

CHAPTER 145

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

145.01 Enforcement Officer
145.02 General Definition of Unsafe
145.03 Unsafe Building
145.04 Notice to Owner

145.05 Conduct of Hearing
145.06 Posting of Signs
145.07 Right to Demolish; Municipal Infraction
145.08 Costs

145.01 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of this chapter.

145.02 GENERAL DEFINITION OF UNSAFE. All buildings or structures which are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health, or public welfare, by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, or abandonment, are, for the purpose of this chapter, unsafe buildings. All such unsafe buildings are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal in accordance with the procedure specified in this chapter.

(Code of Iowa, Sec. 657A.1 & 364.12[3a])

145.03 UNSAFE BUILDING. “Unsafe building” means any structure or mobile home meeting any or all of the following criteria:

1. Various Inadequacies. Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, because of (i) dilapidation, deterioration, or decay; (ii) faulty construction; (iii) the removal, movement, or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; (iv) the deterioration, decay, or inadequacy of its foundation; or (v) any other cause, is likely to partially or completely collapse.
2. Manifestly Unsafe. Whenever, for any reason, the building or structure, or any portion thereof, is manifestly unsafe for the purpose for which it is being used.
3. Inadequate Maintenance. Whenever a building or structure, used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, because of dilapidation, decay, damage, faulty construction, or otherwise, is determined by any health officer to be unsanitary, unfit for human habitation or in such condition that it is likely to cause sickness or disease.
4. Fire Hazard. Whenever any building or structure, because of dilapidated condition, deterioration, damage, or other cause, is determined by the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief to be a fire hazard.
5. Abandoned. Whenever any portion of a building or structure remains on a site after the demolition or destruction of the building or structure or whenever any building or structure is abandoned for a period in excess of six (6) months so as to constitute such building or portion thereof an attractive nuisance or hazard to the public.

145.04 NOTICE TO OWNER. The enforcement officer shall examine or cause to be examined every building or structure or portion thereof reported as dangerous or damaged and, if such is found to be an unsafe building as defined in this chapter, the enforcement

officer shall give to the owner of such building or structure written notice stating the defects thereof. This notice may require the owner or person in charge of the building or premises, within forty-eight (48) hours or such reasonable time as the circumstances require, to commence either the required repairs or improvements or demolition and removal of the building or structure or portions thereof, and all such work shall be completed within ninety (90) days from date of notice, unless otherwise stipulated by the enforcement officer. If necessary, such notice shall also require the building, structure, or portion thereof to be vacated forthwith and not reoccupied until the required repairs and improvements are completed, inspected and approved by the enforcement officer.

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

1. Notice Served. Such notice shall be served by sending by certified mail to the owner of record, according to Section 364.12[3h] of the *Code of Iowa*, if the owner is found within the City limits. If the owner is not found within the City limits such service may be made upon the owner by registered mail or certified mail. The designated period within which said owner or person in charge is required to comply with the order of the enforcement officer shall begin as of the date the owner receives such notice.
2. Hearing. Such notice shall also advise the owner that he or she may request a hearing before the Council on the notice by filing a written request for hearing within the time provided in the notice.

145.05 CONDUCT OF HEARING. If requested, the Council shall conduct a hearing in accordance with the following:

1. Notice. The owner shall be served with written notice specifying the date, time and place of hearing.
2. Owner's Rights. At the hearing, the owner may appear and show cause why the alleged nuisance shall not be abated.
3. Determination. The Council shall make and record findings of fact and may issue such order as it deems appropriate.[†]

145.06 POSTING OF SIGNS. The enforcement officer shall cause to be posted at each entrance to such building a notice to read: "DO NOT ENTER. UNSAFE TO OCCUPY. CITY OF TRAER, IOWA." Such notice shall remain posted until the required demolition, removal or repairs are completed. Such notice shall not be removed without written permission of the enforcement officer and no person shall enter the building except for the purpose of making the required repairs or of demolishing the building.

145.07 RIGHT TO DEMOLISH; MUNICIPAL INFRACTION. In case the owner fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the notice to repair, rehabilitate, or to demolish and remove the building or structure or portion thereof, the Council may order the owner of the building prosecuted as a violator of the provisions of this chapter and may order the enforcement officer to proceed with the work specified in such notice. A statement of the cost

[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Suggested forms of notice and of a resolution and order of the Council for the administration of this chapter are provided in the APPENDIX to this Code of Ordinances. Caution is urged in the use of this procedure. We recommend you review the situation with your attorney before initiating procedures and follow his or her recommendation carefully.

of such work shall be transmitted to the Council. As an alternative to this action, the City may utilize the municipal infraction process to abate the nuisance.

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

145.08 COSTS. Costs incurred under Section 145.07 shall be paid out of the City treasury. Such costs shall be charged to the owner of the premises involved and levied as a special assessment against the land on which the building or structure is located, and shall be certified to the County Treasurer for collection in the manner provided for other taxes. In addition, the City may take any other action deemed appropriate to recover costs incurred.

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

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CHAPTER 146

GAS CONNECTION PERMITS

146.01 Gas Inspector
146.02 Permit Required
146.03 Inspections

146.04 Shutting Off Gas Supply
146.05 Emergency Situations

146.01 GAS INSPECTOR. The Council shall provide for the designation of a Gas Inspector, who shall be responsible for the administration of this chapter. The inspector shall have the right, during reasonable hours and upon showing proper identification, to enter any building or premises to inspect or reinspect any gas connection.

146.02 PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall install, alter, repair, remove or replace the connection of any gas appliance or other gas burning equipment to the gas supply in any building or premises without first obtaining a permit from the City. An application for said permit shall be made to the Clerk, shall contain such information as deemed necessary by the City and shall be accompanied by a permit and inspection fee of twelve dollars (\$12.00).

146.03 INSPECTIONS. Upon completion of any connection work regulated by this chapter, the permit holder shall notify the Gas Inspector, who shall inspect the connection for any gas leakage within twenty-four (24) hours after notice or as soon thereafter as possible in the case of Sundays and holidays. If the inspector finds the work to be satisfactory, the inspector shall issue a certificate of approval or endorse such approval on the permit. If the inspector finds any such connection to be defective, the permit holder shall cause the connection to be corrected and the inspector shall then reinspect the connection.

146.04 SHUTTING OFF GAS SUPPLY. If the inspector finds that a defect in any connection poses an immediate danger to the safety of persons or property, the inspector has the authority to immediately disconnect the gas supply to the appliance or equipment.

146.05 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. In emergency situations work may be performed without first obtaining the permit. However, a permit must be obtained within a reasonable time after the passage of the critical period, and all such work shall be inspected by the Gas Inspector.

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CHAPTER 147

PUBLIC WATER WELL REGULATIONS

147.01 Definitions

147.02 Shallow Well Protection

147.03 Deep Well Protection

147.04 Inspection

147.05 Violations

147.06 Nonconforming Uses

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

1. “Deep public well” means a public well located and constructed in such a manner that there is a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock at least five (5) feet thick located at least twenty-five (25) feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which the water is drawn.
2. “Shallow public well” means a public well located and constructed in such a manner that there is not a continuous layer of low permeability soil or rock at least five (5) feet thick located at least twenty-five (25) feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which the water is drawn.

147.02 SHALLOW WELL PROTECTION. No structure or facility of the following enumerated and listed types shall be located within the distances hereinafter set forth from a shallow public well within the City of Traer, Iowa.

1. Well house floor drains – 5 feet;
2. Water treatment plant wastes – 50 feet;
3. Sanitary and industrial discharges – 400 feet;
4. Floor drains from pump house to surface:
 - A. None within 5 feet;
 - B. 5 to 10 feet – water main materials enclosed in concrete permitted;
 - C. 10 to 25 feet – must be water main material;
 - D. 25 to 75 feet – must be watertight sewer pipe;
5. Floor drains to sewer, water plant wastes, storm or sanitary sewers or drains:
 - A. None permitted within 25 feet;
 - B. 25 to 75 feet – must be water main material;
 - C. 75 to 200 feet – must be watertight sewer pipe;
6. Sewer force mains:
 - A. None permitted within 75 feet;
 - B. 75 to 400 feet – must be water main materials;
7. Land application of solid waste – 200 feet;
8. Irrigation of wastewater – 200 feet;
9. Concrete vaults and septic tanks – 200 feet;

10. Mechanical wastewater treatment plants – 400 feet;
11. Cesspools and earth pit privies – 400 feet;
12. Soil absorption fields – 400 feet;
13. Lagoons – 1,000 feet;
14. Chemicals:
 - A. Application to ground surface – 200 feet;
 - B. Above ground storage – 200 feet;
 - C. On or underground storage – 400 feet;
15. Animal pasturage – 50 feet;
16. Animal enclosure – 200 feet;
17. Animal wastes:
 - A. Land application of solids – 200 feet;
 - B. Land application of liquid or slurry – 200 feet;
 - C. Storage tank – 200 feet;
 - D. Solids stockpile – 400 feet;
 - E. Storage basin or lagoon – 1,000 feet;
18. Earthen silage storage trench or pit – 200 feet;
19. Basements, pits, sumps – 10 feet;
20. Flowing streams or other surface water bodies – 50 feet;
21. Cisterns – 100 feet;
22. Cemeteries – 200 feet;
23. Private wells – 400 feet;
24. Solid waste disposal sites – 1,000 feet.

147.03 DEEP WELL PROTECTION. No structure or facility of the following enumerated and listed types shall be located within the distances hereinafter set forth from a deep public well within the City.

1. Well house floor drains – 5 feet;
2. Water treatment plant wastes – 50 feet;
3. Sanitary and industrial discharges – 400 feet;
4. Floor drains from pump house to surface:
 - A. None within 5 feet;
 - B. 5 to 10 feet – water main materials enclosed in concrete permitted;
 - C. 10 to 25 feet – must be water main material;
 - D. 25 to 75 feet – must be watertight sewer pipe;
5. Floor drains to sewer, water plant wastes, storm or sanitary sewers or drains:

- A. None permitted within 25 feet;
- B. 25 to 75 feet – must be water main material;
- C. 75 to 200 feet – must be watertight sewer pipe;
6. Sewer force mains:
 - A. None permitted within 75 feet;
 - B. 75 to 400 feet – must be water main materials;
7. Land application of solid waste – 100 feet;
8. Irrigation of wastewater – 100 feet;
9. Concrete vaults and septic tanks – 100 feet;
10. Mechanical wastewater treatment plants – 200 feet;
11. Cesspools and earth pit privies – 200 feet;
12. Soil absorption fields – 200 feet;
13. Lagoons – 400 feet;
14. Chemicals:
 - A. Application to ground surface – 100 feet;
 - B. Above ground storage – 100 feet;
 - C. On or underground storage – 200 feet;
15. Animal pasturage – 50 feet;
16. Animal enclosure – 100 feet;
17. Animal wastes:
 - A. Land application of solids – 100 feet;
 - B. Land application of liquid or slurry – 100 feet;
 - C. Storage tank – 100 feet;
 - D. Solids stockpile – 200 feet;
 - E. Storage basin or lagoon – 400 feet;
18. Earthen silage storage trench or pit – 100 feet;
19. Basements, pits, sumps – 10 feet;
20. Flowing streams or other surface water bodies – 50 feet;
21. Cisterns – 50 feet;
22. Cemeteries – 500 feet;
23. Private wells – 200 feet;
24. Solid waste disposal sites – 1,000 feet.

147.04 INSPECTION. The City shall have the right to enter and inspect properties within its corporate limits as necessary for the purpose of determining compliance with this chapter. While conducting such inspections on private properties, the City shall observe all applicable

safety laws and regulations. In the event of any loss or damage caused by City personnel during an inspection, the City shall indemnify the property owner against said loss or damage. In the event of any injury or death to City personnel during an inspection, the property owner shall be held harmless except where said injury or death may be caused by fault or failure of the property owner to maintain safe conditions.

147.05 VIOLATIONS. Provisions for violation of this chapter are as follows:

1. Any person found to be violating this chapter 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. Any person who continues any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection 1 above shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each 24-hour period in which any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.
3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the City by reason of such violation.

147.06 NONCONFORMING USES. The use of structures or facilities existing as of the date of the adoption of the ordinance codified in this chapter may be continued even though such use may not conform with the regulations of this chapter. However, such structures or facilities not in conformance with the terms of this chapter may not be enlarged, extended, reconstructed or substituted subsequent to such date.[†]

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[†] **EDITOR'S NOTE:** Ordinance No. 233 was approved and adopted by the Council on June 4, 2007.

CHAPTER 150

BUILDING NUMBERING

150.01 Definitions

150.02 Owner Requirements

150.03 Building Numbering Map

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 (2½) inches in height and of a contrasting color with their background.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3d])
3. Failure to Comply. If an owner refuses to number a building as herein provided, or fails to do so for a period of thirty (30) days after being notified in writing by the City to do so, the City may proceed to place the assigned number on the principal building and assess the costs against the property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.
(Code of Iowa, Sec. 364.12[3h])

150.03 BUILDING NUMBERING MAP. The Clerk shall be responsible for preparing and maintaining a building numbering map.

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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. Permit Required. No trees shall be planted, seeded or allowed to grow from self-seeding on any street unless a written permit is obtained from the City.
2. Alignment. All trees planted in any street shall be planted in the parking midway between the outer line of the sidewalk and the curb. In the event a curb line is not established, trees shall be planted on a line ten (10) feet from the property line.
3. Spacing. Trees shall not be planted on any parking which is less than nine (9) feet in width, or contains less than eighty-one (81) square feet of exposed soil surface per tree. Trees shall not be planted closer than twenty (20) feet from street intersections (property lines extended) and ten (10) feet from driveways. If it is at all possible trees should be planted inside the property lines and not between the sidewalk and the curb.
4. Prohibited Trees. No person shall plant in any street any fruit-bearing tree or any tree of the kinds commonly known as cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, willow or black walnut.

151.03 DUTY TO TRIM TREES. The owner or agent of the abutting property shall keep the trees on, or overhanging the street, trimmed so that all branches will be at least fifteen (15) feet above the surface of the street and eight (8) feet above the sidewalks. If the abutting property owner fails to trim the trees, the City may serve notice on the abutting property owner requiring that such action be taken within five (5) days. If such action is not taken within that time, the City may perform the required action and assess the costs against the abutting property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

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

151.04 TRIMMING TREES TO BE SUPERVISED. Except as allowed in Section 151.03, it is unlawful for any person to trim or cut any tree in a street or public place unless the work is done under the supervision of the City.

151.05 DISEASE CONTROL. Any dead, diseased or damaged tree or shrub which 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 infected with or damaged by any disease or insect or disease pests, and such trees and shrubs shall be subject to removal as follows:

1. City Property. If it is determined that any such condition exists on any public property, including the strip between the curb and the lot line of private property, the Council may cause such condition to be corrected by treatment or removal. The Council may also order the removal of any trees on the streets of the City which interfere with the making of improvements or with travel thereon.

2. Private Property. If it is determined with reasonable certainty that any such condition exists on private property and that danger to other trees or to adjoining property or passing motorists or pedestrians is imminent, the Council shall notify by certified mail the owner, occupant or person in charge of such property to correct such condition by treatment or removal within fourteen (14) days of said notification. If such owner, occupant, or person in charge of said property fails to comply within 14 days of receipt of notice, the Council may cause the condition to be corrected and the cost assessed against the property.

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

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CHAPTER 155

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS

155.01 Definitions

155.02 Demolition Permit

155.03 Permit Requirements

155.04 Water and Sewer Removal

155.05 Removal Agreements

155.01 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined:

1. “Building” means any structure designed or built for the support, enclosure, shelter or protection of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind.
2. “Demolish” or “demolition” means the intentional razing, tearing down, leveling, destruction, wrecking or demolishing of any building by any person.
3. “Excavation” means any basement, opening, hole or other similar opening in the ground remaining after the demolition of any building.

155.02 DEMOLITION PERMIT. No person shall demolish any building within the City without first obtaining a written permit for the same from the City. No person shall backfill or level any excavation remaining from any demolition without similarly having obtained a permit for the same. The issuance of a permit by the City shall not render the City responsible or liable for any damages which may ensue by the permittee’s demolition of a building, and said permittee will indemnify and defend the City should action be brought for the same. Any judgment or action rendered in a case involving damages for demolition of a building shall be the sole responsibility of the permittee.

155.03 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. Demolition permits may be obtained from the office of the Clerk. Permits shall be set by resolution but no permit shall be issued until the applicant therefor has given written assurances with respect to the disconnection and removal of existing sewer and water service lines serving the property demolished. The party requesting the permit must also supply the City with a schedule of demolition, and the demolition must be completed within such time schedule, but no later than two (2) weeks or fourteen (14) days after initial action to demolish the building has begun. An extension can be issued with this permit for special circumstances (such as dismantling) before excavation. Completion of the demolition of the building shall include the building and any basements, cisterns or other open areas.

155.04 WATER AND SEWER REMOVAL. No person shall demolish any building or backfill or grade any excavation remaining after the demolition of any building without providing for the appropriate disconnection of service lines (City and/or Traer Municipal Utilities) any water or sewer service lines serving said property, and the disconnection and removal of said service lines shall be performed under City and/or Traer Municipal Utilities supervision and to City and/or Traer Municipal Utilities specifications.

155.05 REMOVAL AGREEMENTS. In lieu of the disconnection and removal of water and sewer mains serving demolished buildings, under City supervision and to City specifications, any person may contract with the City to have said water and sewer mains

disconnected and removed by employees of the City at a fee set by resolution for each water or sewer main disconnection and removal.

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CHAPTER 160

FLOOD PLAIN REGULATIONS

160.01 Statutory Authority; Findings of Fact	160.15 Occupancy Certificate Required
160.02 Purpose	160.16 Procedure for Issuing Occupancy Certificate
160.03 Definitions	160.17 Fees
160.04 Establishment of Flood Plain (Overlay) District	160.18 Construction and Use to be as Provided in Application and Plans
160.05 Rules for Interpretation of Flood Hazard Boundaries	160.19 Variances
160.06 Compliance	160.20 Factors Upon Which the Decision to Grant Variances Shall Be Based
160.07 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions	160.21 Conditions Attached to Variances
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160.09 Warning and Disclaimer of Liability	160.23 Amendments
160.10 Standards for Flood Plain (Overlay) District	160.24 Penalties for Violations
160.11 Administration	160.25 Severability
160.12 Flood Plain Development Zoning Permit Required	
160.13 Application for Zoning Certificate Permit	
160.14 Action on Application	

160.01 STATUTORY AUTHORITY; FINDINGS OF FACT.

1. The Legislature of the State of Iowa has, in Chapter 414, *Code of Iowa*, as amended, delegated the power to cities to enact zoning regulations to secure safety from flood and to promote health and the general welfare.
2. Findings of Fact.
 - A. The flood hazard areas of 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 flood plain causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

160.02 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 flood losses with provisions designed to:

1. Restrict Use. 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.
2. Vulnerable Uses Protected. 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.

3. Unsuitable Land Purchases. Protect individuals from buying lands which may not be suited for intended purposes because of flood hazard.
4. Flood Insurance. Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.

160.03 DEFINITIONS. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

1. “Base flood” means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. (See “100-year flood.”)
2. “Basement” means any enclosed area of a building which has its floor or lowest level below ground level (subgrade) on all sides. (Also see “lowest floor.”)
3. “Development” means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.
4. “Existing construction” means any structure for which the start of construction commenced before the effective date of the community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map and may also be referred to as “existing structure.”
5. “Existing factory-built home park or subdivision” means a factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before the effective date of these flood plain management regulations.
6. “Expansion of existing factory-built home park or subdivision” means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).
7. “Factory-built home” means any structure designed for residential use which is wholly or in substantial part made, fabricated, formed or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation on a building site. For the purpose of this chapter, factory-built homes include mobile homes, manufactured homes and modular homes and also 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.
8. “Factory-built home park” means a parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into two or more factory-built home lots for sale or lease.
9. “Flood” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas resulting from the overflow of streams or rivers or from the unusual and rapid runoff of surface waters from any source.
10. “Flood elevation” means the elevation floodwaters would reach at a particular site during the occurrence of a specific flood. For instance, the 100-year flood elevation is the elevation of floodwaters related to the occurrence of the 100-year flood.

11. “Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means the official map prepared as part of (but published separately from) the Flood Insurance Study which delineates both the flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
12. “Flood plain” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water as a result of a flood.
13. “Flood plain management” means an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damages and promoting the wise use of flood plains, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, flood proofing and flood plain management regulations.
14. “Flood proofing” means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, including utility and sanitary facilities which will reduce or eliminate flood damage to such structures.
15. “Floodway” means the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the flood plains adjoining the channel, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge floodwaters or flood flows so that confinement of flood flows to the floodway area will not cumulatively increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot.
16. “Floodway fringe” means those portions of the flood plain, other than the floodway, which can be filled, leveed, or otherwise obstructed without causing substantially higher flood levels or flow velocities.
17. “Historic structure” means any structure that is:
 - A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of Interior, or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing in the National Register;
 - B. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
 - C. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.
18. “Lowest floor” means the floor of the lowest enclosed area in a building including a basement except when all the following criteria are met:
 - A. The enclosed area is designed to flood to equalize hydrostatic pressure during floods with walls or openings that satisfy the provisions of Section 160.10(4)(A); and
 - B. The enclosed area is unfinished (not carpeted, dry-walled, etc.) and used solely for low damage potential uses such as building access, parking or storage; and

- C. Machinery and service facilities (e.g., hot water heater, furnace, electrical service) contained in the enclosed area are located at least one foot above the 100-year flood level; and
- D. The enclosed area is not a basement, as defined in this section.

In cases where the lowest enclosed area satisfies criteria A, B, C and D above, the lowest floor is the floor of the next highest enclosed area that does not satisfy the criteria above.

19. “New construction” (new buildings, factory-built home parks) means those structures or development for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

20. “New factory-built home park or subdivision” means a factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of these flood plain management regulations.

21. “100-year flood” means a flood, the magnitude of which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year or which, on the average, will be equaled or exceeded at least once every 100 years.

22. “Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle which is:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- D. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

23. “Special flood hazard area” means the land within a community subject to the 100-year flood. This land is identified as Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

24. “Start of construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the development permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of pile, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a factory-built home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

25. “Structure” means anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, factories, sheds, cabins, factory-built homes, storage tanks and other similar uses.

26. “Substantial damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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

A. Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either: (i) before the start of construction of the improvement; or (ii) if the structure has been substantially damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe conditions for the existing use. 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 January 1, 1988, shall be added to any proposed addition in determining whether the total increase in original floor space would exceed 25 percent.

28. “Variance” means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of the flood plain management regulations.

29. “Violation” means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this chapter.

160.04 ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOOD PLAIN (OVERLAY) DISTRICT. The area within the jurisdiction of the City having special flood hazards is hereby designated as a Flood Plain (Overlay) District and shall be subject to the standards of the Flood Plain (Overlay) District (as well as those for the underlying zoning district). The Flood Plain (Overlay) District boundaries shall be as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the City of Traer, Tama County, Panels 205 and 215, dated January 19, 2006.

160.05 RULES FOR INTERPRETATION OF FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARIES. The boundaries of the Flood Plain District 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 Administrator 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 Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

160.06 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.

160.07 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS. It is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this chapter shall prevail. Any ordinances inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

160.08 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 Council and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by State statutes.

160.09 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.

160.10 STANDARDS FOR FLOOD PLAIN (OVERLAY) DISTRICT. All uses must be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and shall meet the following applicable performance standards. Where 100-year flood data has not been provided in the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to compute such data.

1. All Development. All development within the special flood hazard areas shall:
 - A. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - 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 Buildings. All new or substantially improved residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level. Construction shall be upon compacted fill which shall, at all points, be no lower than one foot above the 100-year flood level and extend at such elevation at least 18 feet beyond the limits of any structure erected thereon. Alternate methods of elevating (such as piers) may be allowed, subject to favorable consideration by the 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 shall be provided with a means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood.
3. Nonresidential Buildings. All new or substantially improved nonresidential buildings shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level, or together with attendant utility and sanitary

systems, be flood proofed to such a level. When flood proofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State shall certify that the flood proofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 100-year flood; and that the structure, below the 100-year flood level, is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) to which any structures are flood-proofed shall be maintained by the Administrator.

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 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 that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

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 that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

5. Factory-Built Homes:

A. All factory-built homes including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the structure is a minimum of one foot above the 100-year flood level.

B. All factory-built homes including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. The following specific requirements (or their equivalent) shall be met:

- (1) Over-the-top ties shall be provided at each of the four corners of the factory-built home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations and factory-built homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side;

- (2) Frame ties shall be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points and factory-built homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side;
 - (3) All components of the anchoring system shall be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds.
 - (4) Any additions to factory-built homes shall be similarly anchored.
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 floodwaters into the system as well as the discharge of effluent into floodwaters. Wastewater treatment facilities (other than on-site systems) shall be provided with a level of flood protection equal to or greater than one foot above the 100-year flood elevation.
 - 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 100-year 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 100-year flood level. Other material and equipment must either be similarly elevated or: (i) not subject to major flood damage and anchored to prevent movement due to floodwaters; 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 a 100-year 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. Watercourses. Watercourse alterations or relocations must be designed to maintain the flood within the altered or relocated portion.
10. Subdivision. Subdivisions (including factory-built home parks and subdivisions) shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damages and shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage. Development associated with subdivision proposals (including the installation of public utilities) shall meet the applicable performance standards of this chapter. Subdivision proposals intended for residential use shall provide all lots with a means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood. Proposals for subdivisions greater than five acres or 50 lots (whichever is less) shall include 100-year flood elevation data for those areas located within the Special Flood Hazard Area.

11. Accessory Structures.
 - A. Detached garages, sheds, and similar structures accessory to a residential use are exempt from the 100-year flood elevation requirements where the following criteria are satisfied:
 - (1) The structure shall not be used for human habitation.
 - (2) The structure shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.
 - (3) The structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
 - (4) The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.
 - (5) The structure's service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or flood proofed to at least one foot above the 100-year flood level.
 - B. Exemption from the 100-year flood elevation requirements for such a structure may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance coverage of the structure and its contents.
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 and 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.

160.11 ADMINISTRATION. The Zoning Administrative Officer shall implement and administer the provisions of this chapter and will herein be referred to as the Administrator. Duties and responsibilities of the Administrator shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. Review all flood plain development permit applications to assure that the provisions of this chapter will be satisfied.
2. Review all flood plain development permit applications to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from federal, State and local governmental

agencies including approval when required from the Department of Natural Resources for flood plain construction.

3. Record and maintain a record of the elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures in the special flood hazard area.
4. Record and maintain a record of the elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) to which all new or substantially improved structures have been flood proofed.
5. Notify adjacent communities and/or 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.
6. Keep a record of all permits, appeals and such other transactions and correspondence pertaining to the administration of this chapter.

160.12 FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT ZONING PERMIT REQUIRED. A Flood Plain Development Zoning Certificate Permit issued by the Administrator shall be secured prior to any flood plain development (any manmade change to improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations) including the placement of factory-built homes.

160.13 APPLICATION FOR ZONING CERTIFICATE PERMIT. Application for a Flood Plain Development Permit shall be made on forms supplied by the Administrator and shall include the following information:

1. Work To Be Done. Description of the work to be covered by the permit for which application is to be made.
2. Location. Description of the land on which the proposed work is to be done (i.e., lot, block, tract, street address or similar description) that will readily identify and locate the work to be done.
3. Use or Occupancy. Indication of the use or occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
4. Cost of Improvement. For buildings being improved or rebuilt, the estimated cost of improvements and market value of the building prior to the improvements.
5. Engineer's Certificate. Certificate by a registered professional engineer of the following:
 - A. Elevation (in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of buildings;
 - B. For developments involving either 50 or more lots or more than 5 acres, the elevation of the 100-year flood;
 - C. All flood plain development, as proposed, meets the applicable provisions of Section 160.10;
 - D. All necessary permits have been obtained from federal, State or local governmental agencies including approval where required from the Department of Natural Resources.

6. Other. Such other information as the Administrator deems reasonably necessary (e.g., drawings or a site plan) for the purpose of this chapter.

160.14 ACTION ON APPLICATION. The Administrator shall, within a reasonable time, make a determination as to whether the proposed flood plain development meets the applicable standards of this chapter and shall approve or disapprove the application. In reviewing proposed development, the Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any available flood plain information or data from federal, State or other sources.

160.15 OCCUPANCY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. A Flood Plain Development Occupancy Certificate issued by the Administrator shall be secured prior to the use or occupancy of any flood plain development. Upon completion of the flood plain development, the applicant shall file with the Administrator a certificate by a registered professional engineer that said flood plain development, as built, meets all the applicable provisions of Section 160.10.

160.16 PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING OCCUPANCY CERTIFICATE. Based upon the certification of the registered professional engineer, the Administrator shall make a determination as to whether the flood plain development, as built, meets the applicable provisions of Section 160.10, and if the Administrator determines that the applicable provisions of such section have been met, the Administrator shall issue to the applicant an occupancy certificate. If, however, the Administrator determines that the applicable provisions of Section 160.10 have not been met, then the Administrator shall not issue an occupancy certificate until any deficiencies have been remedied. In reviewing the as built development, the Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any available flood plain information or data from federal, State or other sources.

160.17 FEES. A fee, as provided in the zoning ordinance, for the issuance of the zoning certificate permit and occupancy certificate shall be paid to the Administrator at the time of application.

160.18 CONSTRUCTION AND USE TO BE AS PROVIDED IN APPLICATION AND PLANS. Flood Plain Development Permits, issued 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, that the finished fill, building floor elevations, flood proofing, or other flood protection measures were accomplished in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, prior to the use or occupancy of any structure.

160.19 VARIANCES. 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:

1. Cause. Variances shall only be granted upon: (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and (iii) a determination that the granting of the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local codes or ordinances.

2. Prohibited. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the 100-year flood would result. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.
3. Required To Afford Relief. Variances shall only be granted upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
4. Notice To Applicant. In cases where the variance involves a lower level of flood protection for buildings than what is ordinarily required by this chapter, the applicant shall be notified in writing over the signature of the Administrator that: (i) the issuance of a variance will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25.00 for \$100.00 of insurance coverage; and (ii) such construction increases risks to life and property.

160.20 FACTORS UPON WHICH THE DECISION TO GRANT VARIANCES SHALL BE BASED. In passing upon applications for variances, the Council shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this chapter and:

1. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
2. The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others.
3. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions.
4. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
5. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
6. The requirements of the facility for a flood plain location.
7. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
8. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
9. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for the area.
10. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
11. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwater expected at the site.
12. 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.
13. Such other factors relevant to the purpose of this chapter.

160.21 CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO VARIANCES. Upon consideration of the factors listed in Section 160.20, 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:

1. Modification of waste disposal and water supply facilities.
2. Limitation of periods of use and operation.
3. Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.
4. 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 purposes of this chapter.
5. Flood proofing measures.

160.22 NONCONFORMING USES.

1. A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of this chapter, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, may be continued subject to the following conditions:
 - A. If such use is discontinued for six (6) 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.
2. 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, except 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.

160.23 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 from the Department of Natural Resources.

160.24 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS. Violations of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of the requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of conditional uses or variances) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days. Nothing herein contained prevents the City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy violation.

160.25 SEVERABILITY. If a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges any section, clause, provision or portion of this chapter is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby.