE OFFICERS. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any peace officer invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.229)

60.08 PARADES REGULATED. No person shall conduct or cause any parade on any street except as provided herein:

1. Definition. "Parade" means any march or procession of persons or vehicles organized for marching or moving on the streets in an organized fashion or manner or any march or procession of persons or vehicles represented or advertised to the public as a parade.

2. Permit Required. No parade shall be conducted without first obtaining a written permit from the Mayor. Such permit shall state the time and date for the parade to be held and the streets or general route therefor. Such written permit granted to the person organizing or sponsoring the parade shall be permission for all participants therein to parade when such participants have been invited by the permittee to participate therein. No fee shall be required for such permit.

3. Parade Not A Street Obstruction. Any parade for which a permit has been issued as herein required, and the persons lawfully participating therein, shall not be deemed an obstruction of the streets notwithstanding the provisions of any other ordinance to the contrary.

4. Control by Police and Firefighters. Persons participating in any parade shall at all times be subject to the lawful orders and directions in the performance of their duties of law enforcement personnel and members of the Fire Department.

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CHAPTER 61

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

61.01 Traffic Control Devices
61.02 Compliance
61.03 Crosswalks
61.04 Traffic Lanes
61.05 Standards

61.01 TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES. The Council shall establish by resolution, and cause to be placed and maintained, appropriate traffic control devices to indicate parking spaces and zones, no parking zones, limited parking zones, reserved parking zones, loading zones, safety zones, school zones, hospital zones, quiet zones, traffic zones other than the above, truck routes, school stops, stop intersections, yield right-of-way intersections, one-way streets, streets to be laned for traffic and play streets. The Council shall also have the power to designate and indicate by resolution intersections at which traffic shall be controlled by traffic signals; intersections at which left turns, right turns and U-turns shall be prohibited; and intersections at which markers, buttons or other indications shall be placed to indicate the course to be traveled by vehicles traversing or turning at such intersections. The City shall keep a record of all such traffic control devices.

61.02 COMPLIANCE. No driver of a vehicle shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless at the time otherwise directed by a peace officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle under Section 321.231 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.256)

61.03 CROSSWALKS. The Council is hereby authorized to designate and maintain crosswalks by appropriate traffic control devices at intersections where, due to traffic conditions, there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the street or road-way, and at such other places as traffic conditions require.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4] & 321.255)

61.04 TRAFFIC LANES. Where traffic lanes have been marked on street pavements at such places as traffic conditions require, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4] & 321.255)

61.05 STANDARDS. Traffic control devices shall comply with standards established by *The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.255)

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CHAPTER 62

GENERAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

62.01 Violation of Regulations
62.02 Play Streets Designated
62.03 Vehicles on Sidewalks
62.04 Clinging to Vehicle
62.05 Quiet Zones
62.06 Obstructing View at Intersections
62.07 Engine Brakes and Compression Brakes

62.01 VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to comply with any lawful order of a peace officer or direction of a Fire Department officer during a fire, or who fails to abide by the applicable provisions of the following Iowa statutory laws relating to motor vehicles and the statutory law of the road is in violation of this section. These sections of the *Code of Iowa* are adopted by reference and are as follows:

1. Section 321.17 – Misdemeanor to violate registration provisions.
2. Section 321.32 – Registration card, carried and exhibited; exception.
3. Section 321.37 – Display of plates.
4. Section 321.38 – Plates, method of attaching, imitations prohibited.
5. Section 321.57 – Operation under special plates.
6. Section 321.67 – Certificate of title must be executed.
7. Section 321.78 – Injuring or tampering with vehicle.
8. Section 321.79 – Intent to injure.
9. Section 321.91 – Penalty for abandonment.
10. Section 321.98 – Operation without registration.
11. Section 321.99 – Fraudulent use of registration.
12. Section 321.104 – Penal offenses again title law.
13. Section 321.115 – Antique vehicles; model year plates permitted.
14. Section 321.174 – Operators licensed.
15. Section 321.174A – Operation of motor vehicles with expired license.
16. Section 321.180 – Instruction permits.
17. Section 321.180B – Graduated driver's licenses for persons aged fourteen through seventeen.
18. Section 321.193 – Restricted licenses.
19. Section 321.194 – Special minor's licenses.
20. Section 321.208A – Operation in violation of out-of-service order.
21. Section 321.216 – Unlawful use of license and nonoperator's identification card.
22. Section 321.216B – Use of driver's license or nonoperator's identification card by underage person to obtain alcohol.

23. Section 321.216C – Use of driver's license or nonoperator's identification card by underage person to obtain cigarettes or tobacco products.

24. Section 321.218 – Operating without valid driver's license or when disqualified.

25. Section 321.219 – Permitting unauthorized minor to drive.

26. Section 321.220 – Permitting unauthorized person to drive.

27. Section 321.221 – Employing unlicensed chauffeur.

28. Section 321.222 – Renting motor vehicle to another.

29. Section 321.223 – License inspected.

30. Section 321.224 – Record kept.

31. Section 321.232 – Speed detection jamming devices; penalty.

32. Section 321.234A – All-terrain vehicles.

33. Section 321.235A – Electric personal assistive mobility devices.

34. Section 321.247 – Golf cart operation on City streets.

35. Section 321.257 – Official traffic control signal.

36. Section 321.259 – Unauthorized signs, signals or markings.

37. Section 321.260 – Interference with devices, signs or signals; unlawful possession.

38. Section 321.262 – Damage to vehicle.

39. Section 321.263 – Information and aid.

40. Section 321.264 – Striking unattended vehicle.

41. Section 321.265 – Striking fixtures upon a highway.

42. Section 321.266 – Reporting accidents.

43. Section 321.275 – Operation of motorcycles and motorized bicycles.

44. Section 321.276 – Use of electronic communication device while driving; text-messaging.

45. Section 321.277 – Reckless driving.

46. Section 321.277A – Careless driving.

47. Section 321.278 – Drag racing prohibited.

48. Section 321.281 – Actions against bicyclists.

49. Section 321.284 – Open container; drivers.

50. Section 321.284A – Open container; passengers.

51. Section 321.288 – Control of vehicle; reduced speed.

52. Section 321.295 – Limitation on bridge or elevated structures.

53. Section 321.297 – Driving on right-hand side of roadways; exceptions.

54. Section 321.298 – Meeting and turning to right.

55. Section 321.299 – Overtaking a vehicle.

56. Section 321.302 – Overtaking and passing.

57. Section 321.303 – Limitations on overtaking on the left.

58. Section 321.304 – Prohibited passing.

59. Section 321.306 – Roadways laned for traffic.

60. Section 321.307 – Following too closely.

61. Section 321.308 – Motor trucks and towed vehicles; distance requirements.

62. Section 321.309 – Towing; convoys; drawbars.

63. Section 321.310 – Towing four-wheel trailers.

64. Section 321.312 – Turning on curve or crest of grade.

65. Section 321.313 – Starting parked vehicle.

66. Section 321.314 – When signal required.

67. Section 321.315 – Signal continuous.

68. Section 321.316 – Stopping.

69. Section 321.317 – Signals by hand and arm or signal device.

70. Section 321.318 – Method of giving hand and arm signals.

71. Section 321.319 – Entering intersections from different highways.

72. Section 321.320 – Left turns; yielding.

73. Section 321.321 – Entering through highways.

74. Section 321.322 – Vehicles entering stop or yield intersection.

75. Section 321.323 – Moving vehicle backward on highway.

76. Section 321.323A – Approaching certain stationary vehicles.

77. Section 321.324 – Operation on approach of emergency vehicles.

78. Section 321.324A – Funeral processions.

79. Section 321.329 – Duty of driver; pedestrians crossing or working on highways.

80. Section 321.330 – Use of crosswalks.

81. Section 321.332 – White canes restricted to blind persons.

82. Section 321.333 – Duty of drivers approaching blind persons.

83. Section 321.340 – Driving through safety zone.

84. Section 321.341 – Obedience to signal indicating approach of railroad train or railroad track equipment.

85. Section 321.342 – Stop at certain railroad crossings; posting warning.

86. Section 321.343 – Certain vehicles must stop.

87. Section 321.344 – Heavy equipment at crossing.

88. Section 321.344B – Immediate safety threat; penalty.

89. Section 321.354 – Stopping on traveled way.

90. Section 321.359 – Moving other vehicle.

91. Section 321.362 – Unattended motor vehicle.

92. Section 321.363 – Obstruction to driver's view.

93. Section 321.364 – Vehicles shipping food; preventing contamination by hazardous material.

94. Section 321.365 – Coasting prohibited.

95. Section 321.367 – Following fire apparatus.

96. Section 321.368 – Crossing fire hose.

97. Section 321.369 – Putting debris on highway.

98. Section 321.370 – Removing injurious material.

99. Section 321.371 – Clearing up wrecks.

100. Section 321.372 – School buses.

101. Section 321.381 – Movement of unsafe or improperly equipped vehicles.

102. Section 321.381A – Operation of low-speed vehicles.

103. Section 321.382 – Upgrade pulls; minimum speed.

104. Section 321.383 – Exceptions; slow vehicles identified.

105. Section 321.384 – When lighted lamps required.

106. Section 321.385 – Head lamps on motor vehicles.

107. Section 321.386 – Head lamps on motorcycles and motorized bicycles.

108. Section 321.387 – Rear lamps.

109. Section 321.388 – Illuminating plates.

110. Section 321.389 – Reflector requirement.

111. Section 321.390 – Reflector requirements.

112. Section 321.392 – Clearance and identification lights.

113. Section 321.393 – Color and mounting.

114. Section 321.394 – Lamp or flag on projecting load.

115. Section 321.395 – Lamps on parked vehicles.

116. Section 321.398 – Lamps on other vehicles and equipment.

117. Section 321.402 – Spot lamps.

118. Section 321.403 – Auxiliary driving lamps.

119. Section 321.404 – Signal lamps and signal devices.

120. Section 321.404A – Light-restricting devices prohibited.

121. Section 321.405 – Self-illumination.

122. Section 321.408 – Back-up lamps.
123. Section 321.409 – Mandatory lighting equipment.
124. Section 321.415 – Required usage of lighting devices.
125. Section 321.417 – Single-beam road-lighting equipment.
126. Section 321.418 – Alternate road-lighting equipment.
127. Section 321.419 – Number of driving lamps required or permitted.
128. Section 321.420 – Number of lamps lighted.
129. Section 321.421 – Special restrictions on lamps.
130. Section 321.422 – Red light in front.
131. Section 321.423 – Flashing lights.
132. Section 321.430 – Brake, hitch, and control requirements.
133. Section 321.431 – Performance ability.
134. Section 321.432 – Horns and warning devices.
135. Section 321.433 – Sirens, whistles, and bells prohibited.
136. Section 321.434 – Bicycle sirens or whistles.
137. Section 321.436 – Mufflers, prevention of noise.
138. Section 321.437 – Mirrors.
139. Section 321.438 – Windshields and windows.
140. Section 321.439 – Windshield wipers.
141. Section 321.440 – Restrictions as to tire equipment.
142. Section 321.441 – Metal tires prohibited.
143. Section 321.442 – Projections on wheels.
144. Section 321.444 – Safety glass.
145. Section 321.445 – Safety belts and safety harnesses; use required.
146. Section 321.446 – Child restraint devices.
147. Section 321.449 – Motor carrier safety regulations.
148. Section 321.449A – Rail crew transport drivers.
149. Section 321.450 – Hazardous materials transportation.
150. Section 321.454 – Width of vehicles.
151. Section 321.455 – Projecting loads on passenger vehicles.
152. Section 321.456 – Height of vehicles; permits.
153. Section 321.457 – Maximum length.
154. Section 321.458 – Loading beyond front.
155. Section 321.460 – Spilling loads on highways.
156. Section 321.461 – Trailers and towed vehicles.

157. Section 321.462 – Drawbars and safety chains.

158. Section 321.463 – Maximum gross weight.

159. Section 321.465 – Weighing vehicles and removal of excess.

160. Section 321.466 – Increased loading capacity; reregistration.

62.02 PLAY STREETS DESIGNATED. The Council shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and cause to be placed appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area, and then any said driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.255)

62.03 VEHICLES ON SIDEWALKS. The driver of a vehicle shall not drive upon or within any sidewalk area except at a driveway.

62.04 CLINGING TO VEHICLE. No person shall drive a motor vehicle on the streets of the City unless all passengers of said vehicle are inside the vehicle in the place intended for their accommodation. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, in-line skates, sled, or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself or herself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

62.05 QUIET ZONES. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating a quiet zone, no person operating a motor vehicle within any such zone shall sound the horn or other warning device of such vehicle except in an emergency.

62.06 OBSTRUCTING VIEW AT INTERSECTIONS. It is unlawful to allow any tree, hedge, billboard, or other object to obstruct the view of an intersection by preventing persons from having a clear view of traffic approaching the intersection from cross streets. Any such obstruction is deemed a nuisance and in addition to the standard penalty may be abated in the manner provided by Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances.

62.07 ENGINE BRAKES AND COMPRESSION BRAKES. It is unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to use or operate within the City any engine brake, compression brake, or mechanical exhaust device designed to aid in the braking or deceleration of any vehicle, which results in excessive, loud, unusual, or explosive noise from such vehicle, except in the case of an emergency.

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CHAPTER 63

SPEED REGULATIONS

63.01 General
63.02 State Code Speed Limits
63.03 Parks, Cemeteries and Parking Lots
63.04 Special Speed Zones
63.05 Minimum Speed

63.01 GENERAL. Every driver of a motor vehicle on a street shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the street and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive a vehicle on any street at a speed greater than will permit said driver to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead, such driver having the right to assume, however, that all persons using said street will observe the law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.285)

63.02 STATE CODE SPEED LIMITS. The following speed limits are established in Section 321.285 of the *Code of Iowa* and any speed in excess thereof is unlawful unless specifically designated otherwise in this chapter as a special speed zone.

1. Business District – twenty (20) miles per hour.
2. Residence or School District – twenty-five (25) miles per hour.
3. Suburban District – forty-five (45) miles per hour.

63.03 PARKS, CEMETERIES AND PARKING LOTS. A speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour in any public park, cemetery or parking lot, unless specifically designated otherwise in this chapter, is unlawful.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[5])

63.04 SPECIAL SPEED ZONES. In accordance with requirements of the Iowa Department of Transportation, or whenever the Council shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any speed limit listed in Section 63.02 is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of the City street system, the Council shall determine and adopt by ordinance such higher or lower speed limit as it deems reasonable and safe at such location. The following special speed zones have been established:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.290)

1. Special 25 MPH Speed Zone. A speed in excess of twenty-five miles per hour is unlawful on any of the following designated streets or parts thereof.

   A. On West 4th Street from the intersection of 580th Street to the posted 55 MPH zone on Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. when school is in session.

2. Special 40 MPH Speed Zone. A speed in excess of forty miles per hour is unlawful on any of the following designated streets or parts thereof.

   A. On West 4th Street from the intersection of 580th Street to the posted 55 MPH zone except when the twenty-five mile per hour limit established in subsection 1 (A) above applies.

63.05 MINIMUM SPEED. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation, or in compliance with law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.294)

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CHAPTER 64

TURNING REGULATIONS

64.01 Turning at Intersections
64.02 U-Turns
64.03 Left Turn for Parking

64.01 TURNING AT INTERSECTIONS. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

1. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

2. Approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to depart from the intersection to the right of the centerline of the roadway being entered.

3. Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof and by passing to the right of such centerline where it enters the intersection. A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the centerline of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

The Council may cause markers, buttons or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct, as traffic conditions require, that a different course from that specified above be traveled by vehicles turning at intersections, and when markers, buttons or signs are so placed, no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such markers, buttons or signs.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.311)

64.02 U-TURNS. It is unlawful for a driver to make a U-turn except at an intersection; however, U-turns are prohibited within the Business District and at any intersection where a sign prohibiting U-turns is posted in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[9])

64.03 LEFT TURN FOR PARKING. No person shall make a left hand turn, crossing the centerline of the street, for the purpose of parking on said street.

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CHAPTER 65

STOP OR YIELD REQUIRED

65.01 Stop or Yield
65.02 School Stops
65.03 Stop Before Crossing Sidewalk
65.04 Stop When Traffic Is Obstructed
65.05 Yield to Pedestrians in Crosswalks

65.01 STOP OR YIELD. Every driver of a vehicle shall stop or yield as directed by traffic control devices posted in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code.

65.02 SCHOOL STOPS. At any school crossing zone, every driver of a vehicle approaching said zone shall bring the vehicle to a full stop at a point ten (10) feet from the approach side of the crosswalk marked by an authorized school stop sign and thereafter proceed in a careful and prudent manner until the vehicle shall have passed through such school crossing zone.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.249)

65.03 STOP BEFORE CROSSING SIDEWALK. The driver of a vehicle emerging from a private roadway, alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto the sidewalk area and thereafter shall proceed into the sidewalk area only when able to do so without danger to pedestrian traffic and shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicular traffic on the street into which the vehicle is entering.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.353)

65.04 STOP WHEN TRAFFIC IS OBSTRUCTED. Notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed, no driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle.

65.05 YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS IN CROSSWALKS. Where traffic control signals are not in place or in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping, if need be, to yield to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.327)

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CHAPTER 66

LOAD AND WEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

66.01 Temporary Embargo
66.02 Permits for Excess Size and Weight
66.03 Load Limits Upon Certain Streets
66.04 Load Limits on Bridges
66.05 Truck Routes

66.01 TEMPORARY EMBARGO. If the Council declares an embargo when it appears by reason of deterioration, rain, snow or other climatic conditions that certain streets will be seriously damaged or destroyed by vehicles weighing in excess of an amount specified by the signs, no such vehicles shall be operated on streets so designated by such signs erected in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.471 & 472)

66.02 PERMITS FOR EXCESS SIZE AND WEIGHT. The Council may, upon application and good cause being shown therefor, issue a special permit in writing authorizing the applicant to operate or move a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size or weight or load exceeding the maximum specified by State law or the City over those streets or bridges named in the permit which are under the jurisdiction of the City and for which the City is responsible for maintenance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473 & 321E.1)

66.03 LOAD LIMITS UPON CERTAIN STREETS. When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall operate any vehicle with a gross weight in excess of the amounts specified on such signs at any time upon any of the streets or parts of streets for which said signs are erected in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473 & 475)

66.04 LOAD LIMITS ON BRIDGES. Where it has been determined that any City bridge has a capacity less than the maximum permitted on the streets of the City, or on the street serving the bridge, the Council may cause to be posted and maintained signs, in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code, on said bridge and at suitable distances ahead of the entrances thereof to warn drivers of such maximum load limits, and no person shall drive a vehicle weighing, loaded or unloaded, upon said bridge in excess of such posted limit.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.471)

66.05 TRUCK ROUTES. When truck routes have been designated in accordance with Chapter 61, any motor vehicle exceeding established weight limits shall comply with the following:

1. Use of Established Routes. Every such motor vehicle having no fixed terminal within the City or making no scheduled or definite stops within the City for the purpose of loading or unloading shall travel over or upon those streets within the City designated as truck routes and none other.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473)

2. Deliveries Off Truck Route. Any such motor vehicle, when loaded or empty, having a fixed terminal, making a scheduled or definite stop within the City for the purpose of loading or unloading shall proceed over or upon the designated routes to

the nearest point of its scheduled or definite stop and shall proceed thereto, load or unload and return, by the most direct route to its point of departure from said designated route.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473)

3. Employer's Responsibility. The owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle shall not require or knowingly permit the operation of such vehicle upon a street in any manner contrary to this section.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473)

CHAPTER 67

PEDESTRIANS

67.01 Walking in Street
67.02 Hitchhiking
67.03 Pedestrian Crossing

67.01 WALKING IN STREET. Pedestrians shall at all times, when walking on or along a street, walk on the left side of the street.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.326)

67.02 HITCHHIKING. No person shall stand in the traveled portion of a street for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.331)

67.03 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.328)

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CHAPTER 68

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

68.01 ONE-WAY TRAFFIC REQUIRED. When appropriate signs are in place, as provided for in Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code, vehicular traffic, other than permitted cross traffic, shall move only in the direction indicated on such signs.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236 [4])

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CHAPTER 69

PARKING REGULATIONS

69.01 Parking Limited or Controlled
69.02 Park Adjacent to Curb
69.03 Park Adjacent to Curb – One-Way Street
69.04 Angle Parking
69.05 Angle Parking – Manner
69.06 Parking for Certain Purposes Illegal
69.07 Parking Prohibited
69.08 Persons With Disabilities Parking
69.09 Truck Parking Limited
69.10 Snow Removal
69.11 Parking in Yards

69.01 PARKING LIMITED OR CONTROLLED. Parking of vehicles shall be controlled or limited where so indicated by designated traffic control devices in accordance with Chapter 61 of this Traffic Code. No person shall stop, park or stand a vehicle in violation of any such posted parking regulations unless in compliance with the directions of a peace officer.

69.02 PARK ADJACENT TO CURB. No person shall stand or park a vehicle in a roadway other than parallel with the edge of the roadway headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle within eighteen (18) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway except as hereinafter provided in the case of angle parking and vehicles parked on the left-hand side of one-way streets.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

69.03 PARK ADJACENT TO CURB – ONE-WAY STREET. No person shall stand or park a vehicle on the left-hand side of a one-way street other than parallel with the edge of the roadway headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the left-hand wheels of the vehicle within eighteen (18) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway except as hereinafter provided in the case of angle parking.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

69.04 ANGLE PARKING. Angle or diagonal parking is permitted only in the following locations:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

1. Water Street, on the west side from 2nd Street to 3rd Street.

69.05 ANGLE PARKING – MANNER. Upon those streets or portions of streets which have been signed or marked for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at an angle to the curb or edge of the roadway or in the center of the roadway as indicated by such signs and markings. No part of any vehicle or the load thereon, when said vehicle is parked within a diagonal parking district, shall extend into the roadway more than a distance of sixteen (16) feet when measured at right angles to the adjacent curb or edge of roadway.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

69.06 PARKING FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES ILLEGAL. No person shall park a vehicle upon public property for more than forty-eight (48) hours, unless otherwise limited under the provisions of Section 69.01 of this chapter, or for any of the following principal purposes:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236 [1])

1. Sale. Displaying such vehicle for sale.

2. Repairing. For lubricating, repairing or for commercial washing of such vehicle except such repairs as are necessitated by an emergency.

3. Advertising. Displaying advertising.

4. Merchandise Sales. Selling merchandise from such vehicle except in a duly established market place or when so authorized or licensed under the Code of Ordinances.

69.07 PARKING PROHIBITED. No one shall stop, stand or park a vehicle except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

1. Crosswalk. On a crosswalk.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [5])

2. Center Parkway. On the center parkway or dividing area of any divided street.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236 [1])

3. Mailboxes. Within twenty (20) feet on either side of a mailbox which is so placed and so equipped as to permit the depositing of mail from vehicles on the roadway.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236 [1])

4. Sidewalks. On or across a sidewalk.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [1])

5. Driveway. In front of a public or private driveway.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [2])

6. Intersection. Within an intersection or within ten (10) feet of an intersection of any street or alley.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358[3])

7. Fire Hydrant. Within five (5) feet of a fire hydrant.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [4])

8. Stop Sign or Signal. Within ten (10) feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop or yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [6])

9. Railroad Crossing. Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing, except when parked parallel with such rail and not exhibiting a red light.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [8])

10. Fire Station. Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of said entrance when properly sign posted.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [9])

11. Excavations. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [10])

12. Double Parking. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [11])

13. Hazardous Locations. When, because of restricted visibility or when standing or parked vehicles would constitute a hazard to moving traffic, or when other traffic conditions require, the Council may cause curbs to be painted with a yellow color and erect no parking or standing signs.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358 [13])

14. Churches, Nursing Homes and Other Buildings. A space of fifty (50) feet is hereby reserved at the side of the street in front of any theatre, auditorium, hotel having more than twenty-five (25) sleeping rooms, hospital, nursing home, taxicab stand, bus depot, church, or other building where large assemblages of people are being held, within which space, when clearly marked as such, no motor vehicle shall be left standing, parked or stopped except in taking on or discharging passengers or freight, and then only for such length of time as is necessary for such purpose.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.360)

15. Alleys. No person shall park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley in such a position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a vehicle parked in any alley which is eighteen (18) feet wide or less; provided said vehicle is parked to deliver goods or services.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

16. Ramps. In front of a curb cut or ramp which is located on public or private property in a manner which blocks access to the curb cut or ramp.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358[15])

17. Area Between Lot Line and Curb Line. That area of the public way not covered by sidewalk and lying between the lot line and the curb line, where curbing has been installed.

18. In More Than One Space. In any designated parking space so that any part of the vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the markings designating such space.

69.08 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES PARKING. The following regulations shall apply to the establishment and use of persons with disabilities parking spaces:

1. Establishment. Persons with disabilities parking spaces shall be established and designated in accordance with Chapter 321L of the *Code of Iowa* and Iowa Administrative Code, 661-18. No unauthorized person shall establish any on-street persons with disabilities parking space without first obtaining Council approval.

2. Improper Use. The following uses of a persons with disabilities parking space, located on either public or private property, constitute improper use of a persons with disabilities parking permit, which is a violation of this Code of Ordinances:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321L.4[2])

A. Use by an operator of a vehicle not displaying a persons with disabilities parking permit;

B. Use by an operator of a vehicle displaying a persons with disabilities parking permit but not being used by a person issued a permit or being transported in accordance with Section 321L.2[1b] of the *Code of Iowa*;

C. Use by a vehicle in violation of the rules adopted under Section 321L.8 of the *Code of Iowa*.

3. Wheelchair Parking Cones. No person shall use or interfere with a wheelchair parking cone in violation of the following:

A. A person issued a persons with disabilities parking permit must comply with the requirements of Section 321L.2A (1) of the *Code of Iowa* when utilizing a wheelchair parking cone.

B. A person shall not interfere with a wheelchair parking cone which is properly placed under the provisions of Section 321L.2A (1) of the *Code of Iowa*.

69.09 TRUCK PARKING LIMITED. No person shall park a motor truck having a freight capacity greater than one ton, or any commercial or recreational trailer, semi-trailer, tractor, road tractor or truck tractor unit at any time upon any portion of any street, except for such reasonable time as may be necessary to load or unload passengers, freight or merchandise.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236 [1])

69.10 SNOW REMOVAL. No person shall park, abandon or leave unattended any vehicle on any public street, alley, or City-owned off-street parking area during snow removal operations, snow fall of one (1) inch or greater, unless the snow has been removed or plowed from said street, alley or parking area and the snow has ceased to fall.

(Code of Iowa, 321.236[1])

69.11 PARKING IN YARDS.

1. Definitions. For use in this section, the following definitions are given:

A. "Front yard" means a yard extending across the full width of the lot and measured between the front lot line and the building or any projection thereof; on corner lots the front yard is considered the yard adjacent to the street upon which the lot has its least dimension.

B. "Vehicle" includes (but is not limited to) motorized vehicles, travel trailers, camping trailers and boats.

2. Parking Prohibited in Front Yard. No person shall park, store or permit the parking or storage of any vehicle in the front yard of a one- or two-family dwelling for more than 48 consecutive hours except on a driveway.

3. Parking Prohibited in Rear and Side Yards. No person shall park, store, or permit the parking or storage of vehicles in the combined side and rear yards of a one- or two-family dwelling unless such parking or storage is on a driveway or in an enclosed building or garage.

4. Driveway Parking Restricted. No one- or two-family dwelling with a one- or two-car garage shall have more than 25 percent of the front yard used for driveway parking purposes. However, this restriction does not prohibit the construction of a 20-foot-wide driveway. Restrictions governing one- and two-family dwellings that have a three-car garage or larger shall be subject to the discretion of the Building Official.

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CHAPTER 70

TRAFFIC CODE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

70.01 Arrest or Citation
70.02 Scheduled Violations
70.03 Parking Violations: Alternate
70.04 Parking Violations: Vehicle Unattended
70.05 Presumption in Reference to Illegal Parking
70.06 Impounding Vehicles

70.01 ARREST OR CITATION. Whenever a peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person has violated any provision of the Traffic Code, such officer may:

1. Immediate Arrest. Immediately arrest such person and take such person before a local magistrate, or

2. Issue Citation. Without arresting the person, prepare in quintuplicate a combined traffic citation and complaint as adopted by the Iowa Commissioner of Public Safety, or issue a uniform citation and complaint utilizing a State-approved computerized device.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 805.6 & 321.485)

70.02 SCHEDULED VIOLATIONS. For violations of the Traffic Code which are designated by Section 805.8A of the *Code of Iowa* to be scheduled violations, the scheduled fine for each of those violations shall be as specified in Section 805.8A of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 805.8 & 805.8A)

70.03 PARKING VIOLATIONS. Uncontested violations of parking restrictions imposed by this Code of Ordinances shall be charged upon a simple notice of a fine payable at the office of the City Clerk. The simple notice of a fine shall be in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for snow removal parking violations and ten dollars ($10.00) for all other violations except improper use of a persons with disabilities parking permit. If such fine is not paid within thirty (30) days, it shall be increased by five dollars ($5.00). The simple notice of a fine for improper use of a persons with disabilities parking permit is one hundred dollars ($100.00).

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1b] & 321L.4[2])

70.04 PARKING VIOLATIONS: VEHICLE UNATTENDED. When a vehicle is parked in violation of any provision of the Traffic Code, and the driver is not present, the notice of fine or citation as herein provided shall be attached to the vehicle in a conspicuous place.

70.05 PRESUMPTION IN REFERENCE TO ILLEGAL PARKING. In any proceeding charging a standing or parking violation, a prima facie presumption that the registered owner was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, such violation occurred, shall be raised by proof that:

1. Described Vehicle. The particular vehicle described in the information was parked in violation of the Traffic Code, and

2. Registered Owner. The defendant named in the information was the registered owner at the time in question.

70.06 IMPOUNDING VEHICLES. A peace officer is hereby authorized to remove, or cause to be removed, a vehicle from a street, public alley, public parking lot or highway to the nearest garage or other place of safety, or to a garage designated or maintained by the City, under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated:

1. Disabled Vehicle. When a vehicle is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person or persons in charge of the vehicle are by reason of physical injury incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

2. Illegally Parked Vehicle. When any vehicle is left unattended and is so illegally parked as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

3. Snow Removal. When any vehicle is left parked in violation of a ban on parking during snow removal operations.

4. Parked Over Limited Time Period. When any vehicle is left parked for a continuous period in violation of any limited parking time. If the owner can be located, the owner shall be given an opportunity to remove the vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

5. Costs. In addition to the standard penalties provided, the owner or driver of any vehicle impounded for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be required to pay the reasonable cost of towing and storage.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

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CHAPTER 75

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES AND SNOWMOBILES

75.01 Purpose
75.02 Definitions
75.03 General Regulations
75.04 Operation of Snowmobiles
75.05 Operation of All-Terrain Vehicles
75.06 Negligence
75.07 Accident Reports

75.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to regulate the operation of all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles within the City.

75.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter the following terms are defined:

1. "All-terrain vehicle" or "ATV" means a motorized vehicle, with not less than three and not more than six non-highway tires, that is limited in engine displacement to less than 1,000 cubic centimeters and in total dry weight to less than 1,200 pounds and that has a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.1)

2. "Off-road motorcycle" means a two-wheeled motor vehicle that has a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control and that is intended by the manufacturer for use on natural terrain. "Off-road motorcycle" includes a motorcycle that was originally issued a certificate of title and registered for highway use under Chapter 321 of the *Code of Iowa*, but that contains design features that enable operation over natural terrain. An operator of an off-road motorcycle is also subject to the provisions of this chapter governing the operation of all-terrain vehicles.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.1)

3. "Off-road utility vehicle" means a motorized vehicle, with not less than four and not more than eight non-highway tires or rubberized tracks, that is limited in engine displacement to less than 1,500 cubic centimeters and in total dry weight to not more than 2,000 pounds and that has a seat that is of bucket or bench design, not intended to be straddled by the operator, and a steering wheel or control levers for control. An operator of an off-road utility vehicle is also subject to the provisions of this chapter governing the operation of all-terrain vehicles.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.1)

4. "Snowmobile" means a motorized vehicle that weighs less than 1,000 pounds, that uses sled-type runners or skis, endless belt-type tread with a width of 48 inches or less, or any combination of runners, skis, or tread, and is designed for travel on snow or ice. "Snowmobile" does not include an all-terrain vehicle that has been altered or equipped with runners, skis, belt-type tracks, or treads.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.1)

75.03 GENERAL REGULATIONS. No person shall operate an ATV, off-road motorcycle or off-road utility vehicle within the City in violation of Chapter 321I of the *Code of Iowa* or a snowmobile within the City in violation of the provisions of Chapter 321G of the *Code of Iowa* or in violation of rules established by the Natural Resource Commission of the

Department of Natural Resources governing their registration, equipment and manner of operation.

(Code of Iowa, Ch. 321G & Ch. 321I)

75.04 OPERATION OF SNOWMOBILES. The operators of snowmobiles shall comply with the following restrictions as to where snowmobiles may be operated within the City:

1. Streets. Snowmobiles shall be operated only upon streets that have not been plowed during the snow season and on such other streets as may be designated by resolution of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.9[4a])

2. Exceptions. Snowmobiles may be operated on prohibited streets only under the following circumstances:

A. Emergencies. Snowmobiles may be operated on any street in an emergency during the period of time when and at locations where snow upon the roadway renders travel by conventional motor vehicles impractical.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.9[4c])

B. Direct Crossing. Snowmobiles may make a direct crossing of a prohibited street provided all of the following occur:

(1) The crossing is made at an angle of approximately ninety degrees (90°) to the direction of the street and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;

(2) The snowmobile is brought to a complete stop before crossing the street;

(3) The driver yields the right-of-way to all on-coming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard; and

(4) In crossing a divided street, the crossing is made only at an intersection of such street with another street.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.9[2])

3. Railroad Right-of-Way. Snowmobiles shall not be operated on an operating railroad right-of-way. A snowmobile may be driven directly across a railroad right-of-way only at an established crossing and notwithstanding any other provisions of law may, if necessary, use the improved portion of the established crossing after yielding to all oncoming traffic.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.13[1h])

4. Trails. Snowmobiles shall not be operated on all-terrain vehicle trails except where so designated.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.9[4f])

5. Parks and Other City Land. Snowmobiles shall not be operated in any park, playground or upon any other City-owned property without the express permission of the City. A snowmobile shall not be operated on any City land without a snow cover of at least one-tenth of one inch.

6. Sidewalk or Parking. Snowmobiles shall not be operated upon the public sidewalk or that portion of the street located between the curb line and the sidewalk or property line commonly referred to as the "parking" except for purposes of crossing the same to a public street upon which operation is authorized by this chapter.

75.05 OPERATION OF ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES. The operators of ATVs shall comply with the following restrictions as to where ATVs may be operated within the City:

1. Streets. ATVs and off-road utility vehicles may be operated on streets only in accordance with Section 321.234A of the *Code of Iowa* or on such streets as may be designated by resolution of the Council for the operation of registered ATVs or registered off-road utility vehicles. In designating such streets, the Council may authorize ATVs and off-road utility vehicles to stop at service stations or convenience stores along a designated street.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.10[1 & 3]

2. Trails. ATVs shall not be operated on snowmobile trails except where designated.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.10[4])

3. Railroad Right-of-way. ATVs shall not be operated on an operating railroad right-of-way. An ATV may be driven directly across a railroad right-of-way only at an established crossing and notwithstanding any other provisions of law may, if necessary, use the improved portion of the established crossing after yielding to all oncoming traffic.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.14[1h])

4. Parks and Other City Land. ATVs shall not be operated in any park, playground or upon any other City-owned property without the express permission of the City.

5. Sidewalk or Parking. ATVs shall not be operated upon the public sidewalk or that portion of the street located between the curb line and the sidewalk or property line commonly referred to as the "parking."

75.06 NEGLIGENCE. The owner and operator of an ATV or snowmobile are liable for any injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of the ATV or snowmobile. The owner of an ATV or snowmobile shall be liable for any such injury or damage only if the owner was the operator of the ATV or snowmobile at the time the injury or damage occurred or if the operator had the owner's consent to operate the ATV or snowmobile at the time the injury or damage occurred.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.18 & 321I.19)

75.07 ACCIDENT REPORTS. Whenever an ATV or snowmobile is involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to anyone or property damage amounting to one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00) or more, either the operator or someone acting for the operator shall immediately notify a law enforcement officer and shall file an accident report, in accordance with State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321G.10 & 321I.11)

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CHAPTER 76

BICYCLE REGULATIONS

76.01 Scope of Regulations
76.02 Traffic Code Applies
76.03 Double Riding Restricted
76.04 Two Abreast Limit
76.05 Speed
76.06 Emerging from Alley or Driveway
76.07 Carrying Articles
76.08 Riding on Sidewalks
76.09 Towing
76.10 Improper Riding
76.11 Parking
76.12 Equipment Requirements
76.13 Special Penalty

76.01 SCOPE OF REGULATIONS. These regulations shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any street or upon any public path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.02 TRAFFIC CODE APPLIES. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of the State declaring rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the Traffic Code of the City applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to those provisions that by their nature can have no application. Whenever such person dismounts from a bicycle, the person shall be subject to all regulations applicable to pedestrians.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.234)

76.03 DOUBLE RIDING RESTRICTED. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.234[3 and 4])

76.04 TWO ABREAST LIMIT. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. All bicycles ridden on the roadway shall be kept to the right and shall be operated as near as practicable to the right-hand edge of the roadway.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.05 SPEED. No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.06 EMERGING FROM ALLEY OR DRIVEWAY. The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on said sidewalk or sidewalk area, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.07 CARRYING ARTICLES. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article that prevents the rider from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.08 RIDING ON SIDEWALKS. The following provisions apply to riding bicycles on sidewalks:

1. Business District. No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within the Business District, as defined in Section 60.02(1) of this Code of Ordinances.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

2. Other Locations. When signs are erected on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon by any person, no person shall disobey the signs.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

3. Yield Right-of-Way. Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.09 TOWING. It is unlawful for any person riding a bicycle to be towed or to tow any other vehicle upon the streets of the City unless the vehicle is manufactured for such use.

76.10 IMPROPER RIDING. No person shall ride a bicycle in an irregular or reckless manner such as zigzagging, stunting, speeding, or otherwise so as to disregard the safety of the operator or others.

76.11 PARKING. No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk in a rack to support the bicycle or against a building or at the curb, in such a manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.12 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS. Every person riding a bicycle shall be responsible for providing and using equipment as provided herein:

1. Lamps Required. Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front emitting a white light visible from a distance of at least three hundred (300) feet to the front and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 300 feet to the rear, except that a red reflector on the rear, of a type that is visible from all distances from fifty (50) feet to 300 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle, may be used in lieu of a rear light.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.397)

2. Brakes Required. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake that will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[10])

76.13 SPECIAL PENALTY. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter may, in lieu of the scheduled fine for bicyclists or standard penalty provided for violations of this Code of Ordinances, allow the person's bicycle to be impounded by the City for not less than five (5) days for the first offense, ten (10) days for a second offense and thirty (30) days for a third offense.

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CHAPTER 77

GOLF CARTS

77.01 Purpose
77.02 Operation of Golf Carts Permitted
77.03 Prohibited Streets
77.04 Equipment
77.05 Hours

77.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to permit the operation of golf carts on streets in the City as authorized by Section 321.247 of the *Code of Iowa*. This chapter applies whenever a golf cart is operated on any street or alley.

77.02 OPERATION OF GOLF CARTS PERMITTED. Golf carts may be operated upon the streets of the City by persons possessing a valid non-probationary driver's license, except as prohibited in Section 77.03 of this chapter.

77.03 PROHIBITED STREETS. Golf carts shall not be operated upon any City street which is a primary road extension through the City. However, golf carts may cross such a primary road extension.

77.04 EQUIPMENT. Golf carts operated upon City streets shall be equipped with a slow moving vehicle sign and a bicycle safety flag at all times during operation and shall be equipped with adequate brakes.

77.05 HOURS. Golf carts may be operated on City streets only between sunrise and sunset.

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CHAPTER 80

ABANDONED VEHICLES

80.01 Definitions
80.02 Authority to Take Possession of Abandoned Vehicles
80.03 Notice by Mail
80.04 Notification in Newspaper
80.05 Fees for Impoundment
80.06 Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles
80.07 Disposal of Totally Inoperable Vehicles
80.08 Proceeds from Sales
80.09 Duties of Demolisher

80.01 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter, the following terms are defined:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[1] & Sec. 321.90)

1. "Abandoned vehicle" means any of the following:

   A. A vehicle that has been left unattended on public property for more than twenty-four (24) hours and lacks current registration plates or two or more wheels or other parts which renders the vehicle totally inoperable.

   B. A vehicle that has remained illegally on public property for more than 24 hours.

   C. A vehicle that has been unlawfully parked or placed on private property without the consent of the owner or person in control of the property for more than 24 hours.

   D. A vehicle that has been legally impounded by order of a police authority and has not been reclaimed for a period of ten (10) days. However, a police authority may declare the vehicle abandoned within the ten-day period by commencing the notification process.

   E. Any vehicle parked on the highway determined by a police authority to create a hazard to other vehicle traffic.

   F. A vehicle that has been impounded pursuant to Section 321J.4B of the *Code of Iowa* by order of the court and whose owner has not paid the impoundment fees after notification by the person or agency responsible for carrying out the impoundment order.

2. "Demolisher" means a person licensed under Chapter 321H of the *Code of Iowa* whose business it is to convert a vehicle to junk, processed scrap or scrap metal, or otherwise to wreck, or dismantle vehicles.

3. "Garage keeper" means any operator of a parking place or establishment, motor vehicle storage facility, or establishment for the servicing, repair, or maintenance of motor vehicles.

4. "Police authority" means the Iowa state patrol or any law enforcement agency of a county or city.

80.02 AUTHORITY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ABANDONED VEHICLES. A police authority, upon the authority's own initiative or upon the request of any other authority having the duties of control of highways or traffic, shall take into custody an abandoned vehicle on public property and may take into custody any abandoned vehicle on private property. The police authority may employ its own personnel, equipment, and facilities or

hire a private entity, equipment, and facilities for the purpose of removing, preserving, storing, or disposing of abandoned vehicles. A property owner or other person in control of private property may employ a private entity that is a garage keeper to dispose of an abandoned vehicle, and the private entity may take into custody the abandoned vehicle without a police authority's initiative. If a police authority employs a private entity to dispose of abandoned vehicles, the police authority shall provide the private entity with the names and addresses of the registered owners, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or the personal property found in the vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[2])

80.03 NOTICE BY MAIL. The police authority or private entity that takes into custody an abandoned vehicle shall notify, within twenty (20) days, by certified mail, the last known registered owner of the vehicle, all lienholders of record, and any other known claimant to the vehicle or to personal property found in the vehicle, addressed to the parties' last known addresses of record, that the abandoned vehicle has been taken into custody. Notice shall be deemed given when mailed. The notice shall describe the year, make, model and vehicle identification number of the vehicle, describe the personal property found in the vehicle, set forth the location of the facility where the vehicle is being held, and inform the persons receiving the notice of their right to reclaim the vehicle and personal property within ten (10) days after the effective date of the notice upon payment of all towing, preservation, and storage charges resulting from placing the vehicle in custody and upon payment of the costs of the notice. The notice shall also state that the failure of the owner, lienholders or claimants to exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the time provided shall be deemed a waiver by the owner, lienholders and claimants of all right, title, claim and interest in the vehicle or personal property and that failure to reclaim the vehicle or personal property is deemed consent to the sale of the vehicle at a public auction or disposal of the vehicle to a demolisher and to disposal of the personal property by sale or destruction. If the abandoned vehicle was taken into custody by a private entity without a police authority's initiative, the notice shall state that the private entity may claim a garage keeper's lien as described in Section 321.90 of the *Code of Iowa*, and may proceed to sell or dispose of the vehicle. If the abandoned vehicle was taken into custody by a police authority or by a private entity hired by a police authority, the notice shall state that any person claiming rightful possession of the vehicle or personal property who disputes the planned disposition of the vehicle or property by the police authority or private entity or of the assessment of fees and charges provided by this section may ask for an evidentiary hearing before the police authority to contest those matters. If the persons receiving notice do not ask for a hearing or exercise their right to reclaim the vehicle or personal property within the ten-day reclaiming period, the owner, lienholders or claimants shall no longer have any right, title, claim, or interest in or to the vehicle or the personal property. A court in any case in law or equity shall not recognize any right, title, claim, or interest of the owner, lienholders or claimants after the expiration of the ten-day reclaiming period.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[3a])

80.04 NOTIFICATION IN NEWSPAPER. If it is impossible to determine with reasonable certainty the identity and addresses of the last registered owner and all lienholders, notice by one publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the area where the vehicle was abandoned shall be sufficient to meet all requirements of notice under Section 80.03. The published notice may contain multiple listings of abandoned vehicles and personal property but shall be published within the same time requirements and contain the same information as prescribed for mailed notice in Section 80.03.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[3b])

80.05 FEES FOR IMPOUNDMENT. The owner, lienholder, or claimant shall pay all towing and storage fees as established by the storage facility, whereupon the vehicle shall be released.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[3a])

80.06 DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLES. If an abandoned vehicle has not been reclaimed as provided herein, the police authority or private entity shall make a determination as to whether or not the motor vehicle should be sold for use upon the highways, and shall dispose of the motor vehicle in accordance with State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[4])

80.07 DISPOSAL OF TOTALLY INOPERABLE VEHICLES. The City or any person upon whose property or in whose possession is found any abandoned motor vehicle, or any person being the owner of a motor vehicle whose title certificate is faulty, lost or destroyed, may dispose of such motor vehicle to a demolisher for junk, without a title and without notification procedures, if such motor vehicle lacks an engine or two or more wheels or other structural part which renders the vehicle totally inoperable. The police authority shall give the applicant a certificate of authority. The applicant shall then apply to the County Treasurer for a junking certificate and shall surrender the certificate of authority in lieu of the certificate of title.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.90[2e])

80.08 PROCEEDS FROM SALES. Proceeds from the sale of any abandoned vehicle shall be applied to the expense of auction, cost of towing, preserving, storing, and notification required, in accordance with State law. Any balance shall be held for the owner of the motor vehicle or entitled lienholder for ninety (90) days, and then shall be deposited in the State Road Use Tax Fund. Where the sale of any vehicle fails to realize the amount necessary to meet costs the police authority shall apply for reimbursement from the Department of Transportation.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.89[4])

80.09 DUTIES OF DEMOLISHER. Any demolisher who purchases or otherwise acquires an abandoned motor vehicle for junk shall junk, scrap, wreck, dismantle, or otherwise demolish such motor vehicle. A demolisher shall not junk, scrap, wreck, dismantle, or demolish a vehicle until the demolisher has obtained the junking certificate issued for the vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.90[3a])

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CHAPTER 90

WATER SERVICE SYSTEM

90.01 Definitions
90.02 Superintendent's Duties
90.03 Mandatory Connections
90.04 Abandoned Connections
90.05 Permit
90.06 Fee for Permit and Connection Charge
90.07 Compliance with Plumbing Code
90.08 Plumber Required
90.09 Excavations
90.10 Tapping Mains
90.11 Installation of Water Service Pipe
90.12 Responsibility for Water Service Pipe
90.13 Failure to Maintain
90.14 Curb Valve
90.15 Interior Valve
90.16 Inspection and Approval
90.17 Completion by the City
90.18 Shutting off Water Supply
90.19 Operation of Curb Valve and Hydrants

90.01 DEFINITIONS. The following terms are defined for use in the chapters in this Code of Ordinances pertaining to the Water Service System:

1. "Combined service account" means a customer service account for the provision of two or more utility services.

2. "Customer" means, in addition to any person receiving water service from the City, the owner of the property served, and as between such parties the duties, responsibilities, liabilities and obligations hereinafter imposed shall be joint and several.

3. "Superintendent" means the Public Works Director of the City or any duly authorized assistant, agent or representative.

4. "Water main" means a water supply pipe provided for public or community use.

5. "Water service pipe" means the pipe from the water main to the building served.

6. "Water system" or "water works" means all public facilities for securing, collecting, storing, pumping, treating, and distributing water.

90.02 SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTIES. The Superintendent shall supervise the installation of water service pipes and their connection to the water main and enforce all regulations pertaining to water services in the City in accordance with this chapter. This chapter shall apply to all replacements of existing water service pipes as well as to new ones. The Superintendent shall make such rules, not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, as may be needed for the detailed operation of the water system, subject to the approval of the Council. In the event of an emergency the Superintendent may make temporary rules for the protection of the system until due consideration by the Council may be had.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

90.03 MANDATORY CONNECTIONS. The owners of any houses, buildings or structures used for human occupancy, employment or use, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is located a public water main are hereby required to connect such facilities to the City's public water system in accordance with the provisions of these Water Service chapters within sixty (60) days after the date of official

notice to do so, provided that said public water main is located within one hundred (100) feet of the property line of such owner.

90.04 ABANDONED CONNECTIONS. When an existing water service is abandoned or a service is renewed with a new tap in the main, all abandoned connections with the mains shall be turned off at the corporation stop and made absolutely watertight.

90.05 PERMIT. Before any person makes a connection with the public water system, a written permit must be obtained from the City. The application for the permit shall include a legal description of the property, the name of the property owner, the name and address of the person who will do the work, and the general uses of the water. If the proposed work meets all the requirements of this chapter and if all fees required under this chapter have been paid, the permit shall be issued. Work under any permit must be completed within sixty (60) days after the permit is issued, except that when such time period is inequitable or unfair due to conditions beyond the control of the person making the application, an extension of time within which to complete the work may be granted. The permit may be revoked at any time for any violation of these chapters.

90.06 FEE FOR PERMIT AND CONNECTION CHARGE. The person who makes the application shall pay a fee in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to the Clerk to cover the cost of issuing the permit and supervising, regulating, and inspecting the work. In addition there shall be a connection charge in the amount of one hundred seventy-five dollars ($175.00) paid to reimburse the City for costs borne by the City in making water service available to the property served.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

90.07 COMPLIANCE WITH PLUMBING CODE. The installation of any water service pipe and any connection with the water system shall comply with all pertinent and applicable provisions, whether regulatory, procedural or enforcement provisions, of the *State Plumbing Code*.

90.08 PLUMBER REQUIRED. All installations of water service pipes and connections to the water system shall be made by a State-licensed plumber.

90.09 EXCAVATIONS. All trench work, excavation, and backfilling required in making a connection shall be performed in accordance with the *State Plumbing Code* and the provisions of Chapter 135 of this Code of Ordinances.

90.10 TAPPING MAINS. All taps into water mains shall be made by or under the direct supervision of the Superintendent and in accord with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. Independent Services. No more than one house, building, or premises shall be supplied from one tap unless special written permission is obtained from the Superintendent and unless provision is made so that each house, building, or premises may be shut off independently of the other.

2. Sizes and Location of Taps. All mains six (6) inches or less in diameter shall receive no larger than a ¾-inch tap. All mains of over six inches in diameter shall receive no larger than a one-inch tap. Where a larger connection than a one-inch tap is desired, two or more small taps or saddles shall be used, as the Superintendent shall order. All taps in the mains shall be made in the top half of the pipe, at least eighteen

(18) inches apart. No main shall be tapped nearer than two (2) feet of the joint in the main.

3. Corporation Stop. A brass corporation stop, of the pattern and weight approved by the Superintendent, shall be inserted in every tap in the main. The corporation stop in the main shall be of the same size as the service pipe.

4. Location Record. An accurate and dimensional sketch showing the exact location of the tap shall be filed with the Superintendent in such form as the Superintendent shall require.

90.11 INSTALLATION OF WATER SERVICE PIPE. Water service pipes from the main to the meter setting shall be Type K copper or 200 PSI Poly with tracer wire. The use of any other pipe material for the service line shall first be approved by the Superintendent. Pipe must be laid sufficiently waving, and to such depth, as to prevent rupture from settlement or freezing.

90.12 RESPONSIBILITY FOR WATER SERVICE PIPE. All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and maintenance of the water service pipe from the main to the house, building or structure served shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation or maintenance of said water service pipe.

90.13 FAILURE TO MAINTAIN. When any portion of the water service pipe which is the responsibility of the property owner becomes defective or creates a nuisance and the owner fails to correct such nuisance, the City may do so and assess the costs thereof to the property.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3a & h])

90.14 CURB VALVE. There shall be installed within the public right-of-way a main shut-off valve on the water service pipe of a pattern approved by the Superintendent. The shut-off valve shall be constructed to be visible and even with the pavement or ground.

90.15 INTERIOR VALVE. There shall be installed a shut-off valve on every service pipe inside the building as close to the entrance of the pipe within the building as possible and so located that the water can be shut off conveniently. Where one service pipe supplies more than one customer within the building, there shall be separate valves for each such customer so that service may be shut off for one without interfering with service to the others.

90.16 INSPECTION AND APPROVAL. All water service pipes and their connections to the water system must be inspected and approved in writing by the Superintendent before they are covered, and the Superintendent shall keep a record of such approvals. If the Superintendent refuses to approve the work, the plumber or property owner must proceed immediately to correct the work. Every person who uses or intends to use the municipal water system shall permit the Superintendent to enter the premises to inspect or make necessary alterations or repairs at all reasonable hours and on proof of authority.

90.17 COMPLETION BY THE CITY. Should any excavation be left open or only partly refilled for twenty-four (24) hours after the water service pipe is installed and connected with the water system, or should the work be improperly done, the City shall have the right to finish or correct the work, and the Council shall assess the costs to the property owner or the plumber. If the plumber is assessed, the plumber must pay the costs before receiving another

permit. If the property owner is assessed, such assessment may be collected with and in the same manner as general property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3a & h])

90.18 SHUTTING OFF WATER SUPPLY. The Superintendent may shut off the supply of water to any customer because of any violation of the regulations contained in these Water Service System chapters that is not being contested in good faith. The supply shall not be turned on again until all violations have been corrected and the Superintendent has ordered the water to be turned on.

90.19 OPERATION OF CURB VALVE AND HYDRANTS. It is unlawful for any person except the Superintendent to turn water on at the curb valve, and no person, unless specifically authorized by the City, shall open or attempt to draw water from any fire hydrant for any purpose whatsoever.

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CHAPTER 91

WATER METERS

91.01 Purpose
91.02 Water Use Metered
91.03 Fire Sprinkler Systems; Exception
91.04 Location of Meters
91.05 Meter Setting
91.06 Meter Costs
91.07 Meter Repairs
91.08 Right of Entry
91.09 Meter Installation Fee

91.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the conservation of water and facilitate the equitable distribution of charges for water service among customers.

91.02 WATER USE METERED. All water furnished customers shall be measured through meters furnished by the City and installed by the City.

91.03 FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS; EXCEPTION. Fire sprinkler systems may be connected to water mains by direct connection without meters under the direct supervision of the Superintendent. No other open, unmetered connection shall be incorporated in the system, and there shall be no valves except a main control valve at the entrance to the building which must be sealed open.

91.04 LOCATION OF METERS. All meters shall be so located that they are easily accessible to the meter readers and repairman and protected from freezing.

91.05 METER SETTING. The property owner shall provide all necessary piping and fittings for proper setting of the meter including a valve on the discharge side of the meter. Meter pits may be used only upon approval of the Superintendent and shall be of a design and construction approved by the Superintendent.

91.06 METER COSTS. The full cost of any meter larger than that required for a single-family residence shall be paid to the City by the property owner or customer prior to the installation of any such meter by the City, or, at the sole option of the City, the property owner or customer may be required to purchase and install such meter in accordance with requirements established by the City.

91.07 METER REPAIRS. Whenever a water meter owned by the City is found to be out of order the Superintendent shall have it repaired. If it is found that damage to the meter has occurred due to the carelessness or negligence of the customer or property owner, or the meter is not owned by the City, then the property owner shall be liable for the cost of repairs.

91.08 RIGHT OF ENTRY. The Superintendent shall be permitted to enter the premises of any customer at any reasonable time to read, remove, or change a meter.

91.09 METER INSTALLATION FEE. The property owner shall pay an installation fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for each new installation of a water meter. Such meter is to remain the property of the City.

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CHAPTER 92

WATER RATES

92.01 Service Charges
92.02 Rates For Service
92.03 Rates Outside the City
92.04 Billing for Water Service
92.05 Service Discontinued
92.06 Lien for Nonpayment
92.07 Lien Exemption
92.08 Lien Notice
92.09 Customer Deposits
92.10 Temporary Vacancy

92.01 SERVICE CHARGES. Each customer shall pay for water service provided by the City based upon use of water as determined by meters provided for in Chapter 91. Each location, building, premises or connection shall be considered a separate and distinct customer whether owned or controlled by the same person or not.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

92.02 RATES FOR SERVICE. Water service shall be furnished at the following monthly rates within the City:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Basic Service Charge. A basic service charge of $14.00 per month (minimum bill).

2. Usage Charge. A usage charge of $4.95 per 1,000 gallons of water used each month.

3. Bulk Water. The rate for bulk water is $20.00 per 1,000 gallons of water.

92.03 RATES OUTSIDE THE CITY. Water service shall be provided to any customer located outside the corporate limits of the City which the City has agreed to serve at the same rates provided in Section 92.02. No such customer, however, will be served unless the customer shall have signed a service contract agreeing to be bound by the ordinances, rules, and regulations applying to water service established by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.4 & 384.84)

92.04 BILLING FOR WATER SERVICE. Water service shall be billed as part of a combined service account, payable in accordance with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Bills Issued. The Clerk shall prepare and issue bills for combined service accounts on or before the first day of each month.

2. Bills Payable. Bills for combined service accounts shall be due and payable at the office of the Clerk by the fifteenth (15^{th}) day of each month.

3. Late Payment Penalty. Bills not paid when due shall be considered delinquent. A one-time late payment penalty of five percent (5%) of the amount due shall be added to each delinquent bill.

92.05 SERVICE DISCONTINUED. Water service to delinquent customers shall be discontinued in accordance with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Notice. The City Clerk shall notify each delinquent customer that service will be discontinued if payment of the combined service account, including late payment charges, is not received by the date specified in the notice of delinquency. Such notice shall be sent by ordinary mail to the customer in whose name the delinquent charges were incurred and shall inform the customer of the nature of the delinquency and afford the customer the opportunity for a hearing prior to the discontinuance.

2. Notice to Landlords. If the customer is a tenant, and if the owner or landlord of the property or premises has made a written request for notice, the notice of delinquency shall also be given to the owner or landlord. If the customer is a tenant and requests a change of name for service under the account, such request shall be sent to the owner or landlord of the property if the owner or landlord has made a written request for notice of any change of name for service under the account to the rental property.

3. Hearing. If a hearing is requested by noon of the day preceding the shutoff or within 10 days after notice of proposed disconnection, the Mayor shall conduct an informal hearing and shall make a determination as to whether the disconnection is justified. The customer has the right to appeal the Mayor's decision to the Council, and if the Council finds that disconnection is justified, then such disconnection shall be made, unless payment has been received.

4. Fees. A fee of thirty dollars ($30.00) shall be charged before service is restored to a delinquent customer. No fee shall be charged for the usual or customary trips in the regular changes in occupancies of property.

92.06 LIEN FOR NONPAYMENT. The owner of the premises served and any lessee or tenant thereof shall be jointly and severally liable for water service charges to the premises. Water service charges remaining unpaid and delinquent shall constitute a lien upon the premises served and shall be certified by the Clerk to the County Treasurer for collection in the same manner as property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

92.07 LIEN EXEMPTION.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Water Service Exemption. The lien for nonpayment shall not apply to charges for water service to a residential or commercial rental property where water service is separately metered and the rates or charges for the water service are paid directly to the City by the tenant, if the landlord gives written notice to the City that the property is residential or commercial rental property and that the tenant is liable for the rates or charges. The City may require a deposit not exceeding the usual cost of ninety (90) days of such services to be paid to the City. When the tenant moves from the rental property, the City shall refund the deposit if all service charges are paid in full. The lien exemption does not apply to delinquent charges for repairs related to any of the services.

2. Other Service Exemption. The lien for nonpayment shall also not apply to the charges for any of the services of sewer systems, storm water drainage systems, sewage treatment, solid waste collection, and solid waste disposal for a residential rental property where the charge is paid directly to the City by the tenant, if the landlord gives written notice to the City that the property is residential rental property and that the tenant is liable for the rates or charges for such service. The City may

require a deposit not exceeding the usual cost of ninety (90) days of such services to be paid to the City. When the tenant moves from the rental property, the City shall refund the deposit if all service charges are paid in full. The lien exemption does not apply to delinquent charges for repairs related to any of the services.

3. Written Notice. The landlord's written notice shall contain the name of the tenant responsible for charges, the address of the residential or commercial rental property that the tenant is to occupy, and the date that the occupancy begins. Upon receipt, the City shall acknowledge the notice and deposit. A change in tenant for a residential rental property shall require a new written notice to be given to the City within thirty (30) business days of the change in tenant. A change in tenant for a commercial rental property shall require a new written notice to be given to the City within ten (10) business days of the change in tenant. A change in the ownership of the residential rental property shall require written notice of such change to be given to the City within thirty (30) business days of the completion of the change of ownership. A change in the ownership of the commercial rental property shall require written notice of such change to be given to the City within ten (10) business days of the completion of the change of ownership.

92.08 LIEN NOTICE. A lien for delinquent water service charges shall not be certified to the County Treasurer unless prior written notice of intent to certify a lien is given to the customer in whose name the delinquent charges were incurred. If the customer is a tenant and if the owner or landlord of the property or premises has made a written request for notice, the notice shall also be given to the owner or landlord. The notice shall be sent to the appropriate persons by ordinary mail not less than thirty (30) days prior to certification of the lien to the County Treasurer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

92.09 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS. There shall be required from every customer a fifty dollar ($50.00) deposit intended to guarantee the payment of bills for service. Upon termination of service, the City Clerk shall refund the deposit to the customer within thirty (30) days provided that the balance of the account is paid in full. If the account is not paid in full, the deposit will be applied to the outstanding balance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

92.10 TEMPORARY VACANCY. A property owner may request water service be temporarily discontinued and shut off at the curb valve when the property is expected to be vacant for an extended period of time. During a period when service is temporarily discontinued as provided herein there shall be no minimum service charge. The City will not drain pipes or pull meters for temporary vacancies.

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CHAPTER 93

SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM MUNICIPAL WELLS

93.01 ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATION DISTANCES. The separation distances contained in Iowa Administrative Code Section 567 Chapter 43 Table A are adopted by the City and incorporated herein. These separation distances apply to the existing City water supply wells and new water supply wells as may be constructed. Any violation of this chapter shall be considered a municipal infraction.

TABLE A – SEPARATION DISTANCES

Source of Contamination	REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM WELL	
	Deep Well[1]	Shallow Well[1]
WASTEWATER STRUCTURES:		
Point of Discharge to Ground Surface		
Sanitary and industrial discharges	400 feet	400 feet
Water treatment plant wastes	50 feet	50 feet
Well house floor drains	5 feet	5 feet
Sewers and Drains[2]		
Sanitary and storm sewers, drains	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Sewer force mains	0-75 feet: prohibited 75-400 feet if water main pipe 400-1,000 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-75 feet: prohibited 75-400 feet if water main pipe 400-1,000 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Water plant treatment process wastes that are treated on site	0-5 feet: prohibited 5-50 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-5 feet: prohibited 5-50 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Water plant wastes to sanitary sewer	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Well house floor drains to sewers	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-25 feet: prohibited 25-75 feet if water main pipe 75-200 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Well house floor drains to surface	0-5 feet: prohibited 5-50 feet if sanitary sewer pipe	0-5 feet: prohibited 5-50 feet if sanitary sewer main pipe
Land Disposal of Treated Wastes		
Irrigation of wastewater	200 feet	400 feet
Land application of solid wastes[3]	200 feet	400 feet
Other		
Cesspools and earth pit privies	200 feet	400 feet
Concrete vaults and septic tanks	100 feet	200 feet
Lagoons	400 feet	1,000 feet
Mechanical wastewater treatment plants	200 feet	400 feet
Soil absorption fields	200 feet	400 feet
CHEMICALS:		
Chemical application to ground surface	100 feet	200 feet
Chemical and mineral storage above ground	100 feet	200 feet
Chemical and mineral storage on or under ground	200 feet	400 feet
Transmission pipelines (such as fertilizer, liquid petroleum, or anhydrous ammonia)	200 feet	400 feet

Source of Contamination	REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM WELL	
	Deep Well[1]	**Shallow Well[1]**
ANIMALS:		
Animal pasturage	50 feet	50 feet
Animal enclosure	200 feet	400 feet
Earthen silage storage trench or pit	100 feet	200 feet
Animal Wastes		
Land application of liquid or slurry	200 feet	400 feet
Land application of solids	200 feet	400 feet
Storage basin or lagoon	400 feet	1,000 feet
Storage tank	200 feet	400 feet
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Basements, pits, sumps	10 feet	10 feet
Cemeteries	200 feet	200 feet
Cisterns	50 feet	100 feet
Flowing streams or other surface water bodies	50 feet	50 feet
Railroads	100 feet	200 feet
Private wells	200 feet	400 feet
Solid waste landfills and disposal sites[4]	1,000 feet	1,000 feet

1 Deep and shallow wells, as defined in 567 IAC 40.2(455B). A deep well is a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock at least 5 feet thick located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which the water is to be drawn. A shallow well is a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is not a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock at least 5 feet thick, the top of which is located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which the water is to be drawn.

2 The separation distances are dependent upon two factors: the type of piping that is in the existing sewer or drain, as noted in the table, and that the piping was properly installed in accordance with the standards.

3 Solid wastes are those derived from the treatment of water or wastewater. Certain types of solid wastes from water treatment processes may be land-applied within the separation distance on an individual, case-by-case basis.

4 Solid waste means garbage, refuse, rubbish, and other similar discarded solid or semisolid materials, including but not limited to such materials resulting from industrial commercial, agricultural, and domestic activities.

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CHAPTER 95

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

95.01 Purpose
95.02 Definitions
95.03 Superintendent
95.04 Prohibited Acts
95.05 Sewer Connection Required
95.06 Service Outside the City
95.07 Right of Entry
95.08 Use of Easements
95.09 Special Penalties

95.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of the chapters of this Code of Ordinances pertaining to Sanitary Sewers is to establish rules and regulations governing the treatment and disposal of sanitary sewage within the City in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

95.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in these chapters, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms are defined:

1. "B.O.D." (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees (20º) C, expressed in milligrams per liter or parts per million.

2. "Building drain" means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a building drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

3. "Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping from the building wall to its connection with the main sewer or the primary treatment portion of an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system conveying the drainage of one building site.

4. "Combined sewer" means a sewer receiving both surface run-off and sewage.

5. "Customer" means any person responsible for the production of domestic, commercial, or industrial waste that is directly or indirectly discharged into the public sewer system.

6. "Garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

7. "Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

8. "Inspector" means the person duly authorized by the Council to inspect and approve the installation of building sewers and their connections to the public sewer system; and to inspect such sewage as may be discharged therefrom.

9. "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

10. "On-site wastewater treatment and disposal system" means all equipment and devices necessary for proper conduction, collection, storage, treatment, and disposal

of wastewater from four or fewer dwelling units or other facilities serving the equivalent of fifteen persons (1500 gpd) or less.

11. "pH" means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

12. "Public sewer" means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.

13. "Sanitary sewage" means sewage discharging from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings (including apartment houses and hotels), office buildings, factories, or institutions, and free from storm, surface water, and industrial waste.

14. "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer that carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

15. "Sewage" means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may be present.

16. "Sewage treatment plant" means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

17. "Sewage works" or "sewage system" means all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

18. "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

19. "Sewer service charges" means any and all charges, rates or fees levied against and payable by customers, as consideration for the servicing of said customers by said sewer system.

20. "Slug" means any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste that in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average 24-hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

21. "Storm drain" or "storm sewer" means a sewer that carries storm and surface waters and drainage but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

22. "Superintendent" means the Public Works Director of the City or any authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

23. "Suspended solids" means solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and that are removable by laboratory filtering.

24. "Watercourse" means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

95.03 SUPERINTENDENT. The Superintendent shall exercise the following powers and duties:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. Operation and Maintenance. Operate and maintain the City sewage system.

2. Inspection and Tests. Conduct necessary inspections and tests to assure compliance with the provisions of these Sanitary Sewer chapters.

3. Records. Maintain a complete and accurate record of all sewers, sewage connections and manholes constructed showing the location and grades thereof.

95.04 PROHIBITED ACTS. No person shall do, or allow, any of the following:

1. Damage Sewer System. Maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment that is a part of the sewer system.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

2. Manholes. Open or enter any manhole of the sewer system, except by authority of the Superintendent.

3. Objectionable Wastes. Place or deposit in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

4. Septic Tanks. Construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage except as provided in these chapters.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3f])

5. Untreated Discharge. Discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or in any area under its jurisdiction, any sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of these chapters.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3f])

95.05 SEWER CONNECTION REQUIRED. The owners of any houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located, or may in the future be located, a public sanitary or combined sewer, are hereby required to install, at such owner's expense, suitable toilet facilities therein and a building sewer connecting such facilities directly with the proper public sewer, and to maintain the same all in accordance with the provisions of these Sanitary Sewer chapters, such compliance to be completed within sixty (60) days after date of official notice from the City to do so provided that said public sewer is located within two hundred (200) feet (61 meters) of the property line of such owner and is of such design as to receive and convey by gravity such sewage as may be conveyed to it. Billing for sanitary sewer service will begin the date of official notice to connect to the public sewer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3f])
(IAC, 567-69.1[3])

95.06 SERVICE OUTSIDE THE CITY. The owners of property outside the corporate limits of the City so situated that it may be served by the City sewer system may apply to the Council for permission to connect to the public sewer upon the terms and conditions stipulated by resolution of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.4[2 & 3])

95.07 RIGHT OF ENTRY. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of these Sanitary Sewer chapters. The Superintendent or representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil,

refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

95.08 USE OF EASEMENTS. The Superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

95.09 SPECIAL PENALTIES. The following special penalty provisions shall apply to violations of these Sanitary Sewer chapters:

1. Notice of Violation. Any person found to be violating any provision of these chapters except subsections 1, 2, and 3 of Section 95.04, shall be served by the City with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

2. Continuing Violations. Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection 1 hereof shall be in violation of this Code of Ordinances. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

3. Liability Imposed. Any person violating any of the provisions of these chapters shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the City by reason of such violation.

CHAPTER 96

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

96.01 Permit
96.02 Permit Fee and Connection Charge
96.03 Plumber Required
96.04 Excavations
96.05 Connection Requirements
96.06 Interceptors Required
96.07 Sewer Tap
96.08 Inspection Required
96.09 Property Owner's Responsibility
96.10 Abatement of Violations

96.01 PERMIT. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the City. The application for the permit shall set forth the location and description of the property to be connected with the sewer system and the purpose for which the sewer is to be used, and shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent. The permit shall require the owner to complete construction and connection of the building sewer to the public sewer within sixty (60) days after the issuance of the permit, except that when a property owner makes sufficient showing that due to conditions beyond the owner's control or peculiar hardship, such time period is inequitable or unfair, an extension of time within which to comply with the provisions herein may be granted. Any sewer connection permit may be revoked at any time for a violation of these chapters.

96.02 PERMIT FEE AND CONNECTION CHARGE. The person who makes the application shall pay a fee in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to the Clerk to cover the cost of issuing the permit and supervising, regulating, and inspecting the work. In addition, there shall be a connection charge in the amount of one hundred seventy-five dollars ($175.00) paid to reimburse the City for costs borne by the City in making sewer service available to the property served.

96.03 PLUMBER REQUIRED. All installations of building sewers and connections to the public sewer shall be made by a State-licensed plumber.

96.04 EXCAVATIONS. All trench work, excavation, and backfilling required for the installation of a building sewer shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the *State Plumbing Code* and the provisions of Chapter 135 of this Code of Ordinances.

96.05 CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS. Any connection with a public sanitary sewer must be made under the direct supervision of the Superintendent and in accordance with the following:

1. Old Building Sewers. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test conducted by the owner and observed by the Superintendent, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

2. Separate Building Sewers. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every occupied building; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway. In such cases

the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

3. Installation. The installation and connection of the building sewer to the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the *State Plumbing Code* and applicable rules and regulations of the City. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Superintendent before installation.

4. Water Lines. When possible, building sewers should be laid at least ten (10) feet horizontally from a water service. The horizontal separation may be less, provided the water service line is located at one side and at least twelve (12) inches above the top of the building sewer.

5. Size. Building sewers shall be sized for the peak expected sewage flow from the building with a minimum building sewer size of four (4) inches.

6. Alignment and Grade. All building sewers shall be laid to a straight line to meet the following:

A. Recommended grade at one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot.

B. Minimum grade of one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot.

C. Minimum velocity of 2.00 feet per second with the sewer half full.

D. Any deviation in alignment or grade shall be made only with the written approval of the Superintendent and shall be made only with approved fittings.

7. Depth. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. The depth of cover above the sewer shall be sufficient to afford protection from frost.

8. Sewage Lifts. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such drain shall be lifted by approved artificial means and discharged to the building sewer.

9. Pipe Specifications. Building sewer pipe shall be free from flaws, splits, or breaks. Materials shall be as specified in the *State Plumbing Code* except that the building sewer pipe, from the property line to the public sewer, shall comply with the current edition of one of the following:

A. Clay sewer pipe – A.S.T.M. C-700 (extra strength).

B. Extra heavy cast iron soil pipe – A.S.T.M. A-74.

C. Ductile iron water pipe – A.W.W.A. C-151.

D. P.V.C. – SDR26 – A.S.T.M. D-3034.

10. Bearing Walls. No building sewer shall be laid parallel to or within three (3) feet of any bearing wall that might thereby be weakened.

11. Jointing. Fittings, type of joint and jointing material shall be compatible with the type of pipe used, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. Solvent-welded joints are not permitted.

12. Unstable Soil. No sewer connection shall be laid so that it is exposed when crossing any watercourse. Where an old watercourse must of necessity be crossed or

where there is any danger of undermining or settlement, cast iron soil pipe or vitrified clay sewer pipe thoroughly encased in concrete shall be required for such crossings. Such encasement shall extend at least six (6) inches on all sides of the pipe. The cast iron pipe or encased clay pipe shall rest on firm, solid material at either end.

13. Preparation of Basement or Crawl Space. No connection for any residence, business or other structure with any sanitary sewer shall be made unless the basement floor is poured, or in the case of a building with a slab or crawl space, unless the ground floor is installed with the area adjacent to the foundation of such building cleared of debris and backfilled. The backfill shall be well compacted and graded so that the drainage is away from the foundation. Prior to the time the basement floor is poured, or the first floor is installed in buildings without basements, the sewer shall be plugged and the plug shall be sealed by the Superintendent. Any accumulation of water in any excavation or basement during construction and prior to connection to the sanitary sewer shall be removed by means other than draining into the sanitary sewer.

96.06 INTERCEPTORS REQUIRED. Grease, oil, sludge and sand interceptors shall be provided by gas and service stations, convenience stores, car washes, garages, and other facilities when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of such wastes that contain grease in excessive amounts or any flammable waste, sand or other harmful ingredients. Such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. When required, such interceptors shall be installed in accordance with the following:

1. Design and Location. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity as specified in the *State Plumbing Code*, to be approved by the Superintendent, and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

2. Construction Standards. The interceptors shall be constructed of impervious material capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers that shall be gastight and watertight.

3. Maintenance. All such interceptors shall be maintained by the owner at the owner's expense and shall be kept in continuously efficient operations at all times.

96.07 SEWER TAP. Connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall be made at the "Y" branch, if such branch is available at a suitable location. If no properly located "Y" branch is available, a saddle "Y" shall be installed at the location specified by the Superintendent. The public sewer shall be tapped with a tapping machine and a saddle appropriate to the type of public sewer shall be glued or attached with a gasket and stainless steel clamps to the sewer. At no time shall a building sewer be constructed so as to enter a manhole unless special written permission is received from the Superintendent and in accordance with the Superintendent's direction if such connection is approved.

96.08 INSPECTION REQUIRED. All connections with the sanitary sewer system before being covered shall be inspected and approved, in writing, by the Superintendent. As soon as all pipe work from the public sewer to inside the building has been completed, and before any backfilling is done, the Superintendent shall be notified and the Superintendent shall inspect and test the work as to workmanship and material; no sewer pipe laid under ground shall be covered or trenches filled until after the sewer has been so inspected and approved. If the

Superintendent refuses to approve the work, the plumber or owner must proceed immediately to correct the work.

96.09 PROPERTY OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY. All costs and expenses incident to the installation, connection, and maintenance of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

96.10 ABATEMENT OF VIOLATIONS. Construction or maintenance of building sewer lines, whether located upon the private property of any owner or in the public right-of-way, which construction or maintenance is in violation of any of the requirements of this chapter, shall be corrected, at the owner's expense, within thirty (30) days after date of official notice from the Council of such violation. If not made within such time, the Council shall, in addition to the other penalties herein provided, have the right to finish and correct the work and assess the cost thereof to the property owner. Such assessment shall be collected with and in the same manner as general property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3])

CHAPTER 97

USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS

97.01 Storm Water
97.02 Surface Waters Exception
97.03 Prohibited Discharges
97.04 Restricted Discharges
97.05 Restricted Discharges; Powers
97.06 Special Facilities
97.07 Control Manholes
97.08 Testing of Wastes

97.01 STORM WATER. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof run-off, sub-surface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers that are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged on approval of the Superintendent, to a storm sewer, combined sewer, or natural outlet.

97.02 SURFACE WATERS EXCEPTION. Special permits for discharging surface waters to a public sanitary sewer may be issued by the Council upon recommendation of the Superintendent where such discharge is deemed necessary or advisable for purposes of flushing, but any permit so issued shall be subject to revocation at any time when deemed to the best interests of the sewer system.

97.03 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

1. Flammable or Explosive Material. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas.

2. Toxic or Poisonous Materials. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of two (2) milligrams per liter as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.

3. Corrosive Wastes. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.

4. Solid or Viscous Substances. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

5. Excessive B.O.D., Solids or Flow. Any waters or wastes having (a) a five-day biochemical oxygen demand greater than 300 parts per million by weight, or (b) containing more than 350 parts per million by weight of suspended solids, or (c) having an average daily flow greater than two percent of the average sewage flow of

the City, shall be subject to the review of the Superintendent. Where necessary in the opinion of the Superintendent, the owner shall provide, at the owner's expense, such preliminary treatment as may be necessary to (a) reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to 300 parts per million by weight, or (b) reduce the suspended solids to 350 parts per million by weight, or (c) control the quantities and rates of discharge of such waters or wastes. Plans, specifications, and any other pertinent information relating to proposed preliminary treatment facilities shall be submitted for the approval of the Superintendent and no construction of such facilities shall be commenced until said approvals are obtained in writing.

97.04 RESTRICTED DISCHARGES. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the Superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming an opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances restricted are:

1. High Temperature. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees (150º) F (65º C).

2. Fat, Oil, Grease. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter or 600 milligrams per liter of dispersed or other soluble matter.

3. Viscous Substances. Water or wastes containing substances that may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32º F and 150º F (0º to 65º C).

4. Garbage. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded, that is, to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (½) inch in any dimension.

5. Acids. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solution whether neutralized or not.

6. Toxic or Objectionable Wastes. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Superintendent for such materials.

7. Odor or Taste. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits that may be established by the Superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

8. Radioactive Wastes. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Superintendent in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.

9. Excess Alkalinity. Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.

10. Unusual Wastes. Materials that exert or cause:

A. Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).

B. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).

C. Unusual B.O.D., chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.

D. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.

11. Noxious or Malodorous Gases. Any noxious or malodorous gas or other substance that, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, is capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or of preventing entry into sewers for their maintenance and repair.

12. Damaging Substances. Any waters, wastes, materials, or substances that react with water or wastes in the sewer system to release noxious gases, develop color of undesirable intensity, form suspended solids in objectionable concentration or create any other condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.

13. Untreatable Wastes. Waters or wastes containing substances that are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

97.05 RESTRICTED DISCHARGES – POWERS. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 97.04 and which in the judgment of the Superintendent may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Superintendent may:

1. Rejection. Reject the wastes by requiring disconnection from the public sewage system;

2. Pretreatment. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;

3. Controls Imposed. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or

4. Special Charges. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Chapter 99.

97.06 SPECIAL FACILITIES. If the Superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Superintendent and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws. Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing

facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at the owner's expense.

97.07 CONTROL MANHOLES. When required by the Superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at the owner's expense, and shall be maintained by the owner so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

97.08 TESTING OF WASTES. All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, B.O.D. and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples).

CHAPTER 98

ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

98.01 When Prohibited
98.02 When Required
98.03 Compliance with Regulations
98.04 Permit Required
98.05 Discharge Restrictions
98.06 Maintenance of System
98.07 Systems Abandoned
98.08 Disposal of Septage

98.01 WHEN PROHIBITED. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, it is unlawful to construct or maintain any on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3f])

98.02 WHEN REQUIRED. When a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 95.05, every building wherein persons reside, congregate or are employed shall be provided with an approved on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system complying with the provisions of this chapter.

(IAC, 567-69.1[3])

98.03 COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS. The type, capacity, location, and layout of a private on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall comply with the specifications and requirements set forth by the Iowa Administrative Code 567, Chapter 69, and with such additional requirements as are prescribed by the regulations of the County Board of Health.

(IAC, 567-69.1[3 & 4])

98.04 PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall install or alter an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system without first obtaining a permit from the County Board of Health.

98.05 DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS. It is unlawful to discharge any wastewater from an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system (except under an NPDES permit) to any ditch, stream, pond, lake, natural or artificial waterway, drain tile or to the surface of the ground.

(IAC, 567-69.1[3])

98.06 MAINTENANCE OF SYSTEM. The owner of an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall operate and maintain the system in a sanitary manner at all times and at no expense to the City.

98.07 SYSTEMS ABANDONED. At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system, as provided in Section 95.05, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with these Sanitary Sewer chapters and the on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3f])

98.08 DISPOSAL OF SEPTAGE. No person shall dispose of septage from an on-site treatment system at any location except an approved disposal site.

CHAPTER 99

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

99.01 Sewer Service Charges Required
99.02 Rate
99.03 Special Rates
99.04 Private Water Systems
99.05 Payment of Bills
99.06 Lien for Nonpayment
99.07 Deposit
99.08 Special Agreements Permitted

99.01 SEWER SERVICE CHARGES REQUIRED. Every customer shall pay to the City sewer service fees as hereinafter provided.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.02 RATE. Each customer shall pay sewer service charges for the use of and for the service supplied by the municipal sanitary sewer system based upon the amount of water consumed as follows:

1. Basic Service Charge. A basic service charge of $10.00 per month.

2. Usage Charge. A usage charge of $3.00 per 1,000 gallons of water used each month.

In no case shall the minimum service charge be less than $10.00 per month, which is necessary to retire the indebtedness, operating and maintenance, and reserve necessary for maintaining the sanitary sewer facility.

99.03 SPECIAL RATES. Where, in the judgment of the Superintendent and the Council, special conditions exist to the extent that the application of the sewer charges provided in Section 99.02 would be inequitable or unfair to either the City or the customer, a special rate shall be proposed by the Superintendent and submitted to the Council for approval by resolution.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.04 PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS. Customers whose premises are served by a private water system shall pay sewer charges based upon the water used as determined by the City either by an estimate agreed to by the customer or by metering the water system at the customer's expense. Any negotiated or agreed-upon sales or charges shall be subject to approval of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.05 PAYMENT OF BILLS. All sewer service charges are due and payable under the same terms and conditions provided for payment of a combined service account as contained in Section 92.04 of this Code of Ordinances. Sewer service may be discontinued in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 92.05 if the combined service account becomes delinquent, and the provisions contained in Section 92.08 relating to lien notices shall also apply in the event of a delinquent account.

99.06 LIEN FOR NONPAYMENT. Except as provided for in Section 92.07 of this Code of Ordinances, the owner of the premises served and any lessee or tenant thereof shall be jointly and severally liable for sewer service charges to the premises. Sewer service charges

remaining unpaid and delinquent shall constitute a lien upon the premises served and shall be certified by the Clerk to the County Treasurer for collection in the same manner as property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.07 DEPOSIT. There shall be required from every customer a fifty dollar ($50.00) deposit intended to guarantee the payment of bills for service. Upon termination of service, the City Clerk shall refund the deposit to the customer within thirty (30) days provided that the balance of the account is paid in full. If the account is not paid in full, the deposit will be applied to the outstanding balance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.08 SPECIAL AGREEMENTS PERMITTED. No statement in these chapters shall be construed as preventing a special agreement, arrangement, or contract between the Council, and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted subject to special conditions, rate, and cost as established by the Council.

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CHAPTER 105

SOLID WASTE CONTROL

105.01 Purpose
105.02 Definitions
105.03 Sanitary Disposal Required
105.04 Health and Fire Hazard
105.05 Open Burning Restricted
105.06 Separation of Yard Waste Required
105.07 Littering Prohibited
105.08 Open Dumping Prohibited
105.09 Toxic and Hazardous Waste
105.10 Waste Storage Containers
105.11 Prohibited Practices

105.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of the chapters in this Code of Ordinances pertaining to Solid Waste Control and Collection is to provide for the sanitary storage, collection, and disposal of solid waste and, thereby, to protect the citizens of the City from such hazards to their health, safety and welfare as may result from the uncontrolled disposal of solid waste.

105.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in these chapters the following terms are defined:

1. "Collector" means any person authorized to gather solid waste from public and private places.

2. "Discard" means to place, cause to be placed, throw, deposit, or drop.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.361[2])

3. "Dwelling unit" means any room or group of rooms located within a structure and forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or are intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, and eating.

4. "Garbage" means all solid and semisolid, putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparing, cooking, storing, serving and consuming of food or of material intended for use as food, and all offal, excluding useful industrial by-products, and includes all such substances from all public and private establishments and from all residences.
(IAC, 567-100.2)

5. "Landscape waste" means any vegetable or plant waste except garbage. The term includes trees, tree trimmings, branches, stumps, brush, weeds, leaves, grass, shrubbery, and yard trimmings.
(IAC, 567-20.2[455B])

6. "Litter" means any garbage, rubbish, trash, refuse, waste materials, or debris.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.361[1])

7. "Owner" means, in addition to the record titleholder, any person residing in, renting, leasing, occupying, operating or transacting business in any premises, and as between such parties the duties, responsibilities, liabilities and obligations hereinafter imposed shall be joint and several.

8. "Refuse" means putrescible and non-putrescible waste, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator residues, street cleanings, market and industrial solid waste and sewage treatment waste in dry or semisolid form.
(IAC, 567-100.2)

9. "Residential premises" means a single-family dwelling and any multiple-family dwelling up to and including four (4) separate dwelling units.

10. "Residential waste" means any refuse generated on the premises as a result of residential activities. The term includes landscape waste grown on the premises or deposited thereon by the elements, but excludes garbage, tires, trade wastes and any locally recyclable goods or plastics.

(IAC, 567-20.2[455B])

11. "Rubbish" means non-putrescible solid waste consisting of combustible and non-combustible waste, such as ashes, paper, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, or litter of any kind.

(IAC, 567-100.2)

12. "Sanitary disposal" means a method of treating solid waste so that it does not produce a hazard to the public health or safety or create a nuisance.

(IAC, 567-100.2)

13. "Sanitary disposal project" means all facilities and appurtenances (including all real and personal property connected with such facilities) that are acquired, purchased, constructed, reconstructed, equipped, improved, extended, maintained, or operated to facilitate the final disposition of solid waste without creating a significant hazard to the public health or safety, and which are approved by the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.301)

14. "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse, rubbish, and other similar discarded solid or semisolid materials, including but not limited to such materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic activities. Solid waste may include vehicles, as defined by Section 321.1 of the *Code of Iowa*. Solid waste does not include any of the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.301)

A. Hazardous waste regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6921-6934.

B. Hazardous waste as defined in Section 455B.411 of the *Code of Iowa*, except to the extent that rules allowing for the disposal of specific wastes have been adopted by the State Environmental Protection Commission.

C. Source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended to January 1, 1979.

D. Petroleum contaminated soil that has been remediated to acceptable State or Federal standards.

105.03 SANITARY DISPOSAL REQUIRED. It is the duty of each owner to provide for the sanitary disposal of all refuse accumulating on the owner's premises before it becomes a nuisance. Any such accumulation remaining on any premises for a period of more than thirty (30) days shall be deemed a nuisance and the City may proceed to abate such nuisances in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 50 or by initiating proper action in district court.

(Code of Iowa, Ch. 657)

105.04 HEALTH AND FIRE HAZARD. It is unlawful for any person to permit to accumulate on any premises, improved or vacant, or on any public place, such quantities of solid waste that constitute a health, sanitation or fire hazard.

105.05 OPEN BURNING RESTRICTED. No person shall allow, cause or permit open burning of combustible materials where the products of combustion are emitted into the open air without passing through a chimney or stack, except that open burning is permitted in the following circumstances:

(IAC, 567-23.2[455B] and 567-100.2)

1. Disaster Rubbish. The open burning of rubbish, including landscape waste, for the duration of the community disaster period in cases where an officially declared emergency condition exists, provided that the burning of any structures or demolished structures is conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Section 61.145.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3a])

2. Trees and Tree Trimmings. The open burning of trees and tree trimmings at a City-operated burning site, provided such burning is conducted in compliance with the rules established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3b])

3. Flare Stacks. The open burning or flaring of waste gases, provided such open burning or flaring is conducted in compliance with applicable rules of the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3c])

4. Landscape Waste. The disposal by open burning of landscape waste originating on the premises. However, the burning of landscape waste produced in clearing, grubbing and construction operations shall be limited to areas located at least one-fourth (¼) mile from any building inhabited by other than the landowner or tenant conducting the open burning. Rubber tires shall not be used to ignite landscape waste.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3d])

5. Recreational Fires. Open fires for cooking, heating, recreation, and ceremonies, provided they comply with the limits for emission of visible air contaminants established by the State Department of Natural Resources. Rubber tires shall not be burned in a recreational fire.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3e])

6. Residential Waste. Backyard burning of residential waste at dwellings of four-family units or less.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3f])

7. Training Fires. Fires set for the purpose of conducting bona fide training of public or industrial employees in firefighting methods, provided that the training fires are conducted in compliance with rules established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3g])

8. Pesticide Containers and Seed Corn Bags. The disposal by open burning of paper or plastic pesticide containers (except those formerly containing organic forms of beryllium, selenium, mercury, lead, cadmium or arsenic) and seed corn bags resulting from farming activities occurring on the premises if burned in accordance with rules established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3h])

9. Agricultural Structures. The open burning of agricultural structures if in accordance with rules and limitations established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3i])

10. Controlled Burning of a Demolished Building. The controlled burning of a demolished building by the City, subject to approval of the Council, provided that the controlled burning is conducted in accordance with rules and limitations established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[3j])

11. Variance. Any person wishing to conduct open burning of materials not permitted herein may make application for a variance to the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources.

(IAC, 567-23.2[2])

105.06 SEPARATION OF YARD WASTE REQUIRED. All yard waste shall be separated by the owner or occupant from all other solid waste accumulated on the premises and shall be composted or burned on the premises. As used in this section, "yard waste" means any debris such as grass clippings, leaves, garden waste, brush, and trees. Yard waste does not include tree stumps.

105.07 LITTERING PROHIBITED. No person shall discard any litter onto or in any water or land, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authorized collection and discarding of such litter in or on areas or receptacles provided for such purpose. When litter is discarded from a motor vehicle, the driver of the motor vehicle shall be responsible for the act in any case where doubt exists as to which occupant of the motor vehicle actually discarded the litter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.363)

105.08 OPEN DUMPING PROHIBITED. No person shall dump or deposit or permit the dumping or depositing of any solid waste on the surface of the ground or into a body or stream of water at any place other than a sanitary disposal project approved by the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources, unless a special permit to dump or deposit solid waste on land owned or leased by such person has been obtained from the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources. However, this section does not prohibit the use of rubble at places other than a sanitary disposal project. "Rubble" means dirt, stone, brick, or similar inorganic materials used for beneficial fill, landscaping, excavation, or grading at places other than a sanitary disposal project. Rubble includes asphalt waste only as long as it is not used in contact with water or in a flood plain. For purposes of this section, rubble does not mean gypsum or gypsum wallboard, coal combustion residue, foundry sand, or industrial process wastes unless those wastes are approved by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.301, Sec. 455B.307 and IAC, 567-100.2)

105.09 TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE. No person shall deposit in a solid waste container or otherwise offer for collection any toxic or hazardous waste. Such materials shall be transported and disposed of as prescribed by the Director of the State Department of Natural Resources. As used in this section, "toxic and hazardous waste" means waste materials, including (but not limited to) poisons, pesticides, herbicides, acids, caustics, pathological waste, flammable or explosive materials, and similar harmful waste that requires

special handling and that must be disposed of in such a manner as to conserve the environment and protect the public health and safety.

(IAC, 567-100.2)
(IAC, 567-102.13[2] and 400-27.14[2])

105.10 WASTE STORAGE CONTAINERS.

1. Containers. Solid waste containers shall be provided by the contracted collector.

2. Storage of Containers. Residential solid waste containers shall be stored upon the residential premises. Commercial solid waste containers shall be stored upon private property, unless the owner has been granted written permission from the City to use public property for such purposes. The storage site shall be well drained and fully accessible to collection equipment, public health personnel, and fire inspection personnel. All owners of residential and commercial premises shall be responsible for proper storage of all solid waste to prevent materials from being blown or scattered around neighboring yards and streets.

3. Location of Containers for Collection. Containers for the storage of solid waste awaiting collection shall be placed at the curb or alley line by the owner or occupant of the premises served. Containers or other solid waste placed at the curb line shall not be so placed more than forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the regularly scheduled collection day and shall be promptly removed from the curb line following collection.

105.11 PROHIBITED PRACTICES. It is unlawful for any person to:

1. Unlawful Use of Containers. Deposit refuse in any solid waste containers not owned by such person without the written consent of the owner of such containers.

2. Interfere with Collectors. Interfere in any manner with solid waste collection equipment or with solid waste collectors in the lawful performance of their duties as such, whether such equipment or collectors be those of the City, or those of any other authorized waste collection service.

3. Incinerators. Burn rubbish or garbage except in incinerators designed for high temperature operation, in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible refuse is ignited and burned efficiently, and from which the solid residues contain little or no combustible material, as acceptable to the Environmental Protection Commission.

4. Scavenging. Take or collect any solid waste that has been placed out for collection on any premises, unless such person is an authorized solid waste collector.

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CHAPTER 106

COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE

106.01 Collection Service
106.02 Collection Vehicles
106.03 Loading
106.04 Frequency of Collection
106.05 Bulky Rubbish
106.06 Right of Entry
106.07 Contract Requirements
106.08 Collection Fees
106.09 Lien for Nonpayment

106.01 COLLECTION SERVICE. The City shall provide by contract for the collection of all solid waste except bulky rubbish as provided in Section 106.05 within the City.

106.02 COLLECTION VEHICLES. Vehicles or containers used for the collection and transportation of garbage and similar putrescible waste or solid waste containing such materials shall be leak-proof, durable and of easily cleanable construction. They shall be cleaned to prevent nuisances, pollution, or insect breeding and shall be maintained in good repair.

(IAC, 567-104.9[455B])

106.03 LOADING. Vehicles or containers used for the collection and transportation of any solid waste shall be loaded and moved in such a manner that the contents will not fall, leak, or spill therefrom, and shall be covered to prevent blowing or loss of material. Where spillage does occur, the material shall be picked up immediately by the collector or transporter and returned to the vehicle or container and the area properly cleaned.

106.04 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION. All solid waste shall be collected from residential premises at least once each week and from commercial, industrial and institutional premises as frequently as may be necessary, but not less than once each week.

106.05 BULKY RUBBISH. Bulky rubbish that is too large or heavy to be collected in the normal manner of other solid waste may be collected by the collector upon request in accordance with procedures established by the Council.

106.06 RIGHT OF ENTRY. Solid waste collectors are hereby authorized to enter upon private property for the purpose of collecting solid waste. as required by this chapter; however, solid waste collectors shall not enter dwelling units or other residential buildings.

106.07 CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS. No person shall engage in the business of collecting, transporting, processing or disposing of solid waste for the City without first entering into a contract with the City. This section does not prohibit an owner from transporting solid waste accumulating upon premises owned, occupied or used by such owner, provided such refuse is disposed of properly in an approved sanitary disposal project. Furthermore, a contract is not required for the removal, hauling, or disposal of earth and rock material from grading or excavation activities, provided that all such materials are conveyed in tight vehicles, trucks or receptacles so constructed and maintained that none of the material being transported is spilled upon any public right-of-way.

106.08 COLLECTION FEES. The collection and disposal of solid waste as provided by this chapter are declared to be beneficial to the property served or eligible to be served and there shall be levied and collected fees for the same, in accordance with the following:

(Goreham vs. Des Moines, 1970, 179 NW 2nd, 449)

1. Schedule of Fees. The fees for solid waste collection and disposal service, used or available, are:

A. For each residential premises and for each dwelling unit of a multiple-family dwelling – $16.00 per month.

B. For commercial, industrial and institutional premises the fee is on a per container basis in accordance with the following schedule:

Container Size	Once Per Week Collection	Twice Per Week Collection
96 Gallon	$16.00	N/A
1½ Yard	$61.89	N/A
2 Yard	$67.29	N/A
3 Yard	$104.50	N/A
6 Yard	$181.50	$363.00
8 Yard	$181.50	N/A

2. Payment of Bills. All fees are due and payable under the same terms and conditions provided for payment of a combined service account as contained in Section 92.04 of this Code of Ordinances. Solid waste collection service may be discontinued in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 92.05 if the combined service account becomes delinquent, and the provisions contained in Section 92.08 relating to lien notices shall also apply in the event of a delinquent account.

106.09 LIEN FOR NONPAYMENT. Except as provided for in Section 92.07 of this Code of Ordinances, the owner of the premises served and any lessee or tenant thereof are jointly and severally liable for fees for solid waste collection and disposal. Fees remaining unpaid and delinquent shall constitute a lien upon the premises served and shall be certified by the Clerk to the County Treasurer for collection in the same manner as property taxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

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CHAPTER 110

NATURAL GAS FRANCHISE

110.01 Franchise Granted
110.02 Mains and Pipes; Indemnification
110.03 Excavations
110.04 Construction and Maintenance
110.05 Service Requirements
110.06 Nonexclusive
110.07 Term of Franchise
110.08 Entire Agreement

110.01 FRANCHISE GRANTED There is hereby granted to INTERSTATE POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, hereinafter referred to as the "Company," its successors and assigns, the right, franchise and privilege for the term of twenty-five (25) years from and after the passage, adoption, approval and acceptance of the ordinance codified by this chapter,[†] to lay down, maintain and operate the necessary pipes, mains and other conductors and appliances in, along and under the streets, avenues, alleys and public places in the City as now or hereafter constituted for the purpose of distributing, supplying and selling gas to said City and the residents thereof and to persons and corporations beyond the limits thereof; also the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 364.2 of the *Code of Iowa*. The term "gas" as used in this franchise shall be construed to mean natural gas only.

110.02 MAINS AND PIPES; INDEMNIFICATION. The mains and pipes of the Company must be so placed as not to interfere unnecessarily with water pipes, drains, sewers and fire plugs which have been or may hereafter be placed in any street, alley and public places in said City nor unnecessarily interfere with the proper use of the same, including ordinary drainage, or with the sewers, underground pipe and other property of the City, and the Company, its successors and assigns shall hold the City free and harmless from all damages arising from the negligent acts or omissions of the Company in the laying down, operation and maintenance of said natural gas distribution system.

110.03 EXCAVATIONS. In making any excavations in any street, alley, avenue or public place, Company, its successors and assigns, shall protect the site while work is in progress by guards, barriers or signals, shall not unnecessarily obstruct the use of the streets, shall back fill all openings in such manner as to prevent settling or depressions in surface, and shall replace the surface, pavement or sidewalk of such excavations with same materials, restoring the condition as nearly as practical and if defects are caused shall repair the same.

110.04 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. The Company shall, at its cost, locate and relocate its existing facilities or equipment in, on, over or under any public street or alley in the City in such a manner as the City may at any time reasonably require for the purposes of facilitating the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of the street or alley or any public improvement thereof, in or about any such street or alley or reasonably promoting the efficient operation of any such improvement. If the City orders or requests the Company to relocate its existing facilities or equipment for any reason other than as specified above, or as the result of the initial request of a commercial or private developer, the Company shall receive payment for the cost of such relocation as a precondition to relocating its existing

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 13-A adopting a gas franchise for the City was passed and adopted by the Council on June 3, 2013.

facilities or equipment. The City shall consider reasonable alternatives in designing its public works projects so as not arbitrarily to cause the Company unreasonable additional expense in exercising its authority under this section. The City shall also provide a reasonable alternative location for the Company's facilities as part of its relocation request. The City shall give the Company reasonable advance written notice to vacate a public right-of-way. Prior to vacating a public right-of-way, the Company shall be provided an opportunity to secure an easement to allow it to operate and maintain its existing facilities.

110.05 SERVICE REQUIREMENTS. Said Company, its successors and assigns, shall throughout the term of the franchise distribute to all consumers gas of good quality and shall furnish uninterrupted service, except as interruptible service may be specifically contracted for with consumers; provided, however, that any prevention of service caused by fire, act of God or unavoidable event or accident shall not be a breach of this condition if the Company resumes service as quickly as is reasonably practical after the happening of the act causing the interruption.

110.06 NONEXCLUSIVE. The franchise granted by this chapter shall not be exclusive.

110.07 TERM OF FRANCHISE. The term of the franchise granted by this chapter and the rights granted there under shall continue for the period of twenty-five (25) years from and after its acceptance by the Company.

110.08 ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This chapter sets forth and constitutes the entire agreement between the Company and the City with respect to the rights contained herein, and may not be superseded, modified or otherwise amended without the approval and acceptance of the Company. Upon acceptance by the Company, the ordinance codified by this chapter shall supersede, abrogate and repeal the prior gas system ordinance between the Company and the City as of the date the ordinance codified by this chapter is accepted by the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall the City enact any ordinance or place any limitations, either operationally or through the assessment of fees that create additional burdens upon the Company or which delay utility operations.

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CHAPTER 111

ELECTRIC FRANCHISE

111.01 Franchise Granted
111.02 Poles and Wires; Indemnification
111.03 Excavations
111.04 Construction and Maintenance
111.05 Meters
111.06 System Requirements
111.07 Nonexclusive
111.08 Continuous Service
111.09 Term of Franchise
111.10 Entire Agreement

111.01 FRANCHISE GRANTED There is hereby granted to INTERSTATE POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, hereinafter referred to as the "Company," its successors and assigns, the right and franchise to acquire, construct, reconstruct, erect, maintain and operate in the City works and plants for the manufacture and generation of electricity and a distribution system for electric light, heat and power and the right to erect and maintain the necessary poles, lines, wires, conduits and other appliances for the distribution of electric current along, under and upon the streets, alleys and public places in the said City to supply individuals, corporations, communities and municipalities both inside and outside of the City with electric light, heat and power for the period of twenty-five (25) years; also the right of eminent domain as provided in Section 364.2 of the *Code of Iowa*.

111.02 POLES AND WIRES; INDEMNIFICATION. The poles, lines, wires, circuits and other appliances shall be placed and maintained so as not to unnecessarily interfere with the travel on said streets, alleys and public places in the City or unnecessarily interfere with the proper use of the same, including ordinary drainage or with the sewers, underground pipe and other property of the City, and the Company, its successors and assigns shall hold the City free and harmless from all damages to the extent arising from the negligent acts or omissions of the Company in the erection or maintenance of said system.

111.03 EXCAVATIONS. In making any excavations in any street, alley, or public place, Company, its successors and assigns, shall protect the site while work is in progress by guards, barriers or signals, shall not unnecessarily obstruct the use of the streets, shall back fill all openings in such manner as to prevent settling or depressions in surface, and shall replace the surface, pavement or sidewalk of such excavations with same materials, restoring the condition as nearly as practical.

111.04 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. The Company shall, at its cost, locate and relocate its existing facilities or equipment in, on, over or under any public street or alley in the City in such manner as the City may at any time reasonably require for the purposes of facilitating the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of the street or alley or any public improvement thereof, in or about any such street or alley or reasonably promoting the efficient operation of any such improvement. If the City orders or requests the Company to relocate its existing facilities or equipment for any reason other than as specified above, or as the result of the initial request of a commercial or private developer, the Company shall receive payment for the cost of such relocation as a precondition to relocating its existing facilities or equipment. The City shall consider reasonable alternatives in designing its public works projects so as not arbitrarily to cause the Company unreasonable additional expense in exercising its authority under this section. The City shall also provide a reasonable alternative location for the Company's facilities as part of its relocation request. The City shall give the

Company reasonable advance written notice to vacate a public right-of-way. Prior to vacating a public right-of-way, the Company shall be provided an opportunity to secure an easement to allow it to operate and maintain its existing facilities.

111.05 METERS. The Company, its successors and assigns shall furnish and install all meters at its own expense, and shall provide the service wire to buildings as set forth in the Company's tariff filed with the Iowa Utilities Board.

111.06 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS. The system authorized by this chapter shall be modern and up-to-date and shall be of sufficient capacity to supply all reasonable demands of the City and the inhabitants thereof and shall be kept in a modern and up-to-date condition.

111.07 NONEXCLUSIVE. The franchise granted by this chapter shall not be exclusive.

111.08 CONTINUOUS SERVICE. Service to be rendered by the Company under this chapter shall be continuous unless prevented from so doing by fire, acts of God, unavoidable accidents or casualties, or reasonable interruptions necessary to properly service the Company's equipment, and in such event service shall be resumed as quickly as is reasonably possible.

111.09 TERM OF FRANCHISE. The term of the franchise granted by the ordinance codified by this chapter and the rights granted there under shall continue for the period of twenty-five (25) years from and after its acceptance by the Company. †

111.10 ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This chapter sets forth and constitutes the entire agreement between the Company and the City with respect to the rights contained herein, and may not be superseded, modified or otherwise amended without the approval and acceptance of the Company. Upon written acceptance by the Company, this franchise ordinance shall supersede, abrogate and repeal the prior electric system ordinance between the Company and the City as of the date this franchise ordinance is accepted by the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall the City enact any ordinance or place any limitations, either operationally or through the assessment of fees, other than those approved and accepted by the Company within this chapter, that create additional burdens upon the Company or which delay utility operations.

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† EDITOR'S NOTE: Ordinance No. 13-B adopting an electric franchise for the City was passed and adopted on June 3, 2013.

CHAPTER 112

CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE

112.01 Franchise Grant
112.02 Renewal of Franchise
112.03 Ownership of Franchise

112.01 FRANCHISE GRANT. A nonexclusive right is hereby granted to Huxley Communications Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantee"), its successors and assigns, to establish, construct, operate, maintain, repair, replace, renew, reconstruct and remove a cable television system across public property in the City limits for a term of twenty-five (25) years, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America and the State of Iowa and the ordinances and regulations of the City, including the nonexclusive right, privilege and authority:

1. To sell and supply audio and video communication service to persons within the City;

2. To use public property within the City;

3. To engage in such further activities within the City as may now or hereafter be consistent with the generally accepted principles applicable to the operation of a cable television system.

112.02 RENEWAL OF FRANCHISE. The City hereby grants to the Company a renewal of said franchise for an additional period of 25 years. By accepting this renewal, the Company agrees that it will operate the cable television system in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America and the State of Iowa and this Code of Ordinances.

112.03 OWNERSHIP OF FRANCHISE. The Company shall not assign or transfer any right granted under this chapter to any other person, company, or corporation without prior consent of the Council, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, provided that the Company shall have the right to assign the franchise to an affiliated entity.

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CHAPTER 115

CEMETERY

115.01 Definition
115.02 Trusteeship
115.03 Public Works Director
115.04 Duties of Director
115.05 Records
115.06 Sale of Interment Rights
115.07 Perpetual Care
115.08 Rules and Regulations

115.01 DEFINITION. The term "cemetery" means the Cambridge Cemetery, which is a municipal cemetery under the provisions of Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa* and which shall be operated under the provisions of Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa* and this chapter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.501)

115.02 TRUSTEESHIP. Pursuant to Section 523I.502 of the *Code of Iowa*, the City Council hereby states its willingness and intention to act as the trustee for the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery property.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.502)

115.03 PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. The Public Works Director shall operate the cemetery in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and under the direction of the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

115.04 DUTIES OF DIRECTOR. The duties of the Public Works Director are as follows:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4])

1. Supervise Openings. Supervise the opening of all graves and be present at every interment in the cemetery;

2. Maintenance. Be responsible for the maintenance of the cemetery buildings, grounds and equipment and make a monthly report of the cemetery operation to the Council.

115.05 RECORDS. It is the duty of the Clerk to make and keep complete records identifying the owners of all interment rights sold by the cemetery and historical information regarding any transfers of ownership. The records shall include all of the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.311)

1. Sales or Transfers of Interment Rights.

   A. The name and last known address of each owner or previous owner of interment rights.

   B. The date of each purchase or transfer of interment rights.

   C. A unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier that identifies the location of each interment space sold by the cemetery.

2. Interments.

A. The date the remains are interred.

B. The name, date of birth, and date of death of the decedent interred, if those facts can be conveniently obtained.

C. A unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier that identifies the location of each interment space where the remains are interred.

115.06 SALE OF INTERMENT RIGHTS. The sale or transfer of interment rights in the cemetery shall be evidenced by a certificate of interment rights or other instrument evidencing the conveyance of exclusive rights of interment upon payment in full of the purchase price. The agreement for interment rights shall disclose all information required by Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa*. The payment of all fees and charges shall be made at the office of the Clerk where receipts will be issued for all amounts paid. Said fees and charges shall be based upon the charges as established by the Council.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.310)

115.07 PERPETUAL CARE. The Council, by resolution, shall accept, receive, and expend all moneys and property donated or left to them by bequest for perpetual care, and that portion of interment space sales or permanent charges made against interment spaces which has been set aside in a perpetual care fund. The assets of the perpetual care fund shall be invested in accordance with State law. The Council, by resolution, shall provide for the payment of interest annually to the appropriate fund, or to the cemetery, or to the person in charge of the cemetery, to be used in caring for or maintaining the individual property of the donor in the cemetery or interment spaces that have been sold with provisions for perpetual care, all in accordance with the terms of the donation or bequest or the terms of the sale or purchase of an interment space and Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.503, 523I.507 & 523I.508)

115.08 RULES AND REGULATIONS. Rules and regulations for the cemetery may be adopted, and may be amended from time to time, by resolution of the Council and may cover such things as the use, care, control, management, restrictions and protection of the cemetery as necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the cemetery. The rules shall specify the cemetery's obligations in the event that interment spaces, memorials, or memorializations are damaged or defaced by acts of vandalism. Any veteran, as defined in Section 35.1 of the *Code of Iowa*, who is a landowner or who lives within the City shall be allowed to purchase an interment space and to be interred within the cemetery. In addition, any veteran who purchases an interment space within the cemetery shall be allowed to purchase an interment space for interment of the spouse of the veteran if such a space is available, and the surviving spouse of a veteran interred within the cemetery shall be allowed to purchase an interment space and be interred within the cemetery if such a space is available.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.304)

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CHAPTER 120

LIQUOR LICENSES AND WINE AND BEER PERMITS

120.01 License or Permit Required
120.02 General Prohibition
120.03 Investigation
120.04 Action by Council
120.05 Prohibited Sales and Acts
120.06 Amusement Devices

120.01 LICENSE OR PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall manufacture for sale, import, sell, or offer or keep for sale, alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer without first securing a liquor control license, wine permit, or beer permit in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 123 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.22, 123.122 & 123.171)

120.02 GENERAL PROHIBITION. It is unlawful to manufacture for sale, sell, offer or keep for sale, possess or transport alcoholic liquor, wine or beer except upon the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions enumerated in Chapter 123 of the *Code of Iowa*, and a license or permit may be suspended or revoked or a civil penalty may be imposed for a violation thereof.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.2, 123.39 & 123.50)

120.03 INVESTIGATION. Upon receipt of an application for a liquor license, wine or beer permit, the Clerk may forward it to the Police Chief, who shall then conduct an investigation and submit a written report as to the truth of the facts averred in the application. The Fire Chief may also inspect the premises to determine if they conform to the requirements of the City. The Council shall not approve an application for a license or permit for any premises that does not conform to the applicable law and ordinances, resolutions, and regulations of the City.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.30)

120.04 ACTION BY COUNCIL. The Council shall either approve or disapprove the issuance of the liquor control license or retail wine or beer permit and shall endorse its approval or disapproval on the application, and thereafter the application, necessary fee and bond, if required, shall be forwarded to the Alcoholic Beverages Division of the State Department of Commerce for such further action as is provided by law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.32[2])

120.05 PROHIBITED SALES AND ACTS. A person or club holding a liquor license or retail wine or beer permit and the person's or club's agents or employees shall not do any of the following:

1. Sell, dispense, or give to any intoxicated person, or one simulating intoxication, any alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[1])

2. Sell or dispense any alcoholic beverage, wine, or beer on the premises covered by the license or permit, or permit its consumption thereon between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on a weekday, and between the hours of 2:00 a.m. on Sunday and 6:00 a.m. on the following Monday; however, a holder of a license or permit granted the privilege of selling alcoholic liquor, beer, or wine on Sunday may

sell or dispense alcoholic liquor, beer, or wine between the hours of 8:00 a.m. on Sunday and 2:00 a.m. of the following Monday, and further provided that a holder of any class of liquor control license or the holder of a class "B" beer permit may sell or dispense alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer for consumption on the premises between the hours of 8:00 a.m. on Sunday and 2:00 a.m. on Monday when that Monday is New Year's Day and beer for consumption off the premises between the hours of 8:00 a.m. on Sunday and 2:00 a.m. on the following Monday when that Sunday is the day before New Year's Day.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2b and 2k] & 123.150)

3. Sell alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer to any person on credit, except with a bona fide credit card. This provision does not apply to sales by a club to its members, to sales by a hotel or motel to bona fide registered guests or to retail sales by the managing entity of a convention center, civic center, or events center.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2c])

4. Employ a person under eighteen (18) years of age in the sale or serving of alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer for consumption on the premises where sold.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2f])

5. In the case of a retail beer or wine permittee, knowingly allow the mixing or adding of alcohol or any alcoholic beverage to beer, wine, or any other beverage in or about the permittee's place of business.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2i])

6. Knowingly permit any gambling, except in accordance with Iowa law, or knowingly permit any solicitation for immoral purposes, or immoral or disorderly conduct on the premises covered by the license or permit.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2a])

7. Knowingly permit or engage in any criminal activity on the premises covered by the license or permit.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2j])

8. Keep on premises covered by a liquor control license any alcoholic liquor in any container except the original package purchased from the Alcoholic Beverages Division of the State Department of Commerce and except mixed drinks or cocktails mixed on the premises for immediate consumption. However, mixed drinks or cocktails that are mixed on the premises and are not for immediate consumption may be consumed on the licensed premises, subject to rules adopted by the Alcoholic Beverages Division.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2d])

9. Reuse for packaging alcoholic liquor or wine any container or receptacle used originally for packaging alcoholic liquor or wine; or adulterate, by the addition of any substance, the contents or remaining contents of an original package of an alcoholic liquor or wine; or knowingly possess any original package that has been reused or adulterated.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2e])

10. Allow any person other than the licensee, permittee, or employees of the licensee or permittee to use or keep on the licensed premises any alcoholic liquor in any bottle or other container that is designed for the transporting of such beverages, except as allowed by State law.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2g])

11. Sell, give, possess, or otherwise supply a machine that is used to vaporize an alcoholic beverage for the purpose of being consumed in a vaporized form.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[21])

120.06 AMUSEMENT DEVICES. The following provisions pertain to electronic or mechanical amusement devices, which are allowed only in premises with a liquor control license or beer permit as specifically authorized in Section 99B.10 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 99B.10C)

1. As used in this section an "electronic or mechanical amusement device" means a device that awards a prize redeemable for merchandise on the premises where the device is located and that is required to be registered with the Iowa Department of Inspection and Appeals.

2. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to participate in the operation of an electrical or mechanical amusement device.

3. It is unlawful for any person owning or leasing an electrical or mechanical amusement device, or an employee of a person owning or leasing an electrical or mechanical amusement device, to knowingly allow a person under the age of 21 to participate in the operation of an electrical or mechanical amusement device.

4. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly participate in the operation of an electrical or mechanical amusement device with a person under the age of 21.

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CHAPTER 121

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO PERMITS

121.01 Definitions
121.02 Permit Required
121.03 Application
121.04 Fees
121.05 Issuance and Expiration
121.06 Refunds
121.07 Persons Under Legal Age
121.08 Self-Service Sales Prohibited
121.09 Permit Revocation

121.01 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter the following terms are defined:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.1)

1. "Carton" means a box or container of any kind in which ten or more packages or packs of cigarettes or tobacco products are offered for sale, sold, or otherwise distributed to consumers.

2. "Cigarette" means any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco being flavored, adulterated or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper or any other material. However, this definition is not to be construed to include cigars.

3. "Package" or "pack" means a container of any kind in which cigarettes or tobacco products are offered for sale, sold, or otherwise distributed to consumers.

4. "Place of business" means any place where cigarettes or tobacco products are sold, stored or kept for the purpose of sale or consumption by a retailer.

5. "Retailer" means every person who sells, distributes or offers for sale for consumption, or possesses for the purpose of sale for consumption, cigarettes, irrespective of the quantity or amount or the number of sales or who engages in the business of selling tobacco products to ultimate consumers.

6. "Self-service display" means any manner of product display, placement, or storage from which a person purchasing the product may take possession of the product, prior to purchase, without assistance from the retailer or employee of the retailer, in removing the product from a restricted access location.

7. "Tobacco products" means the following: cigars; little cigars; cheroots; stogies; periques; granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed and other smoking tobacco; snuff; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine-cut and other chewing tobaccos; shorts or refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco; and other kinds and forms of tobacco prepared in such manner as to be suitable for chewing or smoking in a pipe or otherwise, or for both chewing and smoking, but does not mean cigarettes.

121.02 PERMIT REQUIRED.

1. Cigarette Permits. It is unlawful for any person, other than a holder of a retail permit, to sell cigarettes at retail and no retailer shall distribute, sell, or solicit the sale of any cigarettes within the City without a valid permit for each place of business.

The permit shall, at all times, be publicly displayed at the place of business so as to be easily seen by the public and the persons authorized to inspect the place of business.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.13)

2. Tobacco Permits. It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a retailer of tobacco products at any place of business without first having received a permit as a tobacco products retailer for each place of business owned or operated by the retailer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.47A)

A retailer who holds a cigarette permit is not required to also obtain a tobacco permit. However, if a retailer only holds a cigarette permit and that permit is suspended, revoked, or expired, the retailer shall not sell any cigarettes or tobacco products during such time.

121.03 APPLICATION. A completed application on forms furnished by the State Department of Revenue or on forms made available or approved by the Department and accompanied by the required fee shall be filed with the Clerk. Renewal applications shall be filed at least five (5) days prior to the last regular meeting of the Council in June. If a renewal application is not timely filed, and a special Council meeting is called to act on the application, the costs of such special meeting shall be paid by the applicant.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.13 & 453A.47A)

121.04 FEES. The fee for a retail cigarette or tobacco permit shall be as follows:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.13 & 453A.47A)

FOR PERMITS GRANTED DURING:	FEE:
July, August or September	$ 75.00
October, November or December	$ 56.25
January, February or March	$ 37.50
April, May or June	$ 18.75

121.05 ISSUANCE AND EXPIRATION. Upon proper application and payment of the required fee, a permit shall be issued. Each permit issued shall describe clearly the place of business for which it is issued and shall be nonassignable. All permits expire on June 30 of each year. The Clerk shall submit a duplicate of any application for a permit, and any permit issued, to the Alcoholic Beverages Division of the Department of Commerce within thirty (30) days of issuance.

121.06 REFUNDS. A retailer may surrender an unrevoked permit and receive a refund from the City, except during April, May, or June, in accordance with the schedule of refunds as provided in Section 453A.13 or 453A.47A of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, 453A.13 & 453A.47A)

121.07 PERSONS UNDER LEGAL AGE. No person shall sell, give, or otherwise supply any tobacco, tobacco products, or cigarettes to any person under eighteen (18) years of age. The provision of this section includes prohibiting a minor from purchasing cigarettes or tobacco products from a vending machine. If a retailer or employee of a retailer violates the provisions of this section, the Council shall, after written notice and hearing, and in addition to the other penalties fixed for such violation, assess the following:

1. For a first violation, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of three hundred dollars ($300.00). Failure to pay the civil penalty as ordered under

this subsection shall result in automatic suspension of the permit for a period of fourteen (14) days.

2. For a second violation within a period of two years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00) or the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of thirty (30) days. The retailer may select its preference in the penalty to be applied under this subsection.

3. For a third violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of $1,500.00 and the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of 30 days.

4. For a fourth violation within a period of three years, the retailer shall be assessed a civil penalty in the amount of $1,500.00 and the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of sixty (60) days.

5. For a fifth violation within a period of four years, the retailer's permit shall be revoked.

The Clerk shall give ten (10) days' written notice to the retailer by mailing a copy of the notice to the place of business as it appears on the application for a permit. The notice shall state the reason for the contemplated action and the time and place at which the retailer may appear and be heard.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.2, 453A.22 and 453A.36[6])

121.08 SELF-SERVICE SALES PROHIBITED. Beginning January 1, 1999, except for the sale of cigarettes through a cigarette vending machine as provided in Section 453A.36(6) of the *Code of Iowa*, a retailer shall not sell or offer for sale cigarettes or tobacco products, in a quantity of less than a carton, through the use of a self-service display.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.36A)

121.09 PERMIT REVOCATION. Following a written notice and an opportunity for a hearing, as provided by the *Code of Iowa*, the Council may also revoke a permit issued pursuant to this chapter for a violation of Division I of Chapter 453A of the *Code of Iowa* or any rule adopted thereunder. If a permit is revoked, a new permit shall not be issued to the permit holder for any place of business, or to any other person for the place of business at which the violation occurred, until one year has expired from the date of revocation, unless good cause to the contrary is shown to the Council. The Clerk shall report the revocation or suspension of a retail permit to the Alcoholic Beverages Division of the Department of Commerce within thirty (30) days of the revocation or suspension.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.22)

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CHAPTER 122

PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS AND TRANSIENT MERCHANTS

122.01 Purpose
122.02 Definitions
122.03 License Required
122.04 Application for License
122.05 License Fees
122.06 Bond Required
122.07 License Issued
122.08 Display of License
122.09 License Not Transferable
122.10 Time Restriction
122.11 Revocation of License
122.12 Hearing
122.13 Record and Determination
122.14 Appeal
122.15 Effect of Revocation
122.16 Rebates
122.17 License Exemptions
122.18 Charitable and Nonprofit Organizations

122.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to protect residents of the City against fraud, unfair competition, and intrusion into the privacy of their homes by licensing and regulating peddlers, solicitors, and transient merchants.

122.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter the following terms are defined:

1. "Peddler" means any person carrying goods or merchandise who sells or offers for sale for immediate delivery such goods or merchandise from house to house or upon the public street.

2. "Solicitor" means any person who solicits or attempts to solicit from house to house or upon the public street any contribution or donation or any order for goods, services, subscriptions or merchandise to be delivered at a future date.

3. "Transient merchant" means any person who engages in a temporary or itinerant merchandising business and in the course of such business hires, leases or occupies any building or structure whatsoever, or who operates out of a vehicle that is parked anywhere within the City limits. Temporary association with a local merchant, dealer, trader or auctioneer, or conduct of such transient business in connection with, as a part of, or in the name of any local merchant, dealer, trader, or auctioneer does not exempt any person from being considered a transient merchant.

122.03 LICENSE REQUIRED. Any person engaging in peddling, soliciting or in the business of a transient merchant in the City without first obtaining a license as herein provided is in violation of this chapter.

122.04 APPLICATION FOR LICENSE. An application in writing shall be filed with the City Clerk for a license under this chapter. Such application shall set forth the applicant's name, permanent and local address, and business address if any. The application shall also set forth the applicant's employer, if any, and the employer's address, the nature of the applicant's business, the last three places of such business and the length of time sought to be covered by the license. An application fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) shall be paid at the time of filing such application to cover the cost of investigating the facts stated therein.

122.05 LICENSE FEES. The following license fees shall be paid to the City Clerk prior to the issuance of any license.

1. Solicitors. In addition to the application fee for each person actually soliciting (principal or agent), a fee for the principal of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) per year.

2. Peddlers or Transient Merchants.

A. For one day.....$ 25.00

B. For one week.....$ 50.00

C. For up to six (6) months.....$100.00

D. For one year or major part thereof.....$250.00

122.06 BOND REQUIRED. Before a license under this chapter is issued to a transient merchant, an applicant shall provide to the Clerk evidence that the applicant has filed a bond with the Secretary of State in accordance with Chapter 9C of the *Code of Iowa*.

122.07 LICENSE ISSUED. If the City Clerk finds the application is completed in conformance with the requirements of this chapter, the facts stated therein are found to be correct, and the license fee paid, a license shall be issued immediately.

122.08 DISPLAY OF LICENSE. Each solicitor or peddler shall keep, possess, and proximately display such license on their person at all times while doing business in the City. Each transient merchant shall display publicly such merchant's license in the merchant's place of business.

122.09 LICENSE NOT TRANSFERABLE. Licenses issued under the provisions of this chapter are not transferable in any situation and are to be applicable only to the person filing the application.

122.10 TIME RESTRICTION. All peddler's and solicitor's licenses shall provide that said licenses are in force and effect only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

122.11 REVOCATION OF LICENSE. Following a written notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the Mayor may revoke any license issued pursuant to this chapter for the following reasons:

1. Fraudulent Statements. The licensee has made fraudulent statements in the application for the license or in the conduct of the business.

2. Violation of Law. The licensee has violated this chapter or has otherwise conducted the business in an unlawful manner.

3. Endangered Public Welfare, Health, or Safety. The licensee has conducted the business in such manner as to endanger the public welfare, safety, order, or morals.

The City Clerk shall send the written notice to the licensee at the licensee's local address. The notice shall contain particulars of the complaints against the licensee, the ordinance provisions or State statutes allegedly violated, and the date, time, and place for hearing on the matter.

122.12 HEARING. The Mayor shall conduct a hearing at which both the licensee and any complainants shall be present to determine the truth of the facts alleged in the complaint and notice. Should the licensee, or authorized representative, fail to appear without good cause, the Mayor may proceed to a determination of the complaint.

122.13 RECORD AND DETERMINATION. The Mayor shall make and record findings of fact and conclusions of law, and shall revoke a license only when upon review of the entire record the Mayor finds clear and convincing evidence of substantial violation of this chapter or State law.

122.14 APPEAL. If the City Clerk refuses to issue a license or the Mayor revokes a license, the City Clerk or Mayor shall make a part of the record the reasons for such refusal or revocation. The licensee, or the applicant, shall have a right to a hearing before the Council at its next regular meeting. The Council may reverse, modify, or affirm the decision of the City Clerk or Mayor by a majority vote of the Council members present and the City Clerk or Mayor shall carry out the decision of the Council.

122.15 EFFECT OF REVOCATION. Revocation of any license shall bar the licensee from being eligible for any license under this chapter for a period of one year from the date of the revocation.

122.16 REBATES. Any licensee, except in the case of a revoked license, shall be entitled to a rebate of part of the fee paid if the license is surrendered before it expires. The amount of the rebate shall be determined by dividing the total license fee by the number of days for which the license was issued and then multiplying the result by the number of full days not expired. In all cases, at least five dollars ($5.00) of the original fee shall be retained by the City to cover administrative costs.

122.17 LICENSE EXEMPTIONS. The following are excluded from the application of this chapter.

1. Newspapers. Persons delivering, collecting for, or selling subscriptions to newspapers.

2. Club Members. Members of local civic and service clubs, Boy Scout, Girl Scout, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, and similar organizations.

3. Local Residents and Farmers. Local residents and farmers who offer for sale their own products.

4. Students. Students representing the Ballard School District conducting projects sponsored by organizations recognized by the school.

5. Route Sales. Route delivery persons who only incidentally solicit additional business or make special sales.

6. Resale or Institutional Use. Persons customarily calling on businesses or institutions for the purposes of selling products for resale or institutional use.

122.18 CHARITABLE AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. Authorized representatives of charitable or nonprofit organizations operating under the provisions of Chapter 504 of the *Code of Iowa* desiring to solicit money or to distribute literature are exempt from the operation of Sections 122.04 and 122.05. All such organizations are required to submit in writing to the City Clerk the name and purpose of the cause for which such activities

are sought, names and addresses of the officers and directors of the organization, the period during which such activities are to be carried on, and whether any commissions, fees or wages are to be charged by the solicitor and the amount thereof. If the City Clerk finds that the organization is a bona fide charity or nonprofit organization, the City Clerk shall issue, free of charge, a license containing the above information to the applicant. In the event the City Clerk denies the exemption, the authorized representatives of the organization may appeal the decision to the Council, as provided in Section 122.14 of this chapter.

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CHAPTER 123

HOUSE MOVERS

123.01 House Mover Defined
123.02 Permit Required
123.03 Application
123.04 Bond Required
123.05 Insurance Required
123.06 Permit Fee
123.07 Permit Issued
123.08 Public Safety
123.09 Time Limit
123.10 Removal by City
123.11 Protect Pavement
123.12 Overhead Wires

123.01 HOUSE MOVER DEFINED. A "house mover" means any person who undertakes to move a building or similar structure upon, over or across public streets or property when the building or structure is of such size that it requires the use of skids, jacks, dollies, or any other method other than upon a properly licensed motor vehicle.

123.02 PERMIT REQUIRED. It is unlawful for any person to engage in the activity of house mover as herein defined without a valid permit from the City for each house, building or similar structure to be moved.

123.03 APPLICATION. Application for a house mover's permit shall be made in writing to the Clerk. The application shall include:

1. Name and Address. The applicant's full name and address and if a corporation the names and addresses of its principal officers.

2. Building Location. An accurate description of the present location and future site of the building or similar structure to be moved.

3. Routing Plan. A routing plan approved by the peace officer, street superintendent, and public utility officials. The route approved shall be the shortest route compatible with the greatest public convenience and safety.

123.04 BOND REQUIRED. The applicant shall post with the Clerk a penal bond in the minimum sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) issued by a surety company authorized to issue such bonds in the State. The bond shall guarantee the permittee's payment for any damage done to the City or to public property, and payment of all costs incurred by the City in the course of moving the building or structure.

123.05 INSURANCE REQUIRED. Each applicant shall also file a certificate of insurance indicating that the applicant is carrying public liability insurance in effect for the duration of the permit covering the applicant and all agents and employees for the following minimum amounts:

1. Bodily Injury – $50,000 per person; $100,000 per accident.

2. Property Damage – $50,000 per accident.

123.06 PERMIT FEE. A permit fee of thirty dollars ($30.00) shall be payable at the time of filing the application with the Clerk. A separate permit shall be required for each house, building or similar structure to be moved.

123.07 PERMIT ISSUED. Upon approval of the application, filing of bond and insurance certificate, and payment of the required fee, the Clerk shall issue a permit.

123.08 PUBLIC SAFETY. At all times when a building or similar structure is in motion upon any street, alley, sidewalk or public property, the permittee shall maintain flag persons at the closest intersections or other possible channels of traffic to the sides, behind and ahead of the building or structure. At all times when the building or structure is at rest upon any street, alley, sidewalk or public property the permittee shall maintain adequate warning signs or lights at the intersections or channels of traffic to the sides, behind and ahead of the building or structure.

123.09 TIME LIMIT. No house mover shall permit or allow a building or similar structure to remain upon any street or other public way for a period of more than twelve (12) hours without having first secured the written approval of the City.

123.10 REMOVAL BY CITY. In the event any building or similar structure is found to be in violation of Section 123.09 the City is authorized to remove such building or structure and assess the costs thereof against the permit holder and the surety on the permit holder's bond.

123.11 PROTECT PAVEMENT. It is unlawful to move any house or building of any kind over any pavement, unless the wheels or rollers upon which the house or building is moved are at least one inch in width for each one thousand (1,000) pounds of weight of such building. If there is any question as to the weight of a house or building, the estimate of the City as to such weight shall be final.

123.12 OVERHEAD WIRES. The holder of any permit to move a building shall see that all telephone, cable television and electric wires and poles are removed when necessary and replaced in good order, and shall be liable for the costs of the same.

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CHAPTER 124

JUNKYARDS AND JUNK DEALERS

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124.02 Definitions
124.03 License Required
124.04 License Application
124.05 Processing of License Application
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124.07 License Issuance and Terms
124.08 Screening Requirements
124.09 General Operating Requirements
124.10 Inspections
124.11 License Renewal
124.12 License Suspension or Revocation
124.13 Appeals

124.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and safety of property of the City by providing for the licensing and inspection of junkyards and the elimination of the open storage of junk except in authorized places.

124.02 DEFINITIONS. Except where otherwise indicated by the context, the following definitions apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

1. "Business premises" or "premises" means the area of a junkyard as described in a junk dealer's license or application for license, as provided in this chapter.

2. "Inoperable motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle which lacks a current registration or two or more wheels or other component parts, the absence of which renders the vehicle totally unfit for legal use on the highways.

3. "Junk" means old or scrap copper, brass; rope, rags; batteries; paper; trash; rubber debris; waste; or junked, dismantled, or wrecked automobiles, or parts of automobiles; or iron, steel, or other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous material; old bottles or other glass; bones, tinware, plastic, or discarded household goods, or hardware; and other waste or discarded material that might be prepared to be used again in some form; but "junk" does not include materials or objects accumulated by a person as by-products, waste, or scraps from the operation of the person's own business or materials or objects held and used by a manufacturer as an integral part of its own manufacturing processes.

4. "Junkyard" means a yard, lot, or place, covered or uncovered, outdoors or in an enclosed building, containing junk as defined above, upon which occurs one or more acts of buying, keeping, dismantling, processing, selling, or offering for sale any such junk, in whole units or by parts, for a business or commercial purpose, whether or not the proceeds from such act or acts are to be used for charity, or any place where more than two inoperable motor vehicles, or used parts and materials thereof, when taken together equal the bulk of two motor vehicles, are stored or deposited, and the term includes garbage dumps, sanitary fills, and automobile graveyards.

5. "Junk dealer" means any person who buys, sells, transfers, delivers, or stores junk, including all persons who carry on such business at a junk shop or junkyard or as a peddler, and any person who by advertisement, sign, or otherwise holds himself/herself out as a junk dealer, or dealer in the articles defined as junk above, including a person engaged in the activity known as "auto salvage," but junk dealer does not include businesses engaged in the towing, repairing, or storing of wrecked

motor vehicles where sales of such wrecked motor vehicles is only incidental to the collection of repair and storage charges.

6. "Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, or organization of any kind.

124.03 LICENSE REQUIRED. It is unlawful for any person to act as a junk dealer in the City, whether personally, by agents or employees, singly, or in connection with some other business or enterprise, without first having obtained a license in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

124.04 LICENSE APPLICATION. An applicant for a license under this chapter shall file with the City Clerk a written application signed by the applicant, if an individual, by all partners, if a partnership, or by the president or chief officer of a corporation or other organization, together with three copies of such application and a fee as hereinafter prescribed. The application shall include the following:

1. Name, residence address, and telephone number of each individual owner, partner, or, if a corporation or other organization, each officer and director.

2. Trade names used during the previous five years by the applicant and each person signing the application, and the locations of prior establishments.

3. The trade name and address of the business on behalf of which application is made and its telephone number.

4. Exact address or location of the place where the business is or is proposed to be carried on, and a sketch of the actual premises to be used in connection with the business, showing adjoining roads, property lines, buildings, and uses.

124.05 PROCESSING OF LICENSE APPLICATION.

1. Upon receipt of a completed application for license the City Clerk shall forward one copy to each of the following City officials:

   A. Fire Chief or comparable officer

   B. Zoning Administrator

   C. Police Chief or comparable officer

2. Upon receipt of said copy, the Fire Chief shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises described in the application where the activities of the junk dealer are proposed to be conducted to determine whether or not said premises meets the requirements of all City and State fire regulations and whether or not any conditions exist thereon that would constitute a fire hazard or public nuisance.

3. Upon receipt of a copy of said application, the Zoning Administrator shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises described in the application to determine whether or not the activities of the junk dealer are permitted by and are proposed to be conducted in compliance with all zoning ordinances then in effect and whether or not said premises meet all other requirements of this chapter.

4. Each inspector, after examination of the premises, shall submit an inspection report to the City Clerk, indicating whether or not the premises inspected is approved. If the premises is disapproved, the inspector shall set forth in the report the reasons for disapproval. If the premises is disapproved and the unlawful conditions reported can

be corrected, the inspector shall so state in the report and grant the applicant a reasonable but specific time to correct the condition. Final action on the application shall then be postponed until receipt of a supplementary report from the inspector after the specified date.

124.06 LICENSE FEE.

1. The application for a junk dealer's license shall be accompanied by an annual license fee of $2,500.00, to be paid to the City Clerk.

2. All licenses issued hereunder shall be effective from the date of issuance to and including June 30 next succeeding the date of issuance. The license fee set forth above shall be prorated on a quarterly basis from the date of issuance to the time of expiration.

3. If an application for license or renewal of license is denied, the license fee shall be refunded to the applicant.

124.07 LICENSE ISSUANCE AND TERMS.

1. After approval of said application by the Fire Chief and Zoning Administrator and receipt of the required license fee, the City Clerk shall issue to the applicant a junk dealer's license, and the Clerk shall also notify the Police Chief, Fire Chief, and Zoning Administrator of the issuance of the license, the person to whom the same was issued, the effective dates thereof, and the address of the licensed premises.

2. All licenses issued hereunder shall be numbered serially in the order issued, and they shall set forth the following information:

A. The name of the licensee.

B. The street address and an accurate description of the business premises or proposed business premises where junk dealer's activities will be conducted.

C. The fee paid.

D. The expiration date.

3. The licensee shall post the license in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

4. No license issued hereunder shall be transferable, and a separate license shall be required for each business premises.

124.08 SCREENING REQUIREMENTS.

1. Except in those instances described in subsection 2 of this section, a junkyard, as defined in this chapter, must be surrounded by a solid opaque fence or wall, of uniform design and color, and not less than six feet high, which substantially screens the area in which junk is stored or deposited. The fence must be kept in good repair and shall not be used for advertising displays or signs. Suitable gates, likewise opaque, are required, which shall be closed and locked after business hours or when the junkyard is unattended. A portion of any gate, not to exceed ten feet in length, may be constructed of a non-opaque material to permit observation of the fenced premises. No junk shall be permitted to be stored or deposited outside of the fence,

nor may junk be stacked higher than the fence within 30 feet of the fence. The Zoning Administrator shall inspect the fences and gates of all junkyards on an annual basis.

2. Variations from the requirements of this section may be granted as follows:

A. If the perimeter of the junkyard is effectively blocked from public view by natural terrain features or is substantially lower in elevation than the surrounding terrain in a manner which renders thereby the opacity requirements hereof ineffective, the Zoning Administrator may, upon application, allow the substitution of a suitable fence in place of the solid opaque fence required herein.

B. If two or more junkyards (which otherwise meet the standards of this chapter) abut each other and are located on lots adjoining each other, the fencing requirement of this chapter shall be waived by the Zoning Administrator for such common boundary, so long as the common boundary continues to exist.

C. If the junkyard that is the subject of the application abuts against an opaque fence that meets the fencing requirements, or an opaque structure that is not less than six feet high, the fencing requirement of this section shall be waived by the Zoning Administrator for such common boundary.

124.09 GENERAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS. The following general operating requirements shall apply to all junk dealers in the City limits:

1. The junkyard, and all things kept therein, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

2. No water shall be allowed to stand in any place on the premises in such manner as to afford a breeding place for mosquitoes.

3. No garbage or other waste liable to give off a foul odor or attract vermin shall be kept on the premises, nor shall any refuse of any kind be kept on the premises, unless such refuse is junk as defined herein and is in use in the licensed business.

4. No junk shall be allowed to rest upon or protrude over any public street, walkway, or curb or become scattered or blown off the business premises.

5. Junk shall be stored and arranged so as to permit easy access to all such junk for firefighting purposes.

6. No combustible material of any kind not necessary to the licensed business shall be kept on the premises, nor shall the premises be allowed to become a fire hazard.

7. Gasoline and oil shall be removed from any scrapped engines or vehicles on the premises.

8. No noisy processing of junk or other noisy activity shall be carried on in connection with the licensed business on a Sunday, any legal holiday, or at any time between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

9. No automobile or part thereof shall be burned for wrecking or salvage purposes in or on premises occupied as a junkyard unless the same be burned in a manner that has been approved by the Fire Chief, and all motor vehicle gasoline and fuel tanks shall be separated and removed from motor vehicles intended for salvage purposes prior to cutting, stacking, or burning such vehicles.

10. Each junk dealer shall keep complete, accurate, and legible records of all purchases in the English language. The records shall be kept in a permanent type register that shall be kept on the premises. The records shall be available for inspection by any Sheriff; Deputy Sheriff, police officer, or authorized agent of the City for a period of at least six months. The records shall include:

A. The name and residence of the person from whom the junk was received or purchased.

B. Reasonably accurate inventory and description of each article.

C. The value or amount paid for each article.

11. No junk dealer shall purchase or receive any personal property from any minor without first receiving the consent, in writing, of the parent or guardian. Such written consent shall be included in the permanent records as defined in subsection 10 of this section.

12. Upon written order of the Police Chief, each junk dealer shall segregate specific items or categories of items and hold such items until authorized to dispose of the items by the Police Chief. The holding period shall not exceed 45 days.

13. No junk dealer shall conceal, secrete, or destroy for the purpose of concealing any article purchased or received by the dealer for the purposes of preventing identification thereof by any officer or any person claiming the same. No junk dealer shall sell, melt up, break up, or otherwise dispose of any article the dealer has reason to believe has been stolen, or which is adversely claimed by any person, or which the dealer has been notified not to sell or otherwise dispose of by any Sheriff; Deputy Sheriff; or police officer, without first obtaining a permit in writing from the Police Chief.

124.10 INSPECTIONS.

1. The Fire Chief and Zoning Administrator, during the period a junk dealer's license is in effect, may inspect all premises licensed hereunder at such intervals as they shall deem reasonable to determine whether or not the premises are being operated and maintained in compliance with all applicable regulations, ordinances, and laws.

2. No person shall prevent, hinder, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, hinder, or obstruct any City inspector or police officer in the performance of their duties set forth in this chapter.

124.11 LICENSE RENEWAL.

1. Licenses may be renewed in the same manner and under the same conditions as originally issued hereunder. Applications for renewal of junk dealer's licenses shall be submitted to the City Clerk at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the license then in effect. Applications for renewal of junk dealers' licenses shall be processed in accordance with the provisions of Section 124.05 of this chapter.

2. When renewal of a license is denied, the junk dealer previously licensed under the provisions of this chapter shall have a period of six months immediately after such denial in which to conclude the business and dispose of the junk during which time the junk dealer shall be required to comply with all the terms and conditions of the ordinances of the City, except the licensing requirements of this chapter. If litigation

is pending contesting the denial or revocation of a license, the City Clerk may grant an extension of time during which the junk dealer may operate pending the final outcome of such litigation.

124.12 LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION. The City Clerk may suspend or revoke any license issued hereunder for any of the following reasons:

1. The licensee, an agent, or employee has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

2. The Fire Chief, the Zoning Administrator or Police Chief or comparable officer has found that the licensee has failed to comply with one or more of the provisions of this chapter or the licensed premises fails to comply with one or more of the provisions of this chapter or of some other regulation, ordinance, or statute, and the licensee has failed to correct such condition within the reasonable time specified by the inspector in accordance with the report the inspector has submitted under Section 124.05(4) of this chapter.

124.13 APPEALS. Any applicant who has been denied a license or renewal under this chapter or any licensee under this chapter whose license has been suspended or revoked may appeal to the City Council by filing with the City Clerk, within seven days after the aggrieved party receives notice of the adverse administrative decision, a written notice of appeal setting forth the grounds upon which the appeal is based. The Council shall, within 15 days after the filing of said notice of appeal, fix a time and place of hearing on the appeal. The hearing shall be commenced within 30 days of the filing of the appeal. If the Council finds from the evidence presented at the hearing that the appellant has been denied a license without just cause, or that the appellant's license has been suspended or revoked without just cause, it may reverse or modify the administrative decision.

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CHAPTER 135

STREET USE AND MAINTENANCE

135.01 Removal of Warning Devices
135.02 Obstructing or Defacing
135.03 Placing Debris On
135.04 Playing In
135.05 Traveling on Barricaded Street or Alley
135.06 Use for Business Purposes
135.07 Washing Vehicles
135.08 Burning Prohibited
135.09 Excavations
135.10 Maintenance of Parking or Terrace
135.11 Failure to Maintain Parking or Terrace
135.12 Dumping of Snow
135.13 Driveway Culverts

135.01 REMOVAL OF WARNING DEVICES. It is unlawful for a person to willfully remove, throw down, destroy or carry away from any street or alley any lamp, obstruction, guard or other article or things, or extinguish any lamp or other light, erected or placed thereupon for the purpose of guarding or enclosing unsafe or dangerous places in said street or alley without the consent of the person in control thereof.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

135.02 OBSTRUCTING OR DEFACING. It is unlawful for any person to obstruct, deface or injure any street or alley in any manner.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

135.03 PLACING DEBRIS ON. It is unlawful for any person to throw or deposit on any street or alley any glass, glass bottle, nails, tacks, wire, cans, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter, offal, leaves, grass or any other debris likely to be washed into the storm sewer and clog the storm sewer, or any substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.369)

135.04 PLAYING IN. It is unlawful for any person to coast, sled, or play games on streets or alleys, except in the areas blocked off by the City for such purposes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2])

135.05 TRAVELING ON BARRICADED STREET OR ALLEY. It is unlawful for any person to travel or operate any vehicle on any street or alley temporarily closed by barricades, lights, signs, or flares placed thereon by the authority or permission of any City official, police officer or member of the Fire Department.

135.06 USE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. It is unlawful to park, store or place, temporarily or permanently, any machinery or junk or any other goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind upon any street or alley for the purpose of storage, exhibition, sale or offering same for sale, without permission of the Council.

135.07 WASHING VEHICLES. It is unlawful for any person to use any public sidewalk, street, or alley for the purpose of washing or cleaning any automobile, truck equipment, or any vehicle of any kind when such work is done for hire or as a business. This does not prevent any person from washing or cleaning his or her own vehicle or equipment when it is lawfully parked in the street or alley.

135.08 BURNING PROHIBITED. No person shall burn any trash, leaves, rubbish, or other combustible material in any curb and gutter or on any paved or surfaced street or alley.

135.09 EXCAVATIONS. No person shall dig, excavate, or in any manner disturb any street, parking or alley except in accordance with the following:

1. Permit Required. No excavation shall be commenced without first obtaining a permit. A written application for such permit shall be filed with the City and shall contain the following:

   A. An exact description of the property, by lot and street number, in front of or along which it is desired to excavate;

   B. A statement of the purpose, for whom and by whom the excavation is to be made;

   C. The person responsible for the refilling of said excavation and restoration of the street or alley surface; and

   D. Date of commencement of the work and estimated completion date.

2. Public Convenience. Streets and alleys shall be opened in the manner that will cause the least inconvenience to the public and admit the uninterrupted passage of water along the gutter on the street.

3. Barricades, Fencing and Lighting. Adequate barricades, fencing and warning lights meeting standards specified by the City shall be so placed as to protect the public from hazard. Any costs incurred by the City in providing or maintaining adequate barricades, fencing or warning lights shall be paid to the City by the permit holder/property owner.

4. Restoration of Public Property. Streets, sidewalks, alleys and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored to the condition of the property prior to the commencement of the work, or in a manner satisfactory to the City, at the expense of the permit holder/property owner.

5. Inspection. All work shall be subject to inspection by the City. Backfill shall not be deemed completed, and no resurfacing of any improved street or alley surface shall begin, until such backfill is inspected and approved by the City. The permit holder/property owner shall provide the City with notice at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the time when inspection of backfill is desired.

6. Completion by the City. Should any excavation in any street or alley be discontinued or left open and unfinished for a period of twenty-four (24) hours after the approved completion date, or in the event the work is improperly done, the City has the right to finish or correct the excavation work and charge any expenses for such work to the permit holder/property owner.

7. Responsibility for Costs. All costs and expenses incident to the excavation shall be borne by the permit holder and/or property owner. The permit holder and owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by such excavation.

8. Notification. At least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of the excavation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the person performing the excavation shall contact the Statewide Notification Center and provide the center with the information required under Section 480.4 of the *Code of Iowa*.

9. Permit Fee. A permit fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) shall be payable at the time of filing the application with the City. A separate permit shall be required for each excavation.

10. Permit Issued. Upon approval of the application and payment of the permit fee, a permit shall be issued.

135.10 MAINTENANCE OF PARKING OR TERRACE. It shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owner to maintain all property outside the lot and property lines and inside the curb lines upon the public streets, except that the abutting property owner shall not be required to remove diseased trees or dead wood on the publicly owned property or right-of-way. Maintenance includes timely mowing, trimming trees and shrubs, and picking up litter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2c])

135.11 FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PARKING OR TERRACE. If the abutting property owner does not perform an action required under the above section within a reasonable time, the City may perform the required action and assess the cost against the abutting property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2e])

135.12 DUMPING OF SNOW. It is unlawful for any person to throw, push, or place or cause to be thrown, pushed or placed, any ice or snow from private property, sidewalks, or driveways onto the traveled way of a street or alley so as to obstruct gutters, or impede the passage of vehicles upon the street or alley or to create a hazardous condition therein; except where, in the cleaning of large commercial drives in the business district it is absolutely necessary to move the snow onto the street or alley temporarily, such accumulation shall be removed promptly by the property owner or agent. Arrangements for the prompt removal of such accumulations shall be made prior to moving the snow.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2])

135.13 DRIVEWAY CULVERTS. The property owner shall, at the owner's expense, install any culvert deemed necessary under any driveway or any other access to the owner's property, and before installing a culvert, permission must first be obtained from the City. In the event repairs are needed at any time with respect to culverts, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner to make such repairs, and, in the event the owner fails to do so, the City shall have the right to make the repairs. If the property owner fails to reimburse the City for the cost of said repairs, the cost shall be certified to the County Treasurer and specially assessed against the property as by law provided.

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CHAPTER 136

SIDEWALK REGULATIONS

136.01 Purpose
136.02 Definitions
136.03 Removal of Snow, Ice, and Accumulations
136.04 Responsibility for Maintenance
136.05 City May Order Repairs
136.06 Sidewalk Construction Ordered
136.07 Permit Required
136.08 Sidewalk Standards
136.09 Barricades and Warning Lights
136.10 Failure to Repair or Barricade
136.11 Interference with Sidewalk Improvements
136.12 Awnings
136.13 Encroaching Steps
136.14 Openings and Enclosures
136.15 Fires or Fuel on Sidewalks
136.16 Defacing
136.17 Debris on Sidewalks
136.18 Merchandise Display
136.19 Sales Stands

136.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to enhance safe passage by citizens on sidewalks, to place the responsibility for the maintenance, repair, replacement, or reconstruction of sidewalks upon the abutting property owner and to minimize the liability of the City.

136.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter the following terms are defined:

1. "Broom finish" means a sidewalk finish that is made by sweeping the sidewalk when it is hardening.

2. "Established grade" means that grade established by the City for the particular area in which a sidewalk is to be constructed.

3. "One-course construction" means that the full thickness of the concrete is placed at one time, using the same mixture throughout.

4. "Owner" means the person owning the fee title to property abutting any sidewalk and includes any contract purchaser for purposes of notification required herein. For all other purposes, "owner" includes the lessee, if any.

5. "Portland cement" means any type of cement except bituminous cement.

6. "Sidewalk" means all permanent public walks in business, residential or suburban areas.

7. "Sidewalk improvements" means the construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, or removal, of a public sidewalk and/or the excavating, filling or depositing of material in the public right-of-way in connection therewith.

8. "Wood float finish" means a sidewalk finish that is made by smoothing the surface of the sidewalk with a wooden trowel.

136.03 REMOVAL OF SNOW, ICE, AND ACCUMULATIONS. It is the responsibility of the abutting property owners to remove snow, ice, and accumulations promptly from sidewalks. If a property owner does not remove snow, ice, or accumulations within twenty-four (24) hours, the City may do so and assess the costs against the property owner for collection in the same manner as a property tax. A violation of this section is to be treated as a municipal infraction.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2b & e])

136.04 RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE. It is the responsibility of the abutting property owners to repair, replace or reconstruct, or cause to be repaired, replaced or reconstructed, all broken or defective sidewalks and to maintain in a safe and hazard-free condition any sidewalk outside the lot and property lines and inside the curb lines or traveled portion of the public street.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2c])

136.05 CITY MAY ORDER REPAIRS. If the abutting property owner does not maintain sidewalks as required, the Council may serve notice on such owner, by certified mail, requiring the owner to repair, replace or reconstruct sidewalks within a reasonable time and if such action is not completed within the time stated in the notice, the Council may require the work to be done and assess the costs against the abutting property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2d & e])

136.06 SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION ORDERED. The Council may order the construction of permanent sidewalks upon any street or court in the City and may specially assess the cost of such improvement to abutting property owners in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 384 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.38)

136.07 PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall remove, reconstruct, or install a sidewalk unless such person has obtained a permit from the City and has agreed in writing that said removal, reconstruction, or installation will comply with all ordinances and requirements of the City for such work. A written application for such permit shall be filed with the City and shall be accompanied by a permit fee of five dollars ($5.00).

136.08 SIDEWALK STANDARDS. Sidewalks repaired, replaced, or constructed under the provisions of this chapter shall be of the following construction and meet the following standards:

1. Cement. Portland cement shall be the only cement used in the construction and repair of sidewalks.

2. Construction. Sidewalks shall be of one-course construction.

3. Sidewalk Base. Concrete may be placed directly on compact and well-drained soil. Where soil is not well drained, a three-inch sub-base of compact, clean, coarse gravel or sand shall be laid. The adequacy of the soil drainage is to be determined by the City.

4. Sidewalk Bed. The sidewalk bed shall be so graded that the constructed sidewalk will be at established grade.

5. Length, Width and Depth. Length, width and depth requirements are as follows:

   A. Residential sidewalks shall be at least four (4) feet wide and four (4) inches thick, and each section shall be no more than six (6) feet in length.

   B. Business District sidewalks shall extend from the property line to the curb. Each section shall be four (4) inches thick and no more than six (6) feet in length.

   C. Driveway areas shall be not less than six (6) inches in thickness.

6. Location. Residential sidewalks shall be located with the inner edge (edge nearest the abutting private property) one foot from the property line, unless the Council establishes a different distance due to special circumstances.

7. Grade. Curb tops shall be on level with the centerline of the street, which is the established grade.

8. Elevations. The street edge of a sidewalk shall be at an elevation even with the curb at the curb or not less than one-half (½) inch above the curb for each foot between the curb and the sidewalk.

9. Slope. All sidewalks shall slope one-quarter (¼) inch per foot toward the curb.

10. Finish. All sidewalks shall be finished with a broom finish or wood float finish.

11. Curb Ramps and Sloped Areas for Persons with Disabilities. If a street, road, or highway is newly built or reconstructed, a curb ramp or sloped area shall be constructed or installed at each intersection of the street, road, or highway with a sidewalk or path. If a sidewalk or path is newly built or reconstructed, a curb ramp or sloped area shall be constructed or installed at each intersection of the sidewalk or path with a street, highway, or road. Curb ramps and sloped areas that are required pursuant to this subsection shall be constructed or installed in compliance with applicable Federal requirements adopted in accordance with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act, including (but not limited to) the guidelines issued by the Federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 216C.9)

136.09 BARRICADES AND WARNING LIGHTS. Whenever any material of any kind is deposited on any street, avenue, highway, passageway or alley when sidewalk improvements are being made or when any sidewalk is in a dangerous condition, it shall be the duty of all persons having an interest therein, either as the contractor or the owner, agent, or lessee of the property in front of or along which such material may be deposited, or such dangerous condition exists, to put in conspicuous places at each end of such sidewalk and at each end of any pile of material deposited in the street, a sufficient number of approved warning lights or flares, and to keep them lighted during the entire night and to erect sufficient barricades both at night and in the daytime to secure the same. The party or parties using the street for any of the purposes specified in this chapter shall be liable for all injuries or damage to persons or property arising from any wrongful act or negligence of the party or parties, or their agents or employees or for any misuse of the privileges conferred by this chapter or of any failure to comply with provisions hereof.

136.10 FAILURE TO REPAIR OR BARRICADE. It is the duty of the owner of the property abutting the sidewalk, or the owner's contractor or agent, to notify the City immediately in the event of failure or inability to make necessary sidewalk improvements or to install or erect necessary barricades as required by this chapter.

136.11 INTERFERENCE WITH SIDEWALK IMPROVEMENTS. No person shall knowingly or willfully drive any vehicle upon any portion of any sidewalk or approach thereto while in the process of being improved or upon any portion of any completed sidewalk or approach thereto, or shall remove or destroy any part or all of any sidewalk or approach thereto, or shall remove, destroy, mar or deface any sidewalk at any time or destroy, mar, remove or deface any notice provided by this chapter.

136.12 AWNINGS. It is unlawful for a person to erect or maintain any awning over any sidewalk unless all parts of the awning are elevated at least eight (8) feet above the surface of the sidewalk and the roof or covering is made of duck, canvas or other suitable material supported by iron frames or brackets securely fastened to the building, without any posts or other device that will obstruct the sidewalk or hinder or interfere with the free passage of pedestrians.

136.13 ENCROACHING STEPS. It is unlawful for a person to erect or maintain any stairs or steps to any building upon any part of any sidewalk without permission by resolution of the Council.

136.14 OPENINGS AND ENCLOSURES. It is unlawful for a person to:

1. Stairs and Railings. Construct or build a stairway or passageway to any cellar or basement by occupying any part of the sidewalk, or to enclose any portion of a sidewalk with a railing without permission by resolution of the Council.

2. Openings. Keep open any cellar door, grating, or cover to any vault on any sidewalk except while in actual use with adequate guards to protect the public.

3. Protect Openings. Neglect to properly protect or barricade all openings on or within six (6) feet of any sidewalk.

136.15 FIRES OR FUEL ON SIDEWALKS. It is unlawful for a person to make a fire of any kind on any sidewalk or to place or allow any fuel to remain upon any sidewalk.

136.16 DEFACING. It is unlawful for a person to scatter or place any paste, paint, or writing on any sidewalk.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 716.1)

136.17 DEBRIS ON SIDEWALKS. It is unlawful for a person to throw or deposit on any sidewalk any glass, nails, glass bottle, tacks, wire, cans, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter, offal, or any other debris, or any substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2])

136.18 MERCHANDISE DISPLAY. It is unlawful for a person to place upon or above any sidewalk, any goods or merchandise for sale or for display in such a manner as to interfere with the free and uninterrupted passage of pedestrians on the sidewalk; in no case shall more than three (3) feet of the sidewalk next to the building be occupied for such purposes.

136.19 SALES STANDS. It is unlawful for a person to erect or keep any vending machine or stand for the sale of fruit, vegetables or other substances or commodities on any sidewalk without first obtaining a written permit from the Council.

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CHAPTER 137

VACATION AND DISPOSAL OF STREETS

137.01 Power to Vacate
137.02 Planning and Zoning Commission
137.03 Notice of Vacation Hearing
137.04 Findings Required
137.05 Disposal of Vacated Streets or Alleys
137.06 Disposal by Gift Limited

137.01 POWER TO VACATE. When, in the judgment of the Council, it would be in the best interest of the City to vacate a street, alley, portion thereof, or any public grounds, the Council may do so by ordinance in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2a])

137.02 PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION. Any proposal to vacate a street, alley, portion thereof, or any public grounds shall be referred by the Council to the Planning and Zoning Commission for its study and recommendation prior to further consideration by the Council. The Commission shall submit a written report including recommendations to the Council within thirty (30) days after the date the proposed vacation is referred to the Commission.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

137.03 NOTICE OF VACATION HEARING. The Council shall cause to be published a notice of public hearing of the time at which the proposal to vacate shall be considered.

137.04 FINDINGS REQUIRED. No street, alley, portion thereof, or any public grounds shall be vacated unless the Council finds that:

1. Public Use. The street, alley, portion thereof, or any public ground proposed to be vacated is not needed for the use of the public, and therefore, its maintenance at public expense is no longer justified.

2. Abutting Property. The proposed vacation will not deny owners of property abutting on the street or alley reasonable access to their property.

137.05 DISPOSAL OF VACATED STREETS OR ALLEYS. When in the judgment of the Council it would be in the best interest of the City to dispose of a vacated street or alley, portion thereof or public ground, the Council may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 364.7, *Code of Iowa*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.7)

137.06 DISPOSAL BY GIFT LIMITED. The City may not dispose of real property by gift except to a governmental body for a public purpose or to a fair.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 174.15[2] & 364.7[3])

EDITOR'S NOTE

The following ordinances, not codified herein and specifically saved from repeal, have been adopted vacating certain streets, alleys and/or public grounds and remain in full force and effect.

ORDINANCE NO.	ADOPTED	ORDINANCE NO.	ADOPTED

CHAPTER 138

STREET GRADES

138.01 Established Grades
138.02 Record Maintained

138.01 ESTABLISHED GRADES. The grades of all streets, alleys and sidewalks, which have been heretofore established by ordinance, are hereby confirmed, ratified, and established as official grades.

138.02 RECORD MAINTAINED. The Clerk shall maintain a record of all established grades and furnish information concerning such grades upon request.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The following ordinances not codified herein, and specifically saved from repeal, have been adopted establishing street and/or sidewalk grades and remain in full force and effect.

ORDINANCE NO.	ADOPTED	ORDINANCE NO.	ADOPTED

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CHAPTER 139

NAMING OF STREETS

139.01 Naming New Streets
139.02 Changing Name of Street
139.03 Recording Street Names
139.04 Official Street Name Map
139.05 Revision of Street Name Map

139.01 NAMING NEW STREETS. New streets shall be assigned names in accordance with the following:

1. Extension of Existing Street. Streets added to the City that are natural extensions of existing streets shall be assigned the name of the existing street.

2. Resolution. All street names, except streets named as a part of a subdivision or platting procedure, shall be named by resolution.

3. Planning and Zoning Commission. Proposed street names shall be referred to the Planning and Zoning Commission for review and recommendation.

139.02 CHANGING NAME OF STREET. The Council may, by resolution, change the name of a street.

139.03 RECORDING STREET NAMES. Following official action naming or changing the name of a street, the Clerk shall file a copy thereof with the County Recorder, County Auditor and County Assessor.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.26)

139.04 OFFICIAL STREET NAME MAP. Streets within the City are named as shown on the Official Street Name Map, which is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Official Street Name Map shall be identified by the signature of the Mayor, and bearing the seal of the City under the following words: "This is to certify that this is the Official Street Name Map referred to in Section 139.04 of the Code of Ordinances of Cambridge, Iowa."

139.05 REVISION OF STREET NAME MAP. If in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, changes are made in street names, such changes shall be entered on the Official Street Name Map promptly after the change has been approved by the Council with an entry on the Official Street Name Map as follows: "On (date), by official action of the City Council, the following changes were made in the Official Street Name Map: (brief description)," which entry shall be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk.

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CHAPTER 145

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

145.01 Enforcement Officer
145.02 General Definition of Unsafe
145.03 Unsafe Building
145.04 Notice to Owner
145.05 Conduct of Hearing
145.06 Posting of Signs
145.07 Right to Demolish; Municipal Infraction
145.08 Costs

145.01 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of this chapter.

145.02 GENERAL DEFINITION OF UNSAFE. All buildings or structures that are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress, or that constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or that in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health, or public welfare, by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, or abandonment, are, for the purpose of this chapter, unsafe buildings. All such unsafe buildings are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal in accordance with the procedure specified in this chapter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 657A.1 & 364.12[3a])

145.03 UNSAFE BUILDING. "Unsafe building" means any structure or mobile home meeting any or all of the following criteria:

1. Various Inadequacies. Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, because of (i) dilapidation, deterioration, or decay; (ii) faulty construction; (iii) the removal, movement, or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; (iv) the deterioration, decay, or inadequacy of its foundation; or (v) any other cause, is likely to partially or completely collapse.

2. Manifestly Unsafe. Whenever, for any reason, the building or structure, or any portion thereof, is manifestly unsafe for the purpose for which it is being used.

3. Inadequate Maintenance. Whenever a building or structure, used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, because of dilapidation, decay, damage, faulty construction, or otherwise, is determined by any health officer to be unsanitary, unfit for human habitation or in such condition that it is likely to cause sickness or disease.

4. Fire Hazard. Whenever any building or structure, because of dilapidated condition, deterioration, damage, or other cause, is determined by the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief to be a fire hazard.

5. Abandoned. Whenever any portion of a building or structure remains on a site after the demolition or destruction of the building or structure or whenever any building or structure is abandoned for a period in excess of six (6) months so as to constitute such building or portion thereof an attractive nuisance or hazard to the public.

145.04 NOTICE TO OWNER. The enforcement officer shall examine or cause to be examined every building or structure or portion thereof reported as dangerous or damaged and, if such is found to be an unsafe building as defined in this chapter, the enforcement

officer shall give to the owner of such building or structure written notice stating the defects thereof. This notice may require the owner or person in charge of the building or premises, within forty-eight (48) hours or such reasonable time as the circumstances require, to commence either the required repairs or improvements or demolition and removal of the building or structure or portions thereof, and all such work shall be completed within ninety (90) days from date of notice, unless otherwise stipulated by the enforcement officer. If necessary, such notice shall also require the building, structure, or portion thereof to be vacated forthwith and not reoccupied until the required repairs and improvements are completed, inspected, and approved by the enforcement officer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

1. Notice Served. Such notice shall be served by sending by certified mail to the owner of record, according to Section 364.12[3h] of the *Code of Iowa*, if the owner is found within the City limits. If the owner is not found within the City limits such service may be made upon the owner by registered mail or certified mail. The designated period within which said owner or person in charge is required to comply with the order of the enforcement officer shall begin as of the date the owner receives such notice.

2. Hearing. Such notice shall also advise the owner that he or she may request a hearing before the Council on the notice by filing a written request for hearing within the time provided in the notice.

145.05 CONDUCT OF HEARING. If requested, the Council shall conduct a hearing in accordance with the following:

1. Notice. The owner shall be served with written notice specifying the date, time and place of hearing.

2. Owner's Rights. At the hearing, the owner may appear and show cause why the alleged nuisance shall not be abated.

3. Determination. The Council shall make and record findings of fact and may issue such order as it deems appropriate.[†]

145.06 POSTING OF SIGNS. The enforcement officer shall cause to be posted at each entrance to such building a notice to read: "DO NOT ENTER. UNSAFE TO OCCUPY. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, IOWA." Such notice shall remain posted until the required demolition, removal or repairs are completed. Such notice shall not be removed without written permission of the enforcement officer and no person shall enter the building except for the purpose of making the required repairs or of demolishing the building.

145.07 RIGHT TO DEMOLISH; MUNICIPAL INFRACTION. In case the owner fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the notice to repair, rehabilitate, or to demolish and remove the building or structure or portion thereof, the Council may order the owner of the building prosecuted as a violator of the provisions of this chapter and may order the enforcement officer to proceed with the work specified in such notice. A statement of the cost

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Suggested forms of notice and of a resolution and order of the Council for the administration of this chapter are provided in the APPENDIX to this Code of Ordinances. Caution is urged in the use of this procedure. We recommend you review the situation with your attorney before initiating procedures and follow his or her recommendation carefully.

of such work shall be transmitted to the Council. As an alternative to this action, the City may utilize the municipal infraction process to abate the nuisance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

145.08 COSTS. Costs incurred under Section 145.07 shall be paid out of the City treasury. Such costs shall be charged to the owner of the premises involved and levied as a special assessment against the land on which the building or structure is located, and shall be certified to the County Treasurer for collection in the manner provided for other taxes. In addition, the City may take any other action deemed appropriate to recover costs incurred.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

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CHAPTER 146

MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE HOMES

146.01 Definitions
146.02 Conversion to Real Property
146.03 Foundation Requirements

146.01 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter the following terms are defined:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 435.1)

1. "Manufactured home" means a factory-built structure built under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5403 which was constructed on or after June 15, 1976, and is required by Federal law to display a seal from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

2. "Manufactured home community" means any site, lot, field, or tract of land under common ownership upon which ten or more occupied manufactured homes are harbored, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, and includes any building, structure or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the equipment of the manufactured home community.

3. "Mobile home" means any vehicle without motive power used or so manufactured or constructed as to permit its being used as a conveyance upon the public streets and highways and so designed, constructed or reconstructed as will permit the vehicle to be used as a place for human habitation by one or more persons; but also includes any such vehicle with motive power not registered as a motor vehicle in Iowa. A mobile home means any such vehicle built before June 15, 1976, which was not built to a mandatory building code and which contains no State or Federal seals.

4. "Mobile home park" means any site, lot, field or tract of land upon which three (3) or more mobile homes or manufactured homes, or a combination of any of these homes, are placed on developed spaces and operated as a for-profit enterprise with water, sewer or septic, and electrical services available.

The term "manufactured home community" or "mobile home park" is not to be construed to include manufactured or mobile homes, buildings, tents, or other structures temporarily maintained by any individual, educational institution, or company on its own premises and used exclusively to house said entity's own labor or students. The manufactured home community or mobile home park shall meet the requirements of any zoning regulations that are in effect.

146.02 CONVERSION TO REAL PROPERTY. A mobile home or manufactured home that is located outside a manufactured home community or mobile home park shall be converted to real estate by being placed on a permanent foundation and shall be assessed for real estate taxes except in the following cases:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 435.26 & Sec. 435.35)

1. Retailer's Stock. Mobile homes or manufactured homes on private property as part of a retailer's or a manufacturer's stock not used as a place for human habitation.

2. Existing Homes. A taxable mobile home or manufactured home that is located outside of a manufactured home community or mobile home park as of January 1, 1995, shall be assessed and taxed as real estate, but is exempt from the permanent foundation requirement of this chapter until the home is relocated.

146.03 FOUNDATION REQUIREMENTS. A mobile home or manufactured home located outside of a manufactured home community or mobile home park shall be placed on a permanent frost-free foundation system that meets the support and anchorage requirements as recommended by the manufacturer or required by State Code. The foundation system must be visually compatible with permanent foundation systems of surrounding residential structures conforming with Section 165.08 (9), Permanent Foundation Requirements, of the Zoning Regulations. Any such building shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the State Building Code.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 103A.10 & 414.28)

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CHAPTER 147

FIRE ZONE

147.01 Fire Zone Established
147.02 Plans Submitted
147.03 Buildings Prohibited
147.04 Construction Standards
147.05 Reconstruction Prohibited
147.06 Special Permit
147.07 Removal of Buildings
147.08 Storage of Materials Restricted

147.01 FIRE ZONE ESTABLISHED. A Fire Zone is established to include all of the following territory:

> *A distance of one-half (½) block west of Water Street, and commencing at a point 60 feet north of the intersection of 3rd Street and Water Street, and running south of the intersection of 1st Street and Water Street. A distance of one-half (½) block east of Water Street and commencing 60 feet north of 3rd Street and Water Street, then running south to a point 45 feet south of the intersection of 2nd Street and Water Street.*

147.02 PLANS SUBMITTED. It is unlawful to build, enlarge, or alter any structure, building, or part thereof, within the Fire Zone until a plan of the proposed work, together with a statement of materials to be used has been submitted to the Council, who shall, if in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, issue a permit for the proposed work.

147.03 BUILDINGS PROHIBITED. The erection of any building or structure of any kind, or additions thereto, or substantial alterations thereof, involving partial rebuilding, are prohibited in the Fire Zone, unless constructed in strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

147.04 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS. The construction standards for all buildings, structures, or parts thereof within the Fire Zone shall be of Type I, Type II, or, at a minimum, Type III fire resistant construction, as specified in the *International Building Code*.

147.05 RECONSTRUCTION PROHIBITED. Any building within the Fire Zone not constructed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter which is hereafter damaged by fire, decay, or otherwise shall not be rebuilt, altered, or reconstructed except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

147.06 SPECIAL PERMIT. The Council may, by four-fifths (4/5) vote, issue a special permit to improve any property within the Fire Zone contrary to the provisions of this chapter, on condition that such improvement shall not increase the rates for fire insurance or the fire hazard potential of the area, or to allow any person to erect or move in any building or structure for temporary purposes for a period of time not exceeding six (6) months from the date of such permission.

147.07 REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS. Any person who erects any building in the Fire Zone, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be given written notice by the Mayor to remove or tear down the same, and if such removal or taking down is not completed within thirty (30) days from the time of the service of such notice, the Mayor shall cause the same to be removed or taken down. The Mayor shall report an itemized bill of the expense to the

Clerk, and the same shall be charged to the person owning such building. The Clerk shall present the bill to the owner of the property and if the bill is not paid within ten (10) days from the date it is presented, the amount of the bill shall be certified, by the Clerk, to the County Treasurer, as a lien against the property and collected the same as other taxes.

147.08 STORAGE OF MATERIALS RESTRICTED. No person shall have or deposit any grain stack, pile of rubbish, explosives, hazardous chemicals or other flammable substance within the Fire Zone, nor shall any person have or deposit any cord wood or fire wood, within the Fire Zone without written permission from the Mayor, specifying the maximum amount of such cord wood or fire wood, that may be kept, stored, or deposited on any lot or part of a lot within the Fire Zone, unless the same be within one of the buildings allowed by this chapter. No person shall build or allow any fires, whether trash fires or otherwise, within the Fire Zone as described in this chapter.

CHAPTER 148

HOUSING – RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS

148.01 Occupancy
148.02 Premises
148.03 Rubbish
148.04 Garbage
148.05 Extermination
148.06 Fixtures

148.01 OCCUPANCY. No owner or individual shall occupy or let to another individual any dwelling or dwelling unit unless it and the premises are clean, sanitary, fit for human occupancy, and comply with all applicable legal requirements of the State of Iowa and the City of Cambridge.

148.02 PREMISES. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall maintain in a clean and sanitary condition that part or those parts of the dwelling, dwelling unit, and premises thereof that said person occupies and controls.

148.03 RUBBISH. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall store and dispose of all of such person's rubbish in a clean, sanitary, and safe manner.

148.04 GARBAGE. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall store and dispose of all of such person's garbage and any other organic waste that might provide food for insects and/or rats, in a clean, sanitary and safe manner. Rat-proof, insect-proof, watertight refuse containers shall be used for storage, pending collection.

148.05 EXTERMINATION. Every occupant of a dwelling containing a single dwelling unit shall be responsible for the extermination of insects, and/or rats, on the premises; and every occupant of a dwelling unit in a dwelling containing more than one dwelling unit shall be responsible for such extermination whenever said person's dwelling unit is the only one infested. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, whenever infestation is caused by failure of the owner to maintain a dwelling in a rat-proof or reasonably insect-proof condition, extermination shall be the responsibility of the owner. Whenever infestation exists in two (2) or more of the dwelling units in any dwelling, or in the shared or public parts of any dwelling containing two or more dwelling units, extermination thereof shall be the responsibility of the owner.

148.06 FIXTURES. Every occupant of a dwelling unit shall keep all supplied fixtures and facilities therein in a clean, sanitary, and operable condition and shall be responsible for the exercise of reasonable care in the proper use and operation thereof.

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CHAPTER 149

HOUSING – MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BASIC EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

149.01 Water Closet
149.02 Lavatory Sink
149.03 Bathtub/Shower
149.04 Egress
149.05 Handrails
149.06 Locks
149.07 Emergencies

149.01 WATER CLOSET. Within every dwelling unit there shall be a non-habitable room that affords privacy to anyone within said room and which is supplied with a flush water closet in good working condition. Said flush water closet shall be equipped with easily cleanable surfaces, and shall be connected both to a water system that at all times provides an adequate amount of running water under pressure to cause the water closet to be operated properly, and to a sewer system that is approved by the appropriate authority.

149.02 LAVATORY SINK. Within every dwelling unit there shall be a lavatory sink. Said lavatory sink may be in the same room as the flush water closet, or, if located in another room, the lavatory sink shall be placed in close proximity to the door leading directly into the room in which said water closet is located. The lavatory sink shall be in good working condition and properly connected to a water supply system that is approved by the appropriate authority and which provides at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated running water under pressure, and which is connected to a sewer system approved by the appropriate authority.

149.03 BATHTUB/SHOWER. Within every dwelling unit there shall be a room that affords privacy to a person within said room and which is equipped with a bathtub or shower in good working condition. Said bathtub or shower may be in the same room as the flush water closet or in another room and shall be properly connected to a water supply system that is approved by the appropriate authority and which provides at all times an adequate amount of heated and unheated water under pressure, and which is connected to a sewer system approved by the appropriate authority.

149.04 EGRESS. Every dwelling unit in a one- or two-story dwelling shall have at least one approved means of egress leading to a safe and open space at ground level. Every dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling shall have immediate access to two (2) or more approved means of egress leading to a safe and open space at ground level, or as required by the laws of the State and City.

149.05 HANDRAILS. Structurally sound handrails shall be provided on any steps containing five (5) risers or more. If steps are not enclosed, handrails and balusters spaced no greater than six (6) inches apart shall be provided. Porches and/or balconies located more than three (3) feet higher than the adjacent area shall have structurally sound protective hand rails thirty (30) to thirty-six (36) inches high and, if unenclosed, balusters spaced no greater than six (6) inches apart shall be provided. Alternate systems providing at least the same degree of protection, if approved by the appropriate authority, shall be acceptable.

149.06 LOCKS. No person shall let to another for occupancy any dwelling or dwelling unit unless all exterior doors of the dwelling or dwelling unit are equipped with safe, functioning locking devices.

149.07 EMERGENCIES. Whenever, in the judgment of the Health Officer, an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, an order may be issued, without notice, conference, or hearing, directing the owner, occupant, operator, or agent to take appropriate action to correct or abate the emergency. If circumstances warrant, the Health Officer may act to correct or abate the emergency. The owner, occupant, operator, or agent shall be granted a conference on the matter upon said person's request, as soon as practicable, but such conference shall in no case stay the abatement of correction of such emergency.

CHAPTER 150

BUILDING NUMBERING

150.01 Definitions
150.02 Owner Requirements
150.03 Building Numbering Plan

150.01 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter, the following terms are defined:

1. "Owner" means the owner of the principal building.

2. "Principal building" means the main building on any lot or subdivision thereof.

150.02 OWNER REQUIREMENTS. Every owner shall comply with the following numbering requirements:

1. Obtain Building Number. The owner shall obtain the assigned number to the principal building from the Clerk.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3d])

2. Display Building Number. The owner shall place or cause to be installed and maintained on the principal building the assigned number in a conspicuous place to the street in figures not less than three (3) inches in height and of a contrasting color with their background.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3d])

3. Failure to Comply. If an owner refuses to number a building as herein provided, or fails to do so for a period of thirty (30) days after being notified in writing by the City to do so, the City may proceed to place the assigned number on the principal building and assess the costs against the property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

150.03 BUILDING NUMBERING PLAN. Building numbers shall be assigned in accordance with the building numbering plan on file in the office of the Clerk.

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CHAPTER 151

TREES

151.01 Definition
151.02 Planting Restrictions
151.03 Duty to Trim Trees
151.04 Trimming Trees to Be Supervised
151.05 Disease Control
151.06 Inspection and Removal

151.01 DEFINITION. For use in this chapter, "parking" means that part of the street, avenue, or highway in the City not covered by sidewalk and lying between the lot line and the curb line or, on unpaved streets, that part of the street, avenue, or highway lying between the lot line and that portion of the street usually traveled by vehicular traffic.

151.02 PLANTING RESTRICTIONS. No tree shall be planted in any parking or street except in accordance with the following:

1. Alignment. All trees planted in any street shall be planted in the parking midway between the outer line of the sidewalk and the curb. In the event a curb line is not established, trees shall be planted on a line ten (10) feet from the property line.

2. Spacing. Trees shall not be planted on any parking that is less than nine (9) feet in width, or contains less than eighty-one (81) square feet of exposed soil surface per tree. Trees shall not be planted closer than twenty (20) feet from street intersections (property lines extended) and ten (10) feet from driveways. If it is at all possible trees should be planted inside the property lines and not between the sidewalk and the curb.

3. Prohibited Trees. No person shall plant in any street any fruit-bearing tree or any tree of the kinds commonly known as cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, willow, or black walnut.

151.03 DUTY TO TRIM TREES. The owner or agent of the abutting property shall keep the trees on, or overhanging the street, trimmed so that all branches will be at least fifteen (15) feet above the surface of the street and eight (8) feet above the sidewalks. If the abutting property owner fails to trim the trees, the City may serve notice on the abutting property owner requiring that such action be taken within five (5) days. If such action is not taken within that time, the City may perform the required action and assess the costs against the abutting property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[2c, d & e])

151.04 TRIMMING TREES TO BE SUPERVISED. Except as allowed in Section 151.03, it is unlawful for any person to trim or cut any tree in a street or public place unless the work is done under the supervision of the City.

151.05 DISEASE CONTROL. Any dead, diseased, or damaged tree or shrub that may harbor serious insect or disease pests or disease injurious to other trees is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

151.06 INSPECTION AND REMOVAL. The Council shall inspect or cause to be inspected any trees or shrubs in the City reported or suspected to be dead, diseased or damaged, and such trees and shrubs shall be subject to the following:

1. City Property. If it is determined that any such condition exists on any public property, including the strip between the curb and the lot line of private property, the Council may cause such condition to be corrected by treatment or removal. The Council may also order the removal of any trees on the streets of the City which interfere with the making of improvements or with travel thereon.

2. Private Property. If it is determined with reasonable certainty that any such condition exists on private property and that danger to other trees or to adjoining property or passing motorists or pedestrians is imminent, the Council shall notify by certified mail the owner, occupant or person in charge of such property to correct such condition by treatment or removal within fourteen (14) days of said notification. If such owner, occupant, or person in charge of said property fails to comply within 14 days of receipt of notice, the Council may cause the condition to be corrected and the cost assessed against the property.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3b & h])

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CHAPTER 155

FENCES

155.01 Enforcement Officer
155.02 Application for Fence Construction
155.03 Vision Clearance
155.04 Definitions
155.05 Maximum Height
155.06 Additional Requirements for Fences
155.07 Privacy Fences
155.08 Temporary Seasonal Fences

155.01 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. The Mayor, or other designated official operating under the direction of the City Council, is responsible for the enforcement of this chapter.

155.02 APPLICATION FOR FENCE CONSTRUCTION. No person shall construct, erect, or materially alter a fence in the City without first obtaining a separate permit for each fence. Anyone seeking to obtain a permit must file an application for fence construction on the form adopted by the Council. Said application must be accompanied by a $10.00 fee before it will be considered. The Mayor, or other designated official, shall consider all such applications and shall approve or disapprove issuance of a permit to construct, erect, or repair a fence in all cases. Should the Mayor or other designated official disapprove an application, the applicant may appeal to the Board of Adjustment, which shall review the application and make a final decision thereon. Upon approval of the application, the City Clerk shall issue a permit.

155.03 VISION CLEARANCE. On a corner lot, nothing shall be erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to impede vision between the height of two and one-half (2½) feet and above the road surface of the area described as follows: that area bounded by the street right-of-way lines of a corner lot.

155.04 DEFINITIONS. For use in this chapter, the following terms are defined:

1. "Residential property" includes any properties located within the various residential zoning classifications as defined in the Zoning Ordinance for the City.

2. "See-through fence material" is wire fence or other fence material that provides openings of at least 75 percent in area of the vertical surface to permit the transmission of light, air, or vision through the vertical surface at a right angle.

155.05 MAXIMUM HEIGHT.

1. Front Yard. No fence more than 36 inches high from ground level to the top of fencing materials, including any lattices or decorative materials that extend along the fence, may be erected in the front yard area of any residential property, unless the fence is constructed of see-through fence material. A fence constructed of see-through fence material may not exceed a height of 42 inches in the front yard of a residential property.

2. Side Yard and Rear Yard. No fence more than six feet in height from ground level to the top of fencing materials, including any lattices or decorative materials that extend along the fence, may be erected in the side yard or rear yard of any residential property.

155.06 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FENCES.

1. Materials. Fences shall be constructed of material commonly used for landscape fencing such as masonry block, lumber, chain-link, wrought iron or natural plantings, but shall not include corrugated sheet metal, barbed wire, chicken wire, or salvage material, and shall not be electrified unless otherwise allowed.

2. Placement. A fence constructed of materials other than chain-link and which is near a public alley or street shall provide and maintain a setback as determined on a case-by-case basis by the enforcement officer. Setbacks will be determined by the enforcement officer to ensure clear visibility.

3. Fire Hydrant Access. No wall, fence and/or hedge shall be so located as to obstruct direct access to a fire hydrant from the public right-of-way, nor shall any wall, fence or hedge be situated closer than four feet from any fire hydrant.

4. Maintenance. The owner of a fence shall provide and maintain a two-foot setback from adjoining property for the purpose of fence maintenance access. It is the responsibility of the owner of a fence to keep the fence structurally sound and in a good state of repair. Any fence not kept structurally sound and in a good state of repair shall be deemed a nuisance and the enforcement officer shall initiate abatement procedures as outlined in Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances.

155.07 PRIVACY FENCES. Privacy fences, when constructed of wood, shall be so constructed that the wood is affixed to the posts and support frames, with the finish or rough side on the outside of said posts or support frames.

155.08 TEMPORARY SEASONAL FENCES. Temporary seasonal fences for gardens are permitted from April 1 through November 1. Fences may not exceed 24 inches in height. Temporary fencing is not to be used for animal containment.

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CHAPTER 160

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

160.01 Statutory Authority, Findings of Fact and Purpose
160.02 Definitions
160.03 General Provisions
160.04 Establishment of Zoning (Overlay) Districts
160.05 Floodway (Overlay) District – FW
160.06 Floodway Fringe (Overlay) District – FF
160.07 General Flood Plain (Overlay) District – FP
160.08 Shallow Flooding (Overlay) District – SF
160.09 Administration
160.10 Nonconforming Uses
160.11 Penalties for Violation
160.12 Amendments

160.01 STATUTORY AUTHORITY, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSE.

1. The Legislature of the State of Iowa has in Chapter 414, *Code of Iowa*, as amended, delegated the power to cities to enact zoning regulations to secure safety from flood and to promote health and the general welfare.

2. Findings of Fact.

A. The flood hazard areas of Cambridge, Iowa, are subject to periodic inundation which can result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare of the community.

B. These flood losses, hazards, and related adverse effects are caused by: (i) the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to flood damages which create hazardous conditions as a result of being inadequately elevated or otherwise protected from flooding; and (ii) the cumulative effect of obstructions on the flood plain causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

C. This chapter relies upon engineering methodology for analyzing flood hazards which is consistent with the standards established by the Department of Natural Resources.

3. Statement of Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to protect and preserve the rights, privileges and property of Cambridge and its residents and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, and comfort and convenience of its residents by minimizing those flood losses described in Section 160.01(2)(A) of this chapter with provisions designed to:

A. Reserve sufficient flood plain area for the conveyance of flood flows so that flood heights and velocities will not be increased substantially.

B. Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood or which cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities.

C. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including public facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction or substantial improvement.

D. Protect individuals from buying lands which may not be suited for intended purposes because of flood hazard.

E. Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.

160.02 DEFINITIONS. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

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

2. "Basement" means any enclosed area of a building which has its floor or lowest level below ground level (subgrade) on all sides. (Also see "lowest floor.")

3. "Development" means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to building or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

4. "Existing construction" means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the first flood plain management regulations adopted by the community.

5. "Existing factory-built home park or subdivision" means a factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built 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 first flood plain management regulations adopted by the community.

6. "Expansion of existing factory-built home park or subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built 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).

7. "Factory-built home" means any structure, designed for residential use which is wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation, on a building site. For the purpose of this chapter factory-built homes include mobile homes, manufactured homes and modular homes, and also include recreational vehicles which are placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days and not fully licensed for and ready for highway use.

8. "Factory-built home park" means a parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into two or more factory-built home lots for sale or lease.

9. "Flood" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas resulting from the overflow of streams or rivers or from the unusual and rapid runoff of surface waters from any source.

10. "Flood elevation" means the elevation floodwaters would reach at a particular site during the occurrence of a specific flood. For instance, the 100-year flood elevation is the elevation of flood waters related to the occurrence of the 100-year flood.

11. "Flood Insurance Rate Map" (FIRM) means the official map prepared as part of (but published separately from) the Flood Insurance Study which delineates both the flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

12. "Flood plain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water as a result of a flood.

13. "Flood plain management" means an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damages and promoting the wise use of flood plains, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, flood proofing and flood plain management regulations.

14. "Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, including utility and sanitary facilities, which will reduce or eliminate flood damage to such structures.

15. "Floodway" means the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the flood plains adjoining the channel, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge flood waters or flood flows so that confinement of flood flows to the floodway area will not cumulatively increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot.

16. "Floodway fringe" means those portions of the flood plain, other than the floodway, which can be filled, leveed, or otherwise obstructed without causing substantially higher flood levels or flow velocities.

17. "Historic structure" means any structure that is:

A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of Interior, or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing of the National Register;

B. 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;

C. 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

D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (i) by an approved State program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

18. "Lowest floor" means the floor of the lowest enclosed area in a building including a basement except when all the following criteria are met:

A. The enclosed area is designed to flood to equalize hydrostatic pressure during floods with walls or openings that satisfy the provisions of Section 160.05(2)(D) of this chapter; and

B. The enclosed area is unfinished (not carpeted, drywalled, etc.) and used solely for low damage potential uses such as building access, parking or storage; and

C. Machinery and service facilities (e.g., hot water heater, furnace, electrical service) contained in the enclosed area are located at least one foot above the 100-year flood level; and

D. The enclosed area is not a basement, as defined in this section.

In cases where the lowest enclosed area satisfies criteria A, B, C and D above, the lowest floor is the floor of the next highest enclosed area that does not satisfy the criteria above.

19. "New construction" (new buildings, factory-built home parks) means those structures or development for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the first flood plain management regulations adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

20. New factory-built home park or subdivision" means a factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of first flood plain management regulations adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

21. "100-year flood" means a flood, the magnitude of which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year or which, on the average, will be equaled or exceeded at least once every 100 years.

22. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

A. Built on a single chassis;

B. Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

D. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

23. "Special flood hazard area" means the land within a community subject to the 100-year flood. This land is identified as Zone A on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map.

24. "Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the development permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement, was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement or permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of pile, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a factory-built 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 construction means the first

alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

25. "Structure" means anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, factories, sheds, cabins, factory-built homes, storage tanks, and other similar uses.

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

27. "Substantial improvement" means any improvement to a structure which satisfies either of the following criteria:

A. Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either: (i) before the start of construction of the improvement; or (ii) if the structure has been substantially damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The term does not, however, include 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. The term also does not include any alteration of an historic structure, provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's designation as an historic structure.

B. Any addition which increases the original floor area of a building by 25 percent or more. All additions constructed after June 15, 1981, shall be added to any proposed addition in determining whether the total increase in original floor space would exceed 25 percent.

28. "Variance" means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of the flood plain management regulations.

29. "Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations.

160.03 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Lands to Which Chapter Apply. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all lands within the jurisdiction of the City of Cambridge shown on the Official Flood Plain Zoning Map as being within the boundaries of the Floodway, Floodway Fringe, General Flood Plain and Shallow Flooding (Overlay) Districts as established in Section 160.03.

2. Establishment of Official Flood Plain Zoning Map. The Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panels 291, 292, 293, and 294, prepared as part of the Flood Insurance Study for Story County and Incorporated Areas, the City of Cambridge, dated February 20, 2008, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be the Official Flood Plain Zoning Map. The flood profiles and all explanatory material contained with the Flood Insurance Study are also declared to be a part of this chapter.

3. Rules for Interpretation of District Boundaries. The boundaries of the zoning district areas shall be determined by scaling distances on the Official Flood Plain Zoning Map. When an interpretation is needed as to the exact location of a boundary, the Mayor shall make the necessary interpretation. The Zoning Board of Adjustment

shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Mayor in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

4. Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be used and no structure shall be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this chapter.

5. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. It is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this chapter shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

6. Interpretation. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by State statutes.

7. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability. The standards required by this chapter are considered reasonable for regulatory purposes. This chapter does not imply that areas outside the designated Flood Plain (Overlay) District areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the City of Cambridge or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

8. Severability. If any section, clause, provision or portion of this chapter is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby.

160.04 ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING (OVERLAY) DISTRICTS. The flood plain areas within the jurisdiction of this chapter are hereby divided into the following districts: (i) Floodway District (FW); (ii) Floodway Fringe District (FF); (iii) General Flood Plain District (FP); and (iv) Shallow Flooding District (SF). The boundaries shall be as shown on the Official Flood Plain Zoning Map. Within these districts, all uses not allowed as Permitted Uses or permissible as Conditional Uses are prohibited unless a variance to the terms of this chapter is granted after due consideration by the Zoning Board of Adjustment.

160.05 FLOODWAY (OVERLAY) DISTRICT - FW.

1. Permitted Uses. The following uses shall be permitted within the Floodway District to the extent they are not prohibited by any other ordinance (or underlying zoning district) and provided they do not include placement of structures, factory-built homes, fill or other obstruction, the storage of material or equipment, excavation or alteration of a watercourse.

A. Agricultural uses such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, viticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting.

B. Industrial-commercial uses such as loading areas, parking areas, airport landing strips.

C. Private and public recreational uses such as golf courses, tennis courts, driving ranges, archery ranges, picnic grounds, boat launching ramps,

swimming areas, parks, wildlife and nature preserves, game farms, fish hatcheries, shooting preserves, target ranges, trap and skeet ranges, hunting and fishing areas, hiking and horseback riding trails.

D. Residential uses such as lawns, gardens, parking areas and play areas.

E. Such other open-space uses similar in nature to the above uses.

2. Conditional Uses. The following uses which involve structures (temporary or permanent), fill, storage of materials or equipment, excavation or alteration of a watercourse may be permitted only upon issuance of a conditional use permit by the Board of Adjustment as provided for in Section 160.08(3). Such uses must also meet the applicable provisions of the Floodway District Performance Standards.

A. Uses or structures accessory to open-space uses.

B. Circuses, carnivals, and similar transient amusement enterprises.

C. Drive-in theaters, new and used car lots, roadside stands, signs, and billboards.

D. Extraction of sands, gravel, and other materials.

E. Marinas, boat rentals, docks, piers, and wharves.

F. Utility transmission lines and underground pipelines.

G. Other uses similar in nature to uses described in subsection 1 and in this subsection which are consistent with the provisions of subsection 3 and the general spirit and purpose of this chapter.

3. Performance Standards. All Floodway District uses allowed as a permitted or conditional use shall meet the following standards:

A. No use shall be permitted in the Floodway District that would result in any increase in the 100-year flood level. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.

B. All uses within the Floodway District shall:

(1) Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

(2) Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

(3) Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.

C. No use shall affect the capacity or conveyance of the channel or floodway of any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch or any other facility or system.

D. Structures, buildings and sanitary and utility systems, if permitted, shall meet the applicable performance standards of the Floodway Fringe District and shall be constructed or aligned to present the minimum possible resistance to flood flows.

E. Buildings, if permitted, shall have a low flood damage potential and shall not be for human habitation.

F. Storage of materials or equipment that are buoyant, flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited. Storage of other material may be allowed if readily removable from the Floodway District within the time available after flood warning.

G. Watercourse alterations or relocations (channel changes and modifications) must be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion. In addition, such alterations or relocations must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

H. Any fill allowed in the floodway must be shown to have some beneficial purpose and shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary.

I. Pipeline river or stream crossings shall be buried in the streambed and banks or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering or due to the action of flood flows.

160.06 FLOODWAY FRINGE (OVERLAY) DISTRICT - FF.

1. Permitted Uses. All uses within the Floodway Fringe District shall be permitted to the extent that they are not prohibited by any other ordinance (or underlying zoning district) and provided they meet applicable performance standards of the Floodway Fringe District.

2. Performance Standards. All uses must be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and meet the following applicable performance standards.

A. All Structures. All structures shall:

(1) Be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.

(2) Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

(3) Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.

B. Residential Buildings. All new or substantially improved residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level. Construction shall be upon compacted fill which shall, at all points, be no lower than one foot above the 100-year flood level and extend at such elevation at least 18 feet beyond the limits of any structure erected thereon. Alternate methods of elevating (such as piers) may be allowed subject to favorable consideration by the Board of Adjustment, where existing topography, street grades, or other factors preclude elevating by fill. In such cases, the methods used must be adequate to support the structure as well as withstand the various forces and hazards associated with flooding. All new residential structures shall be provided with a means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood.

C. Non-Residential Buildings. All new or substantially improved non-residential buildings shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level, or together with attendant utility and sanitary systems, be flood proofed to such a level. When flood proofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State of

Iowa shall certify that the flood proofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 100-year flood; and that the structure, below the 100-year flood level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) to which any structures are flood proofed shall be maintained by the Administrator.

D. All New and Substantially Improved Structures.

(1) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor (not including basements) that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

a. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.

c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

Such areas shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access and low damage potential storage.

(2) New and substantially improved structures must be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

(3) New and substantially improved structures must be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

E. Factory-Built Homes.

(1) All factory-built homes, including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the structure is a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level.

(2) All factory-built homes, including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions, shall be anchored to resist 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.

F. Utility and Sanitary Systems.

(1) On-site waste disposal and water supply systems shall be located or designed to avoid impairment to the system or contamination from the system during flooding.

(2) All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system as well as the discharge of effluent into flood waters. Wastewater treatment facilities (other than on-site systems) shall be provided with a level of flood protection equal to or greater than one foot above the 100-year flood elevation.

(3) New or replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system. Water supply treatment facilities (other than on-site systems) shall be provided with a level of protection equal to or greater than one foot above the 100-year flood elevation.

(4) Utilities such as gas or electrical systems shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage to the system and the risk associated with such flood damaged or impaired systems.

G. Storage of Flammable Materials and Equipment. Storage of materials and equipment that are flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited unless elevated a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level. Other material and equipment must either be similarly elevated or: (i) not subject to major flood damage and anchored to prevent movement due to flood waters; or (ii) readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

H. Flood Control Structures. Flood control structural works such as levees, flood-walls, etc. shall provide, at a minimum, protection from a 100-year flood with a minimum of three feet of design freeboard and shall provide for adequate interior drainage. In addition, the Department of Natural Resources shall approve structural flood control works.

I. Watercourse Alternations. Watercourse alterations or relocations must be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion. In addition, the Department of Natural Resources must approve such alterations or relocations.

J. Subdivision. Subdivisions (including factory-built home parks and subdivisions) shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damages and shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage. Development associated with subdivision proposals (including the installation of public utilities) shall meet the applicable performance standards of this chapter. Subdivision proposals intended for residential use shall provide all lots with a means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood. Proposals for subdivisions greater than five (5) acres or fifty (50) lots (whichever is less) shall include 100-year flood elevation data for those areas located within the Flood Plain (Overlay) District.

K. Accessory Structures.

(1) Detached garages, sheds, and similar structures accessory to a residential use are exempt from the 100-year flood elevation requirements where the following criteria are satisfied:

a. The structure shall not be used for human habitation.

b. The structure shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.

c. The structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.

d. The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.

e. The structure's service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or flood proofed to at least one foot above the 100-year flood level.

(2) Exemption from the 100-year flood elevation requirements for such a structure may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance coverage of the structure and its contents.

L. Recreational Vehicles.

(1) Recreational vehicles are exempt from the requirements of subparagraph 2(E) of this section regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes when the following criteria are satisfied.

a. The recreational vehicle shall be located on the site for less than 180 consecutive days, and,

b. The recreational vehicle must 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 and is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.

(2) Recreational vehicles that are located on the site for more than 180 consecutive days or are not ready for highway use must satisfy requirements of Section 160.05(2)(E) of this chapter regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes.

M. Pipeline Crossings. Pipeline river and stream crossings shall be buried in the stream bed and banks, or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering.

160.07 GENERAL FLOOD PLAIN (OVERLAY) DISTRICT - FP.

1. Permitted Uses. The following uses shall be permitted within the General Flood Plain District to the extent they are not prohibited by any other ordinance (or underlying zoning district) and provided they do not include placement of structures, factory-built homes, fill or other obstructions; the storage of materials or equipment; excavation or alteration of a watercourse.

A. Agricultural uses such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, viticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting.

B. Industrial-commercial uses such as loading areas, parking areas, and airport landing strips.

C. Private and public recreational uses such as golf courses, tennis courts, driving ranges, archery ranges, picnic grounds, boat launching ramps, swimming areas, parks, wildlife and nature preserves, game farms, fish hatcheries, shooting preserves, target ranges, trap and skeet ranges, hunting and fishing areas, hiking and horseback riding trails.

D. Residential uses such as lawns, gardens, parking areas and play areas.

2. Conditional Uses. Any uses which involve placement of structures, factory-built homes, fill or other obstructions; storage of materials or equipment; excavation or alteration of a watercourse may be allowed only upon issuance of a conditional use permit by the Board of Adjustment as provided for in Section 160.08(3). All such uses shall be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources to determine: (i) whether the land involved is either wholly or partly within the floodway or floodway fringe; and (ii) the 100-year flood level. The applicant shall be responsible for providing the Department of Natural Resources with sufficient technical information to make the determination.

3. Performance Standards.

A. All conditional uses, or portions thereof, to be located in the floodway as determined by the Department of Natural Resources shall meet the applicable provisions and standards of the Floodway (Overlay) District (Section 160.04).

B. All conditional uses, or portions thereof, to be located in the floodway fringe as determined by the Department of Natural Resources shall meet the applicable provisions and standards of the Floodway Fringe (Overlay) District (Section 160.05).

160.08 SHALLOW FLOODING (OVERLAY) DISTRICT - SF.

1. Permitted Uses. All uses within the Shallow Flooding District shall be permitted to the extent that they are not prohibited by any other ordinance (or underlying zoning district) and provided they meet the applicable performance standards of the Shallow Flooding District.

2. Performance Standards. The performance standards for the Shallow Flooding District shall be the same as the performance standards for the Floodway Fringe District with the following exceptions:

A. In shallow flooding areas designated as an AO Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the minimum flood proofing/flood protection elevation shall be equal to the number of feet as specified on the FIRM (or a minimum of two feet if no number is specified) above the highest natural grade adjacent to the structure.

B. In shallow flooding areas designated as an AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the minimum flood proofing/flood protection elevation shall be equal to the elevation as specified on the FIRM.

160.09 ADMINISTRATION.

1. Appointment, Duties and Responsibilities of Zoning Administrator.

A. The Mayor is hereby appointed to implement and administer the provisions of this chapter and will herein be referred to as the Administrator.

B. Duties of the Administrator shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

(1) Review all flood plain development permit applications to assure that the provisions of this chapter will be satisfied.

(2) Review flood plain development applications to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from federal, state and local governmental agencies including approval when required from the Department of Natural Resources for flood plain construction.

(3) Record and maintain a record of: (i) the elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures; or (ii) the elevation to which all new or substantially improved structures have been flood proofed.

(4) Notify adjacent communities/counties and the Department of Natural Resources prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(5) Keep a record of all permits, appeals and such other transactions and correspondence pertaining to the administration of this chapter.

(6) Submit to the Federal Insurance Administrator an annual report concerning the community's participation, utilizing the annual report form supplied by the Federal Insurance Administrator.

(7) Notify the Federal Insurance Administration of any annexations or modifications to the community's boundaries.

(8) Review subdivision proposals to insure such proposals are consistent with the purpose of this chapter and advise the City Council of potential conflict.

2. Flood Plain Development Permit.

A. Permit Required. A Flood Plain Development Permit issued by the Administrator shall be secured prior to any flood plain development (any manmade change to improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations), including the placement of factory-built homes.

B. Application for Permit. Application shall be made on forms furnished by the Administrator and shall include the following:

(1) Description of the work to be covered by the permit for which application is to be made.

(2) Description of the land on which the proposed work is to be done (i.e., lot, block, track, street address or similar description) that will readily identify and locate the work to be done.

(3) Indication of the use or occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.

(4) Elevation of the 100-year flood.

(6) Elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of buildings or of the level to which a building is to be flood proofed.

(7) For buildings being improved or rebuilt, the estimated cost of improvements and market value of the building prior to the improvements.

(8) Such other information as the Administrator deems reasonably necessary (e.g., drawings or a site plan) for the purpose of this chapter.

C. Action on Permit Application. The Administrator shall, within a reasonable time, make a determination as to whether the proposed flood plain development meets the applicable standards of this chapter and shall approve or disapprove the application. For disapprovals, the applicant shall be informed, in writing, of the specific reasons therefor. The Administrator shall not issue permits for variances except as directed by the Board of Adjustment.

D. Construction and Use to Be as Provided in Application and Plans. Flood Plain Development Permits based on the basis of approved plans and applications authorize only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved plans and applications and no other use, arrangement or construction. Any use, arrangement, or construction at variance with that authorized shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. The applicant shall be required to submit certification by a professional engineer or land surveyor, as appropriate, registered in the State of Iowa, that the finished fill, building floor elevations, flood proofing, or other flood protection measures were accomplished in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, prior to the use or occupancy of any structure.

3. Conditional Uses, Appeals and Variance. The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide: (i) applications for conditional uses upon which the Board is authorized to pass under this chapter; (ii) appeals; and (iii) requests for variances to the provisions of this chapter; and shall take any other action which is required of the Board.

A. Conditional Uses. Requests for conditional uses shall be submitted to the Administrator, who shall forward such to the Board of Adjustment for consideration. Such requests shall include information ordinarily submitted with applications as well as any additional information deemed necessary by the Board of Adjustment.

B. Appeals. Where it is alleged there is any error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this chapter, the aggrieved party may appeal such action. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the Board of Adjustment and with the

official from whom the appeal is taken and shall set forth the specific reason for the appeal. The official from whom the appeal is taken shall transmit to the Board of Adjustment all the documents constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

C. Variance. The Board of Adjustment may authorize upon request in specific cases such variances from the terms of this chapter that will not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of this chapter will result in unnecessary hardship. Variances granted must meet the following applicable standards.

(1) Variances shall only be granted upon: (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and (iii) a determination that the granting of the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local codes or ordinances.

(2) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the 100-year flood would result. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.

(3) Variances shall only be granted upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

(4) In cases where the variance involves a lower level of flood protection for buildings than what is ordinarily required by this chapter, the applicant shall be notified in writing over the signature of the Administrator that: (i) the issuance of a variance will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as $25.00 for $100.00 of insurance coverage; and (ii) such construction increases risks to life and property.

(5) All variances granted shall have the concurrence or approval of the Department of Natural Resources.

D. Hearings and Decisions of the Board of Adjustment.

(1) Hearings. Upon the filing with the Board of Appeals of an appeal, an application for a conditional use or a request for a variance, the Board shall hold a public hearing. The Board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing and give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to parties in interest. At the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney and present written or oral evidence. The Board may require the appellant or applicant to provide such information as is reasonably deemed necessary and may request the technical assistance and/or evaluation of a professional engineer or other expert person or agency, including the Department of Natural Resources.

(2) Decisions. The Board shall arrive at a decision on an appeal, conditional use or variance within a reasonable time. In passing upon an appeal, the Board may, so long as such action is in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from, and it shall make its decision, in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and the reasons for its decision. In granting a conditional use or variance, the Board shall consider such factors as contained in this section and all other relevant sections of this chapter and may prescribe such conditions as contained in Section 160.08(3)(E).

a. Factors Upon Which the Decision of the Board of Adjustment Shall Be Based. In passing upon applications for variances, the Board shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this chapter and:

(i) The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.

(ii) The danger that materials may be swept on to other land or downstream to the injury of others.

(iii) The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions.

(iv) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.

(v) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the City.

(vi) The requirements of the facility for a flood plain location.

(vii) The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.

(viii) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.

(ix) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for the area.

(x) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.

(xi) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood water expected at the site.

(xii) The cost of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including

maintenance and repair of public utilities (sewer, gas, electrical and water systems), facilities, streets and bridges.

(xiii) Such other factors which are relevant to the purpose of this chapter.

b. Conditions Attached to Variances. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this chapter. Such conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(i) Modification of waste disposal and water supply facilities.

(ii) Limitation of periods of use and operation.

(iii) Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.

(iv) Requirements for construction of channel modifications, dikes, levees and other protective measures, provided such are approved by the Department of Natural Resources and are deemed the only practical alternative to achieving the purpose of this chapter.

(v) Flood proofing measures shall be designed consistent with the flood protection elevation for the particular area, flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, and other factors associated with the regulatory flood. The Board of Adjustment shall require that the applicant submit a plan or document certified by a registered professional engineer that the flood proofing measures are consistent with the regulatory flood protection elevation and associated flood factors for the particular area.

E. Appeals to the Court. Any person or persons, jointly or severally, aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Adjustment may present to a court of record a petition, duly verified, setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. Such petition shall be presented to the court within thirty days after the filing of the decision in the office of the Board.

160.10 NONCONFORMING USES.

1. A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of this chapter, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, may be continued subject to the following conditions:

A. If such use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this chapter.

B. Uses or adjuncts thereof that are or become nuisances shall not be entitled to continue as nonconforming uses.

C. If any nonconforming use or structure is destroyed by any means, including flood, it shall not be reconstructed if the cost is more than 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, unless it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

2. Except as provided in Section 160.09(1)(B) any use which has been permitted as a conditional use or variance shall be considered a conforming use.

160.11 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. Violations of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of the requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of conditional uses or variances) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $500.00 or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained prevents the City of Cambridge from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy violation.

160.12 AMENDMENTS. The regulations and standards set forth in this chapter may from time to time be amended, supplemented, changed, or repealed. No amendment, supplement, change, or modification shall be undertaken without prior approval of the Department of Natural Resources.

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CHAPTER 165

ZONING REGULATIONS

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165.01 PURPOSE. This chapter is for the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare; of providing adequate light and air; of preventing the overcrowding of land, of avoiding undue concentration of population; of securing safety from fire, panic and other dangers; of facilitating the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks, and other public interests, all in accordance with the future plan for the desirable long-range development of the City and to provide a method of administration, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of provisions hereinafter prescribed, in accordance with all applicable provisions of the *Code of Iowa.*

165.02 TITLE. There are hereby established comprehensive zoning regulations for the City by dividing the incorporated area into various districts and setting forth certain district standards and general provisions in accordance with Chapter 414, *Code of Iowa*.

165.03 INTERPRETATION AND JURISDICTION. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements. Where this chapter imposes a greater restriction than is imposed or required by other provisions of law or by other regulations or Ordinances, the provisions of this chapter shall control. The jurisdiction of this chapter applies to all territory within the incorporated limits of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

165.04 DEFINITIONS. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall be used in the interpretation and construction of this chapter.

1. "Adult entertainment business" means those establishments, including bookstores, bars, restaurants, movie theaters, cabarets, and arcades where films are shown, or videotapes, compact disks, magazines, books, or other similar printed or recorded material are sold, or live performances take place, which are characterized by an emphasis upon the depiction or exposure of specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas. Massage parlors where services are not administered by a licensed medical practitioner, chiropractor, acupuncturist, therapist, or similar person licensed by the State are also included in this definition. The establishment of an adult entertainment business includes:

   A. The opening of such business as a new business;

   B. The relocation of such a business;

   C. The addition of such business activity to that of any other business;

D. A conversation of an existing business location to any of the uses and activities described as adult entertainment business;

E. A change in ownership and/or proprietorship by any sale, gift, transfer, exchange, and/or agreement therefor, of any adult entertainment business;

F. Any addition to or expansion of an existing adult entertainment business which causes said business to occupy over 50 percent more space than before such addition or expansion.

2. "Agriculture" means the use of land for growing crops and raising farm animals, including farming, dairying, pasturage, agriculture, horticulture, and animal and poultry husbandry and the necessary accessory uses for packing, treating, or storing the produce; provided, however, the operation of any such accessory use shall be secondary to that of normal agricultural activities, and provided further that the above uses do not include the commercial feeding of garbage or offal to swine or other animals.

3. "Alley" means a public or private way, not less than 20 feet wide, affording secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

4. "Alteration" means any change in the size of any structure or use. Alterations are allowed as long as the standards of this chapter are not violated.

5. "Apartment" means a dwelling unit in a multi-family building.

6. "Apartment house" means any building or portion thereof designed or used exclusively as the residence or sleeping place of one or more persons but not including a tent, camping trailer, or motor coach, boarding or rooming house, hotel or motel.

7. "Automobile repair" means the general repair, rebuilding, or reconditioning of engines, motor vehicles or trailers; collision services including body, frame or fender straightening or repairs; overall painting or paint shop, vehicle steam cleaning.

8. "Automobile or trailer sales area" means an open area, other than a street, used for the display, sale, or rental of new or used motor vehicles or trailers in operable condition and where no repair work is done.

9. "Automobile service station, filling station or wash" means a building or other structure or tract of land where gasoline or similar fuel, stored only in underground tanks, is dispensed directly to users of motor vehicles. The following activities are permitted as accessory uses to a gasoline station: the dispensing of oils, greases, antifreeze, tires, batteries, and automobile accessories directly related to users of motor vehicles; tuning motors, minor wheel and brake adjustments, waxing and polishing, and other minor servicing and repairs to the extent of the installation of items enumerated above; washing of automobiles. All other activities shall be prohibited including, but not limited to: upholstering work, auto glass work, painting, welding, tire recapping, auto dismantling, and auto sales.

10. "Basement" means a story whose floor line is below grade and having more than one-half of its clear height below the adjoining finished grade.

11. "Beaming of construction" means incorporation of labor and materials within the perimeter of the building or lot.

12. "Billboard" means any outdoor medium, including its component parts, which is used or intended to be used to direct attention to a business, product, subject, idea, premises, person, or thing.

13. "Block," in the description of boundaries of a district, refers to the legal description. In all other cases the word block refers to the property abutting on one side of a street between two intersecting streets or street and railroad right-of-way or watercourse.

14. "Board" means the Board of Adjustment of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

15. "Boarding or lodging house" means a dwelling or part thereof, occupied by single housekeeping units where meals and lodging are provided for three (3) or more persons, not transients, with compensation by previous arrangements.

16. "Building" means any structure having the roof supported by columns or walls, used or intended to be used for support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, or property. When such a structure is divided into separate parts by one or more unpierced walls extending from the ground up, each part is deemed a separate building, except as regards minimum side yard requirements as hereinafter provided.

17. "Building height" means the vertical distance from the average ground level of the front wall of the building to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof, or to the decline of a mansard roof, or to the mean height level (between eaves and ridge) for gable, hip, or gambrel roof.

18. "Building setback line" mean the line outside the right-of-way of the street beyond which no building or part thereof shall project, except as otherwise provided by this chapter.

19. "Buildable lot area" means that part of the lot not included within the open areas required by this chapter.

20. "Cellar" means that portion of a building between floor and ceiling partly underground, but having one-half or more than one-half of its clear height below the adjoining finished grade.

21. "Cemetery" means land used or intended to be used for the burial of the human dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes, including columbaria, crematories, mausoleums and mortuaries if operated in connection with and within the boundaries of said cemetery.

22. "Clinic" means a place used for the care, diagnosis, and treatment of sick, ailing, infirm, and injured persons and those who are in need of medical or surgical attention, but who are not provided with board or room; and not kept overnight on the premises.

23. "Club" means a nonprofit association of persons who are bona fide members paying regular dues, and are organized for some common purpose, but not including a group organized solely or primarily to render a service customarily carried on as a commercial enterprise.

24. "Commission" means the Cambridge Planning and Zoning Commission.

25. "Convalescent or rest home" means a home designated for the care of patients after they leave the hospital but before they are released from observation and treatment.

26. "District" means a portion of the territory of the City and/or County within which certain uniform regulations and requirements or various combinations thereof apply within the provisions of this chapter.

27. "Dwelling" means any building or portion thereof designed or used exclusively as the residence or sleeping place of one or more persons but not including a tent, camping trailer, or motor coach, boarding or rooming house, hotel, or motel.

A. "Single-family dwelling" means a building designed or used exclusively for residence purposes by one family or housekeeping unit.

B. "Two-family dwelling" (duplex) means a building or portion thereof designed for or used by two or more families or housekeeping units.

C. "Multi-family dwelling" means a building or portion thereof designed for or used by three or more families or housekeeping units.

28. "Dwelling unit" means one room, or suite of two or more rooms, designed for or used by a single-family or housekeeping unit for living and sleeping purposes and having one kitchen or kitchenette.

29. "Essential services" means the erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance by public utilities or utilities of other governmental agencies, of underground or overhead gas, electrical, steam, or water transmission or distribution systems, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants, and other similar equipment and accessories in connection therewith, reasonably necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by such public utilities or municipal or other governmental agencies or for the public health, safety or general welfare.

30. "Family" means one or more individuals related by blood, marriage, or adoption or a housekeeping unit.

31. "Farm" means an area that is used for the growing of the usual farm products, such as vegetables, fruit trees, and grain and storage on the area, as well as for the raising therein of the usual farm poultry and farm animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The term farming includes the operating of such an area for one or more of the above uses for treating or storing the products; provided, however, the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of the normal farming activities, and provided further that farming does not include the extraction of minerals or the commercial feeding of garbage or offal to swine or other animals.

32. "Frontage" means that boundary of a lot which is along an existing or dedicated public street, or, where no public street exists, is parallel to the nearest public street. Where a lot abuts more than one street, the frontage is on that street that the structure faces.

33. "Garage" means a detached accessory building or portion of the principal building used or intended for use by the occupants of the premises for the storage of self propelled vehicles or trailers.

34. "Grade" means the average level of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior walls of the building, except when any wall is not more than five (5) feet from a road line, then the elevation of the road at the center of the wall adjoining the road is the grade.

35. "Health Department" means the Story County Health Department.

36. "Hospital" means a building or portion thereof used for accommodation of sick, or injured persons.

37. "Hotel" means a building or portion thereof used as a temporary abiding place for remuneration, with or without meals, containing guestrooms or suites where no provision for cooking is made in any individual guestroom or suite; except hospitals and jails.

38. "Housekeeping unit" means not more than five (5) individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption, living together in a dwelling and maintaining and using the same as certain other housekeeping facilities in common, and having such meals as they may eat at home prepared and eaten together.

39. "Industry" means storage, repair, manufacture, preparation or treatment of any article, substance or commodity for commercial use.

40. "Institution" means a premises occupied by an established non-profit society or nonprofit corporation of public character, including churches and other places of worship, hospitals for human care, public and parochial schools, and public libraries.

41. "Kennel" means any structure or premises on which three (3) or more dogs over four (4) months of age are kept.

42. "Kitchen" means any room in a building or dwelling unit which is used for cooking or the preparation of food.

43. "Laundromat" means a business that provides home-type washing, drying, and/or ironing machines for hire to be used by customers on the premises.

44. "Loading space" means an off-street space or berth on the same lot with a building or contiguous to a group of buildings, for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading or unloading merchandise or materials, and which abuts upon a street, alley or other appropriate means of access.

45. "Lot" means a piece or parcel of land occupied by a principal building or group of such buildings and accessory buildings, or utilized for principal use and uses accessory thereto, together with such open space as required by this chapter, and having frontage on an officially approved street or place.

46. "Lot area" means the computed area contained within the lot lines.

47. "Lot corner" or "corner lot" means a lot abutting upon two or more streets at their intersection or upon two parts of the same street, such streets or parts of the same street forming an interior angle of less than 135 degrees. The point of intersection of the street lines is the corner.

48. "Lot depth" means the mean horizontal distance between the front and the rear lot lines.

49. "Lot, interior" means a lot other than a corner lot.

50. "Lot lines" means the property lines bounding the lot.

51. "Lot line, front" means the line separating the lot from the street on which it fronts.

52. "Lot line, rear" means the lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line.

53. "Lot line, side" means any lot line other than a front or rear lot line. A side lot line separating a lot from a street is called a side street lot line. A side lot line separating a lot from another lot or lots is called an interior side lot line.

54. "Lot line, street or alley" means a lot line separating a lot from a street or alley.

55. "Lot, through" means a lot having frontage on two parallel or approximately parallel streets.

56. "Lot width" means the width of the lot measured at right angles to its depth.

57. "Lot of record" means a lot that is part of a subdivision, the map of which has been recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Story County, or a parcel or land deed of which was of record as of the effective date of the Zoning Ordinance. For the purpose of this chapter, any plat which has been approved by the Commission, as of the effective date of the Zoning Ordinance, shall have the same standards as if the said subdivision plat was officially recorded in the office of the County Recorder; however, no building permit shall be issued for lots of such subdivision until a final plat, which includes such lots, shall have been officially recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

58. "Lot, nonconforming" means a lot or parcel of land whose dimensions and/or area are less than the minimum required for the zoning district in which it is located.

59. "Mobile home dwelling" means a detached single-family dwelling unit with all of the following characteristics:

A. Designed for long-term occupancy, and containing sleeping accommodations, flush toilet, tub with shower/bath, and kitchen facilities, with plumbing and electrical connections provided for attachment to outside systems.

B. Designed to be transported after fabrication on its own wheels or on a flatbed or other trailers or on detachable wheels.

C. Arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a dwelling complete, including major appliances and furniture and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking assembly operation, location on foundation supports, connection to utilities and the like.

60. "Mobile home park" means any lot or premises designed for occupancy by two or more mobile home units, which shall be developed in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

61. "Modular home dwelling" means a structure designed and constructed off-site for occupancy as a permanent dwelling unit and transported to the site for final incidental assembly operations, which include the placement on a permanent foundation and connection to permanent utilities.

62. "Motel" or "motor hotel" means a series of attached, semi-attached or detached sleeping or living units, primarily for the accommodation of automobile transient guests for compensation, said units having convenient access to off-street parking spaces. Exclusive meeting rooms, management offices, and other such accessory facilities may be included.

63. "Nonconforming use" means a building, structure, or premises legally existing and/or used at the time of adoption of the Zoning Ordinance or any

amendment thereto, which does not conform with the use or regulations of the district in which located. Any such building, structure, or premises conforming in respect to use, but not in respect to height, area, or yards, floor area or distance requirements from more restricted districts or uses shall not be considered a nonconforming use.

64. "Nursing home" means a home for the aged, chronically ill or incurable persons in which three or more persons not of the immediate family are received, kept and provided with food, shelter, and care for compensation; but not including hospitals, clinics, or similar institutions devoted primarily to the diagnosis and treatment or care of the sick or injured.

65. "Outdoor storage yard" means any outside area, not a junk yard, used for the storage or sale of goods, products, or equipment.

66. "Parking area or lot, public" means an open area other than a street or other public way used for the parking of automobiles and available to the public whether for a fee, free or as an accommodation for clients or customers.

67. "Parking space" means a permanently surfaced area of not less than 180 square feet, having a minimum width of 9 feet and a minimum length of 20 feet, either within a structure or in the open, exclusive of driveways or access drives, or for the parking of motor vehicles.

68. "Professional office" means the office of persons engaged in the practice of a profession.

69. "Public dump ground" means an area zoned and operated by a public body for the disposal of waste matter and related material.

70. "Road" means a public right-of-way that provides a public means of access to abutting property.

71. "Rooming house" means a dwelling occupied by a resident family or resident occupant and three or more rent-paying persons.

72. "Sign" means any outdoor medium including its components parts which is used or intended to be used to direct attention to a business, product, subject, idea, premises, person or thing.

73. "Specified anatomical areas" means: (i) less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, anus or female breast below a point above the top of the areola; or (ii) human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

74. "Specified sexual activities" means: (i) the fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, anus, or female breasts; (ii) sex acts, actual or simulated, including intercourse, oral copulation, or sodomy; (iii) masturbation, actual or simulated; or (iv) excretory functions as a part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in this subsection.

75. "Stable" means a structure for the keeping of horses, donkeys, mules or ponies.

76. "Story" means that portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it or if there is no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above said floor.

77. "Story, first" means the lowest story or the ground story of any building, the floor of which is not more than 12 inches below the average ground level at the exterior wall of the building, except that any basement or cellar used for residence purposes shall be deemed the first story, provided that a basement or cellar used purely for recreational purposes shall not be deemed the first story.

78. "Story, half" means a partial story under a gable, hip or gambrel roof, the wall plates of which on at least two opposite exterior walls are not more than four feet above the floor of such story; provided, however, any half or partial story used for residence purposes shall be deemed a story, provided that a basement or cellar used purely for recreational purposes shall not be deemed the first story.

79. "Street" means a public right-of-way that provides a public means of access to abutting property. The term "street" includes avenue, drive, circle, road, parkway, boulevard, lane, place, highway, thoroughfare, or any other similar term.

80. "Street line" means a dividing line between a lot, tract, or parcel in a contiguous street.

81. "Street right-of-way" means the land, property, or interest therein acquired and used for street or related transportation purposes.

82. "Structure" means anything constructed, the use of which requires permanent location on or near the ground, or attached to something having permanent location on the ground.

83. "Structural alteration" means any change in the component members of the building, such as a wall, columns, beams or girders.

84. "Tourist home" means a building or part thereof designed for short term occupancy and as a temporary dwelling for frequent and extensive travel, recreational and vacation use.

85. "Travel trailer" means a vehicular, portable trailer designed for short term occupancy and as a temporary dwelling for frequent and extensive travel, recreational and vacation use.

86. "Use, accessory" means a building, part of, or use which is subordinate to, and the use of which is normally incidental to that of the principal building, or use, on the same lot.

87. "Use, principal" means the main or primary use for which a building, structure, or land is developed or maintained.

88. "Use, principal, permitted as of right" means a use which is permitted in a district.

89. "Variance" means a departure from standard or standards of this chapter. A variance applies only to height, area, size of structure, size of yards, and open spaces.

90. "Yard" means a required open space on a lot unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

91. "Yard, front" means a yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the front lot line and a line parallel thereto on the lot, as required in the district where located. Such depth shall be measured from the right-of-way line of the existing street on which the lot fronts.

92. "Yard, junk or salvage" means a place where waste, discard or salvage materials are bought, sold, exchanged, baled, packed, disassembled or handled, including auto wrecking activities, building wrecking activities, used lumber place and places for storage of salvage building materials and equipment; but not including such places where such uses are conducted entirely within a building, and not including pawn shops and establishments for the sale, purchase or storage of used furniture and household equipment, used cars in operable condition or salvage material incidental and necessary to manufacturing operations.

93. "Yard, rear" means a yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which is the minimum distance between the rear lot line and the building line parallel thereto on the lot, as required in the district where located.

94. "Yard, side" means a yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard, the width of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the side lot line and the line parallel thereto on the lot, as required in the district where located.

95. "Yard side, least width" means eight feet from the foundation, with the overhang not to extend more than 24 inches from the foundation. If the overhang is larger than 24 inches from the foundation, the foundation shall be set back one foot for each foot the overhang extends from the foundation over 24 inches.

96. "Zoning Administrator" means the Zoning Administrator appointed by the City Council.

97. "Zoning Map" means the zoning map of the City, together with all amendments subsequently adopted.

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165.05 DISTRICTS, BOUNDARIES, ZONING MAP, AND ANNEXATION. For the purposes of this chapter, the City is hereby divided into the following zoning districts:

A-1 Agricultural District

R-1 Single-Family Residential District

R-2 Multi-Family Residential District

R-2/C-1 Multi-Family Residential - Commercial District

R-3 Mobile Home Residential District

C-1 Commercial District

M-1 Industrial District

P.U.D. District

165.06 OFFICIAL ZONING MAP. Said districts are hereby adopted and boundaries established as shown on the official zoning map of the City. Said map shall be and is hereby made a part of this chapter. Subsequent changes in the base map, districts, or boundaries shall be incorporated into and as a part of the official zoning map. The official zoning map and subsequent changes shall be identified by the signature of the Mayor, attested by the City Clerk.[†]

165.07 ANNEXATION. In every case where an area becomes annexed to the City after the effective date of the Zoning Ordinance, such areas shall be zoned A-1 Agricultural District until and unless rezoned in accordance with the amendment procedures hereof.

165.08 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Conformance Required. All land, buildings, and structures shall be used, located, erected, moved, constructed, extended, and altered in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

2. Continuation of Existing Uses. Any use, building, or structure in existence on the effective date of this chapter may be continued and maintained even though such use, building, or structure does not conform with the provisions of this chapter. Continuation of existing nonconforming uses shall not apply when, after the effective date of this chapter:

A. A new use, building, structure, business or residence is established;

B. A new or existing business or person establishes residence in a nonconforming structure or establishes a business or residence that creates a nonconforming use;

C. Addition or modification of business activity to that of any other existing business takes place;

D. Addition or modification of an existing residence occurs;

E. A conversion of an existing structure, use, building, business, business location or residence to any uses and activities that are otherwise nonconforming occurs;

[†] (See EDITOR'S NOTE at the end of this chapter for ordinances amending the zoning map.)

F. A change in ownership and/or proprietorship by any sale, gift, transfer, exchange and/or agreement therefor, of any nonconforming use, building, structure, business or residence occurs.

3. Nonconformance. Nonconforming uses of buildings that are less than 40 percent destroyed by fire, storm, etc., shall be allowed to be replaced as they had existed, provided replacement efforts are started within one year.

4. Unsafe Building. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any part of any building or structure declared unsafe by proper authority.

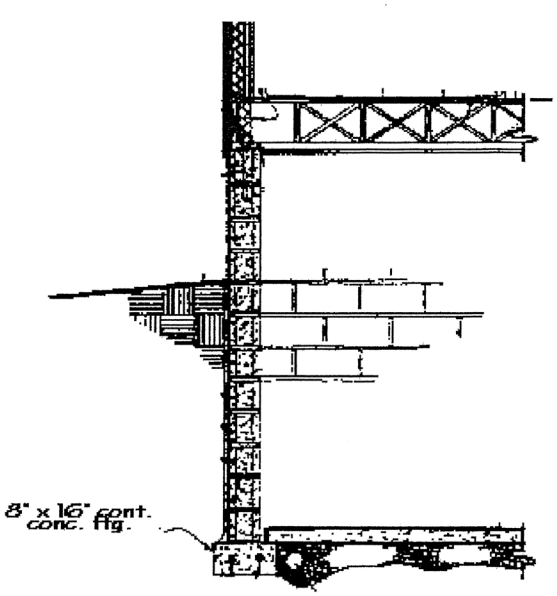
5. Pending Applications for Building Permits. Nothing herein shall require any change in the overall layouts, plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development, building, structure, or part thereof, for which official approvals and required building permits have been granted before the enactment of this chapter.

6. Off-Street Parking and Loading. In every district, spaces for off-street parking and for off-street loading and unloading shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

7. Lots of Record. Lots of record shall be exempt from the minimum lot area and lot width requirements herein.

8. Required Area or Space Cannot be Reduced. No lot, yard, parking area, or other space shall be reduced in an area or dimension so as to make said area or dimension less than the minimum required for this chapter. No part of a yard, parking area, or other space provided for any building or structure for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this chapter shall be included as part of a yard, parking, or other space required for another building or structure.

9. Permanent Foundation Required. Any building built for residential or commercial purposes within the City shall be affixed to a permanent full perimeter foundation of at least 8-inch thickness comprised of either solid standard concrete blocks set in mortar, or a poured concrete foundation. The base of the foundation shall have minimum dimensions of 8-inch vertical by 16-inch deep (exterior to interior) of solid concrete as shown on the following diagram, and shall be placed below the frost line, which shall be deemed to be no less than 42 inches below the final finish grade at the foundation. Any backfill shall be properly compacted to prevent excessive frost penetration. For the purpose of this section, “residential” purposes include buildings used or intended to be used as dwellings, apartment houses, tourist homes, nursing homes, boarding or rooming houses, but do not include auxiliary buildings such as garages or storage sheds on skids unless such structures are being used for residential purposes. For the purpose of this section, “commercial” purposes include buildings used or intended to be used for conducting any business activities, but do not include auxiliary buildings such as garages or storage sheds on skids unless such structures are being used for commercial purposes.


8" x 16" cont.
conc. ftg.

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165.09 A-1 AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT. The A-1 Agricultural District is intended to include areas appropriate for agricultural and related uses, and is intended to reserve areas suitable for non-agricultural use until the land is needed for development in accordance with the future land use plan.

1. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures. The following uses and structures are permitted in the A-1 District:

Permitted Principal Uses and Structures	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Farms and agricultural uses	None
Single-family dwellings	2 spaces per unit
Parks, recreation, wildlife and conservation areas	5 spaces for each area developed for active usage
Golf courses and country clubs except miniature courses and driving ranges operated for profit	3 spaces per green or 1 space for every 100 square feet of club house floor area, whichever is greater
Cemeteries	20 spaces, which may be located on interior drive
Churches	1 space for every 4 seats in the main auditorium
Kennels and riding stables	2 spaces plus 1 space for every 200 square feet of floor area
Utility systems and sub-stations but not including equipment, storage buildings, or yards or administrative or sales offices	1 space for each employee on the site plus 1 space for each vehicle used by the facility
Railroads	None

2. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures are permitted in the A-1 District:

A. Uses and structures clearly incidental and necessary to permitted principal uses or structures of the District, not involving business on the premises, except home occupations located on the same lot or contiguous lot under the same ownership.

B. Farm buildings incidental to agricultural uses.

C. Private garages, swimming pools, tennis courts, gardens, and greenhouses not operated for commercial purposes.

D. Temporary buildings and equipment used in conjunction with construction work, provided that such buildings and equipment are removed promptly upon completion of the construction work.

3. Special Exception Uses and Structures. There are no special exception uses and structures in the A-1 District.

4. Minimum Lot Area and Width.

A. Area.....one acre

B. Width.....150 feet

5. Maximum Height. Maximum height requirement is 2½ stories or 35 feet.

6. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17

7. Special Requirements. No zoning compliance certificate shall be issued for a dwelling unit in the A-1 Agricultural District for any parcel of land that is designated for commercial or industrial use on the future land use plan of the City.

[The next page is 807]

165.10 R-1 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. The R-1 Single-Family Residential District is intended to establish and maintain areas of low density residential development in order to provide privacy and seclusion under conditions of urban service requirements.

1. Permitted Uses. The following uses are permitted in the R-1 District:

Permitted Uses	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Agricultural – not less than 5 acres	No minimum
Single-family dwelling and duplex, detached, excluding mobile homes	2 spaces per unit
Parks and recreational area not operated for profit	5 spaces for each area developed for active usage
Golf courses and country clubs except miniature courses and driving ranges operated for profit	3 spaces per green or 1 space for every 100 square feet of club house floor area, whichever is greater
Cemeteries	20 spaces, which may be on interior drive
Churches	1 space for every 4 seats in the main auditorium
Elementary and secondary schools	1 space for each classroom and office plus 1 space for every 6 seats in the main auditorium
Funeral Home	1 space for every 4 seats in main chapel

2. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. The following accessory uses and structures are permitted in the R-1 District:

A. Uses and structures clearly incidental and necessary to any of the foregoing permitted principal R-1 uses. Such accessory uses shall not involve the conduct of any business or trade or industry, except home occupations, as defined herein.

B. Private garages, swimming pools, tennis courts, gardens, and greenhouses not operated for commercial purposes.

C. Temporary buildings and equipment used in conjunction with construction work, provided that such buildings and equipment are removed promptly upon completion of the construction work.

3. Special Exception Uses and Structures. Subject to Section 165.19(7)(C) and other requirements contained herein, the Board of Adjustment may permit the following:

A. Public housing developments; rest, nursing, and convalescent homes; homes for orphans and the aged on sites of one acre or more; provided, such uses shall be compatible with surrounding development and off-street parking is provided as follows:

Special Exception Use	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Public housing development not for the elderly	1 space per unit
All others	1 space for every two beds

B. Railroads and utility systems and substations, but not including equipment, storage buildings, yards, or administrative or sales offices, provided that any substation or building shall meet the front and rear yard requirements for dwellings and shall provide side yards of not less than 20 feet and that one parking space per substation and one per employee on the site be provided.

C. Private schools, nursery schools, and child nurseries, provided that such uses will not adversely affect surrounding properties; that all necessary precautions and safeguards be taken to minimize nonresidential character, traffic, parking, and noise of the use; and that one off-street parking space plus one space per employee be provided.

4. Minimum Lot Area and Width.

A. Area:

Single-family ..... 8,400 square feet
Duplex ..... 10,400 square feet

B. Width ..... 70 feet

Where a lot is not served by public or community sanitary sewer system, the minimum lot area shall be not less than 20,000 square feet and the width not less than 125 feet.

5. Minimum Yard Requirements.

A. One story:

Front ..... 30 feet
Rear ..... 25 feet
Side ..... 8 feet
Street side (corner lot) .. 25 feet

B. Two or three stories:

Front ..... 30 feet
Rear ..... 25 feet
Side ..... 10 feet
Street side (corner lot) .. 25 feet

6. Maximum Height.

A. Principal structure:

Two stories ..... 25 feet
Three stories ..... 35 feet

B. Accessory structure:

One story ..... 15 feet

7. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17.

8. Minimum Width Requirement.

Principal structure ..... 25 feet

9. Minimum Length Requirement.

Principal structure ..... 36 feet

[The next page is 815]

165.11 R-2 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. The R-2 Multi-Family Residential District is intended to establish and maintain single and multi-family residential development at a greater density than the R-1 District.

1. Permitted Uses. The following uses are permitted in the R-2 District:

Permitted Uses	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Any use permitted and as in the R-1 District, except as modified in this section	As specified in Section 165.09
Multi-family dwelling of more than 2 units	1 space per bedroom unit
Rooming and boarding house, not to exceed 6 beds or suites	1 space per bed or suite
Private schools, nursery schools and child nurseries	1 space plus 1 space for each employee

2. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures. Uses and structures permitted and as regulated in the R-1 District, and any accessory use of structure incidental and necessary to a permitted principal use in the R-2 District.

3. Special Exception Uses and Structures. Subject to Section 165.19(7)(C) and other requirements contained herein, the Board of Adjustment may permit the following:

A. Public housing developments; rest, nursing, and convalescent homes; homes for orphans and the aged on sites of one acre or more; provided, such uses shall be compatible with surrounding development and off-street parking is provided as follows:

Special Exception Use	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Public housing development not for the elderly	1 space per unit
All others	1 space for every two beds

B. Railroads and utility systems and substations, but not including equipment, storage buildings, yards, or administrative or sales offices, provided that any substation or building shall meet the front and rear yard requirements for dwellings and shall provide side yards of not less than 20 feet and that one parking space per substation and one per employee on the site be provided.

4. Minimum Lot Area and Width.

A. Area:

Single-family.....8,000 square feet
Multi-family.....10,000 square feet plus 2,000 square feet for each dwelling unit over two

B. Width:

Single-family.....70 feet
Multi-family.....80 feet

Where a lot is not served by sanitary sewer system, the minimum lot area shall be not less than 20,000 square feet per unit and the lot width not less than 125 feet.

5. Minimum Yard Requirements.

   A. Single-family:

      Front ..... 25 feet
      Rear ..... 25 feet
      Side..... 7 feet
      Street side (corner lot).. 20 feet

   B. Multi-family:

      Front ..... 25 feet
      Rear ..... 35 feet
      Side..... 12 feet
      Street side (corner lot).. 20 feet

6. Maximum Height.

   A. Two stories ..... 25 feet

   B. Three stories ..... 35 feet

   C. Accessory use..... 15 feet

7. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17.

8. Minimum Width Requirement.

   Principal structure ..... 25 feet

9. Minimum Length Requirement.

   Principal structure ..... 36 feet

[The next page is 819]

165.12 R-2/C-1 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL – COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. The R-2/C-1 Multi-Family Residential – Commercial District is intended to provide for general and professional office uses and light industrial use to promote efficient and compact development of the district at the same time establishing and maintaining single and multi-family residential development at a greater density than the R-1 District.

1. Permitted Uses, Structures and Provisions. All of the uses, structures and provisions currently set forth in Sections 165.11 Multi-Family Residential District and 165.14 Commercial District.

2. Designation. The following described real property located in the City of Cambridge, Story County, Iowa, is hereby designated a R-2/C-1 Multi-Family Residential – Commercial District:

Block 17, City of Cambridge, Story County, Iowa.

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165.13 R-3 MOBILE HOME RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. The R-3 Mobile Home Residential District is intended to guide and regulate the design, use, and intensity of use of mobile home residence development, for the safety, convenience and general welfare of the residents of such a development and the residents of contiguous and nearby areas. Mobile home parks may be placed only in an R-3 Mobile Home Residential District.

1. Permitted Uses and Structures. Mobile home parks, in accordance with regulations of the State and minimum requirements contained herein, but not including mobile home sales and display areas. No part of any park shall be used for nonresidential purposes except such uses that are required for the direct servicing and well-being of park residents and the management and maintenance of the park. This shall in no way prohibit the sale by resident owner of a mobile home located on a mobile home stand and connected to the pertinent utilities.

2. Minimum Off-Street Parking. Two spaces, accessible to the private street, are required for each mobile home lot.

3. Accessory Uses. Accessory uses may include common facility service buildings that provide laundry facilities, short order food service, or vending machines, accessory buildings, park management buildings, maintenance buildings, community buildings, and other uses of similar nature. All such buildings shall be located within the central park area, and shall be restricted to the use of the park occupants.

4. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17.

5. Height Regulations. No mobile home or accessory building may exceed 20 feet in height.

6. Lot Area, Lot Frontings, and Yard Requirements. The minimum area proposed for a mobile home park shall have a minimum of five acres, and a maximum of ten acres of gross development area. The maximum density allowed for the gross development area shall be seven (7) mobile home units per gross acre. All mobile home park perimeter yard requirements shall not be less than 35 feet. No part of any mobile home space shall be closer to any public street upon which the park adjoins more than 75 feet; however, interior park streets may be located within the setback area. Individual mobile homes shall meet the following requirements:

A. Lot Area .....5,000 square feet

B. Depth.....100 feet

C. Front Yard (in depth) .....20 feet

D. Separation at the nearest point between mobile homes and other buildings and structures on adjoining lot .....25 feet

E. Side Yards.....7 feet

F. Rear Yards.....10 feet

A minimum of 250 square feet for each lot shall be provided for one or more recreational areas, which shall be easily accessible to all park residents. The required recreational area shall be computed in addition to the minimum lot area specified herein.

7. Streets. The entrance road connecting the park streets with the public streets shall have a minimum road pavement width of 31 feet, measured back to back of curb. All interior streets shall not be less than 26 feet in width, measured back to back of curb. All streets shall be constructed with either six-inch Portland cement concrete with integral curbs or two-inch asphaltic concrete on a four-inch black base and four-inch stone sub-base of 30-inch-wide concrete curb and gutter section on each side, or in some other manner acceptable to the City.

8. Skirting. Skirting of a permanent type material and construction shall be installed within ninety (90) days to enclose the open space between the bottom of a mobile home floor and the grade level of the mobile home stand. This skirting shall be maintained in an attractive manner consistent with the exterior of the mobile home to preserve the appearance of the mobile home park.

9. Utilities. Sewer and water facilities shall be provided for each mobile home park space in accordance with the requirements of the Iowa State Department of Health. All mobile home developments must be connected to the municipal sanitary sewer system and the municipal water system.

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165.14 C-1 COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. The C-1 Commercial District is intended to provide for the general and professional office uses and to promote efficient and compact development of the Central Business District.

1. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures. The following uses and structures are permitted in the C-1 District:

Permitted Principal Uses and Structures	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Retail, business and professional offices and studios	No off-street parking required
Automotive and farm implement display, sales, service and repair	
Medical, dental and chiropractic clinics	
Real estate, insurance and financial institutions	
Retail food, clothing, furniture, hardware and appliance sales, service and repair	
Plumbing, heating and air conditioning shops	
Printing shops	
Restaurants, nightclubs, cafés and taverns	
Public buildings and utilities, including administrative and sales offices, equipment storage buildings, and enclosed storage yards	
Laundry and dry cleaners	
Commercial amusement	
Clubs and lodges	
Lumber yards and building materials, sales and storage	
Wholesale display and sales room	
Funeral home	1 space for every 4 seats in the main chapel
Dwelling units above a store or shop	1 space per unit
Motels	1 space per unit
Gas stations	1 space per unit

2. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.

A. Uses and structures clearly incidental and necessary to a permitted principal use or structure in the District.

B. Storage warehouses used in conjunction with the permitted principal uses or structures of the District.

C. Temporary buildings and equipment used in conjunction with construction work, provided that such buildings and equipment are removed promptly upon completion of the construction work.

3. Special Exception Uses and Structures.

A. Adult entertainment business.

4. Minimum Lot Area and Width. None required.

5. Minimum Yard Requirements.

   A. Front ..... None

   B. Side..... None except where dwelling is located in a commercial structure, a side yard of five feet shall be provided. Where side yard is adjacent to an R District, the adjoining yard shall not be less than 15 feet.

   C. Street side, corner lot Same as side yard

   D. Rear ..... 25 feet

6. Maximum Height. 2½ stories or 35 feet.

7. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17.

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165.15 M-1 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. The M-1 Commercial District is designed to accommodate various industrial and warehousing uses and, through the use of appropriate standards, encourage the development of an area that will have minimal adverse effects on adjoining properties.

1. Permitted Principal Uses and Structures. The following uses and structures are permitted in the M-1 District:

Permitted Principal Uses and Structures	Minimum Off-Street Parking
Manufacturing, fabrication and processing uses that are wholly contained within a building and create no offensive noise, dust odor, vibration, or electrical interference	1 space for each employee plus 1 space for every vehicle used by the industry
Wholesaling and warehousing uses but not including the bulk storage of anhydrous ammonia or petroleum products under pressure	1 space for each employee plus 1 space for every vehicle used by the industry
Contractor shop and enclosed storage yards	
Grain elevator, feed mill and grain storage	
Truck and freight terminal	
Welding, machine and repair shop	
Veterinary clinics, animal hospitals and kennels	1 space for every 200 square feet of floor area
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and sheet metal shop	1 space for every 200 square feet of floor area
Automobile, paint, and body shop	1 space for every 200 square feet of floor area
Automobile and farm implement display, sales, service and repair	1 space for every 300 square feet of floor area
Lumber yards and building materials, sales, and storage	5 spaces plus 1 space for each employee on the site
Railroads	None
Adult entertainment business	1 space per 200 square feet of floor area plus 1 space for each employee on site

2. Loading Space. All of the above uses shall provide at least one loading space for every 10,000 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

3. Permitted Accessory Uses and Structures.

A. Uses and structures clearly incidental and necessary to a permitted principal uses or structures in the District.

B. Temporary buildings in conjunction with construction work, provided that such buildings and equipment are removed promptly upon completion of the construction work.

C. Dwelling units for watchmen or caretakers employed on the premises, provided that an open yard of at least 2,400 square feet is reserved and maintained for the occupants.

4. Special Exception Uses and Structures. Subject to Section 165.19(7)(C) and other requirements contained herein, the Board of Adjustment may permit the following:

A. Stockyards, loading pens, and livestock buying stations, provided that provision for drainage, sanitation, and waste disposal are approved by the County Health Officer; that such uses are located so that it will not create a nuisance for existing and potential development in the vicinity; and that one parking space for each employee on the site and one space for each vehicle used by the industry be provided. No such use shall be located closer than 1,000 feet to any dwelling other than that of the owner or the operator, or any school, park, or place of public assembly.

B. Auto wrecking and junkyards on sites of five (5) acres or more, provided that the front yard be maintained as an open space free of weeds and debris; that no open burning of waste or discarded materials shall be conducted on the site; that the area be screened from public view; that two parking spaces plus one space for each employee on the site and one space for each vehicle used by the operation be provided.

C. The bulk storage of anhydrous ammonia or petroleum products under pressure, provided that such use shall not be located closer than 500 feet from any existing school, park, place of public assembly, or dwelling other than that of the owner or operator, and that one off-street parking space be provided for each vehicle or trailer used by the industry, plus one space for each employee on the site.

5. Minimum Lot Area and Width. None required.

6. Minimum Yard Requirements.

A. Front ..... 25 feet

B. Rear ..... 20 feet

C. Side..... 15 feet

D. Side, corner lot ..... 20 feet

Rear and side yards are not required if such yard adjoins a railroad.

7. Maximum Height. 60 feet.

8. Permitted Signs. See Section 165.17.

9. Special Requirements.

A. No raw material, finished products, or waste products that may cause dust or odor that would adversely affect adjoining property shall be stored outside a building, nor shall any junk, debris, or waste material be permitted to accumulate on the site.

B. Material storage yards shall be enclosed, where required, by planting screens or fences or other structures approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

C. No person shall establish any adult entertainment business within 2,000 feet of another such business. No person shall establish an adult entertainment business within 1,000 feet of any school, place of worship, public park, public playground, public plaza, or area zoned for residential use. Measurement shall be taken on a direct line from the main entrance of the adult entertainment business to the point on the property line of such other business, school, place of worship, public park, public playground, public

plaza or area zoned for residential use which is closest to the main entrance of the adult entertainment business.

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165.16 P.U.D. (PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT) DISTRICT. The P.U.D. District is intended to provide a means for development or redevelopment of tracts of land on a unit basis through good land use planning, allowing greater flexibility and diversification of land uses and building locations than the single lot method provided in other sections of this chapter.

1. Permitted Sites and Uses. P.U.D. Districts shall be permitted on any five-acre tract of land that has been zoned or rezoned for P.U.D. District purposes by the City Council. Said P.U.D. may consist of residential, commercial, industrial, and/or public uses.

2. Conformity. P.U.D. Developments need not conform in any respect to setback, side yards or other zoning requirements except that setback on all exterior boundaries of the P.U.D. tract shall conform to the regular requirements of the district or districts adjoining the P.U.D. tract, or shall provide appropriate screening of the P.U.D. from surrounding developments. All other requirements are as imposed by the Planning and Zoning Commission during design and plan approvals at the tentative and final plan stages.

3. Pre-Application Sketch. The developer shall present to the Planning and Zoning Commission, for comment, a pre-application site plan sketch. This sketch shall show the generalized overall plan for development of the proposed P.U.D. area. Included as a part of the overall sketch plan should be the following items.

A. Street location, other public or private drives and generalized parking area.

B. Generalized building location.

C. Existing topography (proposed grades not necessary at this point) and illustration of existing drainage considerations.

D. Approximate density, number and types of dwelling units.

E. Existing tree masses and other geologic or environmentally important characteristics.

F. Proposed private and public ownership boundaries, including proposed private lots for sale as well as common ownership areas.

The Commission shall have thirty (30) days in which to review and comment in regard to the above items.

4. Tentative Approval Application. Following review and determination of proper format and intent of the pre-application sketch by the Planning and Zoning Commission, the applicant shall submit an application for tentative approval by the Planning and Zoning Commission. An application for tentative approval shall be deemed a petition for rezoning to the P.U.D. Zone classification. A fee in the amount of $50.00, in addition to the following information, drawings, and data, shall accompany the application:

A. The location and size of the site.

B. The total number of living units and the density of land use to be allocated to parts of the site to be developed.

C. The location and boundaries of proposed land use, if more than one proposed.

D. Approximate height and location of buildings and other structures.

E. The location and area of open space including paved areas in streets, walks and driveways.

F. Form of organization proposed to own and maintain public or private open space.

G. The location and size of recreation space defined as total open space, minus paved areas in streets, walks, and driveways, but including tennis courts, swimming pools, and floor area of recreation facilities.

H. The feasibility of proposals for the disposition of sanitary waste and storm water.

I. Proposed source and distribution of water facilities.

J. The substance of covenants, grants of easements or other restrictions proposed to be imposed upon the use of the land, buildings and structures, including proposed easements or grant for utilities.

K. The provisions for parking of vehicles and the location and width of proposed streets and public ways.

L. A schedule showing the proposed phasing and times within which applications for final approval of all phases of the P.U.D. are intended to be filed.

M. Generalized preliminary grading plan but not to include detailed final grades or elevations.

N. Generalized landscaping plan but not to include detailed planting list or planting plan.

O. Generalized exterior building elevations or faces.

P. Proposed private and public ownership boundaries, including proposed private lots for sale as well as common ownership areas.

Q. Vicinity map of area.

R. All maps and diagrams shall be of sufficient scale and size to permit easy interpretation by the Commission and Council.

S. North arrow and graphic scale shall be provided with all maps or sketches.

T. Maps showing:

(1) Existing zoning of proposed P.U.D. area.

(2) Existing land use.

(3) Existing ownership within 200 feet of proposed project boundaries, excluding street or highway right-of-way.

(4) Existing land use as illustrated by current comprehensive plan maps.

(5) Any existing or proposed major thoroughfares, abutting or servicing the proposed P.U.D., as illustrated by the Comprehensive Land Use or Transportation Plans.

The Commission shall, in writing, giving reasons for its actions, approve, with suggestions for revisions, or deny the original application within ninety (90) days. In the event that the original application is denied, the applicant must resubmit an original application and fee to receive consideration. In the event that the Commission approves or tentatively approves with suggestions for revision, the applicant shall submit a final plan for approval within one year. After one year, the applicant must resubmit an original application in order to be eligible for further consideration.

5. Public Hearings. Public hearings on applications for tentative approval shall be held by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council within 120 days after receipt of the application and payment of fee.

6. Final Plans. Final plans shall be submitted to the Commission within one year after favorable action by the Council on the application for tentative approval. In granting approval of the application, the Commission shall make the following determinations, based on the final plans and specifications, which shall include final forms of all information previously submitted:

A. The tract to be developed is at least five (5) acres.

B. Title to the tract to be developed is held by the applicant.

C. The overall density of the project defined as the number of living units per acre or people per acre does not exceed the density proposed by the zoning district it abuts. If the proposal abuts more than one zoning district, the lower density shall prevail.

D. The availability of adequate public sewer and water.

E. Detailed landscaping and grading will be done to assure adequate drainage.

F. The streets to be provided will assure a traffic circulation pattern that minimizes through traffic, allows for adequate turning and parking, and provides ample space for the movement of public and private vehicles for the servicing of the proposed land uses, and the loading and unloading of furniture, without blocking traffic.

G. There will be a minimum number of conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

H. The design of open spaces and housing will assume both easy access and privacy.

I. No structure that contains residential units will be more than 200 feet from a street, parking area, or other right-of-way on which a fire truck may be operated.

J. Adequate street and area-way lighting will be provided.

K. Continuity of open space and recreation areas will be maintained.

L. The final plans include the planning of adequate trees and shrubs, where none are present.

M. The design of the development is in harmony with existing surroundings and will not be detrimental to the character of the neighborhood.

N. The applicant has bonded himself and his contractors to provide the improvements shown on the plans.

O. In a single-family planned unit residential development, adequate deed restrictions are present, running in favor of any one or more of the following:

(1) The City;

(2) An automatic homeowner's association; or

(3) Individual homeowners for the proper maintenance, care and preservation of the exterior design, all common structures, facilities, utilities access and open spaces by the original and all subsequent owners of property within the development.

P. In a planned unit development, the owner or ownership has deeded the recreation space to the City for the City to maintain or covenant with the City that it will be maintained, such covenant to be binding on all future ownership.

7. Modifications. Any modifications in the original plan shall be made only by agreement between the developer and the Planning and Zoning Commission after such hearing as may be required by the Commission. Said modification shall then be certified to the City Council, with the recommendation of the Commission, within 60 days after submission to the Commission. The City Council shall take action on such proposed modification within 45 days of its receipt.

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165.17 SIGNS. Signs are permitted in the Zoning Districts as follows:

1. All Districts. All signs shall be maintained in a neat and presentable condition. In the event that a use shall cease to exist, the sign shall be promptly removed.

2. Districts as Indicated. The indicated signs are permitted in the following districts:

A. Identification signs and home occupation signs less than one square foot in area are permitted in the R-1 and R-2 Districts.

B. Identification signs and home occupation signs less than two square feet in area are permitted in the A-1 District.

C. Church or public bulletin boards less than 12 square feet in area are permitted in the R-1, R-2, and A-1 Districts.

D. Temporary signs, advertising the sale or lease of the premises, less than six square feet in area are permitted in the R-1 and R-2 Districts.

E. Temporary signs, advertising the sale or lease of the premises, less than 12 square feet in area are permitted in the C-1, M-1, and A-1 Districts.

F. Permitted signs shall be located as follows:

(1) R-1 and R-2 Districts – 20 feet from the lot line or not more than 5 feet from the main building.

(2) A-1 District – 25 feet from the lot line or not more than 5 feet from the main building.

G. Uses in the A-1, R-1 and R-2 Districts may have not more than one of each type of permitted sign, which may be double-faced or back to back.

H. Illumination of signs and bulletin boards shall be indirect, non-intermittent lighting in the A-1, R-1 and R-2 Districts.

3. Mobile Home Residential District. One permanent identification sign shall be permitted at any main entrance to a mobile home park. Such sign shall be of ornamental stone, metal, masonry, or other permanent material and shall indicate only the name of such mobile home park. Such signs shall not exceed 20 square feet in surface area.

4. C-1 Commercial District. Advertising signs, trade, business, identification signs for the business located on the site provided that:

A. There shall be only one freestanding sign per business, not to exceed 25 feet in height and 50 square feet per face.

B. Signs attached to a building shall not project above the height of a building or more than four feet from the wall of the building.

C. A sign shall not exceed 50 square feet of area or cover more than ten percent of the building face on which it is located.

D. Total combined area of all signs shall not exceed 100 square feet per business or more than one square foot of sign area for each lineal foot of lot frontage, whichever is greater.

E. Signs shall not be located in, overhang or project into a required yard or public way.

5. M-1 Industrial District. Trade, business, or industry identification signs for the business located on the site, provided that:

A. There shall be only one freestanding sign, not to exceed 25 feet in height.

B. Signs attached to the building shall not project above the height of the building or more than four feet from the wall of the building.

C. A sign shall not exceed 100 square feet in area or cover more than ten percent of the building face on which it is located.

D. The total combined area of all signs shall not exceed 150 square feet per business or more than one square foot of sign area for every two lineal feet of lot frontage, whichever is greater.

E. All signs should be located at least 15 feet from the front lot line.

165.18 PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES.

1. Building Permits. No building or other structure shall be erected, moved, added to, or structurally altered without a building permit issued by the Zoning Administrator. No building permit shall be issued except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, except after written order from the Board of Adjustment. Permits shall not be required for accessory buildings under $25.00 in value. In every case where a building permit is required, and where the lot is not provided or intended to be provided with public water and/or the disposal of sanitary wastes by means of public sewer, the lot shall be provided with the acceptable means of sewage disposal and water supply approved by the City Council.

2. Fees.

A. Each application for a permit shall be accompanied by a filing fee. The filing fee shall be based on the value of the construction or improvement in the amount prescribed by the Council, as shown below:

(1) Building permit applications (fees include issuance of Zoning Compliance Certificate) for residential dwellings and commercial construction building permits:

$1.00 to $5,000.00 in value	$ 25.00
$5,001.00 to $25,000.00 in value	$ 50.00
$25,001.00 to $100,000.00 in value	$100.00
$100,001.00 and over in value	$500.00
Zoning compliance certificate	$ 10.00
All other permits	$ 10.00

(2) Other:

Appeal to Board of Adjustment (special use permits, variances)	$ 20.00
Change of Zoning District boundaries[†]	$ 40.00

B. There shall be no fees charged to the United States Government, State of Iowa, or any political subdivision thereof.

C. All fees required shall be paid to the Zoning Administrator, who shall keep a complete and accurate record of fees received and forthwith deposit them to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the City.

3. Zoning Compliance Certificate. Zoning compliance certificates for new, altered, or nonconforming uses are required. It is unlawful to use, occupy, or permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or parts thereof, hereafter created, erected, changed or converted, or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure, until a zoning compliance certificate shall have been issued by the Zoning Administrator, stating that the proposed use of the building or land, conforms to the criteria of this chapter. The zoning compliance certificate shall be applied for coincidentally with the application for building permit, and shall be issued within ten (10) days after the lawful erection or alteration of the building, if competed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

[†] Failure to approve the requested change shall not be cause to refund the fee of the applicant.

4. Application for Building Permit and Zoning Compliance Certificate. All applications shall be accompanied by plans in duplicate showing the actual dimensions and shape of the lot to be built upon; the exact size and locations of the lot and buildings already existing, if any; and the locations and dimensions of the proposed building or alteration. The application shall include such other information as lawfully may be required by the Zoning Administrator, including existing or proposed uses of the building and land; number of families, housekeeping units, or rental units the building is designed to accommodate; conditions existing on the lot; and such other matters as may be necessary to determine conformance with, and provide for the enforcement of, this chapter.

5. Special Use Permits. Special use permits, revocable, conditional or valid for term period, shall be required for any of the special uses allowed in the Zoning District and may be issued by the Board of Adjustment for any of the uses or purposes for which such permits are required or permitted by the terms of this chapter.

6. Application for Special Use Permit. Application for special use permit shall be made to the Board of Adjustment in writing on a form as prescribed by the Board of Adjustment and shall be accompanied by plans (including but not limited to detailed business plans/proposals; architectural plans/blueprints; engineering drawings/reports; plats of survey, and such other and further documentation detailing the special use as required by the Board of Adjustment, the Zoning Commission and/or the City Council) necessary to describe the details of proposed special use. The Board of Adjustment, Zoning Commission, and/or City Council may, at any time, exercise its discretion to approve or deny an application for special use. The Board, Commission and/or Council may, but are not required to, return to the applicant a denied application with instructions for correcting any deficiencies in the application and/or any of the information supporting the application.

6. Other Permits. All departments, officials, and public employees of the City, vested with the duty or authority to issue permits and licenses, shall conform with the provisions of this chapter, and a permit or license issued in conflict with the provisions of this chapter shall be null and void.

165.19 ADMINISTRATION.

1. Intent. It is the intent of this chapter that all questions of interpretation and enforcement shall be first presented to the Zoning Administrator, and that such questions shall be presented to the Board of Adjustment only on appeal from the decision of the Zoning Administrator, and that recourse from the decisions of the Board of Adjustment shall be to the courts, as provided by law and particularly by statute. It is further the intent of this chapter that the duties of the City Council in connection with this chapter shall not include hearing and deciding questions of interpretation in enforcement that may arise. The procedure for deciding such questions shall be stated as in this section and this chapter. Under this chapter, the City Council shall have the only duties of:

A. Considering, adopting, or rejecting the proposed amendment or the repeal of this chapter, as provided by law; and

B. Establishing a scheduled fee and charges as stated in this chapter.

2. Administrator. This chapter shall be administered and enforced by the Zoning Administrator, who shall be appointed by the City Council. Said official may be

provided with the assistance of such other persons as the City Council and Commission may direct.

3. Application. The Zoning Administrator shall act upon all such applications on which such official is authorized to act under the provisions of this chapter within five (5) working days after the date of the application submittal. The Zoning Administrator shall either issue a building and/or zoning compliance certificate within said five working days or shall notify the applicant in writing of the Zoning Administrator's refusal of such permit and the reasons for the same.

4. Compliance. If the Zoning Administrator finds that any provisions of this chapter are being violated, said official shall notify, in writing, the persons responsible for such violations and order the actions necessary to correct it. Furthermore, the Zoning Administrator shall order discontinuance of illegal use of land, buildings, or structures, removal of illegal buildings or structures, or the illegal additions, alterations, or structural changes; discontinuances of any illegal work being done; or shall take any other action authorized by this chapter to insure compliance with or to prevent violations of this chapter.

5. Board of Adjustment Reaffirmed. Board of Adjustment is hereby reaffirmed, in accordance with provisions of Chapter 414, *Code of Iowa*. The Board of Adjustment shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the City Council according to the requirements of the *Code of Iowa*. Members of the Board of Adjustment shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

6. Board Meetings. Meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the Chairperson and at such other times as the Board of Adjustment may determine. The Chairperson shall call a meeting to consider an application or place the application on the agenda of a scheduled meeting of the Board. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. The Board shall keep minutes of the proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such. All the votes shall be immediately filed in the office of the Board and shall be public record.

7. Powers and Duties of the Board. The Board of Adjustment shall have the following powers:

A. Appeals. To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in a requirement, decision, or determination made by the Commission or Zoning Administrator in the enforcement of this chapter, or of any Ordinance adopted pursuant thereto.

B. Variance. To authorize, upon appeal in specific cases, such variance from the terms of this chapter as will not be contrary to the public interest, so that the spirit of this chapter is observed. A variance from the terms of this chapter shall not be granted by the Board unless and until:

(1) A written application for a variance is submitted demonstrating that:

a. Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same district.

b. Literal interpretation of the provisions of this chapter would deprive the applicant of rights enjoyed by other properties of the same District under the terms of this chapter.

c. The special conditions and circumstances do not result from actions of the applicant.

d. Granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by this chapter to lands, structures, or buildings in the same District.

No nonconforming use of neighboring lands, structures, or buildings of the same District, and no permitted use of lands, structures, or buildings in other Districts shall be considered grounds for issuance of a variance.

(2) Notice of public hearing shall be given at least ten (10) days in advance of public hearing. The owner of the property for the variance sought or said owner's agent and any other affected property owners shall be notified by mail. The public hearing shall be held. Any party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney. The Board shall make findings that the requirements of this section have been met by the applicant for the variance.

(3) The Board shall further make a finding that the reasons set forth in the application justify the granting of the variance, and that the variance is a minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building, or structure.

(4) The Board shall further make a finding that the granting of the variance shall be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of this chapter, and will not be, to the neighborhood or otherwise, detrimental to the public welfare.

(5) In granting any variance, the Board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conforming with this chapter. Violations of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

(6) Under no circumstances shall the Board grant a Variance to allow a use not permissible under the terms of this chapter or any use expressly or by implication prohibited by the terms of this chapter for said District.

C. Exceptions. To hear and decide special exceptions to the terms of this chapter upon which the Board is required to pass under this chapter. A special exception shall not be granted by the Board unless and until:

(1) A written application for special exception is submitted indicating the section of this chapter under which the special exception is sought and stating the grounds on which it is requested.

(2) Notice of public hearing shall be given at least ten (10) days in advance of public hearing. The owner of the property for which special exception is sought or said owner's agent and any other affected property owner shall be notified by mail. Notice of hearing

shall also be posted on the property for which special exception is sought.

(3) The public hearing shall be held, and any party may appear in person, or by agent or attorney.

(4) The Board shall make a finding that it is empowered under the section of this chapter describing the application to grant special exception, and if the granting of the special exception will not adversely affect the public interest.

(5) In granting any special exception, the Board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with this Ordinance. Violations of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the special exception is granted shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. The Board may prescribe a time within which the action for which the special exception is required shall be begun or completed or both. Failure to begin or complete such action, or both, within the time limit set shall void the special exception.

8. Interpretation of Zoning Map. In case of any question as to location of any boundary lines between Zoning Districts, or requests for interpretation of the zoning map, said request may be made to the Board of Adjustment, by the affected persons, or to the Zoning Administrator and a determination shall be made.

9. Applications. An application in cases in which the Board of Adjustment has jurisdiction under the provisions of this chapter may be filed by any property owner, or by a governmental official, department, board or bureau. Such applications shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator, who shall transmit the same to the Board of Adjustment.

10. Appeals. Appeals to the Board of Adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the municipality affected by any decisions of the Zoning Administrator. Such appeal shall be made within ten (10) days, as provided by the rules of the Board, by filing with the Zoning Administrator the appeal, and with the Board of Adjustment, a Notice of Appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The Zoning Administrator shall forthwith transmit to the Board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed was taken.

11. Staying of Work on Premises. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from which the appeal is taken certifies to the Board of Adjustment that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay, in the opinion of the officer, would cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by restraining order, which may be granted by the Board of Adjustment or by Court of Record on application or notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken, and on due cause shown.

12. Hearings. The Board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof, and due notice to any additional interested parties. Upon the hearing, any party may appeal in person, by agent, or attorney. Decisions by the Board shall be made within a reasonable time after hearing on an application of appeal.

13. Action. The concurring vote of three (3) members of the Board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of the Zoning Administrator, or decide in favor of the applicant on any matter on which the Board of Adjustment is required to pass under this chapter or to effect any variation under this chapter.

14. District Changes and Ordinance Amendments. The regulations imposed and the Districts created by this chapter may be amended by the Council, but no such amendment shall be made without public hearing before the Council and after a report has been made upon the amendment by the Commission. At least fifteen (15) days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City. In case the Commission does not approve the change or, in the case of a protest filed with the Council against the changes in District boundaries signed by 20 percent or more of the property owners, either in the area of the lots included in such proposed change, or of those immediately adjacent to and within 200 feet of the boundaries thereof, such amendment shall not be passed except by the favorable vote of three-fourths (3/4) of all the members of the Council. Any person may submit to the Council an application requesting a change in the Zoning District boundaries as shown on the official zoning district map. Such application shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator accompanied by a fee of $20.00 and shall contain the following information:

A. Legal description and local address of the property.

B. The present zoning classification and proposed zoning classification requested for the property.

C. The existing use and proposed use of the property.

D. The names and addresses of the owners of all property within 200 feet of the property for which the change is requested.

E. A statement of the reasons why the applicant feels that the present zoning classification is no longer valid.

F. A plat showing the locations, dimensions and use of the applicant's property and all property within 200 feet thereof, including streets, alleys, railroads and other physical features.

15. Penalties for Violation. Violation of the provisions of this chapter — or failure to comply with any of its requirements — shall constitute a misdemeanor. Each day that such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. The owner or tenant of any building, structure, premises, or part thereof, and any architect, builder, contractor, agent, or other person who commits, participates in, assists in, or maintains such violation may each be found guilty of a separate offense. Nothing herein shall prevent the City from taking other lawful action that is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The following ordinances have been adopted amending the Official Zoning Map described in Section 165.06 of this chapter and have not been included as a part of this Code of Ordinances but have been specifically saved from repeal and are in full force and effect.

ORDINANCE NO.	DATE ADOPTED	ORDINANCE NO.	DATE ADOPTED
00-A	August 21, 2000		
00-B	February 19, 2001		
02-B	June 17, 2002		
03-F	December 1, 2003		

[The next page is 901]

CHAPTER 170

SUBDIVISION CONTROL

170.01 Purpose
170.02 Jurisdiction
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170.01 PURPOSE. It is deemed essential to establish minimum standards for the design and development of all new subdivisions so that existing developments will be protected and so that adequate provisions are made for public utilities and other public requirements and to improve the health, safety, and general welfare.

170.02 JURISDICTION. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 354 of the *Code of Iowa* and amendatory acts thereto, these regulations are adopted by the City, governing the subdivision of all lands within the corporate limits of the City and governing subdivision of all lands within two (2) miles of the corporate limits.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.9)

170.03 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, certain terms and words are hereby defined.

1. "Access street" means a street that is parallel to and adjacent to a major thoroughfare or highway and which provides access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic.

2. "Block" means an area of land within a subdivision that is entirely bounded by streets, highways, or ways, except alleys; or by streets, highways, or ways, except alleys, and the exterior boundary or boundaries of the subdivision.

3. "Building line" means lines shown on all lots intended for residential use of any character, and on commercial and industrial lots when required by regulations. Such building lines shall not be less than required by the zoning regulations. Where the subdivided area is not under zoning control, the Commission shall require building lines in accordance with the needs of each addition.

4. "City Engineer" means the City Engineer, consulting engineer, or any other agent of the City designated to fulfill the function of City Engineer with respect to these regulations.

5. "Collector streets" means those which carry traffic from minor streets to the major system of arterial streets and highways, including the principal entrance streets of a residential development and streets for circulation within such a development.

6. "Commission" means the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Cambridge, Iowa.

7. "Cul-de-sac" means a short, minor street, having one end open to motor traffic, the other end being permanently terminated by a vehicular turn-around.

8. "Easement" means a grant by the property owner of the use for a specific purpose, of a strip of land by the general public, a corporation, or a certain person or persons, and within the limits of which the owner of the fee shall not erect any permanent structures but shall have the right to make any other use of the land subject to such easement and which is not inconsistent with the rights of the grantee. Public utilities shall have the right to trim or remove trees that interfere with the use of such easements.

9. "Engineer" means a registered engineer authorized to practice civil engineering as defined by the registration act of the State of Iowa.

10. "Half street" means a one-half width street right-of-way on the boundary of a subdivision dedication by the subdivider to the City for future development when another subdivision is platted along the side of the half street. Half streets are not permitted.

11. "Lot" means a portion of a subdivision or other parcel of land intended for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or building development.

12. "Major thoroughfare" means a street used primarily for fast, large volume traffic.

13. "Minor street" means a street used primarily for access to the abutting properties.

14. "Performance bond" means a surety bond or cash deposit made out to the City in an amount equal to the full cost of the improvements that are required by these regulations. Said cost shall be estimated by the City Engineer and said surety bond or cash deposit shall be legally sufficient to secure to the City that said improvements will be constructed in accordance with these regulations.

15. "Plat" means a map, drawing, or chart on which the subdivider's plan of the subdivision is presented and which the subdivider submits for approval and intends to record in final form.

16. "Roadway" means that portion of the street available for vehicular traffic and, where curbs are laid, the portion from back to back of curbs.

17. "Subdivision" means the division of land into three (3) or more lots for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or building development, or any change in existing street lines or public easement. The term, when appropriate to the context, shall relate to the process of subdividing or to the land subdivided, or to the re-subdivision of land heretofore divided or platted into lots or other divisions of land, or, if a new street is involved, any division of land, and as further defined in Chapter 354 of the *Code of Iowa*.

18. "Surveyor" means a registered surveyor authorized to practice surveying, as defined by the registration act of the State of Iowa.

170.04 PROCEDURE. Subdivision approval procedure is as follows:
(Code of Iowa, Ch. 354)

1. Submission. Whenever the owner of any tract or parcel of land within the jurisdiction of these regulations wishes to subdivide or plat the same, said person shall cause to be prepared a preliminary plat of said subdivision, and shall submit three (3) copies of said preliminary plat and other information to the Clerk. The preliminary plat shall contain such information and data as is outlined in Section 170.06.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.8)

2. Referral. The Clerk shall immediately refer copies of the preliminary plat to the Commission and to the City Engineer. The City Engineer shall carefully examine said plat as to its compliance with the regulations of the City, the existing street system, and good engineering practices and shall, within 30 days, submit findings to the Commission.

3. Commission Review and Recommendation. After receiving the City Engineer's report, and any comments from the County in relation to those subdivisions outside the corporate limits, the Commission shall study the preliminary plat and other material for conformity thereof to these regulations. The Commission may confer with the subdivider on changes deemed advisable and the kind and extent of such improvements to be made by the subdivider. Before approving a preliminary plan, the Commission may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing on the proposed plat, notice of which shall be given by publication in a local newspaper of general distribution, or by posting notices on the tract, or by sending notices to affected property owners by mail. Such notice shall be given at least seven but not more than 20 days prior to the public hearing. The Commission shall file with the Council recommendations for approval or rejection of such preliminary plat within 45 days after the date of submission of said plat to the Commission. Upon receiving recommendations of the Commission, the Council shall consider the same and if the plat is found to conform to the provisions of these regulations, the Council shall approve the preliminary plat.

4. Effective Period of Preliminary Plat Approval. The approval of the preliminary plat by the Council shall be null and void unless the final plat is presented to the Council within 180 days after the date of said preliminary plat approval.

5. Approval of Final Plat. Approval of the final plat and final acceptance of improvements shall be given by resolution of the Council, which shall direct the Mayor and Clerk to certify the resolution, which shall be affixed to the plat. Procedure for approval of the final plat shall be as outlined in Section 170.10 of these regulations.

170.05 SUBDIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS GENERALLY. The standards and details of design contained in this chapter are intended only as minimum requirements so that the general arrangement and layout of a subdivision may be adjusted to a wide variety of circumstances. However, in the design and development of a plat, the subdivider shall use standards consistent with the site conditions so as to assure an economical, pleasant, and durable neighborhood.

170.06 STREET DESIGN STANDARDS. Street design standards are as follows:

1. Comprehensive Plan. All proposed plats and subdivisions shall conform to the comprehensive plan if adopted. All proposed plats and subdivisions shall also conform to additional proposed street plans as set out by the City.

2. Continuation of Existing or Planned Streets. Proposed streets shall provide for continuation or completion of any existing streets (constructed or recorded) or any streets which are a part of an approved preliminary subdivision plan, in adjoining property, at equal or greater width, but not less than 50 feet in width, and in similar alignment, unless variations are recommended by the Commission.

3. Circulation. The street pattern shall provide ease of circulation within the subdivision as well as convenient access to adjoining streets, thoroughfares, or un-subdivided land as may be required by the Commission. In a case where a street will eventually be extended beyond the plat, but is temporarily dead-ended, an interim turnaround may be required.

4. Street Intersections. Street intersections shall be as nearly at right angles as possible.

5. Cul-de-sac. Whenever a cul-de-sac is permitted, such street shall be no longer than 600 feet and shall be provided at the closed end with a turnaround having a street property line diameter of at least 105 feet in the case of residential subdivisions. The right-of-way width of the street leading to the turn-around and the lead-in portion of the street shall be rounded at a radius of not less than 50 feet, or equal straight approach lines. A turn-around diameter greater than 105 feet may be required by the Commission in the case of commercial or industrial subdivisions if it is deemed necessary.

6. Street Names. All newly platted streets shall be named and in a manner conforming to the prevailing street naming system. A proposed street that is obviously in alignment with other existing streets, or with a street that may logically be extended although the various portions be at a considerable distance from each other, shall bear the same name. Names of new streets shall be subject to the approval of the Commission in order to avoid duplications or close similarity of names.

7. Physical and Cultural Features. In general, streets shall be platted with appropriate regard for topography, creeks, wooded areas, and other natural features that would lend themselves to attractive treatment.

8. Half Streets. Dedication of half streets will not be permitted. Where there exists a dedicated or platted half street or alley adjacent to the tract to be subdivided, the other half shall be platted if deemed necessary by the Commission.

9. Alleys. Alleys may be required in business areas and industrial districts for adequate access to block interiors and for off-street loading and parking purposes. Except where justified by unusual conditions, alleys will not be approved in residential districts. Dead-end alleys shall be provided with a means of turning around at the dead end thereof.

10. Easements. Easements for utilities shall be provided along rear or side lot lines or along alleys, if needed. Whenever any stream or important surface water course is located in an area that is being subdivided, the subdivider shall, at the subdivider's own expense, make adequate provision for widening the channel so that

it will properly carry the surface water, and shall provide and dedicate to the City an easement along each side of the stream, which easement shall be for the purpose of widening, improving, or protecting the stream and for the purpose of installation of public utilities. The waterway easement shall be approved by the City Engineer. The total width of the easement shall be adequate to provide for these purposes, and said easement shall be a minimum of 50 feet on each side of the centerline of the stream or water course.

11. Neighborhood Plan. If any overall plan has been made by the Commission for the neighborhood in which the proposed subdivision is located, the street system of the latter shall conform in general thereto.

12. Land Not Platted. Where the plat to be submitted includes only part of the tract owned by the subdivider, the Commission may require topography and a sketch of a tentative future street system of the unsubdivided portion.

13. Major Thoroughfares. Where a new subdivision, except where justified by limiting conditions, involves frontage on a heavy traffic way, the street shall provide motor access to such frontage by one of the following means:

A. A parallel street supplying frontage for lots backing onto the traffic way.

B. A series of cul-de-sac or short loops entering from and planned at right angles to such a parallel street, with their terminal lots backing onto the highway.

C. An access drive separated by a planting strip from the highway to which a motor access from the drive is provided at points suitably spaced.

D. A service drive or alley at the rear of the lots. Where any one of the above mentioned arrangements is used, deed covenants or other means shall prevent any private residential driveways from having direct access to the traffic way.

14. Dedication. A deed to the City shall be given for all streets before the same will be accepted for City maintenance.

15. Railroads. If a railroad is involved, the subdivision plan should:

A. Border the railroad with a parallel street at a sufficient distance from it to permit deep lots to go back onto the railroad; or form a buffer strip for park, commercial, or industrial use.

B. Provide culs-de-sac at right angles to the railroad so as to permit lots to back onto the same.

16. Street Widths. The minimum width for streets shall be as follows:

A. Collector Streets or Secondary Thoroughfares:

Right-of-Way .....70 feet;
Roadway.....31 feet

B. Minor Streets:

Right-of-Way .....50 feet;
Roadway.....25 feet

17. Street Grades. Streets and alleys shall be completed to grades that have been officially determined or approved by the City Engineer. All streets shall be graded to the full width of the right-of-way and adjacent side slopes graded to blend with the natural ground level. The maximum grade shall not exceed six percent for main and secondary thoroughfares, or ten percent for minor or local service streets. All changes in grades on major roads or highways shall be connected by vertical curves of a minimum length in feet equivalent to 20 times the algebraic difference between the rates of grades, or greater, if deemed necessary to the City Engineer; for minor streets, 15 times. The grade alignment and resultant visibility, especially at intersections, shall be worked out in detail to meet the approval of the City Engineer.

170.07 BLOCKS. Block design standards are as follows:

1. Length. No block shall be longer than 1,320 feet. The 1,320-foot distance may be reduced by the City if it is considered to be excessive in its particular application.

2. Block Corner Radius. At street intersections, block corners shall be rounded with a radius of not less than 15 feet; unless at any one intersection a curve radius has been previously established, then such radius shall be used as standard.

170.08 LOTS. Lot design standards are as follows:

1. Minimum Residential Lot Requirements. The minimum residential lot requirements for all areas not presently zoned are as follows:

A. Lot width ..... 70 feet

B. Lot area..... 9,000 square feet

C. Front yard setback ..... 40 feet

D. Side yard setback..... 10 feet

E. Rear yard setback ..... 10 feet

2. Corner Lots – Widths. Corner lots shall have a minimum width of 80 feet in order to permit adequate building setbacks on both front and side streets.

3. Double Frontage Lots Prohibited. Double frontage lots, other than corner lots, are prohibited except where such lots back onto a major street or highway or except in the case of large commercial or industrial lots.

4. Side Lot Lines. Side lot lines shall be approximately at right angles to the street or radial to curved streets.

5. Lot Size – Public Sewer Not Available. For the purpose of complying with minimum health standards, lots that cannot be reasonably serviced by an existing public sanitary sewer system shall have a minimum width of 100 feet, measured at the building line, and an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

170.09 IMPROVEMENTS. Required improvements are as follows:

1. General. The subdivider shall install and construct all improvements required by these regulations. All required improvements shall be installed and constructed in accordance with *Specifications for New Subdivision Improvements* on file in the office of the Clerk, under the supervision of the Council, and to its satisfaction. Inspection shall be provided by the City, at the subdivider's expense, as deemed necessary to

assure quality workmanship on all portions of the construction to be dedicated to the City. Said inspection costs shall be paid by the subdivider before final approval will be given.

2. Grades. All streets, alleys, and sidewalks within the platted area which are dedicated for public use shall be brought to the grade approved by the Council after receiving the report and recommendations of the City Engineer.

3. Street Surfacing. Concrete curb and gutter with a graded stone base and a double seal coat roadway shall be installed on all roadways in the plat being dedicated for public use and shall be constructed of Portland concrete cement and asphalt in accordance with designs. and specifications approved by the Council and at grades approved by the City Engineer.

4. Sidewalks. Sidewalks shall be constructed on both sides of all streets being dedicated for public use. Sidewalks shall be a minimum of four (4) feet in width and shall be constructed of Portland cement concrete in accordance with designs and specifications approved by the Council and at grades approved by the City Engineer.

5. Water and Sewers. Water mains, sanitary sewer lines, and storm sewers and their appurtenances shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the Council. Water and sewer lines shall be made accessible to each lot.

6. Utilities. The subdivider shall make necessary arrangements for the installation of all utilities, electrical, telephone, etc. All utilities shall be constructed underground. All utility plans must be approved by the Council.

170.10 APPROVAL OF FINAL PLAT, AND FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Provisions for the final approval and acceptance of the final plat and improvements are as follows:

1. Construction of Improvement or Posting of Bond. Before the Council approves the final plat, all of the foregoing improvements shall be constructed and accepted by formal resolution of the Council. Before passage of said resolution of acceptance, the City Engineer shall report that said improvements meet all City specifications and ordinances or other requirements, and all agreements between the subdivider and the City; and the City Attorney shall report that the subdivision owner has filed in proper form a maintenance bond (or bonds) to cover all construction being dedicated to the City. Maintenance bonds shall be in the name of contractors who have done the work. Maintenance bonds shall be in effect from passage of resolution of acceptance by the City Council, then for the following number of years:

Concrete paving .....4 years
Graded stone base and seal coat.....2 years
Storm sewers and appurtenances .....2 years
Sanitary sewers and appurtenances.....2 years
Water mains and appurtenances.....2 years
Sidewalks .....4 years

This requirement for the construction of all improvements may be waived, if the subdivider will post a performance bond or certified check with the Council guaranteeing that said improvements will be constructed within a period of one year from final acceptance of the plat. However, if a performance bond is posted, final

acceptance of the plat will not constitute final acceptance by the City of any improvements to be constructed. Improvements will be accepted only after all construction has been completed all in accordance with the rules above outlined. No maintenance work will be done by the City and no public funds will be expended in the subdivision until such improvements have been completed and accepted by the City.[†]

2. Re-Subdivision. The Council may waive the requirements for the construction and installation of some or all of the foregoing improvements in cases of re-subdivision where only the size, shape, and arrangement of the lots are being changed and no new streets are required and in case of dedications of land or rights-of-way to public use where such dedication is in excess of the needs of the subdivision and is desired by a public agency in lieu of a purchase or condemnation proceeding.

170.11 PRELIMINARY PLAT REQUIREMENTS. The preliminary plat of a subdivision is not intended to serve as a record plat. Its purpose is to show on a map all facts needed to enable the Commission to determine whether the proposed layout of the land in question is satisfactory from the standpoint of the public interest. The subdivider, or a representative, may call at the City offices in advance of the preliminary plat in order to discuss the proposed subdivision and in order to obtain information as to the requirements necessary for approval of the plat.

1. Number of Copies and Scale. Three (3) copies of the preliminary plat shall be submitted as prescribed for review. The scale of the map shall be one inch equals 50 feet on small subdivisions, and one inch equals 100 feet on large subdivisions, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

2. Contents of Preliminary Plat. Preliminary plat contents are as follows:

A. Name of subdivision, date, point of compass, scale, and official description of the property being platted.

B. Name and address of recorded owner and of developer.

C. Name and address of engineer and/or land surveyor.

D. Existing building, railroads, underground utilities, and other right-of-way.

E. Location, names and widths of all existing and proposed roads, alleys, streets, and highways in or adjoining the area being subdivided.

F. Location and names of adjoining subdivisions and the names of the owners of adjoining acreage parcels.

G. Proposed lot lines with approximate dimensions and the square foot area of non-rectangular lots.

H. Areas dedicated for public use, such as schools, parks and playgrounds.

I. Contour lines at intervals of not more than five (5) feet.

J. Building setback lines.

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** See Appendix for suggested sample forms of Performance Bond and Maintenance Bond.

K. Boundaries of the proposed subdivision shall be indicated by a heavy line.

L. Zoning classification of the area.

M. Proposed utility service.

(1) Source of water supply.

(2) Provision for sewage disposal.

(3) Provision for storm water drainage.

N. A vicinity sketch at a legible scale showing the relationship of the plat to its general surroundings.

O. Lot numbers.

P. Proposed street widths.

3. Accompanying Material. An attorney's opinion in duplicate showing that the fee title to the subdivision land is in the owner as shown on the plat and showing any encumbrances that may exist against said land shall accompany the preliminary plat. Any plat that cannot reasonably be served by public sewer shall show results of soil percolation tests made by the engineer preparing the plat. Such tests shall be made in accordance with specifications approved by the City Engineer.

170.12 FINAL PLAT AND ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL. Final plat requirements are as follows:

1. Number of Copies and Scale. When and if the preliminary plat is approved, the subdivider shall submit six (6) copies of the final plat for review by the Commission. The scale of the map shall be one inch equals 50 feet on small subdivisions, and one inch equals 100 feet on large subdivisions, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

2. Contents of Final Plat. Contents of the final plat are:

A. Name of subdivision.

B. Scale.

C. Compass point.

D. Curve data, including delta angle, length of arc, degree of curve, tangent.

E. Boundary lines of subdivided area with accurate distances, bearings, and boundary angles.

F. Exact name, location, width, lot designation, and centerline of all streets within the subdivision.

G. Easements for public utilities showing width and use intended.

H. Building setback lines with dimensions.

I. Official legal description of the property being subdivided.

J. Lot numbers.

K. Certification of registered engineer and/or land surveyor.

L. Description and location of all permanent monuments set in the subdivision, including ties to original government corners.

M. The final plat shall be an exact duplicate of that plat proposed to be filed for record in the County Recorder's Office.

3. Accompanying Material. The following material shall accompany the final plat:

A. Plans and profiles of all streets and alleys at a 50-foot horizontal scale and five-foot vertical scale. Profiles shall show location, size, and grade of all conduits, sewers, pipelines, etc., to be placed under the streets and alleys. Profiles of east and west streets shall be drawn so that the west end of the profile shall be at the left side of the drawing. Profiles of north and south streets shall be drawn so that the south end of the profile shall be at the left side of the drawing.

B. Any protective covenants or restrictions to be imposed upon the plat shall be submitted for approval.

C. A deed to the City, properly executed, for all streets intended as public streets, and for any other property intended for public use.

D. A statement by the proprietors and their spouses, if any, that the plat is prepared with their free consent and in accordance with their desire, signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds. The statement by the proprietors may also include a dedication to the public of all lands within the plat that are designated for streets, alleys, parks, open areas, school property, or other public use, if the dedication is approved by the Council.

E. A statement from the mortgage holders or lienholders, if any, that the plat is prepared with their free consent and in accordance with their desire, signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds. An affidavit and bond as provided for in Section 354.12 of the *Code of Iowa* may be recorded in lieu of the consent of the mortgage or lienholder. When a mortgage or lienholder consents to the subdivision, a release of mortgage or lien shall be recorded for any areas conveyed to the City or dedicated to the public.

F. An opinion by an attorney-at-law who has examined the abstract of title of the land being platted. The opinion shall state the names of the proprietors and holders of mortgages, liens or other encumbrances on the land being platted and shall note the encumbrances, along with any bonds securing the encumbrances. Utility easements shall not be construed to be encumbrances for the purpose of this section.

G. A certificate of the County Treasurer that the land is free from certified taxes and certified special assessments or that the land is free from certified taxes and that the certified special assessments are secured by bond in compliance with Section 354.12 of the *Code of Iowa*.

H. A resolution and certificate for approval by the Council and for signatures of the Mayor and Clerk.

I. Performance bond, if any.

170.13 FEES. Before a preliminary plat may be considered by the Commission, the subdivider or agent shall deposit with the City Treasurer a fee of $100.00.

170.14 VARIATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS. Whenever the tract proposed to be subdivided is of such unusual topography, size, or shape, or is surrounded by such development or unusual conditions that the strict application of the requirements contained in these regulations would result in substantial hardships or injustices, the Council, upon recommendations of the Commission, may vary or modify such requirements so that the subdivider is allowed to develop his property in a reasonable manner; but so, at the same time, the public welfare and interest of the City and surrounding area is protected and the general intent and spirit of these regulations is preserved.

170.15 ENFORCEMENT. No plat or subdivision shall be recorded in the County Recorder's Office or have any validity until it has been approved in a manner prescribed herein. The Council shall not permit any public improvements over which it has control to be made from City funds, or any City money expended for improvements or maintenance of any street in any area that has been subdivided after the date of adoption of these regulations unless such subdivision and streets have been approved in accordance with the provisions contained herein, and accepted by the Council as a public street.

170.16 CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS. Any provisions of these regulations may be changed and amended from time to time by the Council; provided, however, such changes and amendments shall not become effective until after study and report by the Commission and until after a public hearing has been held, public notice of which shall be given in a newspaper of general circulation at least fifteen (15) days prior to such hearing.

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CODE OF ORDINANCES
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, IOWA

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