

CODE OF ORDINANCES

OF THE

CITY OF

UNDERWOOD, IOWA

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**CODE OF ORDINANCES
OF THE
CITY OF UNDERWOOD, IOWA**

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SUPPLEMENT RECORD

[illegible]

CODE OF ORDINANCES

CITY OF UNDERWOOD, IOWA

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CHAPTER 1

CODE OF ORDINANCES

1.01 Title
1.02 Definitions
1.03 City Powers
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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 Underwood, 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 Underwood, Iowa.
3. "Clerk" means the city clerk of Underwood, 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 Underwood, Iowa.
6. "Council" means the city council of Underwood, Iowa.
7. "County" means Pottawattamie 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means the ordinances of the City of Underwood, Iowa, as embodied in this Code of Ordinances, ordinances not repealed by the ordinance adopting this Code of Ordinances, and those enacted hereafter.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 \$105.00 but not to exceed \$855.00. The court may order imprisonment not to exceed 30 days in lieu of a fine or in addition to a fine.[†]

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

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[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** For civil penalty for violations of this Code of Ordinances, see Chapter 3.

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 Underwood, 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[3])

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 69 adopting a charter for the City was passed and approved by the Council on September 19, 1977, and was published on September 29, 1977. Council member terms were changed to overlapping four-year terms pursuant to an election held November 7, 1989. The Mayor's term was changed to four years pursuant to an election held November 8, 2011.

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CHAPTER 3

MUNICIPAL INFRACTIONS

3.01 Municipal Infraction
3.02 Environmental Violation
3.03 Penalties

3.04 Civil Citations
3.05 Alternative Relief
3.06 Alternative Penalties

3.01 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])

3.02 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.

3.03 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 24 hours from the time that the violation begins.
- (3) The violation does not continue in existence for more than eight hours.

3.04 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.

3.05 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[9])

3.06 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[12])

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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 but not 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 the City of Underwood 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[1a] and [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 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 \$6,000.00 in a fiscal year.

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

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[3k])

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[3l])

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 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 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 in accordance with Section 372.13[2] of the *Code of Iowa*.

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 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 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.

(545 IAC 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.

(545 IAC 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.

(545 IAC 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, 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 net position calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, after adding back the net pension and other postemployment benefits, liabilities, and the related deferred inflows of resources and deducting the related deferred outflows of resources, in excess of:

- A. The amount of the expenses of disbursements for operating and maintaining the utility or enterprise for the preceding three months; and

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

(545 IAC 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 each year at such time as directed by the Council.
4. Resolution Establishing Maximum Property Tax Dollars. The Council shall adopt a resolution establishing the total maximum property tax dollars that may be certified for levy that includes taxes for City government purposes under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.1, for the City's trust and agency fund under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.6, Subsection 1, for the City's emergency fund under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.8, and for

the levies authorized under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.12, Subsections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, and 21, but excluding additions approved at election under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.12, Subsection 19.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.15A)

A. The Council shall set a time and place for a public hearing on the resolution before the date for adoption of the resolution and shall publish notice of the hearing not less than 10 nor more than 20 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having general circulation in the City.

B. If the City has an internet site, the notice shall also be posted and clearly identified on the City's internet site for public viewing beginning on the date of the newspaper publication or public posting, as applicable. Additionally, if the City maintains a social media account on one or more social media applications, the public hearing notice or an electronic link to the public hearing notice shall be posted on each such account on the same day as the publication of the notice. All of the following shall be included in the notice:

(1) The sum of the current fiscal year's actual property taxes certified for levy under the levies specified in this subsection and the current fiscal year's combined property tax levy rate for such amount that is applicable to taxable property in the City other than property used and assessed for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

(2) The effective tax rate calculated using the sum of the current fiscal year's actual property taxes certified for levy under the levies specified in this subsection, applicable to taxable property in the City other than property used and assessed for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

(3) The sum of the proposed maximum property tax dollars that may be certified for levy for the budget year under the levies specified in this subsection and the proposed combined property tax levy rate for such amount applicable to taxable property in the City other than property used and assessed for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

(4) If the proposed maximum property tax dollars specified under Subparagraph (3) exceed the current fiscal year's actual property tax dollars certified for levy specified in Subparagraph (1), a statement of the major reasons for the increase.

Proof of publication shall be filed with and preserved by the County Auditor. The Department of Management shall prescribe the form for the public hearing notice for cities and the form for the resolution to be adopted by the Council under Paragraph C of this subsection.

C. At the public hearing, the Council shall receive oral or written objections from any resident or property owner of the City. After all objections have been received and considered, the Council may decrease, but not increase, the proposed maximum property tax dollar amount for inclusion in the resolution and shall adopt the resolution and file the resolution with the County Auditor as required under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.16, Subsection 3.

D. If the sum of the maximum property tax dollars for the budget year specified in the resolution under the levies specified in this subsection exceeds 102 percent of the sum of the current fiscal year's actual property taxes certified for levy under the levies specified in this subsection, the Council shall be required to adopt the resolution by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Council.

E. If the City has an internet site, in addition to filing the resolution with the Auditor under *Code of Iowa* Section 384.16, Subsection 3, the adopted resolution shall be posted and clearly identified on the City's internet site for public viewing within 10 days of approval by the Council. The posted resolution for a budget year shall continue to be accessible for public viewing on the internet site along with resolutions posted for all subsequent budget years.

5. 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.

6. Notice of Hearing. Following, and not until adoption of the resolution required under Subsection 4 of this section, the Council shall set a time and place for public hearing on the budget to be held before March 31 and shall publish notice of the hearing not less than 10 nor more than 20 days before the hearing. A summary of the proposed budget and a description of the procedure for protesting the City budget under Section 384.19 of the *Code of Iowa*, in the form prescribed by the Director of the Department of Management, shall be included in the notice. Proof of publication of the notice under this subsection and a copy of the resolution adopted under Subsection 4 of this section must be filed with the County Auditor.

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

7. Copies of Budget on File. Not less than 20 days before the date that the budget must be certified to the County Auditor and not less than 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 City Clerk and have a copy posted at one of the places designated for the posting of notices.

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

8. 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 submitted at the final hearing or the applicable amount specified in the resolution adopted under Subsection 4 of this section. 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.

(545 IAC 2.2)

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.

(545 IAC 2.3)

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

(545 IAC 2.4)

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.

(545 IAC 2.4)

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. Two signatures are required on all City checks. Checks shall be prenumbered and signed by any two of the following: the Clerk, Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem, or designated Council member, 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)

CHAPTER 8

URBAN RENEWAL

EDITOR'S NOTE		
The following ordinances not codified herein, and specifically saved from repeal, have been adopted establishing Urban Renewal Areas in the City and remain in full force and effect.		
ORDINANCE NO.	ADOPTED	NAME OF AREA
105	6-3-91	Underwood Urban Renewal Area
129	12-5-94	Underwood Urban Renewal Area South
168	11-11-03	Field Crest Urban Renewal Area
206	3-9-10	Deleting Property from the Field Crest Urban Renewal Area
210	3-8-11	Field Crest Phase 3 Urban Renewal Area
211	6-14-11	2010 Urban Renewal District
227	8-8-17	Field Crest Phase 2 Urban Renewal Area

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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 14 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 this 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

15.04 COMPENSATION. The salary of the Mayor is \$50 for each meeting of the Council attended, payable semiannually.
(*Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[8]*)

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 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 and 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, Ch. 26)

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 \$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 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 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 time and place of the regular meetings of the Council shall be fixed by resolution of 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. City Treasurer
4. Planning and Zoning Commission
5. Zoning Board of Adjustment

17.06 COMPENSATION. The salary of each Council member is \$30.00 for each meeting of the Council attended, payable semiannually.

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

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CHAPTER 18

CITY CLERK

18.01 Appointment and Qualification
18.02 Powers and Duties: General
18.03 Publication of Minutes
18.04 Recording Measures
18.05 Other Publications
18.06 Authentication
18.07 Certification

18.08 Records
18.09 Attendance at Meetings
18.10 Licenses and Permits
18.11 Notification of Appointments
18.12 Elections
18.13 City Seal
18.14 City Funds

18.01 APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION. The Council shall appoint the City Clerk to serve at the pleasure of the Council. The Clerk shall not be related to any member of the Council, the Mayor, or the City Treasurer, within the second degree of consanguinity. The Clerk shall not be the spouse of any Council member, the Mayor or the City Treasurer. The Clerk shall receive such compensation as established by resolution of the Council.

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

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 362.3)

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 or more than 20 days before the date of the election, hearing, or other action, unless otherwise provided by law.
2. Manner of Publication. The three public places where public notices, ordinances, notices of elections and other matters permitted to be posted are to be displayed are:

City Hall
Post Office
Truck Stop

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

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 CERTIFICATION. 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 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 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 and 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 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 NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS. 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 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. The City seal is circular in form, in the center of which are the words "SEAL" and around the margin of which are the words "INCORPORATED CITY OF UNDERWOOD, Iowa, Inc. 1902."

18.14 CITY FUNDS. The Clerk shall perform the following duties relating to City funds.

(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 Clerk 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 Clerk from special assessments.
6. Deposit Funds. Upon receipt of moneys to be held in the Clerk's custody and belonging to the City, deposit the same in depositories selected by the Council.
7. Reconciliation. Reconcile depository statements with the Clerk'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.

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CHAPTER 19

CITY TREASURER

19.01 Appointment and Qualification
19.02 Compensation

19.03 Duties of Treasurer

19.01 APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION. The Council shall appoint the City Treasurer to serve at the pleasure of the Council. The City Treasurer shall not be related to any member of the Council, the Mayor, or the City Clerk, within the second degree of consanguinity. The Treasurer shall not be the spouse of any Council member, the Mayor or the City Clerk.

19.02 COMPENSATION. The Treasurer is paid such compensation as specified by resolution of the Council.

19.03 DUTIES OF TREASURER. The duties of the Treasurer are as follows:

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

1. Reconciliation with Clerk. Reconcile the Treasurer's books with the Clerk's every month.
2. 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, Council, or Clerk.

(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

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

21.01 Planning and Zoning Commission
21.02 Term of Office
21.03 Vacancies

21.04 Compensation
21.05 Powers and Duties

21.01 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)

21.02 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)

21.03 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)

21.04 COMPENSATION. The salary of each member of the Commission shall be \$10.00 per meeting, payable annually.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 392.1)

21.05 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 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)

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CHAPTER 30

CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT

30.01 CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT. The Council may contract with the County Sheriff or any other qualified lawful entity to provide law enforcement services within the City, and the Sheriff or such other entity shall have and exercise the powers and duties as provided in said contract and as required by law or ordinance.

(Code of Iowa, 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 Duties of Fire Chief

35.08 Obedience to Fire Chief
35.09 Constitution
35.10 Accidental Injury Insurance
35.11 Liability Insurance
35.12 Calls Outside Fire District
35.13 Mutual Aid
35.14 Authority to Cite Violations

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 DUTIES OF FIRE CHIEF. 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 \$200,000.00 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 \$50.00 or more or emergency responses by the Fire Department, file a report with the Fire Marshal's Division within 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 FIRE DISTRICT. The department shall answer calls to fires and other emergencies outside the Fire District if the Fire Chief determines that such emergency exists and that such action will not endanger persons and property within the Fire District.

(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)

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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 City 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 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 County Sheriff's Department and the County Emergency Management Agency of the occurrence of a hazardous condition as soon as possible but not later than six hours after the onset of the hazardous condition or discovery of the hazardous condition.
2. Any other person who discovers a hazardous condition shall notify the County Sheriff's Department, which shall then notify the Department of Natural Resources and the Emergency Management Agency.

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 CITY LIABILITY. The City shall not be liable to any person for claims of damages, injuries, or losses resulting from any hazardous condition caused by another person having control over a hazardous substance, or from the enforcement-or lack of enforcement-of this chapter by the City.

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CHAPTER 37

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICE

37.01 Purpose

37.02 Service Established

37.03 Organization

37.04 Compensation

37.05 Employment Status

37.06 Worker's Compensation and Liability Insurance

37.07 Providing Service Outside the Corporate Limits

37.08 Fees Established

37.09 Calculation of Fees

37.10 Payment of Fees

37.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for emergency ambulance service to preserve and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public.

37.02 SERVICE ESTABLISHED. There is hereby established an ambulance service owned and operated by the City and known as the Underwood Volunteer Ambulance Service.

37.03 ORGANIZATION. The Ambulance Service shall be under the general supervision of the Council. The Ambulance Director shall exercise complete authority under direction of the Council to ensure that the service is operated in accordance with high standards and meets all requirements of the State and the Federal government. Personnel for the Ambulance Service shall be made up of a group of volunteers who are qualified and have met the minimum education and training requirements. The volunteers, in cooperation with the Council, shall adopt a constitution and by-laws as deemed necessary to provide for the good operation and coordination of the Service. The constitution and by-laws shall be approved by the Council.

37.04 COMPENSATION. Compensation for volunteer attendants of the Ambulance Service shall be set by resolution of the Council. Compensation shall be paid only for the actual time spent making ambulance runs. In addition, the City shall reimburse volunteer members for the following:

1. Actual expenses incurred during an ambulance run for food, lodging, and vehicle maintenance.
2. Training expenses incurred to meet minimum requirements for serving as an attendant on the Ambulance Service, including mileage to and from training sessions held outside of the City.
3. Clothing and other personal articles damaged while on a run with the Ambulance Service.

37.05 EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Members of the Ambulance Service shall be considered to be employees of the City while in the performance of all duties and services reasonably connected with the operation of the Ambulance Service, for the purpose of the application of worker's compensation statutes and for the purpose of the application of liability insurance coverage.

37.06 WORKER'S COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY INSURANCE. The City shall purchase sufficient insurance to cover all personnel providing ambulance service under the worker's compensation statutes of the State and shall purchase sufficient insurance to protect the City against loss from damages or public liability resulting from the operation of the Ambulance Service. The amount of such insurance shall be determined by the Council.

37.07 PROVIDING SERVICE OUTSIDE THE CORPORATE LIMITS. The Ambulance Service is authorized to respond to calls outside the corporate limits of the City and provide mutual aid to other ambulance services as required by agreements with other services. The Ambulance Service is authorized to transport patients to such locations as may be necessary in each individual circumstance.

37.08 FEES ESTABLISHED. The fees for the use of the Ambulance Service and reasonably related emergency services furnished within or outside the City shall be established by resolution of the Council. They shall be adequate to cover all of the operating costs of the service except the replacement of vehicles.

37.09 CALCULATION OF FEES. The Ambulance Service shall calculate and render bills for ambulance service and all reasonably related services rendered pursuant to the schedule of fees fixed by the Council.

37.10 PAYMENT OF FEES. All ambulance service fees and fees and charges for reasonably related emergency services shall be due and payable upon presentation of a statement for said fees and charges to the user and/or recipient of the service, and shall be paid to the Clerk. Actions for collection of fees and charges shall be brought in the name of the City, after authorization of commencement of action by the Council, in the same manner as other actions at law.

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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 1,000 feet of the building or other location where a funeral or memorial service is being conducted, or within 1,000 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	41.08 Abandoned or Unattended Refrigerators
41.02 False Reports to or Communications with Public Safety Entities	41.09 Antenna and Radio Wires
41.03 Providing False Identification Information	41.10 Barbed Wire and Electric Fences
41.04 Refusing to Assist Officer	41.11 Discharging Weapons
41.05 Harassment of Public Officers and Employees	41.12 Throwing and Shooting
41.06 Interference with Official Acts	41.13 Urinating and Defecating
41.07 Removal of an Officer's Communication or Control Device	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, jailer, emergency medical care provider under Chapter 147A of the *Code of Iowa*, or firefighter, whether paid or volunteer, or a person performing bailiff duties pursuant to Section 602.1303[4] of the *Code of Iowa*, in the performance of any act that is within the scope of the lawful duty or authority of that officer, jailer, emergency medical care provider, or firefighter, or person performing bailiff duties, 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 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.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 727.2)

1. Definitions. For purposes of this section:
 - A. “Consumer fireworks” means the following fireworks, as described in Chapter 3 of the American Pyrotechnics Association (“APA”) Standard 87-1:
 - (1) First-class consumer fireworks:
 - a. Aerial shell kits and reloadable tubes;
 - b. Chasers;
 - c. Helicopters and aerial spinners;
 - d. Firecrackers;
 - e. Mine and shell devices;
 - f. Missile-type rockets;
 - g. Roman candles;
 - h. Sky rockets and bottle rockets;
 - i. Multiple tube devices under this paragraph which are manufactured in accordance with APA Standard 87-1, Section 3.5.
 - (2) Second-class consumer fireworks:
 - a. Cone fountains;
 - b. Cylindrical fountains;
 - c. Flitter sparklers;
 - d. Ground and hand-held sparkling devices, including multiple tube ground and hand-held sparkling devices that are manufactured in accordance with APA Standard 87-1, Section 3.5;
 - e. Ground spinners;
 - f. Illuminating torches;
 - g. Toy smoke devices that are not classified as novelties pursuant to APA Standard 87-1, Section 3.2;
 - h. Wheels;

- i. Wire or dipped sparklers that are not classified as novelties pursuant to APA Standard 87-1, Section 3.2.
 - B. “Display fireworks” includes any explosive composition, or combination of explosive substances, or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and includes fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or other device containing any explosive substance. “Display fireworks” does not include novelties or consumer fireworks enumerated in Chapter 3 of the APA Standard 87-1.
 - C. “Novelties” includes all novelties enumerated in Chapter 3 of the APA Standard 87-1, and that comply with the labeling regulations promulgated by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission.
- 2. Display Fireworks. It is unlawful for any person to use or explode any display fireworks; provided, the City Council may, upon application in writing, grant a permit for the display of display fireworks by municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations or groups of individuals approved by the City when the display fireworks will be handled by a competent operator, but no such permit shall be required for the display of display fireworks at the Iowa State Fairgrounds by the Iowa State Fair Board, at incorporated county fairs, or at district fairs receiving State aid.. 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:\$250,000.00 per person
 - B. Property Damage:\$50,000.00
 - C. Total Exposure:\$1,000,000.00
- 3. Consumer Fireworks.
 - A. It is unlawful for any person to use or explode consumer fireworks on days other than June 1 through July 8 and December 10 through January 3 of each year, all dates inclusive.
 - B. It is unlawful for any person to use or explode consumer fireworks at times other than between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., except that on the following dates consumer fireworks shall not be used at times other than between the hours specified:
 - (1) Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on July 4 and the Saturdays and Sundays immediately preceding and following July 4.
 - (2) Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. on December 31 and 12:30 a.m. on the immediately following day.
 - (3) Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on the Saturdays and Sundays immediately preceding and following December 31.
 - C. It is unlawful for any person to use consumer fireworks on real property other than that person’s real property or on the real property of a person who has consented to the use of consumer fireworks on that property.

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 Disorderly House
42.08 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 DISORDERLY HOUSE. No person shall keep or use a disorderly house, either as owner, a tenant, agent or employee, or permit or allow a disorderly house to exist. For the purpose of this section, a disorderly house exists:

1. When any building, structure, enclosure, booth, or other place is kept, used, or maintained for any illegal purpose; or
2. When the owner or agent allows persons prone to frequent or continuous abuse of alcoholic beverages or drugs, or pimps, prostitutes, thieves, or other persons who continually or repeatedly violate the laws of the State and the City to congregate and remain at, upon, or about such place; or
3. When the owner or agent allows any such place to be used for any disorderly purpose or permits such place to be used for the purpose of illegally keeping, selling, possessing, consuming, or giving away of any intoxicating liquor, beer, wine, or unlawful drugs.

For the purpose of this section, a “tenant” means an occupant, inhabitant, or dweller in such building, structure enclosure, booth or other place, or a person, other than the owner, who has control, either temporarily or permanently, of such place.

42.08 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 105 – Solid Waste Control and Recycling
 - A. Section 105.07 – Littering Prohibited
2. 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
3. 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

G. [The next page is 215]

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

45.04 Social Host

45.01 PERSONS UNDER LEGAL AGE. As used in this section, “legal age” means 21 years of age or more.

1. A person or persons under legal age shall not purchase or attempt to purchase, consume, or individually or jointly have alcoholic beverages in their possession or control; except in the case of any alcoholic beverage 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 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 from any liquor control licensee or wine or beer 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.]*

45.04 SOCIAL HOST. A person who is the owner or lessee of, or who otherwise has control over, property that is not a licensed premises shall not knowingly permit any person, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe the person to be under the age of eighteen, to consume or possess on such property any alcoholic beverage. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a landlord or manager of the property or to a person under legal age who consumes or possesses any alcoholic beverage in connection with a religious observance, ceremony, or rite.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.47)

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 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 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.
2. Curfew Established. It is unlawful for any minor to be or remain upon any of the alleys, streets or public places or to be in places of business and amusement in the City between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m.
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 21 years of age to smoke, use, possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes. Possession of tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes by an individual under 21 years of age shall not constitute a violation of this section if the individual under 21 years of age possesses the tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes 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* or who 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 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 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 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
50.08 Subsequent Violation Within 365 Days

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 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 Subsections 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 \$500.00, the City may permit the assessment to be paid in up to 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 3 of this Code of Ordinances.

50.08 SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION WITHIN 365 DAYS. If a person allows a subsequent nuisance to exist within 365 days after being served with a nuisance abatement notice involving the same subject matter and property as the subsequent nuisance and for which the City abated the previous nuisance pursuant to Subsection 50.06(5), the City shall have the right to abate the subsequent nuisance without prior notice to such person or property owner.

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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

51.06 Lot Parking

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 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 days initiate abatement procedures as outlined in Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances.

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

51.06 LOT PARKING.

1. Definition. The term “lot” as used in this chapter means an area outside a building for parking cars, trucks, etc.
2. Lot Parking. No property owner or person in possession thereof shall allow more than two vehicles, whether operable or inoperable, to be parked upon any lot exclusive of vehicles parked entirely on driveways or in garages or carports.
3. Lot Parking Duration. No property owner or person in possession thereof shall knowingly or unknowingly allow the parking or placement of any vehicles upon any lots, exclusive of driveways, garages or carports for more than seven days.

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CHAPTER 55

ANIMAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL

55.01 Title	55.09 Barking Dogs
55.02 Purpose and Scope	55.10 Police Dogs
55.03 Jurisdiction	55.11 Dangerous and Vicious Animals Prohibited
55.04 Applicability	55.12 Dangerous Animals Allowed
55.05 Definitions	55.13 Impoundment
55.06 Animals “At Large”	55.14 Refusal of Admittance
55.07 Owner Duties	55.15 Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts
55.08 Livestock Prohibited	55.16 Enforcement

55.01 TITLE. This chapter shall be known and may be referred to as the “City of Underwood, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, Animal Control Chapter.”

55.02 PURPOSE AND SCOPE. This chapter establishes responsibilities for animal owners or custodians in order to effectively manage animals and to control the danger to the public health, safety, and welfare presented by animals in the City and provides a mechanism to address animal control issues, problems, and complaints.

55.03 JURISDICTION. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all of the incorporated areas of Underwood, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

55.04 APPLICABILITY. In the event of a difference between the provisions of this chapter and those contained in applicable State rules and regulations, the most stringent standards will prevail.

55.05 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. As used herein, the words “used and occupied” include the words “intended, designed, or arranged to be used or occupied.”

1. “Altered” means an animal that is either spayed or neutered.
2. “Animal” means any member of the animal kingdom except human beings.
3. “Animal Control Officer” means any Animal Control Officer under contract with the City to maintain compliance with this chapter.
4. “Animal shelter” means a facility which is used to house or contain dogs, cats, or other animals, and which is owned, operated or maintained by the County or operated under contract with the County for the purpose of the provisions of this chapter or any other chapter.
5. “At large” means off the premises of the owner, whether by accident, design, or otherwise.
6. “Board of Health” means the Board of Health of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.
7. “Cat” means a member of the *Feline* species, male or female, altered or unaltered.

8. “County Sheriff” means the County Sheriff of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, or any duly deputized representative.

9. “Dangerous animals” are:

A. Any genus/species of animal which is capable of killing, inflicting serious injury upon, or causing illness or disease among, human beings or domestic animals and having a known tendency (either in its natural state, in the wild, or as a tame, feral or domesticated animal) as a species to do so, and is declared to be a dangerous animal by the City Council.

B. Those animals deemed to be “dangerous animals per se” include the following, subject to amendment by the Council:

- (1) *Canidae*: e.g., wolves, wolf-dog hybrids, coyotes, coyote-dog hybrids, foxes and jackals, within the order *Carnivora* but excluding *Canis familiaris*, the domestic dog.
- (2) *Felidae*: e.g., lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards, cougars, lynx, ocelots, and bobcats, within the order *Carnivora* but excluding *Felis domestica*, the domestic cat.
- (3) *Mustelidae*: e.g., badgers, wolverines, weasels, skunks, mink, and otters, within the order *Carnivora*, but not including domestic ferrets.
- (4) *Procyonidae*: e.g., raccoons, pandas, and kinkajous, within the order *Carnivora*.
- (5) *Ursidae*: e.g., black bears, brown bears, grizzly bears, polar bears, of the order *Carnivora*.
- (6) *Chiroptera*: e.g., bats.
- (7) *Cebidae*: e.g., monkeys.
- (8) *Cercopithecidae*: e.g., baboons.
- (9) *Callitrichidae*: e.g., marmosets, tamarins.
- (10) *Pongidae*: e.g., gibbons, orangutans, chimpanzees, gorillas.
- (11) *Lemuridae*: e.g., lemurs.
- (12) *Didelphidae*: e.g., opossums.
- (13) *Castoridae*: e.g., beavers.
- (14) *Viveridae*: e.g., civets and mongooses.
- (15) *Hyaenidae*: e.g., hyaenas.
- (16) *Formicidae*: e.g., fire ants within the order *Hymenoptera*.
- (17) *Apidae*; specifically Africanized strains of *Apis mellifera* the honeybee.
- (18) *Crocodylidae*: e.g., crocodiles, alligators, caimans, gavials, of the order *Squamata*.
- (19) *Heloderamatidae*: e.g., gila monsters, beaded lizards, of the order *Squamata*.

(20) *Crotalidae*: e.g., rattlesnakes, copperhead snakes, cottonmouth moccasin snakes, Wagler's vipers, palm vipers, eyelash vipers, of the order *Squamata*.

(21) *Viperidae*: e.g., rhinoceros vipers, bushmasters, puff adders, gaboon vipers, of the order *Squamata*.

(22) *Elapidae*: e.g., cobras, taipans, coral snakes, sea snakes, of the order *Squamata*.

(23) *Opisthoglyphous colubridae*: e.g., twigsnakes, boomslangs, mangrove snakes, mussuranas, Malagasy hognose snakes of the order *Squamata*.

(24) *Eunectes murinus*: e.g., anacondas of the order *Squamata*.

(25) *Boa constrictor*: e.g., boa constrictors of the order *Squamata*.

(26) *Morelia amethystina*: amethystine pythons of the order *Squamata*.

(27) *Python sebae*: African rock pythons of the order *Squamata*.

(28) *Python molurus*: Burmese pythons, Indian pythons, Ceylonese pythons of the order *Squamata*.

(29) *Python reticulatus*: reticulated pythons of the order *Squamata*.

(30) Venomous spiders of the families *Theridiidae*, and *Loxoscelidae* respectively, and scorpions of the order *Scorpions*.

C. Animals used in agriculture as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture are not considered dangerous animals.

10. "Dog" means any member of the *Canine* species, male or female, altered or unaltered.

11. "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death or a method that involves anesthesia, produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during the loss of consciousness.

12. "Impound" means the act of placing an animal in an enclosure, to confine an animal within an enclosure or to seize and retain possession of an animal.

13. "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*)

14. "Owner" means any person having a right of property in an animal, or who keeps or harbors an animal, or who has it in his or her care, or who acts as its custodian, or who knowingly permits an animal to remain on or about any premises owned or occupied by such person for more than seven consecutive days other than a veterinary hospital, licensed kennel or animal shelter.

15. "Zoning Ordinance" means the Zoning Ordinance of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

55.06 ANIMALS “AT LARGE.”

1. It is unlawful for the owner of any animal, including livestock, to fail to keep the same from running at large in the City.
2. For the purpose of this chapter, an animal shall not be deemed at large if the animal is on the premises or property of the animal owner or the property of another, so long as the property owner has given his or her permission and the animal cannot enter onto the public streets, sidewalks, alleys, other public areas or property not owned by the animal's owner.
3. Notwithstanding the above, “at large” means off the premises of the owner, whether by accident, design, or otherwise, unless:
 - A. The animal is on a leash, cord, chain, or similar restraint not more than 15 feet in length and is under the control of a person competent to restrain and control the animal; or
 - B. The animal is within a motor vehicle of its owner such that it cannot escape or have contact with a person outside the vehicle and such that said confinement does not endanger the animal's health or well-being; or
 - C. The animal is housed within a veterinary hospital, licensed kennel, pet shop, or animal shelter.
4. Any animal found to be at large within the City shall be deemed a public nuisance. Animals found at large may be apprehended and impounded, costs of which shall be paid by the animal's owner.
5. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, animals injured or killed on or along public streets or public rights-of-way shall be deemed at large. The Animal Control Officer may remove all such animals and at his or her discretion take such animal needing medical attention to a veterinarian or animal shelter. The owner of such animal shall be responsible and liable for the expenses of medical treatment and care as well as impoundment fees and any other penalties imposed by this chapter.

55.07 OWNER DUTIES.

1. **Humane Treatment.** An owner or custodian shall provide sufficient food, water, shelter and humane treatment for any animal in such person's care. It is unlawful under this chapter for an owner or any other person to beat, starve or otherwise abuse any animal.
2. **Sanitary Conditions.** An owner or custodian shall keep all structures, pens, or yards wherein dogs or cats are confined clean, devoid of vermin and free of odors arising from urine or feces.
3. **Public Sanitation.** No owner or custodian of a dog or other animal shall permit such animal to discharge feces upon any public or private property, other than the property of the owner or custodian of the animal. The owner or custodian shall not, however, be considered in violation of this subsection provided such person takes steps to immediately remove and clean up the feces discharged by the animal from the property. All feces removed as aforesaid shall be placed in an airtight container and shall be stored in a sanitary manner in an appropriate refuse container until it is removed pursuant to refuse collection procedures, or otherwise disposed of in a sanitary manner. An owner or custodian may, as an alternative, collect the feces and turn it under the

surface of said owner's or custodian's soil in any manner that prevents odor or collection of vermin.

4. Tethering. An owner or custodian may not stake or otherwise tie or fasten an animal in a way that permits the animal to pass onto, over, or across any public sidewalk, street, or alley or private property of anyone other than the owner or custodian.

5. Abandonment. No owner or custodian may abandon any animal where it may become a public charge, nuisance or may suffer injury, hunger or exposure.

6. Rabies Vaccination. An owner or custodian of a dog required to be licensed under this Code of Ordinances shall vaccinate said dog for rabies and maintain a current vaccination tag on the dog's collar at all times. The rabies vaccination shall be administered in accordance with Chapter 351 of the *Code of Iowa*. A current certificate of vaccination for rabies signed by a licensed veterinarian administering the vaccine shall be required for all animals for which the vaccination is required.

7. Minimum Age. No dog may be licensed under this Code of Ordinances unless at least one of the registered owners or custodians of said dog is at least 18 years of age. All registered owners or custodians (or owners or custodians of an unlicensed dog) 18 years of age or older shall be personally, jointly and severally liable for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 56 of this Code of Ordinances.

8. Transfer of Ownership. A new owner or custodian shall within 30 days from the date of a change in ownership of dog make an application and pay the fee for a new license as provided in Chapter 56 of this Code of Ordinances.

9. Number Restricted. It is unlawful for any person to own, keep or harbor at any time more than a total of three dogs or cats, in any combination, in any one household.

10. Responsibility to Report Bite or Attack. This chapter incorporates all regulations and duties imposed by *Code of Iowa* Chapter 351. Included in the *Code of Iowa* is the duty of the owner or custodian of any animal that has bitten or attacked a person or any person having any knowledge of such bite or attack to report this act to a local health or law enforcement official. The owner or custodian must confine such animal in a manner directed by the Board of Health or the Animal Control Officer.

55.08 LIVESTOCK PROHIBITED. 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.

55.09 BARKING DOGS.

1. It is unlawful to keep or harbor any dog which, by frequent, regular, habitual, or continued barking, whining, yelping, howling or other loud noises, causes serious annoyance or which tends to distract from the peace and good order of the City. Such annoyance shall be considered a public nuisance.

2. The Animal Control Officer or the County Sheriff shall have the authority to use all reasonable means to abate such nuisance, including (but not limited to) requiring that the owner make bona fide efforts to quiet the dog, or impoundment of the animal, costs of which shall be paid by the animal's owner or custodian.

3. Any person who shall fail or refuse to abate such nuisance shall be deemed to have committed a separate violation of this chapter for each 24-hour period thereafter

during which said nuisance continues and be subject to like penalties provided under this chapter.

55.10 POLICE DOGS.

1. It is unlawful under this chapter for any person to taunt, tease, strike, injure or kill any dog used by a law enforcement officer, law enforcement department or law enforcement agency at any time.
2. No person shall meddle with any such dog or any handler thereof in the performance of the functions of the law enforcement officer, law enforcement department or agency.
3. It is not a violation of this chapter for a law enforcement officer or veterinarian to euthanize a police dog in an emergency situation when done to end undue suffering and pain for the police dog.

55.11 DANGEROUS AND VICIOUS ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

1. It is unlawful for any person to keep, harbor, purchase or sell a dangerous or vicious animal. An animal may be deemed dangerous or vicious by the Animal Control Officer based on the criteria specified below. For the purpose of this section, the term "dangerous or vicious animal" includes but is not limited to any animal that either:
 - A. Attacks and/or bites any person or other animal without provocation; and/or
 - B. Kills or seriously injures any person; and/or
 - C. Kills or seriously injures livestock or a domestic animal; and/or
 - D. Approaches any person or other animal in an apparent attack posture or in a vicious or terrorizing manner, whether or not the attack is consummated; and/or
 - E. Is cited for running at large three or more times in one year.
2. The Animal Control Officer shall immediately seize such dangerous or vicious animal, which shall be held for five days. If, by the end of the impoundment period, the person keeping, harboring, or sheltering said dangerous or vicious animal, has not petitioned the court seeking return of the animal, the Animal Control Officer shall have cause for the euthanasia of the animal.
3. Dogs used in security or police work shall not be classified as dangerous or vicious if a bite or bites occur while the dog is actually performing in such a capacity.
4. Owner or Custodian Liability. If a dog or other animal, without provocation, attacks or injures any person who is peaceably conducting himself or herself in a place where such person may lawfully be, the owner of such dog or other animal is liable in damages to such person for the full amount of the injury sustained. If a dog or other animal, without provocation, attacks or injures another animal, the owner or custodian of such dog or animal is liable for damages caused to the injured animal by the attack.

55.12 DANGEROUS ANIMALS ALLOWED. The prohibition contained in Section 55.11 of this chapter does not apply to the keeping of dangerous animals in the City under any of the following circumstances:

1. Dangerous animals kept at State licensed veterinary hospitals, humane societies, licensed rehabilitator or animal control pounds for treatment or impoundment purposes.
2. Dangerous animals kept by federal, State, County and municipal authorities and their designees or veterinarians pursuant to the enforcement of this or any animal control ordinance.
3. Dangerous animals kept by governmental agencies, educational institutions, medical institutions or research laboratories for instructional or research purposes.
4. Dangerous animals kept in publicly owned zoos.
5. Dangerous animals kept for fur pelting businesses, subject to compliance with the City's zoning regulations.
6. Dangerous animals kept by individuals meeting USDA permit requirements.
7. Dangerous animals commercially exhibited for 10 days or less.
8. Animals being commercially transported through the City.

55.13 IMPOUNDMENT.

1. It is the duty of the persons authorized by the Zoning Ordinance to operate or contract with an animal shelter, to supervise and control such a facility, to cause the shelter to be kept in a sanitary condition and free from offensive odors, to provide for adequate food, water, and shelter, to provide for the collection of animals, to handle the destruction or disposition of animals not reclaimed, and to assist in the enforcement and operation of this chapter.
2. Animals found at large and abandoned animals may be taken and impounded at the animal shelter and confined in a humane manner.
3. Upon impounding an animal, the owner or custodian, if known, shall be given notice of impoundment within two days and the owner or custodian shall then have three days to reclaim the animal not counting the day of impoundment.
4. A person claiming an impounded animal shall pay impoundment fees and boarding fees as established by the animal shelter.
5. A person claiming an impounded animal shall provide proof of current rabies vaccination and City license if applicable.
6. A person claiming an impounded animal shall also pay veterinary charges, if any, and such other costs actually incurred by the animal shelter in the care of the claimed animal.
7. No animal need be kept for the period of notification or impoundment if a licensed veterinarian or an Animal Control Officer certifies that the animal is so diseased or injured that it is unduly suffering or cannot survive. In such cases the animal may be humanely euthanized. The owner or custodian shall pay any fees associated with the euthanasia.
8. Animals not reclaimed within the time limitations provided by the chapter shall become the property of the County or animal shelter and shall be placed for adoption in a suitable home or humanely euthanized. No unclaimed animal shall be released for adoption to a suitable home without being sterilized, or without a written agreement from the adopter, guaranteeing that such animal will be sterilized.

9. The refusal to reclaim any impounded animal shall not relieve the owner of the duty to pay the impoundment fees, boarding fees, veterinarian expenses, euthanasia fees or any other costs incurred in the care of the animal. Any owner or custodian who refuses to pay such expenses shall be in violation of this chapter and subject to citation of a City infraction for the same.

10. Neither the City nor the County nor the animal shelter, nor their agents and officers enforcing the provisions of this chapter shall be liable for any accident or subsequent disease that may occur in connection with the impoundment of any animal pursuant to this chapter.

55.14 REFUSAL OF ADMITTANCE. In the event the Animal Control Officer or the County Sheriff, in proceeding to enter onto a property to carry out the provisions of this chapter, shall be refused entry, a complaint may be made under oath to any magistrate of the County. Said magistrate shall thereupon issue a warrant directed to the County Sheriff commanding said officer, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, accompanied by the Animal Control Officer, to enter onto such property and to make such inspection as may be required to carry out the provisions of this chapter, which order shall be executed by said County Sheriff under the direction of the Animal Control Officer.

55.15 MISCELLANEOUS PROHIBITED ACTS.

1. Abuse. It is unlawful under this chapter for any person to beat, starve or otherwise abuse any animal.

2. Animals for Entertainment. It is unlawful under this chapter for any person to use animals for entertainment purposes, including but not limited to: selling or giving away any animal as an incentive, prize or novelty; owning, breeding or training any animal (or other similar activity) for purposes of fighting between such animal with another animal or human being; intentionally killing or injuring any animal for sport, wagering or entertainment.

3. Poisoning Animals. It is unlawful under this chapter for any person to knowingly poison or cause to be poisoned any domestic animal. Any drug used for euthanasia shall be used by or under the direction of a licensed veterinarian.

4. Killing Animals. It is unlawful under this chapter for any person to knowingly kill any domestic animal except: (i) in an emergency situation to end the immediate suffering of the animal; (ii) when the animal is not under the supervision of its owner or custodian and is in the process of injuring, wounding or killing another animal or a human being; or (iii) under the direction of a licensed veterinarian.

55.16 ENFORCEMENT.

1. According to the 28E Agreement between Pottawattamie County and the City to provide animal control services, it shall be the duty of the Animal Control Officer and/or County Sheriff to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

2. Those representatives authorized to enforce this chapter may issue a citation of municipal infraction with or without prior notice to any person who is alleged to have committed a municipal infraction.

CHAPTER 56

DOG LICENSE REQUIRED

56.01 License Required

56.02 Kennel Dogs

56.01 LICENSE REQUIRED. It is unlawful for any person to keep or harbor any dog over the age of six months, which has not been issued a dog license. The City Clerk shall issue no dog license unless the person has supplied: (i) a valid rabies vaccination certificate; and (ii) a certificate of spaying or neutering for the dog for which the license is being applied. Current rabies and dog license tags must be visible at all times. The filing fee as follows shall accompany said application:

1. \$10.00 annually for altered animal, due March 1.
2. \$20.00 annually for unaltered animal, due March 1.
3. \$10.00 late fee assessed March 2 of each calendar year.
4. A half-year license shall be issued for animals acquired after September 1 at half of the annual fee.

56.02 KENNEL DOGS. Dogs kept in State or federally licensed kennels, which are kept or raised solely for the bona fide purpose of sale and which are kept under constant restraint, are not subject to the provisions of this chapter.

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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 Reports of Traffic Accidents
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 "Underwood Traffic Code" (and are referred to herein as the "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 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of 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 40 percent or more of the frontage on such a highway for a distance of 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 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 Traffic Code 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 or, 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 REPORTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. 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. Permission Required. No parade shall be conducted without first obtaining permission from the Council. The person organizing or sponsoring the parade shall provide information concerning the time and date for the parade and the streets or general route therefor. Any approval granted to the person organizing or sponsoring the parade includes all participants in the parade, provided they have been invited to participate.
3. Parade Not a Street Obstruction. Any parade for which written permission 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 Installation
61.02 Crosswalks
61.03 Traffic Lanes

61.04 Standards
61.05 Compliance

61.01 INSTALLATION. The peace officer shall cause to be placed and maintained traffic control devices when and as required under this Traffic Code or under State law or emergency or temporary traffic control devices for the duration of an emergency or temporary condition as traffic conditions may require to regulate, guide or warn traffic. The peace officer shall keep a record of all such traffic control devices.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.255)

61.02 CROSSWALKS. The peace officer is hereby authorized, subject to approval of the Council by resolution, 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 roadway, and at such other places as traffic conditions require.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 372.13[4] & 321.255)

61.03 TRAFFIC LANES. The peace officer is hereby authorized to mark lanes for traffic on street pavements at such places as traffic conditions require, consistent with this Traffic Code. Where such traffic lanes have been marked, 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)

61.04 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)

61.05 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)

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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

62.01 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 – Limitation on liability; penalty for abandonment.
10. Section 321.98 – Operation without registration.
11. Section 321.99 – Fraudulent use of registration.
12. Section 321.104 – Penal offenses against title law.
13. Section 321.115 – Antique vehicles; model year plates permitted.
14. Section 321.174 – Operators licensed; operation of commercial vehicles.
15. Section 321.174A – Operation of motor vehicles with expired license.
16. Section 321.180 – Instruction permits, commercial learner's permits, and chauffeur's instruction permits.
17. Section 321.180B – Graduated driver's licenses for persons aged fourteen through seventeen.
18. Section 321.193 – Restrictions on licenses; penalty.
19. Section 321.194 – Special minors' licenses.
20. Section 321.208A – Operation in violation of out-of-service order; penalties.
21. Section 321.216 – Unlawful use of license and nonoperator's identification card; penalty.

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 tobacco, tobacco products alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes.
24. Section 321.218 – Operating without valid driver’s license or when disqualified; penalties.
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 – Driver’s license inspection for motor vehicle rental.
30. Section 321.224 – Record kept.
31. Section 321.232 – Speed detection jamming devices; penalty.
32. Section 321.234A – All-terrain vehicles, highway use.
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; traffic signal preemption devices.
38. Section 321.262 – Leaving scene of traffic accident prohibited; vehicle damage only; removal of vehicles.
39. Section 321.263 – Information and aid; leaving scene of personal injury accident.
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 in motor vehicles, drivers.
50. Section 321.284A – Open container in motor vehicles, 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 321.309 – Towing.
62. Section 321.310 – Towing four-wheel trailers.
63. Section 321.312 – Turning on curve or crest of grade.
64. Section 321.313 – Starting parked vehicle.
65. Section 321.314 – When signal required.
66. Section 321.315 – Signal continuous.
67. Section 321.316 – Stopping.
68. Section 321.317 – Signals by hand and arm or signal device.
69. Section 321.318 – Method of giving hand and arm signals.
70. Section 321.319 – Entering intersections from different highways.
71. Section 321.320 – Left turns; yielding.
72. Section 321.321 – Entering through highways.
73. Section 321.322 – Vehicles entering stop or yield intersection.
74. Section 321.323 – Moving vehicle backward on highway.
75. Section 321.323A – Approaching certain stationary vehicles.
76. Section 321.324 – Operation on approach of emergency vehicles.
77. Section 321.324A – Funeral processions.
78. Section 321.329 – Duty of driver; pedestrians crossing or working on highways.
79. Section 321.330 – Use of crosswalks.
80. Section 321.332 – White canes restricted to blind persons.
81. Section 321.333 – Duty of drivers.
82. Section 321.340 – Driving through safety zone.
83. Section 321.341 – Obedience to signal indicating approach of railroad train or railroad track equipment.
84. Section 321.342 – Stop at certain railroad crossings; posting warning.

85. Section 321.343 – Certain vehicles must stop.
86. Section 321.344 – Heavy equipment at crossing.
87. Section 321.344B – Immediate safety threat; penalty.
88. Section 321.354 – Stopping on traveled way.
89. Section 321.359 – Moving other vehicle.
90. Section 321.362 – Unattended motor vehicle.
91. Section 321.363 – Obstruction to driver's view.
92. Section 321.364 – Preventing contamination of food by hazardous material.
93. Section 321.365 – Coasting prohibited.
94. Section 321.367 – Following fire apparatus.
95. Section 321.368 – Crossing fire hose.
96. Section 321.369 – Putting debris on highway.
97. Section 321.370 – Removing injurious material.
98. Section 321.371 – Clearing up wrecks.
99. Section 321.372 – Discharging pupils, stopping requirements; penalties.
100. Section 321.381 – Movement of unsafe or improperly equipped vehicles.
101. Section 321.381A – Operation of low-speed vehicles.
102. Section 321.382 – Upgrade pulls; minimum speed.
103. Section 321.383 – Exceptions; slow vehicles identified.
104. Section 321.384 – When lighted lamps required.
105. Section 321.385 – Head lamps on motor vehicles.
106. Section 321.386 – Head lamps on motorcycles and motorized bicycles.
107. Section 321.387 – Rear lamps.
108. Section 321.388 – Illuminating plates.
109. Section 321.389 – Reflector requirement.
110. Section 321.390 – Reflector requirements.
111. Section 321.392 – Clearance and identification lights.
112. Section 321.393 – Color and mounting.
113. Section 321.394 – Lamp or flag on projecting load.
114. Section 321.395 – Lamps on parked vehicles.
115. Section 321.398 – Lamps on other vehicles and equipment.
116. Section 321.402 – Spot lamps.
117. Section 321.403 – Auxiliary driving lamps.
118. Section 321.404 – Signal lamps and signal devices.
119. Section 321.404A – Light-restricting devices prohibited.

120. Section 321.405 – Self-illumination.
121. Section 321.408 – Back-up lamps.
122. Section 321.409 – Mandatory lighting equipment.
123. Section 321.415 – Required usage of lighting devices.
124. Section 321.417 – Single-beam road-lighting equipment.
125. Section 321.418 – Alternate road-lighting equipment.
126. Section 321.419 – Number of driving lamps required or permitted.
127. Section 321.420 – Number of lamps lighted.
128. Section 321.421 – Special restrictions on lamps.
129. Section 321.422 – Red light in front, rear lights.
130. Section 321.423 – Flashing lights.
131. Section 321.430 – Brake, hitch, and control requirements.
132. Section 321.431 – Performance ability.
133. Section 321.432 – Horns and warning devices.
134. Section 321.433 – Sirens, whistles, and bells prohibited.
135. Section 321.434 – Bicycle sirens or whistles.
136. Section 321.436 – Mufflers, prevention of noise.
137. Section 321.437 – Mirrors.
138. Section 321.438 – Windshields and windows.
139. Section 321.439 – Windshield wipers.
140. Section 321.440 – Restrictions as to tire equipment.
141. Section 321.441 – Metal tires prohibited.
142. Section 321.442 – Projections on wheels.
143. Section 321.444 – Safety glass.
144. Section 321.445 – Safety belts and safety harnesses; use required.
145. Section 321.446 – Child restraint devices.
146. Section 321.449 – Motor carrier safety rules.
147. Section 321.449A – Rail crew transport drivers.
148. Section 321.449B – Texting or using a mobile telephone while operating a commercial motor vehicle.
149. Section 321.450 – Hazardous materials transportation regulations.
150. Section 321.454 – Width of vehicles.
151. Section 321.455 – Projecting loads on passenger vehicles.
152. Section 321.456 – Height of vehicles.
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; exceptions, penalties.
159. Section 321.465 – Weighing vehicles and removal of excess.
160. Section 321.466 – Increased loading capacity; reregistration.

62.02 PLAY STREETS DESIGNATED. The peace officer 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.

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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

63.06 Controlled Access Facilities

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 – 20 miles per hour.
2. Residence or School District – 25 miles per hour.
3. Suburban District – 45 miles per hour.

63.03 PARKS, CEMETERIES, AND PARKING LOTS. A speed in excess of 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 15 MPH Speed Zones. A speed in excess of 15 miles per hour is unlawful on any of the following designated streets or parts thereof.
 - A. Sunset Drive.
2. Special 35 MPH Speed Zones. A speed in excess of 35 miles per hour is unlawful on any of the following designated streets or parts thereof.
 - A. Highway Street.

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)

63.06 CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITIES. Speed limits on controlled access facilities are as specified in Chapter 140 of this Code of Ordinances.

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CHAPTER 64

TURNING REGULATIONS

64.01 Turning at Intersections

64.02 U-Turns

64.01 TURNING AT INTERSECTIONS. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.311)

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 peace officer 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.

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 intersections where there are automatic traffic signals.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[9])

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CHAPTER 65

STOP OR YIELD REQUIRED

65.01 Through Streets
65.02 Stop Required
65.03 Four-Way Stop Intersections
65.04 Yield Required

65.05 School Stops
65.06 Stop Before Crossing Sidewalk
65.07 Stop When Traffic Is Obstructed
65.08 Yield to Pedestrians in Crosswalks

65.01 THROUGH STREETS. Every driver of a vehicle shall stop, unless a yield is permitted by this chapter, before entering an intersection with the following designated through streets.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.345)

1. Highway 191 within the City

65.02 STOP REQUIRED. Every driver of a vehicle shall stop in accordance with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.345)

1. First Avenue. Vehicles traveling south on First Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
2. Second Avenue. Vehicles traveling south on Second Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
3. Second Avenue. Vehicles traveling north on Second Avenue shall stop at First Street.
4. Third Avenue. Vehicles traveling north on Third Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
5. Fourth Avenue. Vehicles traveling on Fourth Avenue shall stop at County Road G-30.
6. Fourth Street. Vehicles traveling on Fourth Street shall stop at Third Avenue.
7. First Street. Vehicles traveling east on First Street shall stop at First Avenue.
8. First Street. Vehicles traveling west on First Street shall stop at Fourth Avenue.
9. Third Avenue. Vehicles traveling north on Third Avenue shall stop at County Road G-30.
10. Clark Circle. Vehicles traveling north on Clark Circle shall stop at County Road G-30.
11. Charles Drive. Vehicles traveling south on Charles Drive shall stop at Third Street.
12. Fourth Avenue. Vehicles traveling south on Fourth Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
13. Second Street. Vehicles traveling east on Second Street shall stop at First Avenue.

14. Milwaukee Avenue. Vehicles traveling north on Milwaukee Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
15. Fourth Street. Vehicles traveling on Fourth Street shall stop at Second Avenue.
16. Sunset Drive. Vehicles traveling north on Sunset Drive shall stop at County Road G-30.
17. Sunset Drive. Vehicles traveling south on Sunset Drive shall stop at Third Street.
18. Hannah Circle. Vehicles traveling west on Hannah Circle shall stop at Sunset Drive.
19. High Circle. Vehicles traveling west on High Circle shall stop at Sunset Drive.
20. Second Avenue. Vehicles traveling north on Second Avenue shall stop at Third Street.
21. Sunset Circle. Vehicles traveling west on Sunset Circle shall stop at Sunset Drive.
22. Eagle Circle. Vehicles traveling east on Eagle Circle shall stop at Milwaukee Avenue.
23. Eagle Lane. Vehicles traveling west on Eagle Lane shall stop at Railroad Highway.
24. Faith Avenue. Vehicles traveling south on Faith Avenue shall stop at County Road G-30.
25. Hope Circle. Vehicles traveling north on Hope Circle shall stop at Hope Avenue.
26. Hope Avenue. Vehicles traveling west on Hope Avenue shall stop at Faith Avenue.
27. Hope Avenue. Vehicles traveling east on Hope Avenue shall stop at Fourth Avenue.

65.03 FOUR-WAY STOP INTERSECTIONS. Every driver of a vehicle shall stop before entering the following designated four-way stop intersections:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.345)

– NONE –

65.04 YIELD REQUIRED. Every driver of a vehicle shall yield in accordance with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.345)

– NONE –

65.05 SCHOOL STOPS. At the following school crossing zones every driver of a vehicle approaching said zone shall bring the vehicle to a full stop at a point 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)

– NONE –

65.06 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)

65.07 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.

65.08 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.

(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, 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)

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 following streets or parts of streets:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473 & 475)

1. First Avenue.
2. Fourth Avenue.
3. Fourth Street.

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 on said bridge and at suitable distances ahead of the entrances thereof to warn drivers of such maximum load limits. No person shall drive upon said bridge any vehicle weighing, loaded or unloaded, in excess of such posted limit.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.471)

66.05 TRUCK ROUTES. Truck route regulations are established as follows:

1. Truck Routes Designated. Every motor vehicle weighing five tons or more, when loaded or empty, 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 the following streets within the City and none other:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.473)

- A. Highway 191.
- B. County Road G-30.
- C. Third Street.

2. Deliveries Off Truck Route. Any motor vehicle weighing five tons or more, 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 set out in this section 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
67.04 Use of Sidewalks

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)

67.04 USE OF SIDEWALKS. Where sidewalks are provided it is unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent street.

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CHAPTER 68

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

68.01 ONE-WAY TRAFFIC REQUIRED. Upon the following streets and alleys, vehicular traffic, other than permitted cross traffic, shall move only in the indicated direction when appropriate signs are in place.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[4])

– NONE –

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CHAPTER 69

PARKING REGULATIONS

69.01 Park Adjacent to Curb	69.07 Persons with Disabilities Parking
69.02 Parking on One-Way Streets	69.08 No Parking Zones
69.03 Angle Parking	69.09 Truck Parking Limited
69.04 Manner of Angle Parking	69.10 Snow Removal
69.05 Parking for Certain Purposes Illegal	69.11 Controlled Access Facilities
69.06 Parking Prohibited	

69.01 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 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)

69.02 PARKING ON ONE-WAY STREETS. 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 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)

69.03 ANGLE PARKING. Angle or diagonal parking is permitted only in the following locations:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

1. Third Street on both sides from Third Avenue to First Avenue.
2. Third Avenue on the west side from County Road G-30 to a point approximately 225 feet south.

69.04 MANNER OF ANGLE PARKING. Upon those streets or portions of streets that 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 16 feet when measured at right angles to the adjacent curb or edge of roadway.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.361)

69.05 PARKING FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES ILLEGAL. No person shall park a vehicle upon public property for more than 72 hours, unless otherwise limited under the provisions 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 this Code of Ordinances.

69.06 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 20 feet on either side of a mailbox that 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 10 feet of an intersection of any street or alley.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358[3])
7. Fire Hydrant. Within five feet of a fire hydrant.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.358[4])
8. Stop Sign or Signal. Within 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 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 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 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 50 feet is hereby reserved at the side of the street in front of any theatre, auditorium, hotel having more than 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 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 do not apply to a vehicle parked in any alley that is 18 feet wide or less, provided that 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.

69.07 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 that is properly placed under the provisions of Section 321L.2A[1] of the *Code of Iowa*.

69.08 NO PARKING ZONES. No one shall stop, stand or park a vehicle in any of the following specifically designated no parking zones except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a peace officer or traffic control signal.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1])

1. Second Street on the north side from Highway 191 east approximately one-half block.
2. Third Street, west from Highway 191 to the west edge of school property.
3. Second Avenue, from Third Street to Fourth Street on the west side, from 2:30 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.
4. Second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue on the south side, except for church functions.
5. Third Avenue, from Third Street, north to the alley, on the west side.
6. Clark Circle on the west side to the end of the cul-de-sac.
7. High Circle on the north side to the end of the cul-de-sac.
8. North Street on the north side from Highway 191 east to First Avenue.
9. First two parking spaces on the north side of Third Street west of Second Avenue.

69.09 TRUCK PARKING LIMITED. The parking of trucks and/or trailers or any combination thereof weighing four tons or more, loaded or empty, is prohibited on or in the streets of the City and in the alleys of the City except for the purpose of loading or unloading. No person shall park or leave unattended any such vehicle on any of the following designated streets:

1. First Street on both sides from Highway 191 to First Avenue;
2. Third Street on both sides from Highway 191 to First Avenue.

69.10 SNOW REMOVAL.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321.236[1b] & Sec. 321L.4[2])

1. No person shall park, abandon or leave unattended any equipment, vehicle, or trailer on any public street, alley, or City-owned off-street parking area during snow removal operations or one of the following times or periods.

A. The snow parking ban shall continue from the commencement of snow removal operations to a period of 24 hours from cessation of snowfall.

B. The 12-hour period beginning one hour after a peace officer or City staff has requested that such vehicle be removed from such street so that the snow currently existing thereon can be removed if such request shall have been made to the owner of such vehicle, to an employee or a partner of such owner, to such owner's spouse or adult child if he or she resides with such owner, to the person last driving such vehicle or to the person in whose care the vehicle was then entrusted.

C. Overnight Snowfall. During said time, no summons shall be issued or vehicle removed or impounded until after 8:00 a.m. where the snowfall began during the nighttime hours.

2. If there is an accumulation of sleet, ice, or freezing rain which causes the roads to become hazardous, the above mentioned times or periods are in effect. If the National Weather Service predicts sleet, ice, or freezing rain, pre-treatment of the roads may occur if temperatures are conducive for application. The above mentioned times or periods are in effect 12 hours prior to predicted time of event.

3. Penalties for violation of this section are stated in Section 70.03.

69.11 CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITIES. Parking restrictions on controlled access facilities are as specified in Chapter 140 of this Code of Ordinances.

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CHAPTER 70

TRAFFIC CODE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

70.01 Arrest or Citation
70.02 Scheduled Violations
70.03 Parking Violations

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 that 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 fine for each violation charged under a simple notice of a fine shall be in the amount of \$25.00 for all violations except improper use of a persons with disabilities parking permit. If such fine is not paid within 30 days, it shall be increased by \$5.00. The fine for improper use of a persons with disabilities parking permit is \$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 which 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 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. “Off-road utility vehicle” includes the following vehicles:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.1)

A. “Off-road utility vehicle – Type 1” includes vehicles with a total dry weight of 1,200 pounds or less and a width of 50 inches or less.

B. “Off-road utility vehicle – Type 2” includes vehicles, other than type 1 vehicles, with a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less and a width of 65 inches or less.

C. “Off-road utility vehicle – Type 3” includes vehicles with a total dry weight of more than 2,000 pounds or a width of more than 65 inches, or both.

An operator of an off-road utility vehicle is also subject to the provisions of this chapter governing the operation of all-terrain vehicles.

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 90 degrees 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.”

6. Direct Crossing. An all-terrain vehicle or off-road utility vehicle may make a direct crossing of a highway provided all of the following occur:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 321I.10[5])

A. The crossing is made at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing.

B. The all-terrain vehicle or off-road utility vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway.

C. The driver yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard.

D. In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of such highway with another public street or highway.

E. The crossing is made from a street, roadway, or highway designated as an all-terrain vehicle trail by any State agency, the County, or the City to a street, roadway, or highway designated as an all-terrain vehicle trail by any State agency, the County, or the City.

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 \$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)

CHAPTER 76

BICYCLE REGULATIONS

76.01 Scope of Regulations	76.08 Riding on Sidewalks
76.02 Traffic Code Applies	76.09 Towing
76.03 Double Riding Restricted	76.10 Improper Riding
76.04 Two Abreast Limit	76.11 Parking
76.05 Speed	76.12 Equipment Requirements
76.06 Emerging from Alley or Driveway	76.13 Special Penalty
76.07 Carrying Articles	

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 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 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 days for the first offense, 10 days for a second offense, and 30 days for a third offense.

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CHAPTER 77

GOLF CARTS

77.01 Purpose	77.07 Traffic Code
77.02 Operation of Golf Carts Permitted	77.08 Permits
77.03 Prohibited Locations	77.09 Accident Reports
77.04 Equipment	77.10 Violation and Penalty
77.05 Hours	77.11 Annual Review
77.06 Speed	

77.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to permit the operation of golf carts on certain streets in the City, as authorized by Section 321.247 of the *Code of Iowa*, as amended. This chapter applies whenever a golf cart is operated on any street or alley, subject to those exceptions stated herein.

77.02 OPERATION OF GOLF CARTS PERMITTED. Golf carts may be operated upon the streets of the City by persons who are 18 years of age or older and have a valid operator's license, except as prohibited in Section 77.03 of this chapter. While operated on a City street the number of passengers permitted on a golf cart shall not exceed the number of seats intended for passengers. While on City streets, operators must have on their person or in the golf cart proof of the required insurance.

77.03 PROHIBITED LOCATIONS.

1. Streets. Golf carts shall not be operated upon any City streets with a posted speed limit of greater than 25 mph or any City streets or parts of any City streets listed below:
 - A. Railroad Highway (Old Highway 191).
 - B. G-30 – North Street (west from Railroad Highway to High School).
 - C. G-30 – from I-80 exit ramp west to Railroad Highway.

However, golf carts may cross the aforementioned streets.

2. Trails. Golf carts shall not be operated on any recreational, bike, or walking trail.
3. Sidewalks. Golf carts shall not be operated upon sidewalks.
4. Parking. Golf carts shall not be operated upon that portion of a street right-of-way between the curb or edge of street paving and the sidewalk referred to as the "parking."
5. City Parks and Other Land Owned by the City. Golf carts shall not be operated in City parks or upon other City-owned land unless for a special event authorized by the Council and the operator possesses a valid City permit.
6. Special Exemptions. The Council is authorized to permit golf carts to operate on restricted City streets for certain special events.

77.04 EQUIPMENT. Golf carts operated upon City streets shall be equipped with at least the following:

1. A rear-view mirror.
2. A bicycle safety flag, the top of which shall be a minimum of five feet from ground level, and extend a minimum two feet above the highest point of the golf cart.
3. Golf carts operated on City streets shall be equipped with adequate brakes to stop and hold the cart in a stopped position.

77.05 HOURS. Golf carts may be operated on City streets only between sunrise and sunset as set by the U. S. Naval Observatory in Central Standard Time.

77.06 SPEED. No golf cart shall be operated at a speed in excess of the lesser of 25 miles per hour or that posted. Golf carts shall not be modified to increase speed.

77.07 TRAFFIC CODE. Any person operating a golf cart, including those for which a City permit has been issued, shall strictly adhere to all traffic signs and signals and all other traffic rules and regulations, and shall obey the orders and direction of any law enforcement officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic. No person shall leave a golf cart unattended on public property while the motor is running, or the keys are in the ignition switch.

77.08 PERMITS. No person shall operate a golf cart on any public street or alley for any purpose unless the golf cart has passed a safety inspection by the City Public Works Department and the operator possesses a City permit to operate a golf cart on City streets, issued by the City Clerk.

1. Golf cart owners may apply for a permit from the Clerk on forms provided by the City.
2. The Clerk shall not issue a permit until the owner/operator has provided the following:
 - A. Evidence that the owner/operator possesses a valid driver's license.
 - B. Proof owner/operator has liability insurance (minimum limit of \$300,000 coverage) covering operation of golf carts on City streets.
 - C. A form indicating that the golf cart has passed the required inspection conducted by the Underwood Public Works Department. The fee for such inspection shall be set by resolution. This is a one-time inspection. Vehicles that pass an inspection will not need to be re-inspected unless the vehicle is found in violation of this chapter, then a vehicle might need to be inspected again.
3. The operator of a golf cart shall display the City permit sticker prominently on a rear fender or on a similar component which is clearly visible from the rear.
4. All permits issued shall uniquely identify the name and address of the owner/operator.
5. The annual fee for such permits shall be set by resolution.
6. The permits expire annually on December 31, regardless of the date of issue.
7. Permits can be revoked by the Council as result of any violation of this Code of Ordinances or the *Code of Iowa*. The revocation, including a description of the violation, shall be provided in writing to the owner of the golf cart. The revocation may be appealed to the Council within 10 days after the written notice of revocation of the

permit. The owner shall request the appeal in writing and submit the appeal to the City Clerk.

77.09 ACCIDENT REPORTS. Either the operator, or someone acting for the operator, shall immediately notify a law enforcement officer whenever a golf cart is involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to anyone, or property damage amounting to \$1,000.00 or more, and shall file an accident report within 48 hours, in accordance with State law.

77.10 VIOLATION AND PENALTY.

1. Any person guilty of violating the provisions herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of \$100.00 and revocation of the City permit for a period of six months.
2. Any person guilty of violating this chapter two times shall be subject to a fine of \$300.00 and permanent revocation of the City permit.
3. Persons violating this chapter may also be prosecuted, and subject to the penalties set out in Section 321I.36 of the *Code of Iowa*.

77.11 ANNUAL REVIEW. The Council shall annually review this chapter to determine if the ordinance codified in this chapter warrants amendment or repeal.

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CHAPTER 80

ABANDONED VEHICLES

80.01 Definitions	80.06 Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles
80.02 Authority to Take Possession of Abandoned Vehicles	80.07 Disposal of Totally Inoperable Vehicles
80.03 Notice by Mail	80.08 Proceeds from Sales
80.04 Notification in Newspaper	80.09 Duties of Demolisher
80.05 Fees for Impoundment	

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 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 10 days. However, a police authority may declare the vehicle abandoned within the 10-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 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 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 10-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 10-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 \$3.00 if claimed within five days of impounding, plus \$1.00 for each additional day within the reclaiming period plus towing charges, if stored by the City, or towing and storage fees, if stored in a public garage, whereupon said vehicle shall be released. The amount of towing charges, and the rate of storage charges by privately owned garages, shall be established by such facility.

(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 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 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
95.10 Curb Valve

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 days at 20 degrees 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 feet (one and one-half 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 15 persons (1,500 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 15 minutes more than five 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 Superintendent of sewage works and/or of water pollution control 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. Surface Run-Off or Groundwater. Connect a roof downspout, sump pump, exterior foundation drain, areaway drain, or other source of surface run-off or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain that is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

3. Manholes. Open or enter any manhole of the sewer system, except by authority of the Superintendent.

4. 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.

5. 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])

6. 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 60 days after date of official notice from the City to do so provided that said public sewer is located within 100 feet 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])

(567 IAC 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, 3, and 4 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.

95.10 CURB VALVE.

1. New Construction. For all lots in which new residential or commercial construction commences, there shall be installed within the public right-of-way of each lot a main shut-off valve to the connection of the sewer service line. Such shut-off valve and the installation thereof shall be approved by the Superintendent.
2. Existing Service. The Council shall have the right to require any property or lot owner to install a shut-off valve as set forth in Subsection 1 hereof if the Council determines that the sewer customer upon such property or lot is habitually delinquent. A customer is considered to be habitually delinquent if such customer has been delinquent in payment of sewer service fees in accord with Section 99.01 of this Code of Ordinances for 90 days and/or a notice of lien has been sent to said customer. The City shall provide the property or lot owner with written notice by way of personal service or certified mail to make such curb valve installation within a reasonable time set forth by the City. If such installation has not been completed within the time provided by the City, the City may commence and complete the installation of the curb valve and assess the costs against the property owner in accord with Section 99.07 of this Code of Ordinances, and shall have any other remedy allowed to it under this Code of Ordinances and under Iowa law.

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CHAPTER 96

BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

96.01 Permit
96.02 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 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 CONNECTION CHARGE. All applications for connections to the public sewer system shall be accompanied by a connection charge in accordance with the following:

1. Residential Premises: \$200.00.
2. Commercial and Industrial Premises: A minimum charge of \$750.00 or an eight cents per square foot of usable space charge, whichever is greater.

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 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 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 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 inch per foot.
 - B. Minimum grade of one-eighth inch per foot.
 - C. Minimum velocity of two 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 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 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 underground 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 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 of Superintendent
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 be in 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 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.
 - A. Any waters or wastes: (i) having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand greater than 300 parts per million by weight; or (ii) containing more than 350 parts per million by weight of suspended solids; or (iii) 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.

B. 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: (i) reduce the biochemical oxygen demand to 300 parts per million by weight; or (ii) reduce the suspended solids to 350 parts per million by weight; or (iii) 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 150 degrees F (65 degrees 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 32 degrees F and 150 degrees F (0 degrees to 65 degrees 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 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 OF SUPERINTENDENT. 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.

(567 IAC 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.

(567 IAC 69.1[3 and 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.

(567 IAC 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.

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CHAPTER 99

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

99.01 Sewer Service Charges Required
 99.02 Rates Outside City
 99.03 Special Rates
 99.04 Private Water Systems
 99.05 Payment of Bills
 99.06 Service Discontinued
 99.07 Lien for Nonpayment

99.08 Lien Exemption
 99.09 Lien Notice
 99.10 Administrative Fee
 99.11 Special Agreements Permitted
 99.12 Irrigation Meters
 99.13 Swimming Pools
 99.14 Customer Deposits

99.01 SEWER SERVICE CHARGES REQUIRED. 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:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Residential property owners shall pay a monthly charge based upon the amount of water consumed, including a 1,000-gallon minimum charge per property owner, as follows:

2022	Effective January 1, 2023	Effective July 1, 2023	Effective July 1, 2024	Effective July 1, 2025
\$8.50 per 1,000 gallons	\$10.00 per 1,000 gallons	\$13.00 per 1,000 gallons	\$17.00 per 1,000 gallons	\$21.00 per 1,000 gallons

2. Multi-dwelling, commercial and industrial property owners shall pay a monthly charge based upon the amount of water consumed as follows:

Number of Gallons	Current	Effective 1/1/2023	Effective July 1, 2023	Effective July 1, 2024	Effective July 1, 2025
First 2,000 gallons(minimum)	\$18.55	\$22.00	\$28.50	\$37.50	\$46.00
Next 3,000 gallons	\$9.66 per 1,000 gallons	\$11.36 per 1,000 gallons	\$14.77 per 1,000 gallons	\$19.20 per 1,000 gallons	\$23.04 per 1,000 gallons
Next 5,000 gallons	\$9.27 per 1,000 gallons	\$10.90 per 1,000 gallons	\$14.17 per 1,000 gallons	\$18.42 per 1,000 gallons	\$22.11 per 1,000 gallons
Next 10,000 gallons	\$8.96 per 1,000 gallons	\$10.54 per 1,000 gallons	\$13.70 per 1,000 gallons	\$17.81 per 1,000 gallons	\$21.37 per 1,000 gallons
20,001 gallons and over	\$8.50 per 1,000 gallons	\$10.00 per 1,000 gallons	\$12.99 per 1,000 gallons	\$16.89 per 1,000 gallons	\$20.27 per 1,000 gallons

3. Customers who contribute wastewater, the strength of which is greater than normal domestic sewage (defined as 300 parts per million of five-day biochemical oxygen demand), shall be subject to a surcharge which may be established by ordinance from time to time.

4. Bills or invoices for sewer service shall be issued as promptly as possible following the reading of the customer's meter. All bills or invoices shall be paid in full within 20 days of the date of issuance or shall be considered delinquent.

99.02 RATES OUTSIDE CITY. Sewer service shall be provided any customer located outside the corporate limits of the City which the City has agreed to serve. No customer, however, will be served unless the customer has signed a service contract agreeing to be bound by the ordinances, rules and regulations applying to sewer service established by the Council.

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 99.01 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)

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(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. Bills for combined service accounts shall be due and payable at the office of the Clerk within 20 days after date of issuance, unless otherwise indicated on the bill. The provisions of Section 99.06 and 99.07 shall be used to enforce collection of delinquent sewer charges.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.83[1])

1. Late Payment Penalty. Bills not paid when due shall be considered delinquent. A late payment penalty of \$8.00 shall be added to each delinquent bill. A waiver of the late payment penalty shall be granted to each customer once each calendar year.
2. Returned Check Charge. If a check draft received in payment of a combined service account is refused and returned by the bank, the customer's account shall be charged an additional \$30.00 fee. This charge shall be in addition to other charges and penalties provided by this chapter and any charges incurred from the bank.

99.06 SERVICE DISCONTINUED. Service to delinquent customers shall be discontinued or disconnected in accordance with the following:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Notice. The Clerk shall notify each delinquent customer that service will be discontinued or disconnected 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 or disconnection.
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 the customer or owner in writing to the Clerk within seven days of the date of issuance after the notification by the Clerk under Subsection 1, a committee of the Council shall conduct an informal hearing and shall make a determination as to whether the discontinuance or disconnection is justified. The customer has the right to appeal the committee's decision to the Council, and if the Council finds that discontinuance or disconnection is justified, then such discontinuance or disconnection shall be made, unless payment has been received.

4. Fees. A fee of \$50.00 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.

99.07 LIEN FOR NONPAYMENT. Except as provided for in Section 99.08 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 property or 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)

99.08 LIEN EXEMPTION.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

1. Exemption. The lien for nonpayment shall 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 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. 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 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 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 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 10 business days of the completion of the change of ownership.
3. Mobile Homes, Modular Homes, and Manufactured Homes. A lien for nonpayment of utility services described in Subsection 1 of this section shall not be placed upon a premises that is a mobile home, modular home, or manufactured home if the mobile home, modular home, or manufactured home is owned by a tenant of and located in a mobile home park or manufactured home community and the mobile home park or manufactured home community owner or manager is the account holder, unless the lease agreement specifies that the tenant is responsible for payment of a portion of the rates or charges billed to the account holder.

99.09 LIEN NOTICE. A lien for delinquent sewer 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 30 days prior to certification of the lien to the County Treasurer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84)

99.10 ADMINISTRATIVE FEE. The administrative fee for certifying and filing a lien for delinquent sewer service charges is \$5.00, which amount shall be added to the amount of the lien to be collected at the time of payment of the assessment from the payer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 384.84[4])

99.11 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.

99.12 IRRIGATION METERS.

1. The total usage recorded on the irrigation meter shall be subtracted from the main meter's usage to calculate sewer charges.
2. Irrigation meters will be considered a part of the sanitary sewer system and shall be governed and enforced in accord with this chapter and with Section 95.07 of this Code of Ordinances.
3. Residential property owners maintaining a connected irrigation meter shall be charged a monthly fee in an amount that shall be established by way of resolution.
4. Upon written request to the City, any residential property owner utilizing an irrigation meter may discontinue usage of said meter.
5. Any homes that are sold that have irrigation meters, the new homeowners will not be allowed to activate those meters.
6. Any developer is only allowed to use irrigation meter upon approval for each construction site for a maximum of four weeks until the sod gets established.
7. No future irrigation meters will be installed in any current or new structure, building, effective the date of the ordinance.
8. Any violations will result subject to penalties under Iowa Code.

99.13 SWIMMING POOLS.

1. Water from swimming pools shall not be discharged into the City's sewer system. Any violation of this section shall be punishable as a civil infraction. The City shall have the right and authority to inspect swimming pool construction and discharge to ensure compliance with this section.
2. A customer having a swimming pool but not having an irrigation meter may arrange a time for the Superintendent to meter the water used for filling the swimming pool. A minimum 48-hour notice is required.
3. The total usage recorded on the meter of water discharged into a swimming pool shall be subtracted from the main meter's usage to calculate monthly sewer charges.
4. A fee of \$50.00 shall be paid to the City prior to services being rendered in accord with Section 99.11.

99.14 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS.

1. Deposit Required. There shall be required from every customer or prospective customer served a \$100.00 deposit intended to guarantee the payment of bills for service. Upon termination of the use of the sewer service by that customer for that building, any balance of such deposit shall be returned to the customer without interest. The deposit fee may be used upon final settlement as a credit to offset against any amount owed by the sewer customer. If a customer who has paid a deposit fee desires to terminate use of sewer from one connection and desires to make application for use of sewer from another connection for which the customer would be required to pay a deposit fee, then the deposit fee already paid may remain on deposit for the new application if the customer pays the old account in full.
2. Previous Customers. Customers that: (i) do not currently have a deposit on file with the City; and (ii) for any reason are not in compliance with any of the regulations which apply to being a customer in good standing and/or to maintaining service from the City may, at the discretion of the City Clerk, be required to make a deposit based upon the average of the bills during the previous twelve months of sewer and garbage use to re-establish or to maintain service. The requirement to make a deposit under such conditions does not preclude the City from establishing such other regulations as may be necessary to insure that the customer is in compliance with all applicable regulations.

3. Unpaid Account. When sewer service has been discontinued for whatever reason, the deposit will be applied to any unpaid balance due the City Utilities Department.
4. No Deposit Received. In the event the sewer service is still on and the meter is in at the home or business being rented, it shall be the responsibility of the owner, or the realtor doing the renting, to have that person come to City Hall and make the necessary deposit before moving in.

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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 Toxic and Hazardous Waste
105.09 Waste Storage Containers
105.10 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[1])

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.

(567 IAC 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.

(567 IAC 20.2)

6. “Litter” means any garbage, rubbish, trash, refuse, waste materials, or debris not exceeding 10 pounds in weight or 15 cubic feet in volume. Litter includes but is not limited to empty beverage containers, cigarette butts, food waste packaging, other food or candy wrappers, handbills, empty cartons, or boxes.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 455B.361[2])

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.

(567 IAC 100.2)

9. “Residential premises” means a single-family dwelling and any multiple-family dwelling.

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.

(567 IAC 20.2)

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.

(567 IAC 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.

(567 IAC 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. “Sanitary disposal project” does not include a pyrolysis or gasification facility as defined in Section 455B.301 of the *Code of Iowa*.

(*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.

E. Steel slag which is a product resulting from the steel manufacturing process and is managed as an item of value in a controlled manner and not as a discarded material.

F. Material that is legitimately recycled pursuant to Section 455D.4A of the *Code of Iowa*.

G. Post-use polymers or recoverable feedstocks that are any of the following:

- (1) Processed at a pyrolysis or gasification facility.
- (2) Held at a pyrolysis or gasification facility prior to processing to ensure production is not interrupted.

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 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:

(567 IAC 23.2 and 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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3] "a")

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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3] "b")

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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3] "c")

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 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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3] "d")

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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3]“e”)

6. 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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3]“g”)

7. 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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3]“h”)

8. Agricultural Structures. The open burning of agricultural structures if in accordance with rules and limitations established by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(567 IAC 23.2[3]“i”)

9. 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.

(567 IAC 23.2[3]“j”)

10. 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.

(567 IAC 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 or placed in acceptable containers and set out for collection. 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 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.

*(567 IAC 100.2)
(567 IAC 102.13[2] and 400 IAC 27.14[2])*

105.09 WASTE STORAGE CONTAINERS. Every person owning, managing, operating, leasing, or renting any premises, dwelling unit or any place where refuse accumulates shall provide and at all times maintain in good order and repair portable containers for refuse in accordance with the following:

1. Container Specifications. Waste storage containers shall comply with the following specifications:

A. Residential. Residential garbage shall be bagged and securely fastened before being deposited into reusable containers provided by the City. All garbage shall be placed in container. Should a household consistently have more garbage than container will hold, a second container will be required. Reusable containers are to stay with the property.

B Commercial. Every person owning, managing, operating, leasing, or renting any commercial premises where an excessive amount of refuse accumulates and where its storage in provided portable containers as required above is impractical, shall maintain metal bulk storage containers approved by the City.

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 garbage and yard 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 12 hours in advance of the regularly scheduled collection day and shall be promptly removed from the curb line following collection.

4. Nonconforming Containers. Solid waste placed in containers that are not in compliance with the provisions of this section will not be collected.

105.10 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.

5. Dead Animals. Bury dead animals upon any property within the City, except small household pets may be buried by the owner upon said owner's property provided that the owner is reasonably sure that the death was not due to any communicable disease and that the animal is buried under at least 24 inches of compacted soil. Heavy dead animals shall be disposed of at the expense of the owner and away from the City.

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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 solid waste, except bulky rubbish, as provided in Section 106.05, from all premises except premises with dumpsters. The owners or operators of commercial, industrial, or institutional premises with dumpsters shall provide for the collection of solid waste produced upon such premises by contracting with the City or with another hauler of their choice..

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.
(567 IAC 104.9)

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 [Iowa 1970])

1. Fee for Collection. The fee for solid waste collection and disposal service, used or available, is \$12.50 per month.
2. Fee for Extra Container. Should a household require/request an extra container, there will be an additional fee of \$6.00 per month.
3. Fee to Replace Container that Is Destroyed or Removed From Property. The fee to replace a container destroyed or removed from a property is \$95.00.
4. 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 99.05 of this Code of Ordinances. Solid waste collection service may be discontinued in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 99.06 if the combined service account becomes delinquent, and the provisions contained in Section 99.09 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 99.08 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 property or 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	110.09 Information
110.02 Restrictions and Limitations	110.10 Indemnification
110.03 Pipes and Mains	110.11 Extensions
110.04 Construction and Maintenance	110.12 Standard of Service
110.05 Excavations	110.13 Police Regulations
110.06 Utility Easements	110.14 Franchise Fee
110.07 Relocation not Required	110.15 Management Fees
110.08 Relocation Reimbursement	110.16 Termination

110.01 FRANCHISE GRANTED. There is hereby granted to MidAmerican Energy Company, an Iowa corporation (hereinafter called “Company”), and to its successors and assigns the right and franchise to acquire, construct, erect, maintain and operate in the City a gas distribution system, to furnish natural gas along, under and upon the right-of-way, streets, avenues, alleys and public places to serve customers within and without the City and to furnish and sell natural gas to the City and its inhabitants. The Company is granted the right to exercise of powers of eminent domain, subject to City Council approval upon application by the Company. The franchise shall be effective for a 25-year period from and after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.[†]

110.02 RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS. The rights and privileges hereby granted are subject to the restrictions and limitations of Chapter 364 of the *Code of Iowa*.

110.03 PIPES AND MAINS. Company shall have the right to excavate in any public street for the purpose of laying, relaying, repairing or extending gas pipes, mains, conduits, and other facilities provided that the same shall be so placed as not to unreasonably interfere with any above or below-ground utility services or facilities which have been or may hereafter be located by or under authority of the City.

110.04 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. The Company shall, excluding facilities located in private easements (whether titled in Company exclusively or in Company and other entities), in accordance with Iowa law including Company’s tariff on file with and made effective by the Iowa Utilities Board as may subsequently be amended (“Tariff”) at its cost and expense, 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 reasonably require for the purposes of facilitating the construction reconstruction, maintenance or repair of the street or alley. Relocation expenses for other hard surfaces, including pedestrian and non-motorized vehicle pathways, will be paid by the City. If the City has a reasonable alternative route for the street, alley or public improvements or an alternative construction method, which would not cause the relocation of the Company installations, the City shall select said alternative route, or construction method. The City shall be responsible for surveying and staking the right-of-way for City projects that require the Company to relocate Company facilities. If requested the City shall provide, at no cost to the Company, copies of its relocation plan and profile and cross

[†] **EDITOR’S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 221, adopting a natural gas franchise for the City, was passed and adopted on October 11, 2016.

section drawings. If vegetation or tree removal must be completed by the City as part of the City's project and are necessary, whether or not utility facilities must be relocated, the City at its own cost shall be responsible for said removals. If the timing of the vegetation or tree removals does not coincide with the Company facilities relocation schedule and Company must remove vegetation or trees that are included in the City's portion of the project, the City shall either remove the vegetation or trees at its cost or reimburse the Company for the expenses incurred to remove said trees or vegetation. If project funds from a source other than the City are available to pay for the relocation of utility facilities, the City shall attempt to secure said funds and provide them to the Company to compensate the Company for the costs of relocation.

110.05 EXCAVATIONS. In making excavations in any streets, avenues, alleys and public places for the installation of gas pipes, conduits or apparatus, Company shall not unreasonably obstruct the use of the streets and shall replace the surface, restoring it to the condition as existed immediately prior to excavation. Company agrees any replacement of road surface shall conform to current City code regarding its depth and composition. The Company shall not be required to restore or modify public right-of-way, sidewalks or other areas in or adjacent to the Company project to a condition superior to its immediate previously existing condition or to a condition exceeding its previously existing condition to the extent any alterations are required for the City to comply with City, State or federal rules, regulations or laws.

110.06 UTILITY EASEMENTS. The City's vacating a street, avenue, alley, public ground or public right-of-way shall not deprive the Company of its right to operate and maintain existing facilities on, below, above, or beneath the vacated property. Prior to the City's abandoning or vacating any street, avenue, alley or public ground where the Company has facilities in the vicinity, the City shall provide Company with not less than 60 days' advance notice of the City's proposed action and, upon request grant the Company a utility easement covering existing and future facilities and activities. If the City fails to grant the Company a utility easement for said facilities prior to abandoning or vacating a street, avenue, alley or public ground, the City shall at its cost and expense obtain easements for the existing Company facilities.

110.07 RELOCATION NOT REQUIRED. The Company shall not be required to relocate, at its cost and expense, Company facilities in the public right-of-way that have been relocated at Company expense at the direction of the City at any time during the previous 10 years.

110.08 RELOCATION REIMBURSEMENT. Pursuant to relocation of Company facilities as may be required here under, if the City orders or requests the Company to relocate its existing facilities or equipment in order to directly or indirectly facilitate the project of a commercial or private developer or other non-public entity, City shall reimburse or the City shall require the developer or non-public entity to reimburse the Company for the cost of such relocation as a precondition to relocation. The Company shall not be required to relocate in order to facilitate such private project at its expense.

110.09 INFORMATION. Upon reasonable request, the Company shall provide the City, on a project specific basis, information indicating the horizontal location, relative to boundaries of the right-of-way, of all equipment which it owns or over which it has control that is located in the public right-of-way, including documents, maps and other information in paper or electronic or other forms ("Information"). The Company and City recognize the Information may in whole or part be considered a confidential record under State or federal law or both. Upon receipt of a request from a third party for information concerning information about the Company's facilities within the City, the City will promptly submit same to Company. If the Company

believes any of the Information requested constitutes a trade secret which may otherwise be protected from public disclosure by State or federal law, or otherwise exempt from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Critical Energy Infrastructure requirements pursuant to 18 CFR 388.112 and 388.113, or Chapter 22 of the *Code of Iowa*, as such statutes and regulations may be amended from time to time, then the Company shall provide the City with a written explanation of the basis for such assertion of confidentiality or exemption from disclosure within 10 days.

110.10 INDEMNIFICATION. The Company shall indemnify and save harmless the City from any and all claims, suits, losses, damages, costs or expenses, on account of injury or damage to any person or property, to the extent caused or occasioned by the Company's negligence in construction, reconstruction, excavation, operation or maintenance of the natural gas facilities authorized by this franchise; provided, however, that the Company shall not be obligated to defend, indemnify and save harmless the City for any costs or damages to the extent arising from the negligence of the City, its officers, employees or agents.

110.11 EXTENSIONS. The Company shall extend its mains and pipes and operate, and maintain the system in accordance with the applicable regulations of the Iowa Utilities Board or its successors and Iowa law.

110.12 STANDARD OF SERVICE. During the term of the franchise, the Company shall furnish natural gas in the quantity and quality consistent and in accordance with the applicable regulations of the Iowa Utilities Board the Company's tariff made effective by the Iowa Utilities Board or its successors and Iowa law.

110.13 POLICE REGULATIONS. All reasonable and proper police regulations shall be adopted and enforced by the City for the protection of the facilities of the Company.

110.14 FRANCHISE FEE. A franchise fee of zero percent is imposed upon, and shall be collected from, the natural gas customers of the Company receiving service and located within the corporate limits of the City. The franchise fee shall be remitted by the Company to the City on or before the last business day of the calendar quarter following the close of the calendar quarter in which the franchise fee is charged.

1. The City agrees to modify the level of franchise fees imposed only once in any 24-month period.
2. The Company will commence collecting franchise fees on or before the first Company billing cycle of the first calendar month following 90 days of receipt of information required of the City to implement the franchise fee, including the City's documentation of customer classes subject to or exempted from City-imposed franchise fee.
3. The City shall be solely responsible for identifying customer classes subject to or exempt from paying the City imposed franchise fee. The Company shall have no obligation to collect franchise fees from customers in annexed areas until and unless such ordinances have been provided to the Company by certified mail. The Company shall commence collecting franchise fees in the annexed areas no sooner than 60 days after receiving annexation ordinances from the City.
4. The Company shall not, under any circumstances be required to return or refund any franchise fees that have been collected from customers and remitted to the City. In the event the Company is required to provide data or information in defense of the

City's imposition of franchise fees or the Company is required to assist the City in identifying customers or calculating any franchise fee refunds for groups of or individual customers the City shall reimburse the Company for the expenses incurred by the Company to provide such data or information.

110.15 MANAGEMENT FEES. Upon implementation of a franchise fee the City shall not, pursuant to Chapter 480A.6 of the *Code of Iowa*, impose or charge Company right-of-way management fees for permits for Company construction, maintenance, repairs, excavation, pavement cutting, or inspections of Company work sites and projects or related matters.

110.16 TERMINATION. Either City or Company ("party") may terminate this franchise if the other party shall be materially in breach of its provisions. Upon the occurrence of a material breach, the non-breaching party shall provide the breaching party with notification by certified mail specifying the alleged breach. The breaching party shall have 60 days to cure the breach, unless it notifies the non-breaching party, and the parties agree upon a shorter or longer period for cure. If the breach is not cured within the cure period, the non-breaching party may terminate this franchise. A party shall not be considered to be in breach of this franchise if it has operated in compliance with State or federal law. A party shall not be considered to have breached this franchise if the alleged breach is the result of the actions of a third party or the other party.

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CHAPTER 111

ELECTRIC FRANCHISE

111.01 Franchise Granted	111.09 Indemnification
111.02 Restrictions and Limitations	111.10 Pruning and Vegetation
111.03 Poles and Wires	111.11 Information
111.04 Construction and Maintenance	111.12 Applicable Regulations
111.05 Excavations	111.13 Franchise Fee
111.06 Utility Easements	111.14 Management Fees
111.07 Relocation Not Required	111.15 Binding
111.08 Relocation Reimbursement	111.16 Termination

111.01 FRANCHISE GRANTED. There is hereby granted to MidAmerican Energy Company, an Iowa corporation, hereinafter called the “Company,” and its successors and assigns, the right and nonexclusive franchise to acquire, construct, erect, maintain, and operate in the City, a system for the transmission and distribution of electric energy and communications signals along, under, over, and upon the streets, avenues, alleys, and public places to serve customers within and without the City, and to furnish and sell electric energy to the City and its inhabitants. For the term of the franchise, the Company is granted the right of eminent domain, the exercise of which is subject to City Council approval upon application by the Company. The franchise shall be effective for a 25-year period from and after the effective date of the ordinance codified by this chapter.[†]

111.02 RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS. The rights and privileges hereby granted are subject to the restrictions and limitations of Chapter 364 of the *Code of Iowa*.

111.03 POLES AND WIRES. The Company shall have the right to erect all necessary poles and to place thereon the necessary wires, fixtures, and accessories as well as to excavate and bury conduits or conductors for the distribution of electric energy and communications signals in and through the City, provided the same shall be placed in accord with the franchise and City code regulations of the City, regarding the placement of structures, facilities, accessories, or other objects in the right-of-way, including ordinances which assign corridors or other placements to users of the right-of-way and requirements which may be adopted regarding separation of structures, facilities, accessories or other objects.

111.04 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. The Company shall, excluding facilities located in private easements (whether titled in the Company exclusively or in the Company and other entities), in accordance with Iowa law including the Company’s tariff on file with and made effective by the Iowa Utilities Board as may subsequently be amended (“Tariff”), at its cost and expense, locate and relocate its existing installations in, on, over, or under the public street, right-of-way, or alley in the City in such a manner as the City may require for the purposes of facilitating the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair of the street or alley of such street or alley. If the City has a reasonable alternative route for the street, right-of-way or alley or an alternative construction method, which would not cause the relocation of Company installations or would minimize the cost or expense of relocation of Company

[†] **EDITOR’S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 222, adopting an electric franchise for the City, was passed and adopted on October 11, 2016.

installations, the City and Company shall work together to consider said alternative route or construction method. The City shall, in the extension or modification of streets and roads, make provision for the placement of company service lines and facilities on City-owned right-of-way without charge to Company. In planning for the extension or modification of streets, the City shall, to the extent practicable design such changes to limit the need for relocation of Company facilities. The City shall be responsible for surveying and staking the right-of-way for City projects that require the Company to relocate Company facilities. If requested, the City shall provide, at no cost to the Company, copies of the relocation plan and profile and cross section drawings. If vegetation and tree removals must be completed by the City as part of the City's project and are necessary whether or not utility facilities must be relocated, the City at its own cost shall be responsible for said removals. If the timing of vegetation and tree removals does not coincide with Company's facilities relocation schedule and the Company must remove vegetation and trees that are included in the City's portion of the project, the City shall either remove them or reimburse the Company for the expenses incurred to remove said materials. If project funds from a source other than the City are available to pay for the relocation of utility facilities, the City shall use its best efforts to secure said funds and provide them to the Company to compensate the Company for the costs of relocation.

111.05 EXCAVATIONS. In making excavations in any streets, avenues and public places for the installation, maintenance or repair of conductor, conduits or the erection of poles and wires or other appliances, the Company shall not unreasonably obstruct the use of the streets. The Company in making such excavations shall, if required by ordinance, obtain a City permit therefor and provide City representatives with advance notice prior to the actual commencement of the work, and shall comply with all provisions and requirements of the City in its regulation of the use of City right-of-way in performing such work. In emergencies which require immediate excavation, the Company may proceed with the work without first applying for or obtaining the permit, provided, however, that Company shall apply for and obtain the excavation permit as soon as possible after commencing such emergency work. The Company shall comply with all City ordinances regarding paving cuts, placement of facilities and restoration of pavement and other public infrastructure. The Company shall replace the surface, restoring the condition as existed prior to the Company's excavation but shall not be required to improve or modify the public right-of-way, sidewalks, or other areas in or adjacent to the Company project to a condition superior to its immediate previously existing condition. Company shall complete all repairs in a timely manner. Company agrees any replacement of road surface shall conform to current City ordinances regarding its depth and composition.

111.06 UTILITY EASEMENTS. Vacating a street, avenue, alley, public ground, or public right-of-way shall not deprive the Company of its right to operate and maintain existing facilities and their replacements on, below, above, or beneath the vacated property. Prior to the City abandoning or vacating any street, avenue, alley, or public ground where the Company has electric facilities, the City shall grant the Company a utility easement for said facilities.

111.07 RELOCATION NOT REQUIRED. The Company shall not be required to relocate, at its cost and expense, Company facilities in the public right-of-way that have been relocated at Company expense at the direction of the City in the previous 10 years.

111.08 RELOCATION REIMBURSEMENT. Pursuant to relocation of Company facilities, if the City orders or requests the Company to relocate its existing facilities or equipment in order to directly facilitate a project for the primary benefit of a commercial or private developer or other non-public entity, the City shall require the developer or non-public entity to reimburse the Company for the cost of such relocation as a precondition to relocation

of its existing facilities or equipment. The Company shall not be required to relocate in order to facilitate such private project at its expense.

111.09 INDEMNIFICATION. The Company shall indemnify, save, and hold harmless the City from any and all claims, suits, losses, damages, costs, or expenses, on account of injury or damage to any person or property, to the extent caused or occasioned by the Company's negligence in construction, reconstruction, excavation, operation or maintenance of the electric facilities authorized by the franchise; provided, however, the Company shall not be obligated to defend, indemnify, and save harmless the City for any costs or damages to the extent arising from the negligence of the City, its officers, employees, or agents.

111.10 PRUNING AND VEGETATION. The pruning and removal of vegetation and trees shall be done in accordance with current nationally accepted safety and utility industry standards and federal and State law, rules and regulations. The Company is authorized and empowered to prune or remove at Company expense, any tree extending into any street, avenue, right-of-way, alley, public place, or public grounds to maintain electric reliability, safety, to restore utility service, and to prevent limbs, branches, or trunks from interfering with the wires and facilities of the Company. The pruning and removal of vegetation and trees shall be completed in accordance with nationally accepted safety and utility standards, NSI Z133.1-2012, *American National Standard for Arboricultural Operations-Safety Requirements*, and ANSI A300 (part 1)-2008 Pruning, (Revision of ANSI A300 part 1-2001) *American National Standard for Tree, Shrub, and other Woody Plant Management - Standard of Practices (Pruning)* or subsequent revisions to these standards, and City ordinances regarding the pruning of trees that incorporate by reference that standard.

111.11 INFORMATION. Upon reasonable request, the Company shall provide the City, on a project specific basis, information indicating the horizontal location, relative to boundaries of the right-of-way, of all equipment which it owns or over which it has control that is located in City right-of-way, including documents, maps and other information in paper or electronic or other forms ("Information"). The Company and City recognize the Information may in whole or part be considered a confidential record under State or federal law or both. Therefore, City shall not release any Information without prior consent of the Company and shall return the Information to Company upon request. City recognizes that Company claims the Information may constitute a trade secret or is otherwise protected from public disclosure by State or federal law on other grounds, and agrees to retain the Information in its non-public files. Furthermore, the City agrees that no documents, maps, or other Information provided to the City by the Company shall be made available to the public or other entities if such documents or Information are exempt from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Critical Energy Infrastructure requirements pursuant to 18 CFR 388.112 and 388.113, or Chapter 22 of the *Code of Iowa*, as such statutes and regulations may be amended from time to time. In the event any action at law, in equity, or administrative is brought against the City regarding disclosure of any document which the Company has designated as a trade secret or as otherwise protected from disclosure, the Company shall assume, upon request of the City, the defense of said action and reimburse the City any and all costs, including attorney fees and penalties to the extent allowed by law.

111.12 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS. The Company shall construct, operate, and maintain its facilities in accordance with the applicable regulations of the Iowa Utilities Board (or its successors) and Iowa law. During the term of the franchise, the Company shall furnish electric energy in the quantity and quality consistent with and in accordance with the applicable

regulations of the Iowa Utilities Board, the Company's tariff and made effective by the Iowa Utilities Board (or its successors) and Iowa law.

111.13 FRANCHISE FEE. There is hereby imposed upon the customers a franchise fee of zero percent upon the gross revenues, minus uncollectible accounts, generated from sales of electricity and distribution service, pursuant to the Tariff, by the Company within the corporate limits of the City. The franchise fee shall be remitted by the Company to the City on or before the last business day of the calendar quarter following the close of the calendar quarter in which the franchise fee is charged.

1. The City agrees to modify the level of franchise fees imposed only once in any 24-month period.
2. The Company will commence collecting franchise fees on or before the first Company billing cycle of the first calendar month following 90 days of receipt of information required of the City to implement the franchise fee, including the City's documentation of customer classes subject to or exempted from City-imposed franchise fee.
3. The City shall be solely responsible for identifying customer classes subject to or exempt from paying the City imposed franchise fee. The Company shall have no obligation to collect franchise fees from customers in annexed areas until and unless such ordinances have been provided to the Company by certified mail. The Company shall commence collecting franchise fees in the annexed areas no sooner than 60 days after receiving annexation ordinances from the City.
4. The Company shall not, under any circumstances, be required to return or refund any franchise fees that have been collected from customers and remitted to the City. In the event the Company is required to provide data or information in defense of the City's imposition of franchise fees, or the Company is required to assist the City in identifying customers or calculating any franchise fee refunds for groups of or individual customers, the City shall reimburse the Company for the expenses incurred by the Company to provide such data or information.

111.14 MANAGEMENT FEES. Upon implementation of a franchise fee, the City shall not, pursuant to Chapter 480A.6 of the *Code of Iowa*, impose or charge right-of-way management fees upon the Company or fees for permits for Company construction, maintenance, repairs, excavation, pavement cutting, or inspections of Company work sites and projects or related matters.

111.15 BINDING. The franchise shall apply to and bind the City and Company and their successors and assigns.

111.16 TERMINATION. Either City or Company ("party") may terminate the franchise if the other party shall be materially in breach of its provisions. Upon the occurrence of a material breach, the non-breaching party shall provide the breaching party with notification by certified mail specifying the alleged breach. The breaching party shall have 60 days to cure the breach, unless it notifies the non-breaching party, and the parties agree upon a longer period for cure. If the breach is not cured within the cure period, the non-breaching party may terminate the franchise. A party shall not be considered to be in breach of the franchise if it has operated in compliance with State or federal law. A party shall not be considered to have breached the franchise if the alleged breach is the result of the actions of a third party or the other party.

CHAPTER 112

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

112.01 Franchise Granted
112.02 Police Power

112.03 Service to City

112.01 FRANCHISE GRANTED. Qwest, a corporation (the “Company”), its successors and assigns are hereby granted the right to use and occupy the streets, alleys and other public places of the City for a term of 25 years from the effective date of the ordinance codified by this chapter,[†] for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a general telephone and telegraph system within the City.

112.02 POLICE POWER. The rights herein granted are subject to the exercise of the police power as the same now is or may hereafter be conferred upon the City.

112.03 SERVICE TO CITY. The Company shall furnish the City without charge one telephone station to be furnished and maintained at such place as may be designated by the Council.

[†] **EDITOR’S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 45, adopting a telephone franchise for the City, was passed and adopted. Voters approved the franchise at an election held on April 11, 1963.

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CHAPTER 113

CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE

113.01 Franchise Grant
113.02 Rights Conferred by Franchise
113.03 Installation of Cable System
113.04 Relocation of Property
113.05 Rates and Charges

113.06 Indemnification
113.07 Payment to City
113.08 Franchise Termination
113.09 Local Office or Agent
113.10 Renewal Terms

113.01 FRANCHISE GRANT. Pursuant to law, a nonexclusive franchise is granted to Walnut Communications to construct, own and operate a cable television system in the City. Said nonexclusive franchise is granted for a period of 10 years,[†] and shall vest all the rights, privileges and immunities of a cable television system with Walnut Communications; however, said nonexclusive franchise shall be subject to and conditional upon all of the terms, duties and obligations found in the laws of the State of Iowa, rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission and of this chapter.

113.02 RIGHTS CONFERRED BY FRANCHISE.

1. This chapter confers upon the Grantee the nonexclusive right, authority, power and franchise to establish, construct, acquire, own, operate and maintain a cable television system within the City, and to render, furnish and sell such service to the inhabitants of the City and its environs and to use and occupy the streets and other public places within the corporate limits of the City as the same now exist or may hereafter exist for its cable system, including the right to enter and construct, erect, locate, relocate, repair and rebuild in, on, under, along, over and across the streets, alleys, avenues, parkways, lanes, bridges and to make use of all land dedicated or acquired for public use and locations approved by the City Engineer, and other public places in the City, all towers, poles, cables, amplifiers, conduits and other facilities owned, leased or otherwise used by the Grantee for the furnishing of cable television service within the City during the continuance of the franchise hereby granted and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America, the State of Iowa and ordinances and regulations of the City.
2. The poles used for the Grantee's distribution system shall be those erected and maintained by anyone authorized to maintain poles in the streets or public ways, when and where practicable. It is contemplated that reasonable standard pole attachment agreements will be entered into. Grantee is specifically granted the right to set its own poles in the event reasonable joint use is not possible or feasible. In any areas where electric or telephone utilities are now underground, and in any new subdivisions or new additions where said utilities are underground, the Grantee will lay its cable underground.
3. The City reserves the right of reasonable regulation of the erection, construction or installation of any facilities by the Grantee and to reasonably designate where such facilities are to be placed within the public ways and places.

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 209, adopting a cable television franchise for the City, was passed and adopted on January 10, 2011.

113.03 INSTALLATION OF CABLE SYSTEM

1. The installation of the cable system shall be in accordance with the requirements of the *National Electric Safety Code* of the American Insurance Association, latest edition, all applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the FCC, the State of Iowa, and of the City affecting electrical installations and building, now or hereafter in effect.
2. The Grantee, subject to the rights of adjoining property owners, at its expense, shall have the authority to trim trees upon and overhanging streets, alleys, sidewalks, and public places of the City so as to prevent the branches of such trees from coming in contact with the wires and cables of the Grantee. All trimming is to be done under the supervision and direction of the City.
3. The Grantee shall at its expense protect, support, temporarily disconnect, relocate or remove any property of the Grantee located upon streets, rights-of-way and easements of the City, when required by the City because of traffic conditions, public safety, street vacation, street construction, change or establishment of street grade, installation of sewers, drains, water pipes, power lines, signal lines and tracks or any other type of structure or improvement by the City; if the Grantee fails to do so, the City may cause the necessary work to be completed and Grantee shall pay the City the cost thereof within 10 days after receipt of an itemized account.

113.04 RELOCATION OF PROPERTY. The Grantee, at the request of any person holding a permit issued by the City, shall temporarily remove, raise or lower its wires or cables to permit the moving of buildings or equipment. The expense of such temporary removal, raising or lowering shall be paid by the person requesting the same, and the Grantee may require such payment in advance. The Grantee shall be given not less than 48 hours' advance notice to arrange for such temporary wire or cable changes.

113.05 RATES AND CHARGES. All rates and charges made by the Grantee for its services shall be fair, reasonable, just and uniform, and designed to meet all necessary costs of service, including a fair rate of return on net valuation of its properties devoted thereto under efficient and economic management. The Grantee shall have the authority to promulgate such rules and regulations, terms and conditions of its business as shall reasonably be necessary to enable the Grantee to exercise its rights and perform its services under the franchise and to assume an uninterrupted service to each and all of its customers.

113.06 INDEMNIFICATION. The Grantee agrees to hold and save harmless the City from any and all liability that may arise out of the construction, maintenance and operation or use of Grantee's system and works and the providing of such services and to provide and keep in force adequate liability insurance therefor, to the extent of bodily injury limits of \$500,000/\$500,000 and a property damage limit of \$300,000/\$300,000, naming the City as additional insured, as its interests may appear. Grantee shall also provide and maintain insurance under a broad form automobile policy, with \$100,000/\$300,000/\$100,000 coverage limits and worker's compensation insurance with statutory limits. All insurance shall be issued by a company authorized to do business in the State of Iowa and shall be provided before the Grantee, its successors or assigns thereof shall commence the construction or other operations mentioned in the chapter. The City shall notify the Grantee's representative or employee in the City, if any, within 10 days after the presentation of any demand or claim that may arise, whether by suit or otherwise, against the City. The Grantee shall maintain on file with the Clerk at all times a

current certificate of insurance. All insurance policies shall, if possible, provide for not less than 30 days' notice of cancellation.

113.07 PAYMENT TO CITY. In consideration of the rights, privileges and franchise hereby granted, and as compensation to the City for the use of its public ways and places by the Grantee, and to properly regulate the activities of the Grantee, the Grantee shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July of each year, pay to the City a sum equal to three percent of the gross basic subscriber revenues for cable television service within the existing corporate limits of the City for the preceding six-month period ending on the last day of December and the last day of June, respectively. The City shall have the option to increase the fees Grantee pays to the City to a maximum of five percent of the gross basic subscriber revenues. In order to exercise such option, the City shall adopt a resolution providing for such increased fees, and the increase shall become effective 90 days after written notice of the adoption of the resolution is provided to Grantee. The increase shall remain effective for the remainder of the term or renewal terms of the franchise. The books of the Grantee shall be open to inspection by authorized agents of the City at all reasonable times to verify the accuracy of the computation and correctness of the report which shall accompany the payment. Grantee shall keep books and records pursuant to established practices using generally accepted accounting procedures.

113.08 FRANCHISE TERMINATION. The City may terminate the franchise and all rights therein granted in the event the Grantee or its successors or assigns thereof shall fail to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this chapter. The City may exercise such right of termination by mailing notice thereof by registered mail or certified mail to the Grantee, unless within 30 days after such mailing full compliance with the terms and conditions has been effected. Upon termination or forfeiture of its franchise, the Grantee shall, within a reasonable time, remove its cables, wires and appliances from the City streets, lanes, avenues, sidewalks, alleys bridges, highways, easements and other public places within the City, and shall restore such streets and other public places to their original condition.

113.09 LOCAL OFFICE OR AGENT. Grantee shall maintain a local office, agent or means whereby residents of the City may leave messages, complaints or requests for service or repairs or adjustments may be received by the Grantee at any time during normal business hours, all without any toll charges to any resident or customer.

113.10 RENEWAL TERMS. The initial term of this Agreement shall be renewed for three successive five-year terms unless either party provides written notice of its intent to terminate the franchise not less than 180 days prior to the expiration of the initial term or the expiration of any renewal terms.

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CHAPTER 114

WATER FRANCHISE

114.01 Purpose	114.07 Additions to Area of City
114.02 Grant of Franchise	114.08 Expansion of Grantee's Facilities
114.03 Term	114.09 Limitation of Franchise
114.04 Financing and Budget	114.10 Grantee's Separate Powers Not Limited
114.05 Adoption of Rules and Regulations	114.11 Assignment of Franchise
114.06 Enforcement of Mandatory Connection Ordinances	114.12 Forfeiture

114.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the terms and conditions of an agreement hereby made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28E of the *Code of Iowa* as a contract between the City and Regional Water, a 504A not-for-profit corporation, hereinafter referred to as “Grantee” for the co-operative operation, maintenance, repair, reconstruction and replacement of a public improvement, namely a water distribution system within the City.

114.02 GRANT OF FRANCHISE. The City hereby grants to Grantee, its successors and assigns a nonexclusive franchise to acquire the City’s water treatment, storage and distribution system and thereafter to maintain, operate, repair, replace, renew, reconstruct, and remove a water distribution system across public property in the City in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America, the State of Iowa, and the rules and regulations of Regional Water, including the nonexclusive right, privilege and authority to: (i) sell and supply treated water to individuals, corporations, communities and municipalities both inside and outside said City; (ii) to use public property within the City; (iii) to engage in such further activities within the City as may now or hereafter be consistent with the accepted principles applicable to the operation of a water distribution system. For the purpose of carrying into effect the privileges granted hereunder, the Grantee is authorized to make all necessary excavations in the streets, alleys, sidewalks, and public grounds within the corporate limits of City, but such excavations shall be carried out with reasonable dispatch and with as little interference with or inconvenience to the rights of the public as may be feasible. Grantee shall restore all streets, alleys, sidewalks, and public grounds to the condition of safety, appearance and utility specified by the relevant construction industry standards after excavation.

114.03 TERM. The franchise is granted for an initial term of 25 years commencing with the date of adoption of the ordinance codified herein,[†] provided, however, that City may not withdraw from this agreement as long as Grantee shall have indebtedness to the United States Government incurred for the construction, reconstruction or maintenance of said water distribution system outstanding at that time. Thereafter, the franchise may be renewed for an additional term upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually acceptable to City and Grantee.

114.04 FINANCING AND BUDGET. Initial funding of this joint undertaking shall be from revenues of the water utility, the existing water utility account and accounts receivable of the City and from loans, grants, or notes obtained by Grantee, including Grantee’s assumption of City’s water utility debt. Said revenue bonds or notes shall mature in a period not to exceed 40

[†] **EDITOR’S NOTE:** On June 8, 1999, the Council took final action to adopt Ordinance 148, granting a nonexclusive franchise to Regional Water and on July 20, 1999, the electorate voted its approval of said franchise.

years from the date of issuance, shall bear interest or combined interest and insurance charges, at a rate not to exceed that permitted by Chapter 74A, *Code of Iowa*, shall be payable only from revenue derived from the sale of treated water by the Grantee, and shall never become or be construed to be a debt against the State, County or City. Grantee shall have the responsibility for budgeting and administration of construction and operation of the water system.

114.05 ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS. City hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the rules and regulations of the Grantee pertaining to construction, installation, repair, maintenance, and operation of the system.

114.06 ENFORCEMENT OF MANDATORY CONNECTION ORDINANCES. The City shall be responsible for enforcement of its ordinances relative to mandatory connection to the water utility. However, this authority shall not preclude Grantee from exercising any remedies available to it in enforcing its rights under this franchise agreement in law or equity.

114.07 ADDITIONS TO AREA OF CITY. The Grantee shall, on subsequent additions of areas to City, either by annexation, consolidation or otherwise, surrender all franchises held by Grantee in such areas, such surrender being deemed to take place on the occurrence of any such event. Grantee shall thereafter be subject to the provisions of the franchise granted by this chapter as to all such areas; provided, however, should the franchise be declared invalid or rendered inoperative by a judgment, decree or order of a court of competent jurisdiction which, being binding hereon, becomes final for all purposes. The franchises hereby surrendered shall thereafter have the same force and effect as if such surrender had not occurred.

114.08 EXPANSION OF GRANTEE'S FACILITIES. Any facilities and appurtenances in streets, alleys, and public places, incidental to the franchised system that have been, or are at any future time acquired, leased, or utilized in any manner by Grantee are thereupon to be deemed authorized by and shall be subject to all the provisions of the franchise.

114.09 LIMITATION OF FRANCHISE. No privilege or exemption is granted or conferred by the franchise except those specifically prescribed herein. Any privilege claimed under the franchise by Grantee in any street, alley, or other public place shall be subordinate to any lawful occupancy of same by City or by any other public agency, and to prior lawful occupancy of same by any other entity or person.

114.10 GRANTEE'S SEPARATE POWERS NOT LIMITED. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, nothing in this agreement shall be deemed a limitation of Grantee's separate powers as set forth in Chapter 504A of the *Code of Iowa* or any other relevant provision of the *Code of Iowa* and other applicable law.

114.11 ASSIGNMENT OF FRANCHISE. Grantee shall not have the right to sell or lease the franchise within a two-mile radius of the City, except on prior written approval by ordinance of the City Council. This section shall not be deemed a limitation upon the Grantee's power and authority to pledge revenues derived from the franchise or assets of the distribution system acquired under the franchise as collateral with the United States of America, acting through Rural Development (formerly the Farmers Home Administration), its successor agencies or any other lender. Grantee does, in fact, hereby pledge and assign to the United States of America, acting through Rural Development and its successor agencies its rights under the franchise as additional collateral.

114.12 FORFEITURE. The franchise may be forfeited, at the option of the City, upon failure or refusal by Grantee to observe the terms and conditions set forth herein. Forfeiture may be exercised by written notice to Grantee of failure to observe the terms and conditions hereof, followed by Grantee's refusal to eliminate or correct such failure or violation within one year. In the event of any failure or violation, City may sue in its own name in the manner provided by law for the forfeiture of the franchise and the exercise of such remedy of forfeiture shall not preclude exercise of any other right or remedy given to the City by law, whether exercised concurrently or subsequently.

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CHAPTER 115

CEMETERY

115.01 Definition
115.02 Trusteeship
115.03 Establishment of Trust Fund
115.04 Cemetery Superintendent
115.05 Duties of Superintendent

115.06 Records
115.07 Sale of Interment Rights
115.08 Perpetual Care Registry
15.09 Rules and Regulations

115.01 DEFINITION. The term “cemetery” means the Fischer 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 hereby states its willingness and intention to act as the trustee for the perpetual maintenance of the cemetery interment spaces and property.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 523I.502)

115.03 ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUST FUND. A perpetual trust is hereby establish for the cemetery in accordance with Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa* (Iowa Cemetery Act). A restricted fund is created, to be known and designated as the Perpetual Care Cemetery Fund, which shall be funded by the deposit of an amount equal to or greater than 25 percent of the gross selling price, or \$50.00, whichever is more, for each sale of interment space within the cemetery. The fund shall be administered in accordance with the purposes and provisions of Chapter 523I of the *Code of Iowa*. The Perpetual Care Cemetery Fund shall be separately maintained from all operating funds of the cemetery, and the principal of the fund shall not be voluntarily reduced except as specifically permitted by the Iowa Cemetery Act and applicable administrative regulations.

115.04 CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT. The Cemetery Superintendent shall operate the cemetery in accordance with the rules and regulations therefor and under the direction of the Council.

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

115.05 DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT. The duties of the Cemetery Superintendent 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.

115.06 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.

115.07 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 the Iowa Cemetery Act, including the amount or percentage of money to be placed in the Perpetual Care Cemetery Fund.

115.08 PERPETUAL CARE REGISTRY The cemetery shall maintain a registry of individuals who have purchased interment rights in the cemetery subject to the care fund requirements of the Iowa Cemetery Act, including the amounts deposited in the Perpetual Care Cemetery Fund.

115.09 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 peace officer, 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 a liquor control license, a retail wine permit, or a retail 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 holding a liquor license or retail wine or beer permit and the person'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 beverage.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[1])

2. Sell or dispense any alcoholic beverage 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 liquor control license or retail wine or beer permit granted the privilege of selling alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer on Sunday may sell or dispense alcoholic liquor, wine, or beer 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] & 123.150)

3. Sell alcoholic beverages 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 18 years of age in the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises where sold.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 123.49[2f])

5. In the case of a retail wine or beer permittee, knowingly allow the mixing or adding of alcohol or any alcoholic beverage to wine, beer, 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])

12. Permit or allow any person under 21 years of age to remain upon licensed premises unless over 50 percent of the dollar volume of the business establishment comes from the sale and serving of prepared foods. This provision does not apply to holders of a class “C” beer permit only.

120.06 AMUSEMENT DEVICES. The following provisions pertain to electrical or mechanical amusement devices possessed and used in accordance with Chapter 99B of the *Code of Iowa*. (Said devices are allowed only in premises with a liquor control license or beer permit, as specifically authorized in said Chapter 99B.)

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 99B.57)

1. As used in this section, “registered electrical or mechanical amusement device” means an electrical or mechanical device required to be registered with the Iowa Department of Inspection and Appeals, as provided in Section 99B.53 of the *Code of Iowa*.

2. It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to participate in the operation of a registered electrical or mechanical amusement device.

3. It is unlawful for any person owning or leasing a registered electrical or mechanical amusement device, or an employee of a person owning or leasing a registered electrical or mechanical amusement device, to knowingly allow a person under the age of 21 to participate in the operation of a registered electrical or mechanical amusement device.

4. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly participate in the operation of a registered 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. “Alternative nicotine product” means a product, not consisting of or containing tobacco, that provides for the ingestion into the body of nicotine, whether by chewing, absorbing, dissolving, inhaling, snorting, or sniffing, or by any other means. “Alternative nicotine product” does not include cigarettes, tobacco products, or vapor products, or a product that is regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
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, cigarette shall not be construed to include cigars.
3. “Place of business” means any place where cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products are sold, stored, or kept for the purpose of sale or consumption by a retailer.
4. “Retailer” means every person who sells, distributes, or offers for sale for consumption, or possesses for the purpose of sale for consumption, cigarettes, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products, irrespective of the quantity or amount or the number of sales, or who engages in the business of selling tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to ultimate consumers.
5. “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.
6. “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.
7. “Vapor product” means any noncombustible product, which may or may not contain nicotine, that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from a solution or other substance. “Vapor product” includes

an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device, and any cartridge or other container of a solution or other substance, which may or may not contain nicotine, that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device. "Vapor product" does not include a product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

121.02 PERMIT REQUIRED.

1. Retail Cigarette Permits. It is unlawful for any person, other than a holder of a retail permit, to sell cigarettes, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products at retail and no retailer shall distribute, sell, or solicit the sale of any cigarettes, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products 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. Retail Tobacco Permits. It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a retailer of tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products at any place of business without first having received a permit as a retailer for each place of business owned or operated by the retailer.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 453A.47A)

A retailer who holds a retail cigarette permit is not required to also obtain a retail tobacco permit. However, if a retailer only holds a retail cigarette permit and that permit is suspended, revoked, or expired, the retailer shall not sell any tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor 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 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 non-assignable. All permits expire on June 30 of each year. The Clerk shall submit a duplicate of any application for a permit to the Alcoholic Beverages Division of the Department of Commerce within 30 days of issuance of a permit.

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. A person shall not sell, give, or otherwise supply any tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes to any person under 21 years of age. The provision of this section includes prohibiting person under 21 years of age from purchasing tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, and cigarettes 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 \$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 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 \$1,500.00 or the retailer's permit shall be suspended for a period of 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 60 days.
5. For a fifth violation within a period of four years, the retailer's permit shall be revoked.

The Clerk shall give 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. 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 tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or cigarettes 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 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	122.11 Revocation of License
122.02 Definitions	122.12 Notice
122.03 License Required	122.13 Hearing
122.04 Application for License	122.14 Record and Determination
122.05 License Fees	122.15 Appeal
122.06 Bond Required	122.16 Effect of Revocation
122.07 License Issued	122.17 Rebates
122.08 Display of License	122.18 License Exemptions
122.09 License Not Transferable	122.19 Charitable and Nonprofit Organizations
122.10 Time Restriction	

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 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 \$5.00 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 Clerk prior to the issuance of any license.

1. For one day or any part thereof.....\$ 25.00
2. For more than one day up to one week\$ 25.00 per day
3. For one week.....\$ 175.00
4. For more than one week but not more than one month.....computed as above
5. For one monthcomputed as above
6. For longer than one month, all fees shall be computed by first computing the monthly fee, then the weekly fee, then the daily fee and the sum of these fees shall be the fee charged.

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 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 immediately issued.

122.08 DISPLAY OF LICENSE. Each solicitor or peddler shall keep such license in possession at all times while doing business in the City and shall, upon the request of prospective customers, exhibit the license as evidence of compliance with all requirements of this chapter. 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 6:00 p.m.

122.11 REVOCATION OF LICENSE. Following a written notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the Clerk 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 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 NOTICE. The Clerk shall send a notice to the licensee at the licensee's local address, not less than 10 days before the date set for a hearing on the possible revocation of a license. Such 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.

122.13 HEARING. The Clerk 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 Clerk may proceed to a determination of the complaint.

122.14 RECORD AND DETERMINATION. The Clerk 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 Clerk finds clear and convincing evidence of substantial violation of this chapter or State law.

122.15 APPEAL. If the Clerk revokes or refuses to issue a license, the Clerk shall make a part of the record the reasons for such revocation or refusal. 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 Clerk by a majority vote of the Council members present and the Clerk shall carry out the decision of the Council.

122.16 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.

122.17 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 \$5.00 of the original fee shall be retained by the City to cover administrative costs.

122.18 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 local 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.

122.19 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 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 Clerk finds that the organization is a bona fide charity or nonprofit organization, the Clerk shall issue, free of charge, a license containing the above information to the applicant. In the event the Clerk denies the exemption, the authorized representatives of the organization may appeal the decision to the Council, as provided in Section 122.15 of this chapter.

CHAPTER 123

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

123.01 Definitions

123.02 Regulations

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

1. “Adult amusement or entertainment” means an amusement or entertainment which is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on acts or material depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined in this section, including, but not limited to, topless or bottomless dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, male or female impersonators or similar entertainment.
2. “Adult book store or gift shop” is an establishment having as a substantial and significant portion of its stock in trade books, magazines and other periodicals or goods and items held for sale which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined in this section.
3. “Adult hotel or motel” means a building with accommodations used for the temporary occupancy of one or more individuals and is an establishment wherein a substantial and significant portion of the materials presented are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined in this section, for observation by the individuals therein.
4. “Adult photo studio” is an establishment which, upon payment of a fee, provides photographic equipment and/or models for the purpose of photographing specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities, as defined herein.
5. “Adult theater” is a theater wherein a substantial and significant portion of the materials presented are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on acts or material depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined in this section, for observation by the patrons therein.
6. “Adult uses” includes adult amusement or entertainment, adult book store or gift shop, adult hotel or motel, adult photo studio, adult theater and massage parlor.
7. “Massage parlor” is any building, room, place or establishment, where manipulated massage or manipulated exercise is practiced for pay upon the human body with an emphasis on specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas, as defined herein, by anyone not a duly licensed physician, osteopath, chiropractor, registered nurse or practical nurse operating under a physician’s direction, physical therapist, podiatrist, registered speech pathologist and physical or occupational therapist who treats only patients recommended by a licensed physician and operates only under such physician’s direction, whether with or without the use of mechanical, therapeutic or bathing devices, and includes Turkish bath houses. The term does not include a regular licensed hospital, medical clinic or nursing home, duly licensed beauty parlors or barber shops.
8. “Specified anatomical areas” means less than completely and opaquely covered human genitalia, pubic region, buttocks; and a female breast below a point above the

top of the areola; and human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state – even if completely and opaquely covered.

9. “Specified sexual activities” means patently offensive acts, exhibitions, representations, depictions or descriptions of:

- A. Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
- B. Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or female breast;
- C. Intrusion, however, slight, actual or simulated, by an object, of any part of an animal’s body or any part of a person’s body into the genital or anal openings of any person’s body;
- D. Cunnilingus, fellatio, anilingus, masturbation, bestiality, lewd exhibition of genitals or excretory function, actual or simulated;
- E. Flagellation, mutilation or torture, actual or simulated, in a sexual context.

123.02 REGULATIONS.

1. **Location.** An adult use shall not be located within 1,000 feet of another adult use, nor shall the adult use be located within 1,000 feet of any public or parochial school, regularly scheduled school bus stop, licensed day care facility, church, public park, or any dwelling (one-family, two-family or multiple dwelling) or within 1,000 feet of City Hall. The 1,000-foot restriction shall be computed by measurement from the nearest property line of the land used for another adult use or in the case of any regularly scheduled school bus stop, public or parochial school, licensed day care facility, church, public park, dwelling or City Hall, by measurement to the nearest entrance of the building in which adult uses are to occur, using a route of direct horizontal distance.

2. **Concealment.** All building openings, entries, windows, etc., of an adult use shall be covered or screened in such a manner as to prevent a view into the interior from any public or semi-public area. Advertisements, displays or other promotional materials shall not be shown or exhibited so as to be visible to the public from pedestrian sidewalks, walkways or from other public or semi-public areas.

3. **Minors.** No minor shall be permitted in any establishment in which adult uses are permitted.

4. **Alcohol.** No alcohol shall be permitted in any establishment in which adult uses are permitted, unless such is specifically allowed pursuant to the Code of Iowa. This prohibition applies equally to the proprietor and the patrons of the establishment involved.

5. **Public Exposure.** Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall expose those parts of his or her body which are hereinafter listed to another in any public place, in any privately owned place open to the public, or in any place where such exposure is seen by another person or persons located in any public place:

- A. A woman’s nipple, the areola thereof, or full breast, except as necessary in the breast-feeding of a baby.
- B. The pubic hair, pubes, perineum or anus of a male or female, the penis or scrotum of a male, or the vagina of a female, excepting such body parts of prepubescent infants of either sex.

This subsection does not apply to limited or minimal exposures incident to the use of public restrooms or locker rooms or such other places where such exposures occur incident to the prescribed use of those facilities. This subsection also does not apply to exposures occurring in live stage plays, live theatrical performances or live dance performances conducted in a theater, concert hall or similar establishment which is primarily devoted to theatrical performances.

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CHAPTER 124

HOTEL/MOTEL TAX

124.01 Tax Imposed
124.02 Use of Funds

124.03 Effective Date and Tax Imposition
124.04 Tax Exemption

124.01 TAX IMPOSED. A tax of seven percent shall be and same is hereby imposed upon the gross receipts from the renting of sleeping quarters in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, rooming house, mobile home which is tangible personal property, or tourist court, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to transient guests for rent, with or without meals.

124.02 USE OF FUNDS. Revenues derived from this tax shall be used as follows:

1. Not less than 50 percent shall be used to design, and construct, and maintain the corridors from the Interstate 80 into downtown, parks, trails and entertainment in the City.
2. Not more than 50 percent thereof shall be expended by the City for City operations authorized by law.

124.03 EFFECTIVE DATE AND TAX IMPOSITION. This chapter shall be in full force and effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law, and upon ratification by a majority of the eligible electors for the City, voting on the question of imposition as provided by Section 422A.1 of the *Code of Iowa*. The tax shall be imposed beginning on January 1, 2014, following the required notice of at least 45 days to the Director of Revenue and Finance as provided by Section 422A.1 of the *Code of Iowa*.

124.04 TAX EXEMPTION. All of the following are exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from the computation of any amount of tax imposed by Section 128.02:

1. The sales price from the renting of lodging to a person where the lodging is rented by the same person for a period of more than 31 consecutive days, except as provided in Subsection 2 of this section.
2. The sales price from the renting of lodging to a person where the lodging is rented by the same person for the period beginning after 90 consecutive days of rental by such person, if the rental is a room, apartment, or sleeping quarter in a hotel, motel, inn, public lodging house, or rooming house, or in any place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to a transient guest.
3. The sales price of lodging furnished to the guests of a religious institution if the property is exempt under Section 427.1[8] of the *Code of Iowa*, and the purpose of renting is to provide a place for a religious retreat or function and not a place for transient guests generally.
4. The sales price from the renting of sleeping rooms in dormitories and in memorial unions at all universities and colleges located in the City.
5. The sales price of lodging furnished to the guests of a nonprofit lodging provider and the purpose of renting is to provide a place for the friends and family of a

hospital patient during a time of medical need of the patient and the length of stay is based upon the needs of the friends, family, or patient. For purposes of this subsection, “nonprofit lodging provider” means a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that maintains an established facility that provides lodging to friends and family of a hospital patient during a time of medical need of the patient.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 423A.5)

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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 Property Owner's Responsibility for Maintenance

135.11 Failure to Maintain

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. Bond Required. The applicant shall post with the City a penal bond in the minimum sum of \$1,000.00 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 administration of this section. In lieu of a surety bond, a cash deposit of \$1,000.00 may be filed with the City.
5. 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:
 - A. Bodily Injury - \$50,000.00 per person; \$100,000.00 per accident.
 - B. Property Damage - \$50,000.00 per accident.
6. 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.
7. 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 24 hours prior to the time when inspection of backfill is desired.

8. Completion by the City. Should any excavation in any street or alley be discontinued or left open and unfinished for a period of 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.
9. 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.
10. Notification. At least 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*.
11. Permit Issued. Upon approval of the application and filing of bond and insurance certificate, a permit shall be issued. A separate permit shall be required for each excavation.
12. Permit Exemption. Utility companies are exempt from the permit application requirement of this section. They shall, however, comply with all other pertinent provisions.

135.10 PROPERTY OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE. The abutting property owner shall maintain all property outside the lot and property lines and inside the curb lines upon public streets and shall keep such area in a safe condition, free from nuisances, obstructions, and hazards. In the absence of a curb, such property shall extend from the property line to that portion of the public street used or improved for vehicular purposes. 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, but is not limited to, timely mowing, trimming trees and shrubs, and picking up litter and debris. The abutting property owner may be liable for damages caused by failure to maintain the publicly owned property or right-of-way.[†]

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

135.11 FAILURE TO MAINTAIN. 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

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** See also Section 136.04 relating to property owner's responsibility for maintenance of sidewalks.

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.

CHAPTER 136

SIDEWALK REGULATIONS

136.01 Purpose	136.11 Interference with Sidewalk Improvements
136.02 Definitions	136.12 Awnings
136.03 Removal of Snow, Ice, and Accumulations	136.13 Encroaching Steps
136.04 Property Owner's Responsibility for Maintenance	136.14 Openings and Enclosures
136.05 City May Order Repairs	136.15 Fires or Fuel on Sidewalks
136.06 Sidewalk Construction Ordered	136.16 Defacing
136.07 Permit Required	136.17 Debris on Sidewalks
136.08 Sidewalk Standards	136.18 Merchandise Display
136.09 Barricades and Warning Lights	136.19 Sales Stands
136.10 Failure to Repair or Barricade	

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. The abutting property owner shall remove snow, ice, and accumulations promptly from sidewalks. If a property owner does not remove snow, ice, or accumulations within a reasonable time, the City may do so and assess the costs against the property owner for collection in the same manner as a property tax. The abutting property owner may be liable for damages caused by failure to remove snow, ice, and accumulations promptly from the sidewalk.

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

136.04 PROPERTY OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE. The abutting property owner shall maintain in a safe and hazard-free condition any sidewalk outside the lot and property lines and inside the curb lines or, in the absence of a curb, any sidewalk between the property line and that portion of the public street used or improved for vehicular purposes. The abutting property owner may be liable for damages caused by failure to maintain the sidewalk.

(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.

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 feet wide and four inches thick, and each section shall be no more than four feet in length.
 - B. Business District sidewalks shall extend from the property line to the curb. Each section shall be four inches thick and no more than six feet in length.
 - C. Driveway areas shall be not less than six 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 inch above the curb for each foot between the curb and the sidewalk.
9. Slope. All sidewalks shall slope one-fourth 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 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 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 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.

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 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])

[illegible]

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 Underwood, 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 140

CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITIES

140.01 Exercise of Police Power
140.02 Definition
140.03 Right of Access Limited
140.04 Access Controls Imposed

140.05 Unlawful Use of Controlled Access Facility
140.06 Permitted Access Points
140.07 Speed Limits
140.08 Parking Restricted

140.01 EXERCISE OF POLICE POWER. This chapter shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the City under Chapter 306A, *Code of Iowa*, for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety and for the promotion of the general welfare.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.1)

140.02 DEFINITION. The term “controlled access facility” means a highway or street especially designed for through traffic, and over, from or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement or only a controlled right or easement of access, light, air or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such controlled access facility or for any other reason.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.2)

140.03 RIGHT OF ACCESS LIMITED. No person has any right of ingress or egress to or from abutting lands onto or across any controlled access facility, except at such designated points at which access is permitted.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.4)

140.04 ACCESS CONTROLS IMPOSED. There are hereby fixed and established controlled access facilities within the City, described as follows:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.3)

1. Project No. F-309. On the Primary Road System extension improvement, Project No. F-309, Primary Road No. 64, within the City, described as follows:

*From Station 561+64.0 (SCL) to Station 590+69.7 = Station 2+73.9
and from Station 2+73.9 to Station 30+28.0 (NCL)*

regulating access to and from abutting properties along said highway all in accordance with the plans for such improvement identified as Project No. F-309, on file in the office of the Clerk.

140.05 UNLAWFUL USE OF CONTROLLED ACCESS FACILITY. It is unlawful for any person to:

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.3 and 321.366)

1. Cross Dividing Line. Drive a vehicle over, upon or across any curb, central dividing section, or other separation or dividing line on such controlled access facilities.
2. Turns. Make a left turn or a semicircular or U-turn except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb section, separation or line.

3. Use of Lanes. Drive any vehicle except in the proper lane provided for that purpose and in the proper direction and to the right of the central dividing curb, separation, section or line.
4. Enter Facility. Drive any vehicle into the controlled access facility from a local service road except through an opening provided for that purpose in the dividing curb or dividing section or dividing line which separates such service road from the controlled access facility property.

140.06 PERMITTED ACCESS POINTS. Points of access are hereby permitted as follows:
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 306A.4)

1. Project No. F-309. The compiled list furnished by the Iowa Highway Commission of drives and entrances provided for access under the improvement specified as Project No. F-309 is hereby recorded as follows:

STATION	SIDE OF STREET	CURB ENTRANCE		
		CURB OPENING WIDTH	WIDTH	USE OF ENTRANCE
561+65	Right		30 feet	Joint Field
561+65	Left		30 feet	Joint Field
572+50	Left		45 feet	Street Connection
573+04	Right		35 feet	Commercial
574+30	Right		24 feet	Residential
576+54	Right		24 feet	Residential
576+64	Left		45 feet	Street Connection
579+01	Right		24 feet	Residential
580+00	Right		20 feet	Field
584+75	Left		45 feet	Street Connection
587+26	Right		30 feet	Street
3+47	Left	30 feet		Street
3+47	Right		35 feet	Street
4+91	Left	45 feet		Joint Commercial
6+39	Left	45 feet		Joint Commercial
7+24	Left	45 feet		Joint Commercial
7+79.6	Right		30 feet	Street
7+96	Left	24 feet		Alley
9+67	Right		25 feet	Alley
10+26	Left	30 feet		Joint Residential
11+71	Left	25 feet		Street
11+71	Right		30 feet	Street
15+64	Left	35 feet		Commercial
17+22	Right		40 feet	Street
18+22.4	Left	30 feet		Street
24+74	Left		18 feet	Farm
24+74	Right		24 feet	Field

140.07 SPEED LIMITS. The maximum speed limits on Project No. F-309 are hereby established as follows:

1. 55 mph from Station 561+64.0 to Station 589.00;
2. 35 mph from Station 589+00 to Station 590+69.7 = Station 2+73.9;
3. 35 mph from Station 2+73.9 to Station 20+00;
4. 55 mph northbound from Station 20+00 to Station 30+28;
5. 45 mph southbound from Station 30+28 to Station 20+00.

140.08 PARKING RESTRICTED. The parking of vehicles on or along controlled access facilities is restricted as follows:

1. Minor Street Approaches. Parking shall be prohibited on all minor street approaches for a distance of 35 feet in advance of the stop sign.
2. Minor Street Exits. Parking shall be prohibited on the exit side of a minor street for a distance of 35 feet.
3. Project No. F-309. Parking of any nature is prohibited on Project No. F-309 in any of the following specifically designated locations:
 - A. Iowa No. 64, on both sides, from Station 561+64.0 to Station 590+69.7 = 2+73.9.

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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 Building Inspector 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 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 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 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 UNDERWOOD, 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 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])

[†] **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.

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 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)

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 the *State Building Code*. The foundation system must be visually compatible with permanent foundation systems of surrounding residential structures. Any such home shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *State Building Code*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 103A.10 & 414.28)

CHAPTER 147

WELLHEAD PROTECTION

147.01 Purpose

147.02 Definitions

147.03 Establishment of Wellhead Protection Zone

147.04 Permitted Uses

147.05 Prohibited Uses

147.06 Administration

147.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to insure the provision of a safe and sanitary drinking water supply for the City by the establishment of wellhead protection zones surrounding the wellheads for all wells which are the supply sources for the City water system and by the designation and regulation of property uses and conditions which may be maintained within such zones.

147.02 DEFINITIONS. When used in this chapter the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given in this section:

1. "Hazardous waste or material" means any waste or material which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may:
 - A. Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or
 - B. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or to the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.
2. "Regulatory agency" means any governmental agency with jurisdiction over hazardous waste as defined herein.
3. "Sanitary landfill" means a disposal site where solid wastes, including putrescible wastes, or hazardous wastes, are disposed of on land by placing earth cover thereon.
4. "Wellhead" means the upper terminal of a well, including adapters, ports, seals, valves and other attachments.

147.03 ESTABLISHMENT OF WELLHEAD PROTECTION ZONE. There is hereby established a use district to be known as a wellhead protection zone, identified and described as all the area within a circle, the center of which is the center of any City water supply wellhead and the radius of which is 1,320 feet, or any part thereof which the City has jurisdiction.

147.04 PERMITTED USES. The following uses shall be permitted within wellhead protection zones:

1. Any use permitted within existing agricultural, single-family residential, multi-family residential, and commercial districts, so long as uses conform to the rules and regulations of the regulatory agencies.
2. Any other open land use where any building located on the property is incidental and accessory to the primary open land use.

147.05 PROHIBITED USES. The following uses or conditions shall be and are hereby prohibited within wellhead protection zones, whether or not such use or condition may otherwise be ordinarily included as a part of a use permitted under Section 147.04 of this chapter unless such uses are approved or permitted by State and federal regulatory agencies:

1. Surface use or storage of hazardous material, including commercial use of agricultural pesticides;
2. Septic tanks or drain fields appurtenant thereto;
3. Impervious surfaces other than roofs of buildings, and streets, parking lots, driveways and walks serving buildings permitted under Section 147.04 of this chapter;
4. Sanitary landfills;
5. Hazardous waste disposal sites;
6. Storm water infiltration basins;
7. Underground storage tanks;
8. Sanitary sewer lines within 100 feet of a wellhead.

147.06 ADMINISTRATION. The policies and procedures for administration of any wellhead protection zone established under this chapter, including without limitation those applicable to nonconforming uses, exceptions, enforcement and penalties, shall be the same as provided in the existing zoning ordinance for the City.

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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 two and one-half 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 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.
2. Spacing. Trees shall not be planted closer than 20 feet from street intersections (property lines extended) and 10 feet from driveways.
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 or evergreen.

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 15 feet above the surface of the street and eight 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 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 & 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 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])

CHAPTER 152

SWIMMING POOL ENCLOSURES

152.01 Definition

152.02 Location

152.03 Enclosure of Swimming Pool

152.04 Enforcement

152.01 DEFINITION. The term “swimming pool” as used in this chapter means any structure intended for swimming, recreational bathing, or wading and which has the capacity of containing water with the depth of 24 inches or more, and includes, but not be limited to, in-ground, above-ground and on-ground pools, hot tubs, or spas, and regardless of whether the structure is permanent, temporary, or inflatable.

152.02 LOCATION. All swimming pools located in residential districts shall be located in conformity with all setback requirements for accessory uses in the zoning district in which the pool is located.

152.03 ENCLOSURE OF SWIMMING POOL. Every outdoor swimming pool shall be completely surrounded by a fence or wall not less than 54 inches in height and at least four feet from each side of the pool. Such fence or wall shall be constructed sufficiently strong and of such structural design as to make the pool inaccessible to small children. There shall not be a distance greater than 10 feet between fence posts. The provisions of this section are applicable to all types of swimming pools, whether permanent, temporary, or movable in nature, provided said pool is more than 24 inches in depth and the water is contained in the pool for more than 24 consecutive hours.

152.04 ENFORCEMENT. No person shall maintain or use a swimming pool, unless the property in which the swimming pool is located conforms to the requirements of this chapter. In the event any swimming pool is found not to comply with the terms of this chapter, it shall constitute a nuisance within the definition of Chapter 50 of this Code of Ordinances and the City may invoke remedies and penalties provided by said chapter.

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CHAPTER 155

BUILDING CODE

155.01 Short Title
155.02 Adoption of State Building Code

155.03 Construction Fees
155.04 Demolition of Buildings and Structures

155.01 SHORT TITLE. This chapter shall be known as the City of Underwood, Iowa, Building Code, and may be cited as such, and is referred to herein as “this chapter.”

155.02 ADOPTION OF STATE BUILDING CODE. Pursuant to published notice and public hearing, as required by law, the *Iowa State Building Code*, promulgated pursuant to Chapter 103A of the *Code of Iowa* is hereby adopted by reference. Official copies of the Iowa State Building Code, the standard codes adopted therein, and a certified copy of this chapter are on file in the office of the Clerk. Certified copies of this chapter are also on file in the office of the State Building Code Commissioner.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 103A.12 and Sec. 380.10)

155.03 CONSTRUCTION FEES. All persons or entities intending to perform new construction shall obtain a building permit from the City. Construction fees, including, but not limited to, building permit fees and inspection fees, plan reviews, electrical permit fees, mechanical permit fees, plumbing permit fees, and grading plan permit and review fees shall be determined and established by the City Council by way of resolution.

155.04 DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES. The provisions of this section shall apply to the demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such building or structure. The purpose of this section is to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare of life and property from hazards attributed to the demolition environment.

1. Permit Required. Any owner or authorized agent who intends to demolish any building or structure shall first make application to the Building Official and obtain the required demolition permit.
2. Demolition Fee. The fee for a permit to demolish any one building or structure, or any portion thereof, shall be as provided in Section 155.03 of this chapter.
3. Filling of Open Basement or Cellar Cavity. Any open basement or cellar cavity remaining after demolition of any building or structure or any portion thereof and removal of all debris from same shall be inspected first then filled to ground or grade level with clean fill. The requirement for removal of all of the footing/foundation may be waived in writing by the Building Official.
4. Time. The demolition permit is valid for six months after issuance. The allowable time from commencement of the demolition to finishing filling/leveling the lot shall be accomplished within 10 calendar days, unless time limit is extended in writing by Building Official.
5. Fencing. The building or structure shall be entirely fenced when unattended from start to finish of the project for the protection of the public.

6. Utilities. All utilities shall be properly terminated at the property line. An inspection shall be made of the utility terminations.

7. Building Upon an Existing Condition. In the event a building or structure has been removed from the premises upon which same has been situated and there remains a basement, foundation, pit, depression, or excavation at the site of such removal and the construction of a new building or structure thereof is contemplated, the building division at the request of the owner thereof shall have the right, at the discretion of the Building Official, to permit the owner to maintain the basement, foundation, pit, depression, or excavation for a period not to exceed one month from the date of such removal, provided same is maintained in safe and sanitary condition, is kept clean of all rubbish and debris, is surrounded and protected by a strong and suitable barricade at least four feet in height, and in a sound and proper condition, and that the owner shall covenant and agree, in writing, for himself and on behalf of his or her heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, to cause same to be properly filled at the conclusion of the one month period in the event the construction of a building or structure has not been commenced by the end of the period.

8. Insurance Required. A demolition contractor shall furnish to the City Clerk a certificate of insurance, subject to approval by the City Attorney, evidencing commercial general liability insurance coverage or its equivalent in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence for bodily injury, including death or damage to property of others, arising out of work performed or responsibilities assumed under the license. The aggregate limit shall be no less than \$1,000,000.00. In addition, the demolition contractor shall furnish a certificate of insurance, subject to approval by the City Attorney, evidencing worker's compensation insurance sufficient to satisfy the laws of the State of Iowa; employer's liability insurance in the minimum amount of \$100,000.00; and auto liability insurance in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000.00. These limits may be provided by any combination of primary and excess policies. The insurance company shall endeavor to provide 30 days' notice of cancellation or non-renewal to the City Clerk.

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CHAPTER 160

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

160.01 Definitions	160.06 Establishment of Variance Procedures
160.02 Statutory Authority, Findings of Fact and Purpose	160.07 Nonconforming Uses
160.03 General Provisions	160.08 Penalties for Violation
160.04 Administration	160.09 Amendments
160.05 Floodplain Management Standards	

160.01 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. “Appurtenant structure” means a structure which is on the same parcel of the property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure.
2. “Base flood” means the flood having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also commonly referred to as the “100-year flood”).
3. “Base flood elevation” (BFE) means the elevation floodwaters would reach at a particular site during the occurrence of a base flood event.
4. “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.”
5. “Development” means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials. “Development” does not include minor projects or routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities, as defined in this section. It also does not include gardening, plowing, and similar practices that do not involve filling or grading.
6. “Enclosed area below lowest floor” means the floor of the lowest enclosed area in a building when all the following criteria are met:
 - A. The enclosed area is designed to flood to equalize hydrostatic pressure during flood events with walls or openings that satisfy the provisions of 160.05(4)(A) 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 base flood elevation; and
 - D. The enclosed area is not a basement, as defined in this section.
7. “Existing construction” means any structure for which the start of construction commenced before the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

8. “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 floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.
9. “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).
10. “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 includes recreational vehicles which are placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days and not fully licensed for and ready for highway use.
11. “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.
12. “500-year flood” means a flood, the magnitude of which has a two-tenths percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year or which, on average, will be equaled or exceeded at least once every 500 years.
13. “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.
14. “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.
15. “Flood insurance study” (FIS) means a report published by FEMA for a community issued along with the community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map(s). The study contains such background data as the base flood discharge and water surface elevations that were used to prepare the FIRM.
16. “Floodplain” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water as a result of a flood.
17. “Floodplain management” means an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damages and promoting the wise use of floodplains, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodproofing and floodplain management regulations.
18. “Floodproofing” 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.
19. “Floodway” means the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains 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.

20. "Floodway fringe" means those portions of the special flood hazard area outside the floodway.
21. "Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.
22. "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.
23. "Lowest floor" means the floor of the lowest enclosed area in a building including a basement except when the criteria listed in the definition of "enclosed area below lowest floor" are met.
24. "Maximum damage potential development" means hospitals and like institutions; buildings or building complexes containing documents, data, or instruments of great public value; buildings or building complexes containing materials dangerous to the public or fuel storage facilities; power installations needed in emergency or other buildings or building complexes similar in nature or use.
25. "Minor projects" means small development activities (except for filling, grading, and excavating) valued at less than \$500.00.
26. "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 floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.
27. "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 the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.
28. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:
- A. Built on a single chassis;

- B. 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.
29. "Routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities" means repairs necessary to keep a structure in a safe and habitable condition that do not trigger a building permit, provided they are not associated with a general improvement of the structure or repair of a damaged structure. Such repairs include:
- A. Normal maintenance of structures such as re-roofing, replacing roofing tiles and replacing siding;
 - B. Exterior and interior painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work;
 - C. Basement sealing;
 - D. Repairing or replacing damaged or broken window panes;
 - E. Repairing plumbing systems, electrical systems, heating, or air conditioning systems and repairing wells or septic systems.
30. "Special flood hazard area" (SFHA) means the land within the City subject to the base flood. This land is identified on the City's Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zone A, A1-30, AE, AH, AO, AR, and/or A99.
31. "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.
32. "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, grain storage facilities, and/or other similar uses.
33. "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. Volunteer labor and donated materials shall be included in the estimated cost of repair. Substantial damage also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of

such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Volunteer labor and donated materials shall be included in the estimated cost of repair.

34. “Substantial improvement” means any improvement to a structure which satisfies either of the following criteria:

A. Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure taking place during a 10-year period, the cumulative cost of which, equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either: (i) before the start of construction of the first improvement of the structure; 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 a historic structure, provided the alteration will not preclude the structure’s designation as a historic structure.

B. Any addition which increases the original floor area of a building by 25 percent or more. All additions constructed after the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community shall be added to any proposed addition in determining whether the total increase in original floor space would exceed 25 percent.

35. “Variance” means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of the floodplain management regulations.

36. “Violation” means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community’s floodplain management regulations.

160.02 STATUTORY AUTHORITY, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSE.

1. The Legislature of the State of Iowa has in Chapter 364, *Code of Iowa*, as amended, delegated the power to cities to exercise any power and perform any function it deems appropriate to protect and preserve the rights, privileges and property of the City or of its residents, and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, comfort and convenience of its residents.

2. Findings of Fact.

A. The flood hazard areas of the City 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 floodplain 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 the City 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 Paragraph 2(A) of this section with provisions designed to:
 - A. Reserve sufficient floodplain 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.

160.03 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- 1. Lands to Which Chapter Applies. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all lands and development which have significant flood hazards. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Pottawattamie County and Incorporated Areas, City of Underwood, Panel 19155C0268F, dated April 16, 2013, and Panel 19155C0275E, dated February 4, 2005, which were prepared as part of the Pottawattamie County Flood Insurance Study, shall be used to identify such flood hazard areas and all areas shown thereon to be within the boundaries of the base flood shall be considered as having significant flood hazards.. The Flood Insurance Study for the County of Pottawattamie County is hereby adopted by reference and is made a part of this chapter for the purpose of administering floodplain management regulations.
- 2. Rules for Interpretation of Flood Hazard Boundaries. The boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard areas shall be determined by scaling distances on the official Flood Insurance Rate Map. When an interpretation is needed as to the exact location of a boundary, the Building Inspector shall make the necessary interpretation. The Council shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Building Inspector in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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 provisions of this chapter shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

5. 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.

6. 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 special flood hazard areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the City or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

7. 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 ADMINISTRATION.

1. Appointment, Duties and Responsibilities of Administrator.

A. The Building Inspector is hereby appointed to implement and administer the provisions of this chapter and will herein be referred to as the Administrator.

B. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrator shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

(1) Review all floodplain development permit applications to assure that the provisions of this chapter will be satisfied.

(2) Review floodplain 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 floodplain construction.

(3) Record and maintain a record of: (i) the elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum 1988) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures; or (ii) the elevation to which new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed.

(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 Administration an annual report concerning the community's participation, utilizing the annual report form supplied by the Federal Insurance Administration.

- (7) Notify the Federal Insurance Administration of any annexations or modifications to the community's boundaries.
- (8) Review subdivision proposals to ensure such proposals are consistent with the purpose of this chapter and advise the Council of potential conflict.
- (9) Maintain the accuracy of the community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps when:
 - a. Development placed within the Floodway results in an increase in the base flood elevations or alteration to the floodway boundary.
 - b. Development placed in Zones A, AE, AH, and A1-30 that does not include a designated floodway that will cause a rise of more than one foot in the base flood elevation; or
 - c. Development relocates or alters the channel.

Within six months of the completion of the development, the applicant shall submit to FEMA all scientific and technical data necessary for a Letter of Map Revision.

- (10) Perform site inspections to ensure compliance with the standards of this chapter.
- (11) Forward all requests for variances to the Council for consideration. Ensure all requests include the information ordinarily submitted with applications as well as any additional information deemed necessary to the Council.

2. Floodplain Development Permit.

A. Permit Required. A Floodplain Development Permit issued by the Administrator shall be secured prior to any floodplain development (any manmade change to improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, filling, grading, paving, storage of material and equipment, 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 (e.g., lot, block, track, street address or similar description) that will readily identify and locate the work to be done.
- (3) Location and dimensions of all structures and additions.
- (4) Indication of the use or occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
- (5) Elevation of the base flood.

(6) Elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum 1988 of the lowest floor (including basement) of structures or of the level to which a structure is to be floodproofed.

(7) For structures being improved or rebuilt, the estimated cost of improvements and market value of the structure 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 floodplain 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 Council.

D. Construction and Use to Be as Provided in Application and Plans. Floodplain 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, structure floor elevations, floodproofing, or other flood protection measures were accomplished in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, prior to the use or occupancy of any structure.

160.05 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT STANDARDS. All development must be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and meet the following applicable performance standards. Where base flood elevations have not been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to determine: (i) whether the land involved is either wholly or partly within the floodway or floodway fringe; and (ii) the base flood elevation. Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no development may increase the Base Flood Elevation more than one foot. The applicant will be responsible for providing the Department of Natural Resources with sufficient technical information to make such determination. Review by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources is not required for the proposed construction of new or replacement bridges or culverts where: (i) the bridge or culvert is located on a stream that drains less than two square miles; and (ii) the bridge or culvert is not associated with a channel modification that constitutes a channel change as specified in 567 IAC 71.2(2).

1. All Development. All development within the special flood hazard areas shall:
 - A. Be designed and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
 - B. Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.
 - C. Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.

- D. Obtain all other necessary permits from federal, State, and local governmental agencies including approval when required from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.
2. Residential Structures. All new or substantially improved residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevations. Construction shall be upon compacted fill which shall, at all points, be no lower than one foot above the base flood elevations and extend at such elevation at least 18 feet beyond the limits of any structure erected thereon. Alternate methods of elevating (such as piers or extended foundations) may be allowed subject to favorable consideration by the City Council, 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 located in areas that would become isolated due to flooding of surrounding ground shall be provided with a means of access that will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the base flood. However, this criterion shall not apply where the Administrator determines there is sufficient flood warning time for the protection of life and property. When estimating flood warning time, consideration shall be given to the criteria listed in 567-75.2(3), Iowa Administrative Code.
3. Nonresidential Structures. All new or substantially improved nonresidential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation, or together with attendant utility and sanitary systems, be flood proofed to such a level. When floodproofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State of Iowa shall certify that the floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood; and that the structure, below the base flood elevation is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum 1988) to which any structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Administrator.
4. All New and Substantially Improved Structures.
- A. 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:
- (1) A minimum of two openings, with positioning on at least two walls, 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.
 - (2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - (3) 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. Where the distance between the floor and ceiling of

the fully enclosed area below the lowest floor is five feet or more, the applicant shall be required to sign and record with the County Recorder a Non-Conversion Agreement that ensures the lower enclosed area remains compliant with the criteria outlined in this paragraph.

B. 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.

C. New and substantially improved structures must be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities elevated or flood proofed to a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation.

5. Factory-Built Homes.

A. All new and substantially improved 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 base flood elevation.

B. All new and substantially improved 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. Anchorage systems may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors as required by the State Building Code.

6. Utility and Sanitary Systems.

A. 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.

B. 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 base flood elevation.

C. 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 base flood elevation.

D. 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.

7. Storage of Materials and Equipment. Storage of equipment and materials that are flammable, explosive, or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited unless elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation. Other material and equipment must either be similarly elevated or: (i) not subject to major flood damage and be anchored to prevent movement due to flood waters; or (ii) readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

8. Flood Control Structures. Flood control structural works such as levees, flood walls, etc. shall provide, at a minimum, protection from the base flood with a minimum of three feet of design freeboard and shall provide for adequate interior drainage. In addition, structural flood control works shall be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

9. Watercourse Alterations. Watercourse alterations or relocations 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.

10. Subdivisions. 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 base flood. Proposals for subdivisions greater than five acres or 50 lots (whichever is less) shall include base flood elevation data for those areas located within the Special Flood Hazard Area.

11. Accessory Structures to Residential Uses. Detached garages, sheds, and similar structures that are incidental to a residential use are exempt from the base flood elevation requirements where the following criteria are satisfied.

A. The structure shall be designed to have low flood damage potential. Its size shall not exceed 600 square feet in size. Those portions of the structure located less than one foot above the BFE must be constructed of flood-resistant materials.

B. The structure shall be used solely for low flood damage potential purposes such as vehicle parking and limited storage. The structure shall not be used for human habitation.

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 resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

E. The structure's service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation.

F. The structure's walls shall include openings that satisfy the provisions of Subsection 4(A) of this section.

Exemption from the base flood elevation requirements for such a structure may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance coverage of the structure and its contents.

12. Recreational Vehicles.

A. Recreational vehicles are exempt from the requirements of Subsection 5 of this section regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes when the following criteria are satisfied.

(1) The recreational vehicle shall be located on the site for less than 180 consecutive days; and

(2) 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.

B. 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 Subsection 5 of this section regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes.

13. Pipeline Crossings. Pipeline river and stream crossings shall be buried in the streambed and banks, or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering.

14. Maximum Damage Potential Development. All new or substantially improved maximum damage potential development shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of one foot above the elevation of the 500-year flood, or together with attendant utility and sanitary systems, be floodproofed to such a level. When floodproofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State of Iowa shall certify that the floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood; and that the structure, below the base flood elevation is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum 1988) to which any structures are flood proofed shall be maintained by the Administrator. Where 0.2% chance flood elevation data has not been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to compute such data. The applicant will be responsible for providing the Department of Natural Resources with sufficient technical information to make such determinations.

15. Special Floodway Provisions. In addition to the General Floodplain Standards, development within the floodway must meet the following applicable standards. The floodway is that portion of the floodplain which must be protected from developmental encroachment to allow the free flow of flood waters. Where floodway data has been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, such data shall be used to define the floodway. Where no floodway data has been provided, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to provide a floodway delineation. The applicant will be responsible for providing the Department of Natural Resources with sufficient technical information to make such determination.

A. No development shall be permitted in the floodway that would result in any increase in the base flood elevation. 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 development within the floodway 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 development shall affect the capacity or conveyance of the channel or floodway of any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch, or any other drainage facility or system.
- D. Structures, buildings, recreational vehicles, and sanitary and utility systems, if permitted, shall meet the applicable General Floodplain standards and shall be constructed or aligned to present the minimum possible resistance to flood flows.
- E. Structures, 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 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 ESTABLISHMENT OF VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

- 1. The Council 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.
 - A. 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.
 - B. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base 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.
 - C. Variances shall only be granted upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

- D. In cases where the variance involves a lower level of flood protection for structures 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.
- E. All variances granted shall have the concurrence or approval of the Department of Natural Resources.
2. Factors upon Which the Decision of the Council Shall Be Based. In passing upon applications for variances, the Council shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this chapter and:
- A. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
- B. The danger that materials may be swept on to other land or downstream to the injury of others.
- C. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
- D. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
- E. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the City.
- F. The requirements of the facility for a floodplain location.
- G. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
- H. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
- I. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area.
- J. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
- K. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood water expected at the site.
- L. 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.
- M. Such other factors which are relevant to the purpose of this chapter.
3. Conditions Attached to Variances. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Council 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:
- A. Modification of waste disposal and water supply facilities.
- B. Limitation of periods of use and operation.

- C. Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.
- D. 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.
- E. Floodproofing 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 Council shall require that the applicant submit a plan or document certified by a registered professional engineer that the floodproofing measures are consistent with the regulatory flood protection elevation and associated flood factors for the particular area.

160.07 NONCONFORMING USES.

1. A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of the ordinance codified in 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 six 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. This limitation does not include the cost of any alteration to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, building or safety codes or regulations or the cost of any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, provided that the alteration shall not preclude its continued designation.
2. Except as provided in Section 160.07(1)(B), any use which has been permitted as a variance shall be considered a conforming use.

160.08 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION. Violations of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of the requirements 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 30 days. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy violation.

160.09 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

EDITOR'S NOTE		
<p>“The City of Underwood Zoning Ordinance,” adopted November 10, 2009, by Ordinance No. 200, and amendments thereto, contained in a separate volume, are a part of this Code of Ordinances and are in full force and effect. The following ordinances have been adopted amending the Zoning Regulations of the City.</p>		
ORDINANCE	ADOPTED	SUBJECT
207	May 11, 2010	Rezoning from R-1 to CC
212	June 14, 2011	Sign Regulations
219	June 11, 2013	Classifying and Zoning Annexed Areas

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CHAPTER 170

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

170.01 Title and Purpose
170.02 Definitions
170.03 Policy
170.04 Application and Jurisdiction
170.05 Interpretation

170.06 Action Under Prior Provisions
170.07 Variations and Exceptions
170.08 Changes and Amendments
170.09 Enforcement, Violations and Penalties

170.01 TITLE AND PURPOSE. The chapters numbered 170 through 172 of this Code of Ordinances shall be known and may be cited as “The City of Underwood, Iowa, Subdivision Regulations.” The purpose of these regulations is to establish minimum standards for the design, development and improvement of all new subdivisions and resubdivisions so that existing developments will be protected and so that adequate provisions are made for public services and to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

170.02 DEFINITIONS. For use in the Subdivision Regulations, the following terms or words are defined.

1. “Alley” means a public or private right-of-way primarily designed to serve as secondary access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on some other street.
2. “Applicant” means the owner of land to be subdivided (or said owner’s representative).
3. “Block” means a tract of land bounded by streets, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad rights-of-way, shorelines or waterways, or corporate boundaries.
4. “Bond” means any form of security including a cash deposit, surety bond, collateral, property, or instrument of credit in an amount and form satisfactory to the Council.
5. “Building” means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or movable property of any kind, and includes any structure.
6. “Central Water System” means a private water system established by the developer to serve a new subdivision or resubdivision. It includes water treatment and distribution facilities.
7. “Central Sewage System” means a private sewer system, including collection and treatment facilities, established by the developer to serve a new subdivision or resubdivision.
8. “City Engineer” means the person designated by the Council to furnish engineering assistance for the administration of these regulations.
9. “Commission” means the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City.
10. “Cul-de-sac” means a municipal service street with only one outlet and having an appropriate terminal for safe and convenient reversal of traffic movement.

11. “Developer” means the owner of land proposed to be subdivided (or said owner’s representative).
12. “Easement” means an authorization by a property owner for the use by another, and for a specified purpose, of any designated part of said person’s property.
13. “Frontage” means that portion of a lot abutting on a street or way and complying with the setback and front yard requirements as they may exist, however, the longer side shall not be considered as the frontage of a corner lot.
14. “Individual sewage disposal system” means a private septic tank, seepage tile sewage disposal system, or any other approved sewage treatment device.
15. “Local board of health” means a county, city, or district board of health.
16. “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 for building development.
17. “Municipal arterial streets” means those streets which connect principal traffic-generating areas or connect such areas with other street systems.
18. “Municipal collector streets” mean those streets that collect traffic from municipal service streets and connect to other street systems.
19. “Municipal service streets” means those streets that primarily provide access to property.
20. “Owner” means any person having legal title to, or sufficient proprietary interest in, the land to be sought to be subdivided under these regulations.
21. “Plat” means a map, drawing or chart on which the developer’s plan of the subdivision of land is presented and which the developer submits for approval and intends, in final form, to record.
22. “Public improvement” means any drainage ditch, roadway, parkway, sidewalk, pedestrian crosswalk, tree, lawn, off-street parking area, lot improvement, or other facility for which the City may ultimately assume the responsibility for maintenance and operation, or which may affect an improvement for which City responsibility is established.
23. “Right-of-way” means a strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a street, crosswalk, railroad, road, electric transmission line, oil or gas pipeline, water main, sanitary or storm sewer main, shade trees, or for another special use. The usage of the term “right-of-way” for land platting purposes means that every right-of-way hereafter established and shown on a final plat is to be separate and distinct from the lots or parcels adjoining such right-of-way and not included within the dimensions or areas of such lots or parcels. Rights-of-way intended for streets, crosswalks, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm drains, or any other use involving maintenance by a public agency shall be dedicated to public use by the maker of the plat on which such right-of-way is established.
24. “Roadway” means that portion of the street available for vehicular traffic and, where curbs are laid, the portion from back to back of curbs.
25. “Street” means and includes any public way, highway, street, avenue, boulevard, parkway, or other public thoroughfare, and each of such words includes every other of them, and also includes the entire width between property lines.

26. “Subdivider” means the person undertaking the subdivision or resubdivision of a tract or parcel of land.

27. “Subdivision” means the division of land into three or more lots or other division of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or building development. The term, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land subdivided, or the resubdivision of land heretofore divided or platted into lots or other divisions of land, or, if a new street is involved, any division of land.

28. “Surveyor” means a land surveyor licensed and registered under the provisions of Chapter 542B of the *Code of Iowa*.

170.03 POLICY. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the City to consider the subdivision of land and the subsequent development of the subdivided land as subject to the control of the City to provide for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the City. And further:

1. Character of Land. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace.
2. Regulations to Supplement and Facilitate. It is intended that these subdivision regulations shall supplement and facilitate the enforcement of provisions and standards, ordinances or regulations of the City.

170.04 APPLICATION AND JURISDICTION. Every owner (or said owner’s representative) of any tract or parcel of land lying within the City or, pursuant to Section 354.9 of the *Code of Iowa*, within two miles of the corporate limits of the City who has subdivided or shall hereafter subdivide the same into three or more parts for the purpose of laying out an addition, subdivision, building lot or lots, or acreage lots, shall cause plats of such area to be made in the form, and containing the information, as hereinafter set forth before selling any lots therein contained or placing the plat on record.

170.05 INTERPRETATION. In their interpretation or application, the provisions of these regulations shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare. Specifically:

1. Relationship to Other Public Provisions. These regulations are not intended to interfere with or to abrogate or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. Where any provision of these regulations imposes a restriction different from those imposed by any other provision of these regulations or any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher standards shall control.
2. Relationship to Private Provisions. These regulations are not intended to abrogate any easement, covenant, or any other private agreement or restriction, provided that where the provisions of these regulations are more restrictive or impose higher standards or regulations than such easement, covenant, or other private agreement or restriction, the requirements of these regulations shall govern.

170.06 ACTION UNDER PRIOR PROVISIONS. These regulations do not abate any action now pending under or by virtue of prior existing subdivision regulations. Nor do they discontinue, abate, modify, or alter any penalty accrued or about to accrue, or affect the liability of any person or waive any right of the City under any section or provision existing at the time

of adoption of these regulations. Nor do they vacate or annul any rights obtained by any person by lawful action of the City except as expressed in these regulations.

170.07 VARIATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS. The following shall apply to the granting of variations and exceptions:

1. Hardships. Where the Council finds that extraordinary hardships or particular difficulties regarding the physical development of land may result from strict compliance with these regulations, it may make variations or exceptions to the regulations so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest secured, provided that such variation or exception shall not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these regulations; and further provided, the Council shall not grant variations or exceptions to these regulations unless it shall make findings based upon the evidence presented to it in each specific case that:
 - A. The granting of the variation will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare or injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located.
 - B. The conditions upon which the request for a variation is based are unique to the property for which the variation is sought, and are not applicable, generally, to other property.
 - C. Because of the particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical conditions of the specific property involved, a particular hardship to the owner would result, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of the regulations were carried out.
 - D. The purpose of the variation is not based exclusively upon a desire to make more money out of the property.
2. Conditions. In granting variations and exceptions, the Council may require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards or requirements of these regulations.
3. Procedure for a Variance. A petition for any such variance shall be submitted in writing by the developer at the time when the preliminary plat is filed. The petition shall state fully the grounds for the application and all of the facts relied upon by the petitioner.

170.08 CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS. Any provisions of these regulations may be changed and amended from time to time by the Council; provided, however, that such changes or amendments shall not become effective until after a public hearing has been held, public notice of which shall have been given as required by law. Such proposed amendments shall first be submitted to the Commission for study and recommendation before the hearing is held. The Commission shall forward its recommendations to the Council within 30 days, after which the Council shall give notice of and hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment.

170.09 ENFORCEMENT, VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES. No plat or subdivision within the City or within two miles thereof shall be filed or recorded with the County, nor shall any plat or subdivision have any validity until it complies with the provision of these regulations, has been approved by the Council as herein set forth, and further:

1. Issuance of Building Permits. No more than two building permits for each separate tract existing at the time of the effective date of these regulations shall be issued

unless the tract has been platted in accordance with these regulations; except that this provision shall not limit the number of building permits that may be issued for accessory buildings as defined by applicable land use regulations such as zoning and restricted residence regulations or additions or improvements to a main or accessory building already legally located upon said tract.

2. Sale or Lease without Plat. Any person who shall dispose of or offer for sale or lease any lots in the City or addition to the City, until the plat thereof has been acknowledged and recorded as provided in these regulations, shall forfeit and pay \$50.00 for each lot and part of lot sold or disposed of, leased, or offered for sale.

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CHAPTER 171

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS PROCEDURES

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171.01 PROCEDURE. In obtaining final approval of a proposed subdivision by the Council, the subdivider shall submit a preliminary plat in accordance with the requirements of Section 171.03 and install the required improvements or provide a performance bond.

171.02 PRE-SUBMISSION CONSULTATIONS. Prior to the submission of the preliminary plat of any subdivision, the subdivider is encouraged to meet with the City Engineer and other City officials responsible for the administration of these regulations, to be advised of the procedural steps, design standards, required improvements, and platting requirements. During such meetings, no commitments shall be made which will be binding upon the City.

171.03 REQUIREMENTS OF PRELIMINARY PLAT. Every proposed subdivision shall be submitted for tentative approval in the form of a preliminary plat prior to the submission of a final record plat. The purpose of the preliminary plat and accompanying material is to provide all facts needed for the Commission and Council to determine whether the proposed subdivision is satisfactory from the standpoint of the public interest. The following graphic and descriptive material is required to be provided on the preliminary plat and on the accompanying material.

1. Contents of Preliminary Plat. The preliminary plat shall be prepared by a registered land surveyor at a convenient scale of not more than one inch equals 100 feet, may be prepared in pen or pencil, and the sheets shall be numbered in sequence if more than one sheet is used. The following information shall be shown on the preliminary plat:

- A. Title, scale, north point, and date.
- B. Subdivision boundary lines, showing dimensions, bearings, angles, and references to section, townships, and range lines or corners. Exterior boundaries are to be indicated with a solid heavy line.
- C. Present and proposed streets, alleys, and sidewalks, with their rights-of-way, in or adjoining the subdivision, including dedicated widths, approximate gradients, types and widths of surfaces, curbs, and planting strips, and location of street lights, fire hydrants, and street signs.

- D. Proposed layout of blocks and lots, showing dimensions, radii, chords, and the square foot areas of lots that are not rectangular, and the lot and block numbers in numerical order.
 - E. Building setback or front yard lines.
 - F. Parcels of land proposed to be dedicated or reserved for schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public, semi-public, or community purposes.
 - G. Present and proposed easements, showing locations, widths, purposes, and limitations.
 - H. Location and names of adjoining parcels of unsubdivided and subdivided land.
 - I. Boundaries of the highest known flood of record affecting the subdivision and the source of information.
 - J. If the proposed subdivision borders on a lake or stream, the distances and bearings of meander lines established not less than 20 feet back from the mean high water mark of the lake or stream.
 - K. Existing blocks, lots, and buildings.
 - L. Present and proposed utility systems, including sanitary and storm sewers, other drainage facilities, water lines, gas mains, electric utilities, and other facilities, with the size, capacity, invert elevation, and location of each. If the subdivision is within one mile of public sewer or water or both, notation shall be made of the direction and distance to such facilities.
 - M. Proposed name of the subdivision.
 - N. Names and addresses of the owner, subdivider, builder, and surveyor who prepared the preliminary plat, and the surveyor who will prepare the final plat.
 - O. Official legal description of the property being platted.
 - P. Contours at vertical intervals of not more than two feet if the general slope of the site is less than 10 percent and at vertical intervals of not more than five feet if the general slope is 10 percent or greater, unless the Council waives this requirement.
 - Q. Existing and proposed zoning of the proposed subdivision and adjoining property.
 - R. Location of all proposed monuments.
2. Information to Be Provided in Accompanying Material. The following information shall accompany a plat when filing:
- A. A complete listing of all existing covenants which apply to the land to be subdivided, and a complete listing of all covenants which are proposed by the developer to apply to the subdivided land.
 - B. A table of the following information:
 - (1) Total acreage of the subdivision.
 - (2) Total number of lots.

- (3) Minimum, average, and maximum lot area.
- (4) Acreage of public lands to be dedicated or reserved other than streets.

C. An attorney's opinion showing that the fee title to the property proposed for subdividing is in the owner's name as shown on the plat and showing any encumbrance that may exist against the land.

D. If any portion of the subdivision is to have access on a State or County jurisdictional street, a written and signed statement acknowledging and permitting the access by the duly authorized official of the appropriate jurisdiction.

E. Specifications and engineering construction drawings including profiles, cross-sections, and details of all public improvements. Elevations shall be referred to mean sea level as exhibited in standard U.S. Geological Survey Maps. Specifications and references shall meet those required by the City's construction and specification standards, including a site grading plan for the entire subdivision.

171.04 SUBMISSION OF PRELIMINARY PLAT. The subdivider shall prepare a preliminary plat in accordance with the provisions of Section 171.03 and shall file with the Clerk an application in triplicate for the tentative approval of the plat. The application shall:

- 1. Forms and Fees. Be made on forms available from the Clerk together with a fee of \$50.00 per lot.
- 2. Number of Plats. Be accompanied by a minimum of 10 copies of the preliminary plat.
- 3. Time of Submission. Be presented to the Clerk at least four weeks prior to the meeting of the Commission.

171.05 REFERRAL OF PRELIMINARY PLAT. The Clerk shall immediately refer two copies of the preliminary plat to the City Engineer and seven copies to the Commission. In the case of a subdivision outside the corporate limits of the City, the Clerk shall refer one copy of the preliminary plat to the County Board of Supervisors.

171.06 REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY PLAT. The preliminary plat shall be reviewed by the Commission to determine its conformity with these regulations and all other ordinances and regulations in force affecting subdivisions. Copies of the preliminary plat may be transmitted to other City or school officials as the Commission deems necessary for their recommendations concerning matters within their jurisdiction. Their recommendations, along with those of the City Engineer, shall be transmitted to the Commission within three weeks after the date the plat is filed. The Commission may confer with the subdivider on changes deemed advisable and the kind and extent of such improvements to be made.

171.07 ACTION BY THE COMMISSION ON PRELIMINARY PLAT. The Commission, as soon as possible, but within 30 days after receiving the preliminary plat, shall pass upon the preliminary plat as originally submitted or modified. If the Commission does not act within 30 days, the preliminary plat shall be deemed to be approved; provided, however, the subdivider may agree to an extension of the time period, not to exceed an additional 60 days. It

shall then set forth its recommendations in writing, whether of approval, modification or disapproval.

1. **Reasons for Changes or Disapproval.** In the event that substantial changes or modifications are made by the Commission or the Commission recommends disapproval of the plat, it shall give its reasons therefor and it may request and cause the revised preliminary plat to be resubmitted in the same manner as the original plat.
2. **Tentative Approval.** If the Commission recommends approval, it shall express its approval as "Tentative Approval" and state the conditions of such approval, if any.
3. **Documenting Approval.** The action of the Commission shall be documented on seven copies of the preliminary plat, referenced and attached to any conditions determined. One copy shall be returned to the subdivider, one copy shall be retained by the Commission, and five copies shall be referred to the Council.

171.08 ACTION BY COUNCIL ON PRELIMINARY PLAT. Within 30 days of its receipt of the preliminary plat, the Council shall, by resolution, tentatively approve or disapprove the plat. The resolution shall direct the Mayor and Clerk to certify the resolution and affix it to the plat. If the preliminary plat is disapproved, objections to it shall be returned to the Commission for further review and the Clerk shall notify the subdivider of such action. If approved, the Clerk shall sign five copies of the preliminary plat along with the notation of the date the preliminary plat received the Council's tentative approval. One copy shall be returned to the Commission and three copies shall be returned to the subdivider. The "Tentative Approval" by the Council shall not constitute final acceptance of the addition or subdivision by the City but an authorization to proceed with preparation of the final plat.

171.09 EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF TENTATIVE APPROVAL. The tentative approval of a preliminary plat shall be effective for a period of one year at the end of which time final approval must have been obtained. Any plat not receiving final approval within this period of time shall be void, and the subdivider shall be required to resubmit a new plat for tentative approval subject to all new zoning restrictions and subdivision regulations.

171.10 COMPLETION OF IMPROVEMENTS. Before the Council will approve the final plat, all of the required 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 City requirements and the agreements between subdivider and the City.

171.11 PERFORMANCE BOND. The completion requirement for improvements may be waived in whole or in part if the subdivider will post a performance bond with the Council guaranteeing that improvements not completed will be constructed within a period of one year from final acceptance of the plat. However, 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 their construction has been completed. Such performance bond shall be satisfactory to the City Attorney as to form, sufficiency, and manner of execution. Upon recommendation of the Commission, the Council may extend the completion date set forth in the bond for a maximum period of one additional year.

171.12 FINAL PLAT. The final plat shall conform substantially to the preliminary plat as approved, and, if desired by the subdivider, it may constitute only that portion of the approved

preliminary plat which the subdivider proposes to record and develop at the time, provided, however, that such portion conforms to all requirements of these regulations.

171.13 REQUIREMENTS OF THE FINAL PLAT. The following graphic and descriptive material is required to be provided on the final plat and in the accompanying material.

1. Contents of the Final Plat. Every plat of a subdivision offered for record shall conform to all of the following provisions where applicable:

A. The plat shall be a permanent copy or a photographic print made on a stable plastic film. Exact copies of the plat to be recorded shall be provided to and filed with the County Recorder, Assessor, and Auditor. The original plat drawing shall remain the property of the registered land surveyor.

B. The size of each sheet showing any portion of the subdivided lands shall not be greater than 18 inches by 24 inches nor less than eight and one-half by 11 inches.

C. Whenever more than one sheet is used to accurately portray the lands subdivided, each sheet shall display the number of the sheet and the total number of sheets included in the plat, as well as clearly labeled match lines indicating where the other sheets adjoin. An index sheet shall be provided to show the relationship between the sheets.

D. A maximum scale of 100 feet to one inch shall be used. The scale used shall be clearly stated and graphically illustrated by a bar scale drawn on every sheet showing any portion of the lands subdivided.

E. Subdivisions shall be designated, by name or as otherwise prescribed, in bold letters inside the margin at the top of each sheet included in the plat.

F. An arrow indicating the northern direction shall be drawn in a prominent place on each sheet included in the plat, as well as the scale and date.

G. All monuments to be of record shall be adequately described and clearly identified on the plat. When additional monuments are to be established subsequent to the recording of the plat, the location of the additional monuments shall be shown on the plat.

H. Sufficient survey data shall be shown to positively describe the bounds of every lot, block, street, easement, or other areas shown on the plat, as well as the outer boundaries of the subdivided lands.

I. All distances shall be shown in feet to the nearest one-hundredth of a foot, and in accordance with the definition of a foot adopted by the United States Bureau of Standards. All measurements shall refer to the horizontal plane.

J. The course of every boundary line shown on the plat shall be indicated by a direct bearing reference or by an angle between the boundary line and an intersecting line having a shown bearing, except when the boundary line has an irregular or constantly changing course, as along a body of water, or when a description of the boundary line is better achieved by measurements shown at points or intervals along a meander line having a shown course. All bearings and angles shown shall be given to at least the nearest minute of arc.

K. Curve data shall be stated in terms of radius, central angle and tangent, or length of curve. In all cases, the curve data must be shown for the line affected.

L. The minimum unadjusted acceptable error of closure for all subdivision boundaries shall be 1:10,000 and shall be 1:5,000 for any individual lot.

M. When any lot or portion of the subdivision is bounded by an irregular line, the major portion of that lot or subdivision shall be enclosed by a meander line showing complete data with distances along all lines extending beyond the enclosure to the irregular boundary shown with as much certainty as can be determined or as "more or less," if variable. In all cases, the true boundary shall be clearly indicated on the plat.

N. All interior excepted parcels shall be clearly indicated and labeled, "not a part of this plat."

O. All adjoining properties shall be identified and where such adjoining properties are a part of a recorded subdivision, the name of that subdivision shall be shown. If the subdivision platted is a resubdivision of a part or the whole of a previously recorded subdivision, sufficient ties shall be shown to controlling lines appearing on the earlier plat to permit an overlay to be made. Resubdivisions shall be labeled as such in a subtitle following the name of the subdivision wherever the name appears on the plat.

P. The purpose of any easement shown on the plat shall be clearly stated and shall be confined to only those easements pertaining to public utilities including gas, power, telephone, water, sewer, and such drainage easements as are deemed necessary for the orderly development of the land encompassed within the plat.

Q. A strip of land shall not be reserved by the subdivider unless the land is of sufficient size and shape to be of some practical use or service as determined by the Council.

R. The purpose of all areas dedicated to the public must be clearly indicated on the plat.

S. The plat shall contain a statement by a registered land surveyor that the plat was prepared by the surveyor or under the surveyor's direct personal supervision and shall be signed and dated by the surveyor and bear the surveyor's Iowa registration number or seal.

T. Street names and clear designation of public alleys.

U. Block and lot numbers.

V. Name and address of owner and subdivider.

W. Accurate dimensions for any property to be dedicated or reserved for public use.

X. The plat shall be signed and acknowledged by the subdivision land owner and his or her spouse.

Y. A sealed certification of the accuracy of the plat by the registered land surveyor who drew the plat.

2. Information to Be Provided in Accompanying Material. The following material shall be submitted with the final plat:

A. A correct legal description of the subdivision land;

B. 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.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.11[1a])

C. 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.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.11[1b])

D. 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.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.11[1c])

E. 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*.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.11[1f])

F. A resolution and certificate for approval by the Council and for signatures of the Mayor and Clerk.

G. A statement by the Auditor approving the name or title on the subdivision plat.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 354.11[1e])

171.14 SUBMISSION OF FINAL PLAT. The subdivider shall prepare a final plat in accordance with the provisions of Section 171.13 and shall file with the Clerk an application in triplicate for the final approval of the plat. The application shall:

1. Forms and Fees. Be made on forms available from the Clerk together with a fee of \$50.00 per lot.

2. Number of Copies of Plat. Be accompanied by a minimum of 10 copies of the final plat.

3. Offers of Dedication. Be accompanied by all formal irrevocable offers of dedication to the public of all streets, City uses, utilities, and easements, in a form approved by the City Attorney.
4. Time of Submission. Be presented to the Clerk at least four weeks prior to the regular meeting of the Commission.

171.15 REFERRAL OF FINAL PLAT. The Clerk shall immediately refer two copies of the final plat to the City Engineer and seven copies to the Commission. In the case of a subdivision outside the corporate limits of the City, the Clerk shall refer one copy of the final plat to the County Board of Supervisors.

171.16 ACTION BY THE COMMISSION ON FINAL PLAT. The Commission shall, upon receiving the final plat, as soon as possible, but not more than 30 days thereafter, consider the final plat, and if the same is recommended for approval, shall submit its recommendation of approval to the Council together with a certified copy of its resolution showing the action of the Commission. If the Commission recommends approval of the final plat, such approval and the date thereof shall be noted on the plat over the signature of both the Chairperson and Secretary of the Commission and the plat and five copies shall be transmitted to the Council, and one copy shall be returned to the subdivider.

171.17 ACTION BY THE COUNCIL ON FINAL PLAT. Upon receipt of the certification by the Commission, the Council shall, within 60 days, either approve or disapprove the final plat.

1. Disapproval of Plat. In the event that said plat is disapproved by the Council, such disapproval shall be expressed in writing and shall point out wherein said proposed plat is objectionable.
2. Acceptance of Plat. In the event that said plat is found to be acceptable and in accordance with this chapter, the Council shall accept the same.
3. Final Approval and Recording of Plat. The passage of a resolution by the Council accepting the plat shall constitute final approval of the platting of the area shown on the final plat, but the subdivider or owner shall cause such plat to be recorded in the office of the County Recorder, and shall file satisfactory evidence of such recording in the office of the Clerk before the City shall recognize the plat as being in full force and effect. The resolution shall direct the Mayor and Clerk to certify the resolution which shall be affixed to the plat.

171.18 RESUBDIVISION OF LAND. The following requirements shall govern the resubdividing of land.

1. Procedure for Resubdividing. For any change in a map of an approved or recorded subdivision plat, if such change affects any street layout shown on such map, or area reserved for public use indicated on the map, or any lot line, or if it affects any map or plan legally established prior to the adoption of any regulations controlling subdivisions, such parcel shall be approved by the same procedure, rules, and regulations as for a subdivision.
2. Acreage Lots. Whenever a parcel of land is subdivided and the subdivision plat shows one or more lots containing more than one acre of land and there are indications that such lots will eventually be resubdivided into smaller building sites, the Commission and Council may require that such parcel of land allow for future opening

of streets and the ultimate extension of adjacent streets. Easements providing for the future opening and extension of such streets may be made a requirement of the plat.

171.19 COMPLETION OF IMPROVEMENTS. Before the final plat is approved by the Council, all applicants shall be required to complete, in accordance with the Council's decision and to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, all the street, sanitary sewer, water, and other improvements as required in these regulations, specified in the final plat, and as approved by the Council, and to dedicate the same to the City, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances on the property and public improvements thus dedicated.

171.20 PERFORMANCE BOND. The Council in its discretion may waive the requirement that the applicant complete and dedicate all public improvements prior to approving the final plat, and that, as an alternative, the applicant post a bond at the time of application for final plat approval in an amount estimated by the Council to be no less than 100 percent of the cost of construction of such improvement to secure to the City the satisfactory construction, installation, and dedication of the incomplete portion of required improvements. In addition:

1. Approved by City Attorney. Such performance bond shall comply with all statutory requirements and shall be satisfactory to the City Attorney as to form, sufficiency, and manner of execution as set forth in these regulations.
2. Completion Period. The period within which required improvements must be completed shall be specified by the Council in the resolution approving the final plat shall be incorporated in the bond, and shall not exceed one year from date of final approval.
3. Extension of Completion Period. The performance bond shall be approved by the Council as to the amount and surety and conditions satisfactory to the Council. The Commission may, upon proof of difficulty, recommend to the Council an extension of the completion date set forth in such bond for a maximum period of one additional year. The Council may at any time during the period of such bond accept a substitution of principal or sureties on the bond.
4. Temporary Improvements. The applicant shall build and pay for all costs of temporary improvements required by the Council and shall maintain same for the period specified by the Council. Prior to the construction of any temporary facility or improvement, the developer shall file with the City a separate suitable bond for temporary facilities, which bond shall insure that the temporary facilities will be properly constructed, maintained and removed.
5. Failure to Complete Improvement. For subdivisions for which no performance bond has been posted, if the improvements are not completed within the period specified by the Council in the resolution approving the plat, the approval shall be deemed to have expired. In those cases where a performance bond has been posted and required improvements have not been installed within the terms of such performance bond, the City may declare the bond to be in default and require that all the improvements be installed regardless of the extent of the building development at the time the bond is declared to be in default.

171.21 INSPECTION OF IMPROVEMENTS. The Council shall provide for inspection of required improvements during construction and insure their satisfactory completion. The applicant shall pay to the City an inspection fee equal to the actual cost of inspection. These fees shall be due and payable upon demand of the City and no building permits or certificates

of occupancy shall be issued until all fees are paid. The subdivider shall furnish the Council with a construction schedule prior to the commencement of any and all construction, and notify the City not less than 24 hours in advance of readiness for required inspections.

171.22 RELEASE OR REDUCTION OF PERFORMANCE BOND. The performance bond may not be released or reduced except as follows:

1. Certificate of Satisfactory Completion. The Council will not accept dedication of required improvements, nor release or reduce a performance bond, until the City Engineer has submitted a certificate stating that all required improvements have been satisfactorily completed and until the applicant's engineer has certified to the City through submission of detailed as-built plans of the subdivision indicating location, dimensions, materials, and other information required by the City, that all public improvements are in accordance with construction plans for the subdivision.
2. Reduction of Performance Bond. A performance bond may be reduced upon actual dedication of public improvements and then only to the ratio that the public improvement dedicated bears to the total public improvements for the plat.

171.23 MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Improvements shall be maintained and a maintenance bond provided as follows:

1. Maintenance of Improvements Before Acceptance. The applicant shall be required to maintain all improvements on the individual subdivided lots and provide for snow removal on streets and sidewalks, if required, until acceptance of said improvements by the Council. If there are any certificates of occupancy on a street not dedicated to the City, the City may, on 12 hours' notice, plow the street or effect emergency repairs and charge same to applicant.
2. Maintenance Bond. The applicant shall be required to file a maintenance bond with the Council, prior to dedication, in an amount considered adequate by the Council and in a form satisfactory to the City Attorney, in order to assure the satisfactory condition of the required improvements for a period of two years after the date of their acceptance by the Council and dedication of same to the Council.

171.24 ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until the extent of street improvement is adequate for vehicular access by the prospective occupant and by police and fire equipment.

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CHAPTER 172

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS IMPROVEMENTS AND DESIGN STANDARDS

172.01 Improvements Required	172.11 Storm Sewers and Drainage
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172.03 Conformance to Applicable Rules and Regulations	172.13 Sewage Facilities
172.04 Subdivision Name	172.14 Sidewalks
172.05 Monumentation	172.15 Utilities
172.06 Character of the Land	172.16 Preservation of Natural Features and Amenities
172.07 Lots	172.17 Nonresidential Subdivisions
172.08 Blocks	172.18 School and Park Reservations
172.09 Streets – General Requirements	172.19 Improvements within Unincorporated Jurisdiction
172.10 Streets – Design Standards	

172.01 IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED. The subdivider shall install and construct all improvements required by these regulations in accordance with the specifications and under the supervision of the Council and to its satisfaction.

172.02 DESIGN STANDARDS ARE MINIMUM. The standards and details of design herein contained 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 the subdivision, the subdivider shall use standards consistent with the site conditions so as to assure an economical, pleasant, and durable neighborhood.

172.03 CONFORMANCE TO APPLICABLE RULES AND REGULATIONS. In addition to the requirements established herein, all subdividers shall comply with the following laws, rules, and regulations.

1. State Statutes. All applicable statutes of the State of Iowa.
2. City Plans. Any comprehensive plan, public utilities plan, and capital improvements program of the City.
3. State Agency Rules. The requirements and rules of State agencies such as the State Department of Natural Resources, State Department of Health, and the State Department of Transportation, where applicable.
4. County Standards and Regulations. The standards and regulations of the County Board of Supervisors and County commissions, boards, and agencies where applicable.
5. City Standards and Regulations. The standards and regulations adopted by the Council, boards, commissions, and agencies of the City.
6. Plat Approval and Conformity. Plat approval may be withheld if a subdivision is not in conformance with the above guides or policy and purposes of these regulations.

172.04 SUBDIVISION NAME. The proposed name of the subdivision shall not duplicate, or too closely approximate phonetically, the name of any other subdivision in the area covered by these regulations. The Council, after consultation with the Commission, shall have the final

authority to designate the name of the subdivision which shall be determined at preliminary plat approval.

172.05 MONUMENTATION. Monuments shall be in conformance with the following requirements:

1. Establishment of Permanent Control Monuments. Prior to the offering of the plat of any subdivision for record, the surveyor shall confirm the prior establishment of permanent control monuments at each controlling corner on the boundaries of the parcel or tract of land being subdivided. If no permanent control monuments exist, the surveyor shall establish at least two permanent control monuments for each block created, or if the area subdivided into lots is less than a block in size, at least two permanent control monuments shall be established for the subdivision. Permanent control monuments shall be constructed of reasonably permanent material solidly embedded in the ground and capable of being detected by commonly used magnetic or electronic equipment. The surveyor shall affix a cap of reasonably inert material bearing an embossed or stencil cut marking of the Iowa registration number of the surveyor to the top of the monument.
2. Other Monuments of Record. Other monuments established prior to the recording of the plat of the subdivision and described on the plat shall be considered monuments of record and shall be given the same weight as original permanent control monuments if the monuments remain undisturbed in their original positions. The additional monuments shall be constructed and embedded according to the provisions for permanent control monuments prescribed in Subsection 1 of this section.
3. Establishment and Recording of Other Monuments. Monuments other than the permanent control monuments required in Subsection 1 of this section shall not be required to be established before the recording of the plat or the conveyancing of lands by reference to the plat if the registered land surveyor includes in the surveyor's statement on the plat that the additional monuments required by these regulations shall be established before a specified future date.
4. Additional Monuments Required. Additional monuments shall be constructed and embedded according to the provisions for permanent control monuments prescribed in subsection 1 of this section, and shall be set in all of the following locations whether set prior to the recording of the plat, or subsequent to such recording:
 - A. At every corner and angle point of every lot, block, or parcel of land created.
 - B. At every point of intersection of the outer boundary of the subdivision with an existing or created right-of-way line of any street, railroad, or other way.
 - C. At every point of curve, tangency, reversed curve, or compounded curve on every right-of-way line established.
5. Placement of Monument. When the placement of a monument required by this chapter at the prescribed location is impractical, it is permissible to establish a reference monument in close proximity to the prescribed location. If the reference monument is established prior to the recording of the plat and its location properly shown on the plat, the reference monument shall have the same status as other monuments of record. Where any point requiring monumentation has been previously monumented, the existence of the monument shall be confirmed by the surveyor. The existing monument

shall be considered a monument of record when properly shown and described on the recorded plat.

172.06 CHARACTER OF THE LAND. Land which the City finds to be unsuitable for subdivision or development due to flooding, improper drainage, steep slopes, rock formations, adverse earth formations or topography, utility easements, or other features which will reasonably be harmful to the health, safety, and general welfare of the present or future inhabitants of the subdivision or its surrounding areas or both, shall not be subdivided or developed unless adequate methods are formulated by the subdivider and approved by the Council, upon recommendation of the Commission, to solve the problems created by the unsuitable land conditions. Such land shall be set aside for uses as shall not involve such a danger.

172.07 LOTS. The lot size, width, depth, shape, and orientation shall be appropriate for the location of the subdivision and for the type of development and use contemplated.

1. Lot Size. Minimum lot dimensions and sizes shall conform to the requirements of the zoning regulations where applicable, but in no case shall a lot contain less than 5,000 square feet of area or be less than 50 feet wide measured at the building line.
 - A. Residential lots where not served by public sewer shall be of sufficient size, as determined by the City and subject to any applicable State or County rules or regulations, to accommodate the type of private sewage disposal system proposed by the developer.
 - B. Depth and width of properties reserved or laid out for commercial and industrial purposes shall be adequate to provide for the off-street service and parking facilities required by the type of use and development contemplated.
 - C. Corner lots for residential use shall have an extra 20 feet of width to permit appropriate building setback from and orientation to both streets.
2. Street Access. Each lot shall be provided with satisfactory access to a public street.
3. Double Frontage and Reverse Frontage Lots. Double frontage and reverse frontage lots shall be avoided except where essential to provide separation of residential development from traffic arteries or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. A planting screen easement of at least 10 feet, and across which there shall be no right of access, shall be provided along the line of lots abutting such a traffic artery or other disadvantageous use.
4. Side Lot Lines. Side lot lines shall be substantially at right angles to straight street lines or radial to curved street lines.
5. Lot Drainage. Lots shall be laid out so as to provide positive drainage away from all buildings, and individual lot drainage shall be coordinated with the general storm drainage pattern for the area. Drainage shall be designed so as to avoid concentration of storm drainage water from each lot to adjacent lots.
6. Building Lines. Building lines conforming with zoning standards shall be shown on all lots within the platted area. Where the subdivided area is not under zoning control, the Council may require building lines in accordance with the needs of each subdivision.

172.08 BLOCKS. Blocks shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Provision for Lots. Blocks shall have sufficient width to provide for two tiers of lots of appropriate depths. Exceptions shall be permitted in blocks adjacent to arterial streets, railroads or waterways.
2. Design Considerations. The lengths, widths, and shapes of blocks shall be determined with due regard to:
 - A. Provision for adequate building sites.
 - B. Zoning requirements where applicable.
 - C. Topography.
 - D. Needs for convenient access, circulation, control, and safety of street traffic.
3. Block Lengths. The lengths of blocks shall be appropriate to the type of development contemplated, but block lengths in residential developments shall not exceed 1,320 feet, or be less than 500 feet. Wherever practicable, blocks along arterials and collector streets shall not be less than 1,000 feet in length.
4. Easement Reservation. In blocks over 800 feet in length, the Council may require the reservation of an easement to accommodate utilities, drainage facilities or pedestrian traffic.
5. Pedestrian Crosswalks. Pedestrian crosswalks, not less than 10 feet wide, may be required by the Council through the center of blocks more than 800 feet in length. Pedestrian crosswalks shall not exceed 12 percent in grade unless steps of an approved design are to be constructed.

172.09 STREETS – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Streets shall conform to the following general requirements:

1. Frontage on Improved Roads. No subdivision shall be approved unless the area to be subdivided shall have frontage on and access from an existing street.
2. Grading and Improvement Plan. Streets shall be graded and improved and conform to the City construction standards and specifications and shall be approved as to design and specifications by the City Engineer, in accordance with the construction plans required to be submitted.
3. Topography and Arrangement. Streets shall be conformance with the following requirements related to topography and arrangement:
 - A. Streets shall be related appropriately to be topography. All streets shall be arranged so as to obtain as many as possible of the building sites at or above the grades of the streets. Grades of streets shall conform as closely as possible to the original topography. A combination of steep grades and curves shall be avoided. Specific standards are contained in the design standards of these regulations.
 - B. All streets shall be properly integrated with the existing and proposed system of streets and dedicated rights-of-way.
 - C. All arterials shall be properly related to special traffic generators such as industries, business districts, schools, churches, and shopping centers; to population densities; and to the pattern of existing and proposed land uses.

- D. Municipal service streets shall be laid out to conform as much as possible to the topography to discourage use by through traffic, to permit efficient drainage and utility systems, and to require the minimum number of streets necessary to provide convenient and safe access to property.
- E. Proposed streets shall be extended to the boundary lines of the tract to be subdivided, unless prevented by topography or other physical conditions, or unless in the opinion of the Council such extension is not necessary or desirable for the coordination of the layout of the subdivision with the existing layout or the most advantageous future development of adjacent tracts.
- F. In business and industrial developments, the streets and other accessways shall be planned in connection with the grouping of buildings, location of rail facilities, and the provision of alleys, truck loading and maneuvering areas, and walks and parking areas so as to minimize conflict of movement between the various types of traffic, including pedestrian.
4. Access to State or County Jurisdictional Roads. Whenever any part of a subdivision is designed with access to a road under State or County jurisdiction, permission for access to such roads shall be obtained from the appropriate jurisdiction and such access shall be designed according to the standards of the appropriate jurisdiction.
5. Access to Arterial Streets. Where a subdivision borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial street, the Council may require that lot access to such streets be limited by one of the following means:
- A. Lots shall be designed so as to back onto the primary arterial and front onto a parallel municipal service street; no access shall be provided from the arterial street, and screening shall be provided in a strip of land along the rear property line of such lots.
- B. A series of culs-de-sac entered from and designed generally at right angles to such a parallel street, with the rear lines of their terminal lots backing onto the arterial street.
- C. A frontage or service road, separated from the primary arterial by a planting or grass strip and having access thereto at suitable points.
6. Street Names. Streets that are in alignment with others already existing shall bear the name of the existing streets. The proposed names of new streets shall not duplicate or sound similar to existing street names. Street names shall be subject to the approval of the Council and Commission.
7. Street Name Signs. Street name signs are to be placed at all intersections within or abutting the subdivision, the type and location of which to be approved by the Council. The City shall install all street name signs. The applicant shall deposit with the City at the time of final subdivision approval the estimated cost of installation of each street sign required by the Council.
8. Street Lights. Installation of street lights shall be required in accordance with design and specification standards approved by the Council.
9. Construction of Streets and Dead-end Streets. Streets and dead-end streets shall be in conformance with the following requirements:

A. Construction of Streets. The arrangement of streets shall provide for the continuation of principal streets between adjacent properties when such continuation is necessary for convenient movement of traffic, effective fire protection, and for efficient provision of utilities. If the adjacent property is undeveloped and the street must be a dead-end street temporarily, the right-of-way shall be extended to the property line. A temporary T- or L-shaped turnabout shall be provided on all temporary dead-end streets, with the notation on the subdivision plat that land outside the normal street right-of-way shall revert to abutters whenever the street is continued. The Council may limit the length of temporary dead-end streets in accordance with the design standards of these regulations.

B. Permanent Dead-End Streets. Where a road does not extend to the boundary of the subdivision and its continuation is not required by the Council for access to adjoining property, its terminus shall normally not be nearer to such boundary than 150 feet. However, the Council may require the reservation of an appropriate easement to accommodate drainage facilities, pedestrian traffic, or utilities. A cul-de-sac turnaround shall be provided at the end of a permanent dead-end street in accordance with City construction standards and specifications. For greater convenience to traffic and more effective police and fire protection, permanent dead-end streets shall, in general, be limited in length in accordance with the design standards of these regulations.

172.10 STREETS – DESIGN STANDARDS. The following design standards shall apply to the design of streets:

1. General. In order to provide for streets of suitable location, width, and improvement to accommodate prospective traffic and afford satisfactory access to police, fire fighting, snow removal, sanitation and street maintenance equipment, and to coordinate streets so as to compose a convenient system and avoid undue hardships to adjoining properties, the following design standards for streets are hereby required:

A. A tangent at least 100 feet long shall be introduced between reverse curves on municipal arterial and municipal collector streets, and 75 feet on municipal service streets.

B. When connecting street lines deflect from each other at any one point by more than 10 degrees, they shall be connected by a curve with a radius adequate to insure a sight distance of not less than 100 feet for municipal service and municipal collector streets, and of such greater radii as the Council shall determine for special cases.

C. Minimum Roadway and Right-of-Way Standards:

(1) Municipal arterial streets shall have a right-of-way width of not less than 80 feet and a roadway width of not less than 44 feet.

(2) Municipal collector streets shall have a right-of-way width of not less than 60 feet and a roadway width of not less than 36 feet.

(3) Municipal service streets shall have a right-of-way width of not less than 50 feet and a roadway width of not less than 26 feet.

(4) Frontage streets shall have a right-of-way width of not less than 40 feet and a roadway width of not less than 26 feet.

- (5) Culs-de-sac shall meet all the requirements for a municipal service street and, in addition, shall provide a turnaround with a right-of-way radius of 50 feet and a roadway radius of 40 feet. No cul-de-sac shall exceed 500 feet in length.
- D. Street grades, wherever feasible, shall not exceed the following:
 - (1) Municipal arterial streets - six percent;
 - (2) Municipal collector streets - eight percent;
 - (3) Municipal service streets – 10 percent;
 - (4) Frontage streets - six percent.
- E. All changes in street grade shall be connected by vertical curves of minimum length in feet equal to 20 times the algebraic difference in percentages of grade.
- F. No street grade shall be less than one-half of one percent.
- 2. Street Surfacing and Improvements. After sewer, water and other utilities to be located underground within the right-of-way have been installed by the applicant, the applicant shall construct curbs and gutters and shall surface or cause to be surfaced roadways to the widths prescribed in these regulations. Said surfacing shall be of Portland concrete cement. Adequate provisions shall be made for culverts, drains, and bridges. All road pavement, shoulders, drainage improvements and structure, curbs, turnarounds, and sidewalks shall conform to all construction standards and specifications adopted by the City, and shall be incorporated into the construction plans required to be submitted by the developer for plat approval.
- 3. Excess Right-of-Way. Right-of-way widths in excess of the standards designated in these regulations shall be required whenever, due to topography, additional width is necessary to provide adequate earth slopes. Such slopes shall not be in excess of three to one.
- 4. Railroads and Limited Access Highways. Railroad rights-of-way and limited access highways that are so located as to affect the subdivision of adjoining lands shall be treated as follows:
 - A. In residential districts, a buffer strip at least 25 feet in depth in addition to the normal depth of the lot required in the district shall be provided adjacent to the railroad right-of-way or limited access highway. This strip shall be part of the platted lots and shall be designated on the plat: "This strip is reserved for screening. The placement of structures hereon is prohibited."
 - B. In districts zoned for business, commercial, or industrial uses, the nearest street extending parallel or approximately parallel to the railroad shall, wherever practicable, be at a sufficient distance therefrom to ensure suitable depth for commercial or industrial sites.
 - C. Streets parallel to the railroad when intersecting a street which crosses the railroad at grade shall, to the extent practicable, be at a distance of at least 150 feet from the railroad right-of-way. Such distance shall be determined with due consideration of the minimum distance required for future separation of grades by means of appropriate approach gradients.

5. Intersections. The following standards shall apply to the design of intersections:

A. Streets shall be laid out so as to intersect as nearly as possible at right angles. A proposed intersection of two new streets at an angle of less than 75 degrees shall not be acceptable. An oblique street should be curved approaching an intersection and should be approximately at right angles for at least 100 feet therefrom. No more than two streets shall intersect at any one point unless specifically approved by the Council.

B. Proposed new intersections along one side of an existing street shall, wherever practicable, coincide with any existing intersections on the opposite side of such street. Street jogs with centerline offsets of less than 150 feet shall not be permitted, except where the intersected street has separated dual drives without median breaks at either intersection. Where streets intersect major streets, their alignment shall be continuous. Intersection of major streets shall be at least 800 feet apart.

C. Minimum curb radius at the intersection of two municipal service streets shall be at least 20 feet; and minimum curb radius at an intersection involving a municipal collector street shall be at least 25 feet. Abrupt changes in alignment within a block shall have the corners cut off in accordance with standard engineering practice to permit safe vehicular movement.

D. Intersections shall be designed with a flat grade wherever practical. In hilly or rolling areas, at the approach to an intersection, a leveling area shall be provided having not greater than a two percent rate at a distance of 60 feet, measured from the nearest right-of-way line of the intersecting street.

E. Where any street intersection will involve earth banks or existing vegetation inside any lot corner that would create a traffic hazard by limiting visibility, the developer shall cut such ground and/or vegetation, including trees, in connection with the grading of the public right-of-way to the extent deemed necessary to provide an adequate sight distance.

F. The cross-slopes on all streets, including intersections, shall be three percent or less.

6. Bridges. Bridges of primary benefit to the applicant, as determined by the Council, shall be constructed at the full expense of the applicant without reimbursement from the City. The sharing expense for the construction of bridges not of primary benefit to the applicant as determined by the Council, will be fixed by special agreement between the Council and the applicant. Said cost shall be charged to the applicant pro rata as the percentage of his or her land developed and so served.

7. Alleys. The following design standards for alleys shall be required of all subdividers:

A. Alleys shall be prohibited in residential districts.

B. Alleys shall be provided in commercial and industrial districts, except that the Council may waive this requirement where other definite and assured provision is made for service access, such as off-street loading, unloading and parking consistent with and adequate for the uses proposed.

- C. Alleys shall have a right-of-way of not less than 30 feet and a roadway width of not less than 20 feet.
 - D. Alley intersections and sharp changes in alignment shall be avoided, but where necessary, corners shall be cut off sufficiently to permit safe vehicular movement.
 - E. Dead-end alleys shall be avoided where possible, but if unavoidable, shall be provided with adequate turnaround facilities at the dead end, as determined by the Council.
8. Street Dedications and Reservations. The following provisions shall apply to street dedications and reservations:
- A. Street systems in new subdivisions shall be laid out so as to eliminate or avoid new perimeter half streets. Where an existing half street is adjacent to a new subdivision, the other half of the street shall be improved and dedicated by the subdivider. The Council may authorize a new perimeter street where the subdivider improves and dedicates the entire required street right-of-way width within his or her own subdivision boundaries.
 - B. Where a subdivision borders an existing narrow street or when City plans or zoning setback regulations indicate plans for realignment or widening a road that would require use of some of the land in the subdivision, the applicant shall be required to improve and dedicate at his or her expense such areas for widening or realignment of such roads. Such frontage roads and streets shall be improved and dedicated by the applicant at his or her own expense to the full width as required by these subdivision regulations. Land reserved for any street purposes may not be counted in satisfying yard or area requirements of the zoning regulations whether the land is to be dedicated to the City in fee simple or an easement is granted to the City.

172.11 STORM SEWERS AND DRAINAGE. The following requirements shall apply to the provision of storm sewers and drainage:

- 1. General Requirements. The Commission shall not recommend for approval any plat of a subdivision which does not make adequate provision for storm or flood water run-off channels or basins. The storm water drainage system shall be separate and independent of any sanitary sewer system. Storm sewers, where required, shall be designed by methods as approved by the Council, and a copy of design computations shall be submitted along with plans. Inlets shall be provided so that surface water is not carried across or around any intersection, or for a distance of more than 600 feet in the gutter. When calculations indicate that curb capacities are exceeded at a point, no further allowance shall be made for flow beyond that point, and basins shall be used to intercept flow at that point. Surface water drainage patterns shall be shown for each and every lot and block.
- 2. Nature of Storm Water Facilities. The applicant may be required by the Council to carry away by pipe or open ditch any spring or surface water that may exist either previously or as a result of the subdivision. Such drainage facilities shall be located in the road right-of-way where feasible, or in perpetual unobstructed easements of appropriate width, and shall be constructed in accordance with the construction standards and specifications.

- A. Where a public storm sewer is accessible, the applicant shall install storm sewer facilities, or if no outlets are within a reasonable distance, adequate provision shall be made for the disposal of storm waters, subject to the specifications of the Council. However, in subdivisions containing lots less than 15,000 square feet in area and in business and industrial districts, underground storm sewer systems shall be constructed throughout the subdivisions and be conducted to an approved outfall.
- B. If a connection to a public storm sewer will be provided eventually, as determined by the Council, the subdivider shall make arrangement for future storm water disposal by a public storm sewer system at the time the plat receives final approval. Provision for such connection shall be incorporated by inclusion in the performance bond required for the subdivision plat.
- C. A culvert or other drainage facility shall in each case be large enough to accommodate potential runoff from its entire upstream drainage area, whether inside or outside the subdivision. The Council shall determine the necessary size of the facility, based on the provisions of the construction standards and specifications assuming conditions of maximum potential watershed development permitted by applicable zoning regulations.
- D. The Council shall also study the effect of each subdivision on existing downstream drainage facilities outside the area of the subdivision. City drainage studies together with such other studies as shall be appropriate shall serve as a guide to needed improvements. Where it is anticipated that the additional runoff incident to the development of the subdivision will overload an existing downstream drainage facility, the Council may withhold approval of the subdivision until provision has been made for the recovery of the cost for the improvement of said potential condition in such sum as the Council shall determine. No subdivision shall be approved unless adequate drainage will be provided to an adequate drainage watercourse or facility.
- E. The Council may, when it deems it necessary for the health, safety or welfare of the present and future population of the area and necessary to the conservation of water, drainage, and sanitary facilities, prohibit the subdivision of any portion of the property which lies within the floodplain of any stream or drainage course.
3. Dedication of Drainage Easements. The following shall apply to the dedication of drainage easements.
- A. Where a subdivision is traversed by a watercourse, drainageway, channel, or stream, there shall be provided a storm water easement or drainage right-of-way conforming substantially to the lines of such watercourse, and of such width and construction or both as will be adequate for the purpose. Wherever possible, it is desirable that the drainage be maintained by an open channel with landscaped banks and adequate width for maximum potential volume of flow.
- B. Drainage easements:
- (1) Where topography or other conditions are such as to make impractical the inclusion of drainage facilities within street rights-of-way, perpetual unobstructed easements at least 15 feet in width for such drainage facilities shall be provided across property outside the street

lines and with satisfactory access to the road. Easements shall be indicated on the plat. Drainage easements shall be carried from the street to a natural watercourse or to other drainage facilities.

(2) When a proposed drainage system will carry water across private land outside the subdivision, appropriate drainage rights must be secured and indicated on the plat.

(3) The applicant shall dedicate, either in fee or by drainage or conservation easement of land on both sides of existing watercourses, to a distance to be determined by the Council.

(4) Low-lying lands along watercourses subject to flooding or overflowing during storm periods, whether or not included in areas for dedication, shall be preserved and retained in their natural state as drainage ways. Such land or lands subject to periodic flooding shall not be computed in determining the area requirement of any lot.

172.12 WATER FACILITIES. Water facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. General Requirements. The following general requirements shall apply to the provision of water facilities:

A. Where a public water main is accessible the subdivider shall install adequate water facilities, including fire hydrants, subject to City specifications. All water mains shall be at least six inches in diameter.

B. Water main extensions shall be approved by the City.

C. To facilitate the above, the location of all fire hydrants and all water supply improvements shall be shown on the preliminary plat.

2. Individual Wells and Central Water Systems. The following requirements shall apply to the provision of individual wells and central water systems:

A. In the discretion of the Council, if a public water system is not available, individual wells may be used or a central water system provided in such a manner that an adequate supply of potable water will be available to every lot in the subdivision. Water samples shall be submitted to the appropriate County or State agency for testing, and individual wells and central water systems shall be approved by the appropriate County or State health authorities. Orders of approval shall be submitted to the Council.

B. If the Council requires that a connection to a public water main be eventually provided as a condition to approval of an individual well or central water system, the applicant shall make arrangements for future water service at the time the plat receives final approval. Performance or cash bonds may be required to insure compliance.

3. Fire Hydrants. Fire hydrants shall be required for all subdivisions except those coming under Subsection 2 of this section. Fire hydrants shall be located no more than 1,000 feet apart and within 500 feet of any structures and shall be approved by the City.

172.13 SEWAGE FACILITIES. Sewage facilities shall be provided as follows:

1. General Requirements. The applicant shall install sanitary sewer facilities in a manner prescribed by the City construction standards and specifications. All plans shall

be designed in accordance with the rules, regulations, and standards of the City and the State Department of Natural Resources or State Department of Health. Plans shall be approved by the above agencies.

2. Construction of Sanitary Sewage Systems. Sanitary sewage systems shall be constructed as follows:

A. Where a public sanitary sewage system is reasonably accessible, the applicant shall connect with the same and provide sewers accessible to each lot in the subdivision.

B. Where sanitary sewer systems are not reasonably accessible but will become available within a reasonable time, not to exceed 15 years, the applicant may choose one of the following alternatives:

(1) Install a central sewage system, operated and maintained by the benefited property owners. Where plans for future public sanitary sewage systems exist, the applicant shall install the sewer lines, laterals, and mains to be in permanent conformance with such plans and ready for connection to such public sewer mains.

(2) Individual disposal systems, provided the applicant shall install sanitary sewer lines, laterals, and mains from the street curb to a point in the subdivision boundary where a future connection with the public sewer main shall be made. Sewer lines shall be laid from the house to the street line, and a connection shall be available in the home to connect from the individual disposal system to the sewer system when the public sewers become available. Such sewer systems shall be capped until ready for use and shall conform to all plans for installation of the public sewer system, where such exist, and shall be ready for connection to such public sewer main.

C. Where sanitary sewer systems are not reasonably accessible and will not become available for a period in excess of 15 years, the applicant shall install individual disposal systems or central sewage systems.

3. Individual Disposal System Requirements. If public sewer facilities are not available and individual disposal systems are proposed, minimum lot areas shall conform to the requirements of applicable zoning regulations and these regulations. Percolation tests and test holes shall be made as directed by the City and the results submitted to the local board of health.

4. Water Supply Interconnections. There shall be no physical connection between a public or private potable water supply system and a sewer which will permit the passage of any sewage or polluted water into the potable supply. Sewers shall be kept removed from water supply wells or other water supply sources and structures.

172.14 SIDEWALKS. The following requirements shall apply to the provision of sidewalks:

1. Location. Sidewalks shall be a minimum of three feet from the curb.

2. Construction. Sidewalks shall be improved as required in Subsection 2 of Section 172.10 of these regulations. The applicant shall construct the sidewalks after the building has been built.

172.15 UTILITIES. The following shall apply to the provision of utilities:

1. Location. All utility facilities, including (but not limited to) gas, electric power, telephone, and CATV cables, shall be located underground throughout the subdivision. All utility facilities existing and proposed throughout the subdivision shall be shown on the preliminary plat. Underground service connections to the street property line of each platted lot shall be installed at the subdivider's expense. At the discretion of the Council, the requirement for service connections to each lot may be waived in the case of adjoining lots to be retained in single ownership and intended to be developed for the same primary use.
2. Easements. Easements shall be provided as follows:
 - A. Easements centered on rear lot lines shall be provided for utilities. Such easements shall be at least 10 feet wide. Proper coordination shall be established between the subdivider and the applicable utility companies for the establishment of utility easements established in adjoining properties.
 - B. Where topographical or other conditions are such as to make impractical the inclusion of utilities within the rear lot lines, perpetual unobstructed easements at least 10 feet in width shall be provided along side lot lines with satisfactory access to the street or rear lot lines. Easements shall be indicated on the plat.

172.16 PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES AND AMENITIES. Existing features which would add value to residential development or to the City as a whole, such as trees, watercourses and falls, beaches, historic spots, and similar irreplaceable assets, shall be preserved in the design of the subdivision. No trees shall be removed from any subdivision or any change of grade of the land effected until approval of the preliminary plat has been granted. All trees on the plat required to be retained shall be preserved, and all trees where required shall be protected against change of grade.

172.17 NONRESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS. The following provisions shall apply to nonresidential subdivisions:

1. General. If a proposed subdivision includes land that is used for commercial or industrial purposes, the layout of the subdivision with respect to such land shall make such provision as the Council may require. A nonresidential subdivision shall be subject to all the requirements of these regulations, as well as such additional standards required by the Council, and shall conform to the proposed land use and standards established in City plans and regulations.
2. Standards. In addition to the principles and standards in these regulations, which are appropriate to the planning of all subdivisions, the applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City that the street, parcel, and block pattern proposed is specifically adapted to the uses anticipated and takes into account other uses in the vicinity. The following principles and standards shall be observed:
 - A. Proposed industrial parcels shall be suitable in area and dimensions to the types of industrial development anticipated.
 - B. Street rights-of-way and pavement shall be adequate to accommodate the type and volume of traffic anticipated to be generated thereupon.

- C. Special requirements may be imposed by the City with respect to street, curb, gutter, and sidewalk design and construction.
- D. Special requirements may be imposed by the City with respect to the installation of public utilities, including water, sewer, and storm water drainage.
- E. Every effort shall be made to protect adjacent residential areas from potential nuisance from a proposed commercial or industrial subdivision, including the provision of extra depth in parcels backing up on existing or potential residential development and provisions for a permanently landscaped buffer strip when necessary.
- F. Streets carrying nonresidential traffic, especially truck traffic, shall not normally be extended to the boundaries of adjacent existing or potential residential areas.

172.18 SCHOOL AND PARK RESERVATIONS. If land to be subdivided contains sites that are designated in City plans or plans of other public bodies to be used for schools or parks, the developer shall reserve such site for such use. If sites which have been reserved are not acquired by the City or other public body within two years after the date of the preliminary plat approval, then such sites may be subdivided by the developer. The appropriate public body may release the reserved site sooner by certifying to the Council that it does not intend to acquire such site within the two-year period.

172.19 IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN UNINCORPORATED JURISDICTION. Improvements in the two-mile unincorporated area under the jurisdiction of these regulations shall be the same as required herein, provided they are not less than that required by the applicable County subdivision regulations, and provided further that all construction plans shall be approved by the County, and completed public roads shall be accepted by the Board of Supervisors for public maintenance.

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APPENDIX TO CODE OF ORDINANCES

USE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES

The following information is provided to assist in the use and proper maintenance of this Code of Ordinances.

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES

1. **OFFICIAL COPY.** The “OFFICIAL COPY” of the Code of Ordinances must be kept by the City Clerk and should be identified as the “OFFICIAL COPY.”

2. **DISTRIBUTION.** Other copies of the Code of Ordinances should be made available to all persons having a relatively frequent and continuing need to have access to ordinances which are in effect in the City as well as reference centers such as the City Library, County Law Library, and perhaps the schools.

3. **SALE.** The sale or distribution of copies in a general fashion is not recommended as experience indicates that indiscriminate distribution tends to result in outdated codes being used or misused.

4. **RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION.** The City Clerk should be responsible for maintaining an accurate and current record of persons having a copy of the Code of Ordinances. Each official, elected or appointed, should return to the City, upon leaving office, all documents, records and other materials pertaining to the office, including this Code of Ordinances.

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

NUMBERING OF ORDINANCES AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES

It is recommended that a simple numerical sequence be used in assigning ordinance numbers to ordinances as they are passed. For example, if the ordinance adopting the Code of Ordinances is No. 163, we would suggest that the first ordinance passed changing, adding to, or deleting from the Code be assigned the number 164, the next ordinance be assigned the number 165, and so on. We advise against using the Code of Ordinances numbering system for the numbering of ordinances.

RETENTION OF AMENDING ORDINANCES

Please note that two books should be maintained: (1) the Code of Ordinances; and (2) an ordinance book. We will assist in the maintenance of the Code of Ordinances book, per the Supplement Agreement, by revising and returning appropriate pages for the Code of Ordinances book as required to accommodate ordinances amending the Code. The City Clerk is responsible for maintaining the ordinance book and must be sure that an original copy of each ordinance adopted, bearing the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk, is inserted in the ordinance book and preserved in a safe place.

SUPPLEMENT RECORD

A record of all supplements prepared for the Code of Ordinances is provided in the front of the Code. This record will indicate the number and date of the ordinances adopting the original Code and of each subsequently adopted ordinance which has been incorporated in the Code. For each supplemented ordinance, the Supplement Record will list the ordinance number, date, topic, and chapter or section number of the Code affected by the amending ordinance. A periodic review of the Supplement Record and ordinances passed will assure that all ordinances amending the Code have been incorporated therein.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTS

Supplements containing revised pages for insertion in each Code will be sent to the Clerk. It is the responsibility of the Clerk to see that each person having a Code of Ordinances receives each supplement so that each Code may be properly updated to reflect action of the Council in amending the Code.

AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES

The Code of Ordinances contains most of the laws of the City as of the date of its adoption and is continually subject to amendment to reflect changing policies of the Council, mandates of the State, or decisions of the Courts. Amendments to the Code of Ordinances can only be accomplished by the adoption of an ordinance.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.2)

The following forms of ordinances are recommended for making amendments to the Code of Ordinances:

ADDITION OF NEW PROVISIONS

New material may require the addition of a new SUBSECTION, SECTION or CHAPTER, as shown in the following sample ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. ____

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE
CITY OF UNDERWOOD, IOWA, BY ADDING A NEW SECTION
LIMITING PARKING TO 30 MINUTES ON A PORTION OF
_____ STREET**

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

SECTION 1. NEW SECTION. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Underwood, Iowa, is amended by adding a new Section 69.16, entitled PARKING LIMITED TO 30 MINUTES, which is hereby adopted to read as follows:

69.16 PARKING LIMITED TO 30 MINUTES. It is unlawful to park any vehicle for a continuous period of more than 30 minutes between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on each day upon the following designated streets:

1. _____ Street, on the _____ side, from _____ Street to _____ Street.

SECTION 2. REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section, provision, or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 4. WHEN EFFECTIVE. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the Council the ____ day of _____, 20____, and approved this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

First Reading: _____

Second Reading: _____

Third Reading: _____

I certify that the foregoing was published as Ordinance No. _____ on the ____ day of _____, 20____.

City Clerk

DELETION OF EXISTING PROVISIONS

Provisions may be removed from the Code of Ordinances by deleting SUBSECTIONS, SECTIONS or CHAPTERS, as shown in the following sample ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF UNDERWOOD, IOWA, BY REPEALING SECTION 65.02, SUBSECTION 5, PERTAINING TO THE SPECIAL STOP REQUIRED ON _____ STREET.

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

SECTION 1. SUBSECTION REPEALED. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Underwood, Iowa, is hereby amended by repealing Section 65.02, Subsection 5, which required vehicles traveling south on _____ Street to stop at _____ Street.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section, provision, or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. WHEN EFFECTIVE. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the Council the ____ day of _____, 20 __, and approved this ____ day of _____, 20 __.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

First Reading: _____

Second Reading: _____

Third Reading: _____

I certify that the foregoing was published as Ordinance No. ____ on the ____ day of _____, 20 __.

City Clerk

MODIFICATION OR CHANGE OF EXISTING PROVISION

Existing provisions may be added to, partially deleted, or changed, as shown in the following sample:

ORDINANCE NO. ____**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF UNDERWOOD, IOWA, BY AMENDING PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO SEWER SERVICE CHARGES**

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

SECTION 1. SECTION MODIFIED. Section 99.01 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Underwood, Iowa, is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

99.01 SEWER SERVICE CHARGES REQUIRED. Every customer shall pay to the City sewer service charges in the amount of _____ percent of the bill for water and water service attributable to the customer for the property served, but in no event less than \$_____ dollars per _____.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any section, provision, or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 3. WHEN EFFECTIVE. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the Council the ____ day of _____, 20____, and approved this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

First Reading: _____

Second Reading: _____

Third Reading: _____

I certify that the foregoing was published as Ordinance No. ____ on the ____ day of _____, 20____.

City Clerk

ORDINANCES NOT CONTAINED IN THE CODE OF ORDINANCES

There are certain types of ordinances which the City will be adopting which do not have to be incorporated in the Code of Ordinances. These include ordinances: (1) establishing grades of streets or sidewalks; (2) vacating streets or alleys; (3) authorizing the issuance of bonds; and (4) amending the zoning map.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 380.8)

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE VACATING (INSERT LOCATION OR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF STREET OR ALLEY BEING VACATED) TO UNDERWOOD, IOWA

Be It Enacted by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

SECTION 1. The (location or legal description of street or alley) to Underwood, Iowa, is hereby vacated and closed from public use.

SECTION 2. The Council may by resolution convey the alley described above to abutting property owners in a manner directed by the City Council.

SECTION 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. If any section, provision, or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the Council the ____ day of _____, 20____, and approved this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

First Reading: _____

Second Reading: _____

Third Reading: _____

I certify that the foregoing was published as Ordinance No. ____ on the ____ day of _____, 20____.

City Clerk

These ordinances should be numbered in the same numerical sequence as any other amending ordinance and placed in their proper sequence in the ordinance book.

SUGGESTED FORMS

FIRST NOTICE – DANGEROUS BUILDING

TO: (Name and address of owner, agent, or occupant of the property on which nuisance is located or the person causing or maintaining the nuisance).

You are hereby notified to abate the nuisance existing at (name location of nuisance) within ____ days from service of this notice or file written request for a Council hearing with the undersigned officer within said time limit.

The nuisance consists of (describe the nuisance and cite the law or ordinance) and shall be abated by (state action necessary to abate the particular nuisance).

In the event you fail to abate or cause to be abated the above nuisance, as directed, or file written request for hearing within the time prescribed herein, the City will take such steps as are necessary to abate or cause to be abated the nuisance and the cost will be assessed against you as provided by law.

Date of Notice: _____

City of Underwood, Iowa

By: _____
(enforcement officer)

NOTICE OF HEARING ON DANGEROUS BUILDING

TO: (Name and address of the owner, agent, or occupant of the property on which nuisance is located or the person causing or maintaining the nuisance).

You are hereby notified that the City Council of Underwood, Iowa, will meet on the ____ day of _____, 20____, at _____ p.m., in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, at (address of City Hall) for the purpose of considering whether or not the alleged nuisance consisting of (describe the nuisance) on your property, locally known as _____, constitutes a nuisance pursuant to Chapter _____ of the Code of Ordinances of Underwood, Iowa, and should be abated by (state action necessary to abate the particular nuisance).

You are further notified that at such time and place you may appear and show cause why the said alleged nuisance should not be abated.

You are further notified to govern yourselves accordingly.

Date of Notice: _____

City of Underwood, Iowa

By: _____
(enforcement officer)

**RESOLUTION AND ORDER
REGARDING DANGEROUS BUILDING**

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

WHEREAS, notice has heretofore been served on the ____ day of _____, 20____, on (property owner's name), through (agent's name or "none"), agent, to abate the nuisance existing at (legal description and address) within ____ days from service of said notice upon the said (name of owner or agent). and

(EITHER)

WHEREAS, a hearing was requested by the said (name of property owner or agent) and the same was held at this meeting and evidence produced and considered by the City Council.

(OR, ALTERNATE TO PRECEDING PARAGRAPH)

WHEREAS, the said owner (agent) named above has failed to abate or cause to be abated the above nuisance as directed within the time set, and after evidence was duly produced and considered at this meeting, and said owner has failed to file a written request for hearing, as provided, after being properly served by a notice to abate.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the owner of said property, or said owner's agent (name of owner or agent) is hereby directed and ordered to abate the nuisance consisting of (describe the nuisance) by (state action necessary to abate) within ____ days after the service of this Order upon said owner or agent. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the enforcement officer be and is hereby directed to serve a copy of this Order upon the said property owner or agent named above. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the event the owner, or agent (name the owner or agent) fails to abate the said nuisance within the time prescribed above, then and in that event the City will abate the said nuisance and the cost will be assessed against the property and/or owner (owner's name) at (address), as the law shall provide.

Moved by _____ to adopt.

Adopted this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Note: It is suggested by the blank space in the resolution that additional time be allowed the owner to abate the nuisance after the passage of the resolution before any action is taken on the part of the City to abate the same. In some instances, for the sake of public safety, the time element could be stricken from the resolution and immediate action be taken to abate the nuisance after the order is given.

NOTICE TO ABATE NUISANCE

TO: (Name and address of owner, agent, or occupant of the property on which the nuisance is located or the person causing or maintaining the nuisance).

You are hereby notified to abate the nuisance existing at (name location of nuisance) or file written request for a hearing with the undersigned officer within (hours or days) from service of this notice.

The nuisance consists of: (describe the nuisance) and shall be abated by: (state action necessary to abate the particular nuisance).

In the event you fail to abate or cause to be abated the above nuisance as directed, the City will take such steps as are necessary to abate or cause to be abated the nuisance and the costs will be assessed against you as provided by law.

Date of Notice: _____

City of Underwood, Iowa

By: _____
(designate officer initiating notice)

NOTICE**REQUIRED SEWER CONNECTION**

TO: _____
(Name)

(Street Address)
_____, Iowa

You are hereby notified that connection to the public sanitary sewer system is required at the following described property within _____ (____) days from service of this notice or that you must file written request for a hearing before the Council with the undersigned office within said time limit.

Description of Property

The nearest public sewer line within _____ (____) feet of the above described property is located

In the event you fail to make connection as directed, or file written request for hearing within the time prescribed herein, the connection shall be made by the City and the costs thereof assessed against you as by law provided.

Date of Notice: _____

City of Underwood, Iowa

By: _____, _____
(Name) (Title)

NOTICE OF HEARING**REQUIRED SEWER CONNECTION**

TO: _____
(Name)

(Street Address)
_____, Iowa

You are hereby notified that the City Council of Underwood, Iowa, will meet on the ____ day of _____, 20 __, at _____ m. in the Council Chambers of the City Hall for the purpose of considering whether or not connection to the public sanitary sewer system shall be required at the following described property:

Description of Property

You are further notified that at such time and place you may appear and show cause why said connection should not be required.

You are further notified to govern yourselves accordingly.

Date of Notice: _____

City of Underwood, Iowa

By: _____, _____
(Name) (Title)

RESOLUTION AND ORDER
REQUIRED SEWER CONNECTION

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Underwood, Iowa:

WHEREAS, notice has heretofore been served on the ____ day of _____, 20____, on
_____,
(Name of Property Owner)
through _____, Agent,
(Agent's Name or "None")

to make connection of the property described as

to the public sanitary sewer located _____
within _____ (_____) days from service of notice upon said owner or agent. and

(EITHER)

WHEREAS, a hearing was requested by the said owner or agent and the same was held at this meeting and evidence produced and considered by the City Council.

(OR AS ALTERNATE TO THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH)

WHEREAS, the said owner or agent named above has failed to make such required connection within the time set, and after evidence was duly produced and considered at this meeting, and said owner or agent has failed to file a written request for hearing after being properly served by a notice to make such connection or request a hearing thereon.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the owner of said property, or said owner's agent, _____
(Name of Owner or Agent)

is hereby directed and ordered to make such required connection within _____ days after the service of this ORDER upon said owner or agent. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk be and the same is hereby directed to serve a copy of this ORDER upon said property owner or agent named above. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in the event the owner, or agent,

_____,
(Name of Owner or Agent)

fails to make such connection within the time prescribed above, then and in that event the City will make such connection and the cost thereof will be assessed against the property and/or owner

(Owner's Name)

_____, as provided by law.
(Address)

Moved by _____ to adopt.

Seconded by _____.

AYES: _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____.

NAYS: _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____.

Resolution approved this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

