1.	BILL NO. G-12-05-21 (AS AMENDED)		
2		GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. G		
3				
4	AN OPDIN	ANCE REPEALING AND REPLACING		
5	CHAPTER 150: MINIMUM CONDITIONS AND			
6	AND OTHE	NCE OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, R PROPERTY OR PREMISES OF THE		
7	CITY OF ORDINANC	FORT WAYNE, INDIANA CODE OF ES.		
8				
9		ORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON		
10	COUNCIL OF THE CIT			
11		at Chapter 150: MINIMUM CONDITIONS AND		
12		COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER WISES of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of		
13	Ordinances is hereby repealed and replaced in its entirety as follows:			
14				
15	1 (MINIMUM CONDITIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF JSTRIAL, AND OTHER PROPERTY OR PREMISES		
16		·		
17 18	Section			
19	150.01	Applicability for Commercial Code		
20	150.02	Interpretation		
21	150.03	Definitions		
22	150.04	General requirements		
23	150.05	Interior structure		
24	150.06	Light, ventilation and occupancy		
25		limitations		
26		Plumbing facilities and fixture		
27		requirements		
28		1		

1	150.08 Mechanical and electrical requirements		
2	150.09 Fire safety requirements		
3	150.10 Enforcement and penalties		
4	150.11 Hearing Officer		
5	150.12 Administration and enforcement		
6	100.12 Hamiliberation and many		
7	§ 150.01 APPLICABILITY FOR COMMERCIAL CODE.		
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9	(A) The provisions of this chapter shall be cited as the "Minimum Maintenance Standards for Commercial,		
10	Non- Residential, and Mixed-use Structures". The purpose		
11	of this chapter is to ensure maintenance of privately and publicly owned properties, to maintain adequate		
12	sanitation and public health, enhance property values, and to encourage development. This chapter establishes		
13	legislation which provides for administration and enforcement of, and cites minimum standards for the		
14	following:		
15	(1) The determination of the responsibilities		
16	of owners, operators, and occupants of commercial, non-residential, and mixed-use buildings to maintain their		
17	buildings and properties.		
18	(2) Safety from fire and accidents.		
19	(3) Basic equipment and facilities with		
20 21	respect to light, ventilation, and thermal conditions.		
22	(B) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all commercial, non-residential, and mixed-use		
44	properties existing at the date of the adoption of this		

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shall apply to nd mixed-use doption of this chapter and thereafter erected, and shall apply to all conversions and future conversions of existing buildings from non-residential to residential, residential commercial, or mixed use structures and property.

non-residential, unoccupied (C) Vacant ornot mixed-use structures shall be commercial and standards required to meet the same interior as

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It is operational or occupied structures. purpose of this chapter to impede or inhibit development of non-residential properties. Therefore the interior structure shall be limited of the standards maintaining it in a safe and sanitary condition, free of hazards, trash and debris, infestation, or any issues which potentially creates a health and safety concern to the community. All exterior and site standards of this chapter shall apply regardless of occupancy or operation of these properties.

('74 Code, § 14.7-10) (Ord. G-31-85, passed 12-23-85; Am. Ord. G-25-99, passed 12-14-99; Am. Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

\$ 150.02 INTERPRETATION.

- (A) Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings shown in this chapter.
- (B) Interchangeability. Words stated in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.
- (C) Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this chapter, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as stated in those codes.
- (D) Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.
- (E) Parts. Whenever the words "premises", "building", or "story" are stated in this chapter, they shall be construed as though they were followed by the words "or any part thereof". (International Property Maintenance Code herein after IPMC 2006 Sec. 201)

(Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.03 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning:

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. A detached building or other structure in a secondary or subordinate capacity from the main or principal structure on the same premises.

APPROVED. Approved by the Enforcement Authority.

APPURTENANCE. A subordinate portion of a structure attached to the primary structure.

BASEMENT. The portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade.

BATHROOM. A room containing plumbing fixtures including a bathtub or shower.

BEDROOM. Any habitable room or space used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes in either a dwelling or sleeping unit.

CENTRAL HEATING/PRIMARY HEAT SOURCE. The heating system permanently installed and adjusted so as to provide the distribution of heat to all habitable rooms, bathrooms and water closet compartments from a source outside of these rooms.

CHIMNEY. A vertical shaft of reinforced concrete, masonry or other approved material enclosing one or more flues, for the purpose of removing products of combustion from solid, liquid or gaseous fuel.

CITY. The City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

code official. The City of Fort Wayne official, or any duly authorized representative, including but not limited to the Enforcement Authority, who is charged in his or her official duties with the administration and enforcement of this chapter and who has been given a

special police commission granted by the Board of Public Safety authorizing him or her to enforce this chapter.

CONDEMN. To adjudge unsafe and/or unfit for occupancy.

DILAPIDATED. In a state of disrepair or ruin and no longer adequate for the purpose or use for which it was originally intended.

DWELLING. A structure, partly or wholly, intended for or being used for residential purposes.

- (1) **SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING.** A building containing a one or two family dwelling unit.
- (2) **MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING.** A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

EASEMENT. That portion of land or property reserved for present or future use by a person or agency other than the legal fee owner(s) of the property. The easement shall be permitted to be for use under, on or above a said lot or lots.

EGRESS. An arrangement of exit facilities to assure a safe means of exit from a building to ground level.

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY. Department of Neighborhood Code Enforcement of the City of Fort Wayne, which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

EXTERIOR PROPERTY. The open space on the premises and on adjoining property under the control of owners or operators of such premises.

EXTERMINATION. The control and elimination of insects, rodents or other pests by eliminating their harborage places; by removing or making inaccessible materials that may serve as their food; by poisoning,

spraying, fumigating, trapping or by any other recognized and legal pest elimination methods approved by the local or state authority having such administrative authority.

GARBAGE. The animal or vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food.

GUARD. A building component or a system of building components located at or near the open sides of elevated walking surfaces that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the walking surface to a lower level.

HABITABLE SPACE. A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

HEARING OFFICER. As used in this chapter, "Hearing Officer" shall have the same meaning as "Hearing Authority" under IC 36-7-9-2, and the same is incorporated by reference herein.

HOTEL. A building providing, for compensation, sleeping accommodations and customary lodging services where guests enter through a main lobby of the building to get to each rental unit. Related ancillary uses may include but shall not be limited to conference and meeting rooms, restaurants, bars, and recreational facilities.

IMMINENT DANGER. A condition which could cause serious or life-threatening injury or death.

INFESTATION. The presence, within or contiguous to a structure or premises, of insects, rodents, vermin or other pests.

INOPERABLE VEHICLE. A vehicle which cannot be driven/operated upon the public streets for reasons including but not limited to being wrecked, abandoned, in a state of disrepair, or incapable of being moved under its own power.

appliances, LABELED. Devices, equipment, materials to which has been affixed a label, seal, nationally identifying mark of a other testing laboratory, inspection agency recognized other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of label items and by whose above-labeled attests to compliance with applicable manufacturer nationally recognized standards.

MOTEL. A building or series of buildings, typically one or two stories, in which sleeping accommodations are offered for compensation, and which is distinguished from a hotel/motel primarily by providing independent exterior access to, and adjoining parking for, each rental unit.

OCCUPANCY. The purpose for which a building or portion thereof is utilized or occupied.

OCCUPANT. Any individual, living, sleeping, cooking or eating in or having possession of a dwelling unit, structure, or premises.

OPENABLE AREA. That part of a window, skylight or door which is available for unobstructed ventilation and which opens directly to the outdoors.

OPERATOR. Any person who has charge, care or control of a structure or premises which is let or offered for occupancy.

OWNER. Any person, agent, operator, firm or corporation having a legal or equitable interest in the property or recorded in the official records of the state, county or municipality as holding title to the property; or otherwise having control of the property, including a receiver, trustee, conservator or the guardian of the estate of any such person, and the executor or administrator of the estate of such person if ordered to take possession of real property by a court.

PERSON. An individual, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and also includes a firm,

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entity partnership or corporation or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any aforesaid.

PREMISES. A lot, plot or parcel of land, easement or public way, including any structures thereon.

PROPERLY CONNECTED. Connected in accordance with all applicable state and local codes and ordinances. The application of this definition shall not require the alteration or replacement of any existing connection in good working order and not constituting a hazard to health or safety or deterioration of property.

PUBLIC NUISANCE. Includes the following:

- (1) Any physical condition, use or occupancy of any premises or its appurtenances considered an attractive nuisance to children, including but not limited to abandoned wells, shafts, basements, excavations and unsafe fences or structures; or the required precautions against trespassers have not been provided; or
- (2) Any premises from which the plumbing, heating, electrical and/or facilities required by this chapter have been removed or from which utilities have been disconnected, destroyed, removed or rendered ineffective; or
- (3) Any structure or building that is in a state of dilapidation, deterioration or decay; faulty construction; overcrowded; open, vacant or abandoned; damaged by fire to the extent as not to provide shelter; in danger of collapse or failure and is dangerous to anyone on or near the premises; or
- (4) Any structure where the paint has been severely removed by time or where the paint is chipped or bleeding; or
- (5) Any condition on a premises including but not limited to: improper drainage, weeds, or any similar condition affecting the general health and/or safety of the community.

PUBLIC WAY. Any street, alley or similar parcel of land essentially unobstructed from the ground to the

sky, which is deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use.

REFUSE. All waste solids (except body wastes) including garbage, rubbish, ashes and dead animals.

REFUSE CONTAINER. A watertight container that is constructed of metal or other durable material such as vinyl or plastic that is capable of being serviced without creating unsanitary conditions.

ROOMING HOUSE. Any dwelling, or that part of any dwelling containing one or more rooming units, in which space is let by the owner or operator for occupancy by three or more persons who are not husband or wife, son or daughter, mother or father, or sister or brother of the owner operator.

ROOMING UNIT. Any room or group of rooms forming a single habitable unit used or intended to be used as a residence, but not for cooking or eating purposes.

SAFE and SAFETY. The condition of being reasonably free from danger and hazards which may cause accidents or disease.

STAIRWAY. One or more flights of stairs and the necessary landings and platforms connecting them to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one floor or level to another in a building or structure.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES. Written procedures prescribed for repetitive use as a practice, and written in accordance with agreed upon directives aimed at obtaining a desired outcome without loss of effectiveness.

STRICT LIABILITY OFFENSE. An offense in which the prosecution in a legal proceeding is not required to prove criminal intent as a part of its case. It is enough to prove that the defendant either did an act which was prohibited, or failed to do an act which the defendant was legally required to do.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed, including without limitation because of enumeration,

buildings for any occupancy or use whatsoever, fences, signs, billboards, fire escapes, chute escapes, railings, water tanks, towers, open grade steps, sidewalks or stairways, tents or anything erected and framed of component parts which is fastened, anchored or rests on a permanent foundation or on the ground.

SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY INTEREST. The definition of "Substantial Property Interest" under IC 36-7-9-2 is hereby incorporated into this chapter by reference.

TENANT. A person, corporation, partnership or group, whether or not the legal owner of record, occupying a building or portion thereof as a unit.

TOILET ROOM. A room containing a water closet or urinal but not a bathtub or shower.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE. Any chemical product which constitutes a potential hazard to human health at acute or chronic exposure levels.

TRASH AND DEBRIS. Combustible waste materials, including the residue from the burning of wood, coal, coke, and other combustible materials: paper, rags, cartons, boxes, wood, excelsior, rubber, leather, tree branches, yard trimmings, tin cans, metals, mineral matter, glass, crockery, tires, garbage and other similar materials.

UNSAFE BUILDING LAW. The Indiana Unsafe Building Law codified as IC 36-7-9-1 through 36-7-9-29, as it may be amended from time to time.

UNSAFE PREMISES. A tract of real property that may or may not contain a building or structure, excluding land used for agriculture, that is found to be a fire hazard, a hazard to public health, a public nuisance; or dangerous to a person or property because of a violation of a statute or an ordinance.

VENTILATION. The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

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WORKMANLIKE. Done in a reasonably skillful manner, especially when used in reference to maintenance and repair and according to current industry standards, or otherwise applicable state and local codes and ordinances.

('74 Code. § 14.7-1)

(IPMC 2006 Sec. 202) (International Residential Code, hereinafter IRC, 2006 Sec. R202)

(Ord. G-31-85, passed 12-23-85; Am. Ord. G-25-99, passed 12-14-99; Am. Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.04 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

- (A) Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the minimum conditions and the responsibilities of persons for maintenance of commercial, industrial, non-residential, or mixed-use structures, mechanical equipment, premises, and exterior property.
- (B) Responsibility. The owner, occupant, or responsible person of the premises shall maintain the structures and exterior property in compliance with these requirements, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant or permit another person to occupy premises which are not in a sanitary and safe condition and which do not comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- and land. All vacant (C) Vacant structures structures and premises thereof or vacant land shall be secure and sanitary clean, safe, maintained in a condition as provided herein so as not to cause a blighting problem, adversely affect the public health and/or safety, or decrease property values.
- (D) Adoption of state laws. Indiana Code 36-7-9-1 through 36-7-9-29, collectively entitled "The Unsafe Building Law," are hereby adopted in their entirety, incorporated by reference and made a part hereof as if copied verbatim. These provisions are further supplemented by the provisions of this chapter. All

proceedings within the city for the inspection, repair and removal of unsafe buildings shall be governed by IC 36-7-9-1 through 36-7-9-29 and by the provisions of this chapter and any other applicable city ordinance.

- (1) Certain building conditions deemed unsafe. The description of an unsafe building contained in IC 36-7-9-4 is hereby supplemented to provide minimum standards for building conditions or maintenance in the city. Any building or structure which has any or all of the conditions or defects hereinafter described shall be deemed to be an unsafe building provided that such conditions or defects exist to the extent that life, health, property or safety of the public or its occupants are endangered:
- (a) Whenever any door, aisle, passageway or other means of exit is not of sufficient width or size or is not so arranged as to provide safe and adequate means of exit in case of fire or panic;
- (b) Whenever the stress in any materials, member or portion thereof, due to all dead and live loads, is more than 1½ times the working stress or stresses approved for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location;
- (c) Whenever any building or structure or portion thereof has been damaged by fire, earthquake, wind, flood, or by any other cause, to such an extent that the building or structure or any portion thereof has become so dilapidated or deteriorated so as to become an attractive nuisance to children, or freely accessible to persons for the purpose of committing unlawful acts, or is less than the approved minimum requirements for new buildings of similar structure, purpose or location;
- (d) Whenever any portion, member or appurtenance thereof is likely to fail, become detached or dislodged or to collapse and thereby injure persons or damage property;
- (e) Whenever any portion of a building or any member, appurtenance, or ornamentation on the exterior thereof is not of sufficient strength or stability or is not so anchored, attached or fastened in place so as to

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be capable of resisting a wind pressure of 50% of that buildings of specified for new similar structure, without exceeding the working purpose orlocation stresses approved for such building; or whenever portion thereof has cracked, warped, buckled or settled such an extent that walls or other structural portions have materially less resistance to winds or earthquakes than is approved in the case of similar new construction:

- (f) Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, because of dilapidation, deterioration, or decay, faulty construction, the removal, movement, or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; the deterioration, decay, or inadequacy of its foundation, or any other cause, is likely to partially or completely collapse;
- (g) Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, is manifestly unsafe for the purpose for which it is being used;
- (h) Whenever the exterior walls or other vertical structural members list, lean or buckle to such an extent that a plumb line passing through the center of gravity does not fall inside the middle 1/3 of the footer, this item shall not be the sole criteria for evaluating uninhabited accessory structures;
- (i) Whenever the building or structure, exclusive of the foundation, shows 33% or more damage or deterioration of its supporting member or members, or 50% damage or deterioration of its non-supporting members, enclosing or outside walls or coverings;
- (j) Whenever any building or structure that has been constructed, exists, or is maintained in violation of any specific requirement or prohibition applicable to such building or structure provided by the regulations of the Allen County Building Department or of any state and local codes and ordinances of this state or city relating to the condition, location of structures or buildings;

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(k) Whenever any building or structure, whether or not erected in accordance with all applicable laws and ordinances, has in any non-supporting part, member or portion less than 66% of the strength, fire resisting and/or weather resisting qualities or characteristics, approved by law in the case of a newly constructed building of like area, height and occupancy in the same location;

(1) Whenever a building or structure, used or intended to be used for residential or nonresidential of inadequate maintenance, purposes because dilapidation, decay, damage, faulty construction or sanitation inadequate light, air orarrangements, facilities or otherwise is determined by the Enforcement Authority to be unfit for human occupancy, unsanitary or in such a condition that is likely to cause sickness or disease;

(m) Whenever any building or structure, dilapidated condition. obsolescence, because of inadequate egress, lack deterioration, damage, sufficient fire resistive construction, faulty electric wiring, gas connection or heating apparatus or other cause is determined by the Enforcement Authority to be a fire hazard; or

(n) 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.

('74 Code, § 14.7-6)

(E) Handrails and guardrails. Every exterior and interior flight of stairs 30 inches or more above the grade below shall have a handrail on one side of the stair. Every open portion of a stair, landing, balcony, porch, deck, ramp or other walking surface which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below shall have guardrails.

- (1) Handrails and guardrails provision. Every handrail and guardrail shall be firmly fastened and shall be capable of supporting normally imposed loads and shall be maintained in good condition.
- (2) Minimum height. Handrails and guardrails must comply with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (3) Minimum width. Minimum width between vertical balusters or ornamental patterns shall comply with all state and local codes and ordinances. (International Building Code, hereinafter IBC, 2006 Sec. 1012-1013) (IPMC 2006 Sec. 306)
- (F) Sanitation. All exterior property and premises shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition.
- (G) Grading and drainage. All premises shall be graded and maintained to prevent the erosion of soil and to prevent the accumulation of standing or stagnant water thereon, or within any structure, or accessory structure located thereon.
- (H) Sidewalks and driveways. All sidewalks, walkways, stairs, driveways, parking spaces and similar areas shall be kept in a proper state of repair, and maintained free from hazardous conditions.
- (I) Weeds. All premises and exterior property shall be maintained free from weeds or plant growth in excess of 9 inches. All noxious weeds or other undesirable plants shall be prohibited. Weeds shall be defined as all grasses, annual plants and vegetation, other than properly maintained trees or shrubs provided; however, this term shall not include cultivated flowers and gardens and shall exclude property that is defined in City Code \$100.16, as "Excluded Property".
- (J) Rodent harborage. All structures and exterior property shall be kept free from rodent harborage and infestation. Where rodents are found, they shall be exterminated by processes which will not be injurious to human health. After extermination, proper precautions shall be taken to eliminate rodent harborage and prevent re-infestation.

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(K) Exhaust vents. Pipes, ducts, conductors, fans or blowers shall be properly maintained when discharging gases, steam, vapor, hot air, grease, smoke, odors or other gaseous or particulate wastes and shall be installed according to state and local codes and ordinances.

- (L) Accessory structures. All accessory structures, including detached garages, sheds, fences, walls, pools and all similar structures or buildings, shall be maintained structurally sound and in good repair.
- (M) Vehicles. Except as provided for in other regulations, no inoperable vehicle shall be parked, kept or stored on any premises, and no vehicle shall at any time be in a state of major disassembly, disrepair, or in the process of being stripped or dismantled. All operable vehicles must be parked on an approved surface and shall be in accordance with applicable state and local codes and ordinances.

(IPMC 2006 Sec. 302)

('74 Code, § 32-2)

(N) Exterior structure.

- (1) General. The exterior of a structure shall be maintained in good repair, structurally sound and sanitary so as not to pose a threat to the public health, safety or welfare.
- (2) Protective treatment. All exterior surfaces, including but not limited to doors, windows, door and sashes, cornices, porches, window frames and balconies, decks and fences shall be maintained in good condition. Exterior wood surfaces, other than decayresistant woods, shall be protected from the elements and decay by painting or other protective covering or treatment. Peeling, flaking and chipped paint shall be eliminated and surfaces repainted. All siding masonry joints as well as those between the building envelope and the perimeter of windows, doors, shall be maintained weather resistant and skylights water tight. All metal surfaces subject to

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corrosion shall be coated to inhibit such rust and corrosion and all surfaces with rust or corrosion shall be stabilized and coated to inhibit future rust and corrosion. Oxidation stains shall be removed from exterior surfaces. Surfaces designed for stabilization by oxidation or non-ferrous materials are exempt from this requirement.

- (3) Structural members. All structural members shall be maintained free from deterioration, and shall be capable of safely supporting the imposed dead and live loads.
- (4) Foundation walls. All foundation walls shall be maintained plumb and free from open cracks and breaks. They shall be kept in such condition so as to prevent entry of rodents and other pests. Basement and crawl spaces shall be maintained reasonably free of dampness to prevent conditions conducive to decay or deterioration of the structure. Basements, crawl spaces, or other similar below grade structures shall be kept free of standing or stagnant water to ensure public health and safety.
- (5) Exterior walls. All exterior walls shall be free from holes, breaks, and loose or rotting materials; and maintained weatherproof and properly surface coated where required to prevent deterioration.
- (6) Roofs and drainage. The roof and flashing shall be sound, tight and free from defects admit that moisture. Roof drainage shall be adequate to prevent deterioration in the walls or dampness or portion of the structure. gutters and Roof drains, downspouts shall be maintained in good repair and free from obstructions. Roof water shall not be discharged in a manner that creates a public nuisance. Drainage must in accordance with state and local codes and be ordinances.
- (7) Decorative features. All cornices, belt courses, corbels, terra cotta trim, wall facings and similar decorative features or appurtenances shall be maintained in good repair with proper anchorage and in a safe condition.

- (8) Overhang extensions. All overhang extensions including, but not limited to canopies, marquees, signs, metal awnings, fire escapes, standpipes and exhaust ducts shall be maintained in good repair and be properly anchored so as to be kept in a sound condition. When required, all exposed surfaces of metal or wood shall be protected from the elements and against decay or rust by periodic application of weather-coating materials, such as paint or similar surface treatment.
- (9) Stairways, decks, porches and balconies. Every exterior stairway, deck, porch and balcony, and all appurtenances attached thereto, shall be maintained structurally sound, in good repair, with proper anchorage and capable of supporting the imposed loads.
- (10) Chimneys and towers. All chimneys, cooling towers, smoke stacks, and similar appurtenances shall be maintained structurally safe and sound, and in good repair. All exposed surfaces of metal or wood shall be protected from the elements and against decay or rust by periodic application of weather-coating materials, such as paint or similar surface treatment.
- (11) Window, skylight and door. Every window, skylight, door and all components shall be kept in sound condition, good repair and weather tight.
- (12) Glazing. All glazing materials shall be maintained free from cracks and holes.
- (13) Operable windows. Every window, other than a fixed window, shall be easily operable and capable of being held in position by window hardware.
- (14) Exterior doors. All exterior doors, door assemblies and hardware shall be maintained in good condition and be a suitable means of ingress and egress pursuant to local fire codes.
- (15) Guards for basement windows. Every basement window that is openable shall be supplied with rodent shields, storm windows or other approved protection against the entry of rodents.
 - (16) Building security. Doors, windows or hatchways

for a structure shall be provided with devices designed to provide security for the occupants and property within.

- (a) Exterior door hardware. Doors providing access to a structure other than marked exit doors shall be equipped with a lock(s) that tightly secures the door, and are designed to be readily openable from the side from which egress is to be made without the need for keys, special knowledge or effort. Such locks shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and maintained in good working order.
- (b) Windows. Operable windows located in whole or in part within 12 feet above ground level or a walking surface below that provide access to a structure shall be equipped with a window sash locking device.
- (c) Basement hatchways. Basement hatchways shall be maintained to be structurally sound, weather tight, watertight, and rodent proof. Hatchways shall also be equipped with locking devices which secure the unit from unauthorized entry.
- (17) Defacement of property. Defacement of the exterior surfaces of any structures by marking, carving, tagging, or graffiti shall be properly abated by the owner or operator of the premises.
- (18) Swimming pools and spas. Pools, spas, hot tubs shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary manner, in conformance with state and local codes and ordinances.

(19) Premise identification.

(a) No person, who may be the owner lessee or occupant of any building required to be numbered by this chapter or any subsequent ordinance, shall refuse or neglect to correctly number his building in conformity with this chapter. The numbers shall consist of figures not less than three inches in height and placed in a conspicuous location on the front of the primary structure in a manner which is clearly discernible from the street or roadway.

(b) If the address numbers affixed to the structure are not easily read from the street due to lot configuration, obstructed view, or other condition, an additional marker or placard must be prominently displayed on the premises visible from the street or roadway.

(c) The egress to the rear portion of the building or other structure shall be affixed with numbers placed in a conspicuous location indicating the official address in characters no less than three inches tall.

('74 Code, §\$ 25-68, 25-69) (Code §\$ 99.113-99.114)

(20) Insect screening. All openings requiring screening for ventilation of habitable rooms, food preparation areas, food service areas, or any areas where products to be included or utilized in food for human consumption are processed, manufactured, packaged, or stored shall be supplied with approved tightly fitting screens maintained in good repair, properly fitted to the opening in conformance with state and local codes and ordinances.

Exception: Screens shall not be required where other approved means are employed.

- (21) Loose building components. Any place, part or attachment of the structure not securely fixed so as to be in danger of falling or being dislodged by the elements creating the possibility of injury to person or property shall be secured, removed or replaced. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 303-304) (IBC 2006 Sec. 1008)
- (O) Trash and debris. All exterior property and premises, and the interior of every structure, shall be free from any accumulation of trash and debris.
- (1) Disposal of trash and debris. Every occupant of a structure shall dispose of all refuse in a clean and sanitary manner by placing such rubbish in refuse containers.
 - (2) Trash storage facilities. The owner of every

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occupied premise shall supply covered refuse containers for trash, and the owner of the premises shall be responsible for the removal of the trash. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 307)

- (P) Extermination. All structures shall be kept free from insect and rodent infestation.
- (1) Infestation. All structures in which insects, rodents, or other undesirable animals are found shall be cleared of such infestation by extermination processes that will not be injurious to human health. After extermination or abatement, proper precautions shall be taken to prevent re-infestation.
- (2) Owner. The owner of any structure shall be responsible for extermination or abatement within the structure or premises. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 308)

('74 Code, § 14.7-30)

(Ord. G-31-85, passed 12-23-85; Am. Ord. G-04-88, passed 5-24-88; Am. Ord. G-06-92, passed 2-20-92; Am. Ord. G-11-02, passed 4-23-02; Am. Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.05 INTERIOR STRUCTURE.

- (A) General. The interior of a structure and equipment therein shall be maintained in good repair, structurally sound and in a sanitary condition. Every owner of a structure containing a rooming house, housekeeping units, a hotel/motel, a dormitory, three or more dwelling units or any nonresidential occupancies, shall maintain, in a clean and sanitary condition, the shared or public areas of the structure.
- (B) Structural members. All structural members shall be maintained free from deterioration, and shall be capable of safely supporting the imposed dead and live loads.
- (C) Interior surfaces. All interior surfaces, including windows and doors, shall be maintained in

good, clean and sanitary condition. Peeling, chipping, flaking or abraded paint shall be repaired, removed or covered. Cracked or loose plaster, decayed wood and other defective surface conditions shall be corrected.

- (D) Stairs and walking surfaces. Every floor, stair, ramp, landing, balcony, porch, deck or other walking surface shall be maintained in sound, sanitary condition and good repair.
- (E) Interior doors. Every interior door shall be maintained in good condition, fit reasonably well within its frame, and shall be capable of being opened and closed by being properly and securely attached to jambs, headers or tracks as intended by the manufacturer of the attachment hardware. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 305) (Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.06 LIGHT, VENTILATION AND OCCUPANCY LIMITATIONS.

- (A) Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the minimum conditions and standards for light, ventilation and space for occupancy of a structure.
- (B) Responsibility. The owner of the structure shall provide and maintain light, ventilation and space conditions in compliance with these requirements. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant, or permit another person to occupy, any premises that do not comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- (C) Alternative devices. In lieu of the means for natural light and ventilation herein prescribed, artificial light or mechanical ventilation complying with the state and local codes and ordinances shall be permitted. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 401)

(D) Light.

(1) Habitable spaces. Every habitable space shall have at least one window of approved size facing directly to the outdoors or to a court. The minimum total glazed area for every habitable space shall be 8% of the floor area of such room. Wherever walls or other

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portions of a structure face a window of any room and such obstructions are located less than three feet from the window and extend to a level above that of the ceiling of the room, such window shall not be deemed to face directly to the outdoors nor to a court and shall not be included as contributing to the required minimum total window area for the room in compliance with state and local codes and ordinances.

Exception: Where natural light for rooms or spaces without exterior glazing areas is provided through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least 8% of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The exterior glazing area shall be based on the total floor area being served.

- (2) Means of egress: common halls and stairways. residential in hall and stairway Every multi-family single and other than occupancies, dwellings, shall be lighted at all times with at least a 60-watt standard incandescent light bulb or equivalent for each 200 square feet of floor area or provided that the spacing between lights shall not be greater than 30 feet.
- (3) Other spaces. All occupiable spaces shall be provided with natural or artificial light sufficient to permit the maintenance of sanitary conditions, and the safe occupancy of the space and utilization of the appliances, equipment and fixtures and in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 402)

(E) Ventilation.

- (1) Occupiable spaces. All occupiable spaces shall be provided with natural or artificial ventilation to permit the maintenance of sanitary conditions, and the safe occupancy of the space and utilization of the appliances, equipment and fixtures and in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (2) Bathrooms and toilet rooms. Every bathroom and toilet room shall have at least one openable window with a minimum glazed area of 8% of the total floor area. The

total openable area of the window shall be a minimum of 45% of the minimum glazed window area. A window shall not be required in such spaces equipped with a mechanical ventilation system. Air exhausted by a mechanical ventilation system from a bathroom or toilet room shall discharge directly to the outdoors and shall not be re-circulated in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.

- (3) Cooking facilities. Unless approved through the certificate of occupancy, cooking shall not be permitted in any rooming unit or dormitory unit, and a cooking facility or appliance shall not be permitted to be present in the rooming unit or dormitory unit. Devices such as coffee pots and microwave ovens shall not be considered cooking appliances.
- (4) Process ventilation. Where injurious, toxic, irritating or noxious fumes, gases, dusts or mists are generated, a local exhaust ventilation system shall be provided to remove the contaminating agent at the source and the air shall be vented to the exterior and not be re-circulated to any space in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (5) Clothes dryer exhaust. Clothes dryer exhaust systems shall be independent of all other systems, and discharged directly to the outdoors in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 402-403)

(F) Occupancy limitations.

- (1) Privacy. Dwelling units, hotel/motel units, housekeeping units, rooming units and dormitory units shall be arranged to provide privacy and be separate from other adjoining spaces.
- (2) Minimum room widths. A habitable room, other than a kitchen, shall not be less than seven feet in any plan dimension. Kitchens shall have a clear passageway of not less than three feet between counter fronts and appliances or counter fronts and walls.
- (3) Minimum ceiling heights. Habitable spaces, hallways, corridors, laundry areas, bathrooms, toilet

rooms and habitable basement areas shall have a clear ceiling height of not less than seven feet.

Exceptions: Rooms occupied exclusively for sleeping, study or similar purposes and having a sloped ceiling over all or part of the room, with a clear ceiling height of at least seven feet over not less than one-third of the required minimum floor area. In calculating the floor area of such rooms, only those portions of the floor area with a clear ceiling height of five feet or more shall be included.

- (4) Bedroom and living room requirements. Every bedroom and living room shall comply with the requirements of state and local codes and ordinances.
- (5) Room area. Every living room shall contain at least 120 square feet and every bedroom shall contain at least 70 square feet.
- (6) Access from bedrooms. Bedrooms shall not constitute the only means of access to other bedrooms or habitable spaces and shall not serve as the only means of egress from other habitable spaces.

Exception: Units that contain fewer than two bedrooms.

- (7) Toilet room accessibility. Every bedroom shall have access to at least one toilet room without passing through another bedroom. Every bedroom in such a dwelling unit shall have access to at least one toilet room located on the same story as the bedroom or an adjacent story.
- (8) Prohibited occupancy. Kitchens, living rooms, dining rooms, other public or common areas, and non-habitable spaces shall not be used for sleeping purposes. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 404) (Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

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§ 150.07 PLUMBING FACILITIES AND FIXTURE REQUIREMENTS.

- (A) Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the minimum plumbing systems, facilities and plumbing fixtures to be provided.
- (B) Responsibility. The owner of the structure shall provide and maintain such plumbing facilities and plumbing fixtures in compliance with these requirements. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant or permit another person to occupy any structure or premises which does not comply with the requirements of this chapter. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 501)

(C) Required facilities.

- (1) Dwelling units. Every dwelling unit shall contain its own bathtub or shower, lavatory, toilet room sink which shall be maintained and kitchen in sanitary, safe working condition. The lavatory shall be placed in the same room as the toilet room or located in close proximity to the door leading directly into the room in which such toilet room is located. A kitchen sink shall not be used as a substitute for the required lavatory.
- (2) Rooming houses/sleeping units. At least one toilet room, lavatory and bathtub or shower shall be supplied for each four rooming/sleeping units.
- (3) Hotel/motels. Where private toilet rooms, lavatories and baths are not provided, one toilet room, one lavatory and one bathtub or shower having access from a public hallway shall be provided for each ten occupants.
- (4) Employees' facilities. A minimum of one toilet room, one lavatory and one drinking facility shall be available to employees.
- (5) Drinking facilities. Drinking facilities shall consist of a drinking fountain, water cooler, bottled water cooler or disposable cups next to a sink or water dispenser. Drinking facilities shall not be located in toilet rooms or bathrooms. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 502)

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(D) Toilet rooms.

(1) Privacy. Toilet rooms and bathrooms shall provide privacy and shall not constitute the only passageway to a hall or other space, or to the exterior. A door and interior locking device shall be provided for all common or shared bathrooms and toilet rooms in a multiple dwelling.

Exception: A toilet room designed for use by multiple individuals at once shall not be required to provide facilities with doors and interior locking devices. However, privacy from public view shall be afforded by means of adequate screening or configuration of structural components as required by state and local codes and ordinances.

- (2) Location. Toilet rooms and bathrooms serving hotel/motel units, rooming units, sleeping units, dormitory units, or housekeeping units shall have access by traversing not more than one adjacent story and shall have access from a common hall or passageway.
- (3) Location of employee toilet facilities. Toilet facilities shall have access from within the employees' working area. The required toilet facilities shall be located not more than one story above or below the employees' working area and the path of travel to such facilities shall not exceed a distance of 500 feet (152 m). Employee facilities shall either be separate facilities or combined employee and public facilities.

Exception: Facilities that are required for employees in storage structures or kiosks, which are located in adjacent structures under the same ownership, lease or control, shall not exceed a travel distance of 500 feet from the employees' regular working area to the facilities.

(4) Floor surface. In other than dwelling units, every toilet room floor shall be maintained to be a hard, nonabsorbent surface to permit such floor to be easily kept in a clean and sanitary condition. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 503)

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(E) Plumbing systems and fixtures.

- (1) General. All plumbing fixtures shall be properly installed and maintained in working order, and shall be kept free from obstructions, leaks and defects and be capable of performing the function for which such plumbing fixtures are designed. All plumbing fixtures shall be maintained in a safe, sanitary and functional condition.
- (2) Fixture clearances. Plumbing fixtures shall have adequate clearances for usage and cleaning. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 504)

(F) Water systems.

- (1) General. Every sink, lavatory, bathtub or shower, drinking fountain, water closet or other plumbing fixture shall be legally connected to either a public water system or to an approved private water system. All kitchen sinks, lavatories, laundry facilities, bathtubs and showers shall be supplied with hot or tempered and cold running water in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (2) Contamination. The water supply shall be maintained free from contamination, and all water inlets for plumbing fixtures shall be located above the flood-level rim of the fixture. Shampoo basin faucets, janitor sink faucets and other hose bibs or faucets to which hoses are attached and left in place, shall be protected by an approved atmospheric-type vacuum breaker or an approved permanently attached hose connection vacuum breaker.
- (3) Supply. The water supply system shall be installed and maintained to provide a supply of water to plumbing fixtures, devices and appurtenances in sufficient volume and at pressures adequate to enable the fixtures to function properly, safely, and free from defects and leaks.
- (4) Water heating facilities. Water heating facilities shall be properly installed, maintained and capable of providing an adequate amount of water to be

drawn at every required sink, lavatory, bathtub, shower and laundry facility at a temperature of not less than 120°F (49°C). A gas-burning water heater shall not be located in any bathroom, toilet room, bedroom, or other occupied room normally kept closed, unless adequate combustion air is provided. An approved combination temperature and pressure-relief valve and relief valve discharge pipe shall be properly installed and maintained on water heaters. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 505)

(G) Sanitary drainage system.

- (1) General. All plumbing fixtures shall be properly connected to either a public sewer system or to an approved private sewage disposal system.
- (2) Maintenance. Every plumbing stack, vent, waste and sewer line shall function properly and be kept free from obstruction, leaks and defects. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 506)
- (H) Storm drainage. Storm water runoff of roofs and paved areas, yards and courts, and other surfaces on the premises shall not be discharged in a manner that creates a public nuisance.
- (I) Sump Pumps. Sump Pumps shall be operated in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances. They shall not be discharged in a manner that creates health and safety issues.

(IPMC 2006 Sec. 507) (Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.08 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS.

- (A) Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the minimum mechanical and electrical facilities and equipment to be provided.
- (B) Responsibility. The owner of the structure shall provide and maintain mechanical and electrical facilities and equipment in compliance with these

requirements. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant or permit another person to occupy any premises which does not comply with the requirements of this chapter. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 601)

(C) Heating facilities.

- (1) Facilities required. Primary heating facilities shall be provided in structures as required by this section in accordance with applicable state and local codes and ordinances.
- (2) Residential occupancies. Dwellings shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining a room temperature of 68°F (20°C) in all habitable rooms, bathrooms and toilet rooms. Cooking appliances and portable heating devices shall not be used to provide space heating to meet the requirements of this section.
- (3) Heat supply. Every owner and operator of any building who rents, leases or lets one or more dwelling units or sleeping units on terms, either expressed or implied, to furnish heat to the occupants thereof shall supply heat to maintain a temperature of not less than 68°F (20°C) in all habitable rooms, bathrooms, and toilet rooms.
- (4) Occupiable work spaces. Indoor occupiable work spaces shall be supplied with heat to maintain a temperature of not less than 65°F (18°C) during the period the spaces are occupied.

Exceptions:

- (a) Processing, storage and operation areas that require cooling or special conditions.
- (b) Areas in which persons are primarily engaged in physical activities.
- (5) Room temperature measurement. The required room temperatures shall be measured three feet above the floor near the center of the room and two feet inward from the center of each exterior wall. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 602)

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D) Mechanical equipment.

- All(1) Mechanical appliances. mechanical appliances, fireplaces, solid fuel-burning appliances, cooking appliances and water heating appliances shall be properly installed and maintained in a safe working be capable of performing condition, and shall intended function.
- (2) Removal of combustion products. All appliances shall be properly burning equipment and connected to an approved chimney or vent.

Exception: Fuel-burning equipment and appliances which are labeled for unvented operation.

- (3) Clearances. All required clearances combustible materials shall be maintained in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (4) Safety controls. All safety controls for fuelburning equipment shall be maintained in proper working order.
- (5) Combustion air. A supply of air for complete combustion of the fuel and for ventilation of the space containing the fuel-burning equipment shall be provided for the fuel-burning equipment.
- (6) Energy conservation devices. Devices intended to reduce fuel consumption by attachment to a fuelburning appliance, to the fuel supply line thereto, or to the vent outlet or vent piping there from, shall not be installed unless labeled for such purpose and the installation is specifically approved and conforms to state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 603)
 - (E) Electrical facilities.
- (1) Facilities required. Every occupied building an electrical system with shall be provided compliance with state and local codes and ordinances.

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(2) Service. The size of the building or structure and equipment shall serve as a basis for determining the need for additional facilities in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 604)

(F) Electrical equipment.

- (1) Installation/maintenance. All electrical equipment, wiring and appliances shall be properly installed and maintained in a safe and approved manner.
- (2) Receptacles. When electrical receptacles are replaced, GFCI circuits must be installed where required by state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 605)
 - (G) Elevators, escalators and dumbwaiters.
- (1) General. Elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators shall be maintained in proper working order in compliance with state regulations. The most current certification of inspection shall be on display at all times within the elevator or attached to the escalator or dumbwaiter.
- (2) *Elevators*. In buildings equipped with passenger elevators, at least one elevator shall be maintained in operation at all times when the building is occupied.

Exception: Buildings equipped with only one elevator shall be permitted to have the elevator temporarily out of service for testing or servicing for a period not to exceed 72 hours. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 606) (Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.09 FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

- (A) Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the minimum conditions and standards for fire safety relating to structures and exterior premises, including fire safety facilities and equipment to be provided.
- (B) Responsibility. The owner of the premises shall provide and maintain such fire safety facilities and

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equipment in compliance with state and local fire codes. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant or permit another person to occupy any premises that do not comply with the requirements of this chapter. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 701)

(C) Means of egress.

- (1) General. A safe, continuous and unobstructed path of travel shall be provided from any point in a building or structure to the public way. Means of egress shall comply with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (2) Aisles. The required width of aisles shall be unobstructed in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (3) Doors. All doors intended for use as a means of egress shall be readily openable for emergency exit without the need for keys, special knowledge or effort in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (4) Emergency escape openings. Required emergency escape openings shall be marked "Exit" and maintained in accordance with the code in effect at the time of the following. Required emergency construction, and escape and rescue openings shall be operational from the inside of the room without the use of keys or tools. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with the code that was in effect at the time devices shall be releasable construction. Such removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 702)

(D) Fire resistant ratings.

(1) General. The required fire-resistance rating of fire-resistance-rated walls, fire stops, shaft enclosures, partitions and floors shall be maintained.

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- (2) Opening protectives. Required opening protectives shall be maintained in an operative condition. All fire and smoke stop doors shall be maintained in operable condition.
- (3) Fire and smoke barrier obstruction. Fire doors and smoke barrier doors shall not be blocked, obstructed by, or otherwise made inoperable. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 703)
 - (E) Fire protection systems.
- (1) General. All systems, devices and equipment to detect a fire, actuate an alarm, or suppress or control a fire or any combination thereof shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times in accordance with state and local codes and ordinances.
- (2) Smoke alarms. Smoke alarms are to be in proper working order and installed according to current state and local codes and ordinances. (IPMC 2006 Sec. 704)

(Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.10 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

- (A) Enforcement. Whenever, upon inspection of commercial property, the Code Official finds conditions or practices exist which are in violation of any provision of this chapter or the Unsafe Building Law, IC 36-7-9-1 through IC 36-7-9-29. The Code Official shall give written notice in accordance with provisions of this chapter. Unless such conditions or practices are corrected within a reasonable period, to be determined by the Enforcement Authority, the owner or person responsible for such property shall be subject to the graduated penalty scale as outlined in the standard operating procedures of the Enforcement Authority and as determined by the Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee. ('74 Code, § 14.7-31(a))
- (B) Notice of violation. If the Code Official finds that a violation of any portion of this chapter exists on the property or premises, with the exception of any violation falling under the realm of public health and

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safety, the officer shall issue a written notice of violation to the property owner or person responsible for such property establishing 60 days to correct the violations. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the property owner or person responsible for such property and the Enforcement Authority may enter into a work plan for the abatement of the violations. The work plan shall which the required work date bv completed. The date established in the work plan may extend beyond the 60 days established in the notice of The Enforcement Authority may modify violation. rescind a work plan as warranted by the status of the violations and the work to correct same.

- (1) Notice of Violation concerning health & safety. finds that а violation(s) Official pertaining to garbage, infestation, refuse, trash and debris, and/or unsanitary conditions as defined within this chapter exists on the property or premises, the officer shall issue a written notice of violation to the property owner or person responsible for such property establishing not less than 10 days but not to exceed 20 such days correct the violation(s). Unless to time frame within the condition(s) are corrected determined by the Enforcement Authority, the owner or person responsible for such property shall be subject to the graduated penalty scale as outlined in the standard operating procedures of the Enforcement Authority and as determined by the Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee subsequent to an Administrative Hearing.
- (C) Order for abatement. The Code Official shall reinspect the property upon the expiration of the time period given in the notice of violation, or upon the expiration of the time identified in the work plan. If the same violation or violations of this chapter exists, the Code Official shall issue an order requiring action pursuant to IC 36-7-9-5. The Enforcement Authority may cause work to be performed by others to address such violations pursuant to IC 36-7-9-10 and IC 36-7-9-11.

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(D) Manner of serving notice.

- (1) A notice of violation issued pursuant to § 150.10(B) shall be served in accordance with IC 36-7-9-25.
- (2) Notice of an order issued under § 150.10(C) shall be served as provided in IC 36-7-9-25.
- (E) Emergencies. The Enforcement Authority may take emergency action with respect to unsafe premises to protect life, safety or property pursuant to IC 36-7-9-9. Such emergency action may be taken without issuing a notice of violation under § 150.10(B) or issuing an order under §150.10(C), but shall be limited to the action necessary to abate any immediate danger. ('74 Code, § 14.7-30)
- The Enforcement Authority may (F) Civil remedies. bring a civil action for a violation of this chapter and/or Unsafe Building Law in the Allen County Circuit or Superior Court pursuant to IC 36-7-9-17, and seek the remedies authorized by IC 36-7-9-18 through 36-7-9-22, or pursuant to IC 36-1-6-4. The civil remedies provided for include injunctive relief, monetary civil penalties, performance bond, appointment а of receiver, authorizing work to be performed by others, and cause action to be taken in the case of emergencies. Any civil penalty imposed by the Circuit or Superior Court under IC 36-7-9-19 may be certified to the County Auditor and become a special assessment as provided under IC 36-7-9-13.5.
- (G) Deposit in Unsafe Building Fund. Monetary civil penalties collected pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the Unsafe Building Fund and may be used according to IC 36-7-9-14(c). ('74 Code, § 14.7-8)
- (H) Natural disaster. Structures damaged as a result of fire, flood, storm, tornado, or other natural disasters, and verified by the Enforcement Authority may be excluded from the enforcement provisions of this chapter for six months following the date of the damage. Subsequently, said properties shall be fully subject to the provisions of this chapter.

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(I) Order to vacate; time allowed to vacate.

(1) Buildings unsafe for human occupancy.

(a) Whenever a building, dwelling, dwelling unit, rooming house or rooming unit is declared by the Enforcement Authority as unsafe or unfit for human occupancy, the Enforcement Authority may post an Order to Vacate placard requiring such building to be vacated and to remain vacated. Such placard shall be authorized by the Enforcement Authority. It shall contain the address and phone number of the department and the date which the occupant shall vacate the building, dwelling or dwelling unit or portion thereof. Enforcement Authority may issue an Order to Vacate pursuant to IC 36-7-9-5 or 36-7-9-17 if the owner or occupant fails to vacate the unsafe premises. ('74 Code, § 14.7-23)

(b) Conditions include:

1. Damage, decay, dilapidation, abandonment, unsanitary conditions, or vermin or rodent infestation which constitute a hazard to the health or safety of occupants or the public;

2. The required utilities, lack of ventilation, heating, illumination, sanitation, electrical, plumbing or other facilities and systems adequate to protect the health and safety as to create a hazard to the occupants or the public;

- 3. Conditions or defects described in IC 36-7-9-4. ('74 Code, § 14.7-22)
- (2) Placarding. Any building, dwelling or dwelling unit condemned as unfit for human occupancy and so designated and placarded by the Enforcement Authority, shall be vacated as ordered by the Enforcement Authority pursuant to IC 36-7-9-5 and IC 36-7-9-9. ('74 Code, \$ 14.7 - 24
- (3) Placard tampering. It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, remove or alter any notice or placard from any structure or dwelling which has been placarded

under this chapter except by the express written permission of the Enforcement Authority. ('74 Code, § 14.7-25)

- (4) Approval required for Re-occupancy.

 No building or dwelling unit which has been placarded as unfit for occupancy shall again be used for occupancy until written approval is secured from and such placard is removed by the Enforcement Authority subsequent to an inspection. The Enforcement Authority shall remove the placard whenever the defect(s) upon which the condemnation and placarding action were based have been corrected. ('74 Code, § 14.7-26)
- (5) Penalties. Any violation of IC 36-7-9-28 or any provision of this chapter for which another penalty is not provided, shall, upon conviction by the court, be imposed by a penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation. Each and every day on which the condition exists shall constitute a separate and distinct violation. All penalties and costs recovered by the city pursuant to this chapter shall be placed in the Unsafe Building Fund. ('74 Code, § 14.7-32)
- (J) Access to premises in violation of this chapter. If the Enforcement Authority has issued an Order to Vacate an unsafe building, the owner or person in possession of same may only enter such building upon signing an affidavit of acknowledgment to the Enforcement Authority establishing the limited purposes and time for such entry. Any unauthorized entry or use of premises or structures subject to an order issued by the Enforcement Authority is subject to the sanctions specified in IC 36-7-9-28.
- (K) Affirmative defense. It shall be an affirmative defense to a notice and/or order issued pursuant to \$ 150.10 if an owner can show, by clear and convincing evidence, that said owner could not legally enter the premises in order to correct the violation at the time the notice and/or order was issued.
- (Ord. G-31-85, passed 12-23-85; Am. Ord. G-31-89, passed 12-26-89; Am. Ord. G-25-99, passed 12-14-99; Am. Ord. G-

26-00, passed 10-10-00; Am Ord. G-22-03, passed 6-24-03; Am. Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.11 HEARING OFFICER.

(A) Establishment.

- (1) The Hearing Officer shall be a person or persons designated by the Mayor, with preference given to a member of the City Law Department, and shall not be an employee of the Enforcement Authority, or any City/County Officials to which the Enforcement Authority may have delegated powers of enforcement.
- (a) A hearing officer shall not preside over a hearing or approve a compliance agreement if the hearing officer believes he or she is subject to disqualification, or if by motion of any party and the hearing officer agrees he or she is subject to disqualification for:
- 1. Bias, prejudice, or personal interest in the outcome of a hearing;
- 2. Knowledge of a disputed evidentiary fact which might influence the decision;
- 3. Failure to dispose of any motion or hearing in an orderly and reasonably prompt manner after written request by a party.
- (b) Except as to the subjects of hearing schedules and procedures, a hearing officer who:
- 1. Comments publicly on a hearing over which the hearing officer presides; or
- 2. Communicates with a party or other individual who has an interest in the outcome of a hearing, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication; is subject to disqualification under this section.

(B) Duties.

- (1) The Hearing Officer shall conduct administrative hearings as may be required pursuant to orders issued under the Unsafe Building Law as provided in IC 36-7-9-7, or as provided in this § 150.11(B) and § 150.11(C) below.
- (a) Ensure that each notice of administrative hearing shall include the following information:
- 1. A caption for the hearing, which shall include the name of each party expected to participate in the hearing, and an official file or other reference number;
- 2. A statement of the date, time and place of the hearing;
- 3. The official title and mailing address of the hearing officer and a telephone number through which information concerning the hearing may be obtained;
- 4. The official title, mailing address and telephone number of the person who has been designated to appear on behalf of the city; and
- (2) Prior to the hearing, the hearing officer shall give the parties an opportunity to file documents or motions regarding matters discovery or any other preliminary matter. At the time of filing, a party shall serve a copy of all filed items on each other party. The hearing officer, upon request by any party or upon the hearing officer's own initiative, may issue discovery orders.
- (3) The hearing officer shall afford all parties the opportunity to participate in the hearing to the extent necessary for full consideration of all relevant facts and issues. A party may present evidence in the form of testimony, affidavits and documentation, engage in argument, and conduct cross-examination. A party may participate in person or by counsel at the party's own expense; if the party is not an individual or is

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incompetent to participate, then the party shall participate by a duly authorized representative.

- (a) The city shall have the burden of proving the violation and the burden may be sustained by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (b) The hearing officer shall conduct the hearing in an informal manner and without strict adherence to the technical rules of evidence and procedure which govern judicial proceedings. The hearing officer shall rule on the admissibility of any offer of proof, and on other motions, and shall exclude evidence that immaterial. unduly repetitious, or irrelevant. excludable on constitutional or statutory grounds. The testimony of each party and witness shall be made under oath or affirmation.
- (c) The hearing officer may take official notice of any section of the Code, and any law or fact that could be judicially noticed in the courts.
- (d) The hearing officer shall cause an audio recording of the hearing to be made at the expense of the city.
- (4) The decision of the Hearing Officer shall be based exclusively upon the evidence of record in the hearing and on matters officially noticed therein.
- (5) The record of each hearing under this article consists of the following:
 - (a) The notice of hearing;
 - (b) The notice of violation, if any;
- (c) Any documents, motions, or exhibits filed or entered into evidence;
- (d) Any written orders and decision of the hearing officer;
- (C) Hearings/appeals. An order issued by the Code Official is subject to review at a hearing conducted by the Hearing Officer as provided in IC 36-7-9-7.

- (1) The Hearing Officer may affirm, rescind or modify the order as provided in IC 36-7-9-7 (d).
- (2) The Hearing Officer may also impose a civil penalty of up to \$2,500.
- (3) In accordance with IC 36-7-9-7(i), civil penalties imposed may be collected as judgment under IC 36-7-9-13, or may be processed as a special assessment as provided under IC 36-7-9-13.5.
- (4) Appeal of a decision made by a Hearing Officer under this chapter will be heard in accordance to IC 36-7-9-8.
- (5) Detailed Appeal Rights shall be provided at the conclusion of the hearing that shall include time to appeal, how to appeal, what will be considered on appeal and what constitutes appropriate grounds for appeal.

(Ord. G-07-09, passed 2-24-09)

§ 150.12 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

- (A) Delegation of enforcement power. The Enforcement Authority may delegate to other city/county officials the authority to enforce all or part of the provisions of this chapter. Such officials shall include but not be limited to the City/County Board of Health and the Fire Department.
- (B) Conflict of interest. No Code Official or employee connected with the Enforcement Authority shall have a financial interest in the furnishing of labor, material or appliances for the repair, alteration or maintenance of a building, dwelling or dwelling unit on which a notice or order by the Enforcement Authority has been issued or in the making of plans or specifications there from, unless he or she is the owner of such building.
- (C) Provisions for inspection authority. The Code Official shall inspect any premises or structures as defined in this chapter, based on the Department of

Neighborhood Code Enforcement's standard operating procedures as well as the following provisions:

- (1) The Enforcement Authority is authorized and directed to make inspections where probable cause exists or with consent of the owner, agent or occupant to determine the condition of the premises or structures located within the city in order that they may perform their duty of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupants of such premises or structures and of the general public.
- (a) For the purpose of making such inspections, the Enforcement Authority is authorized to enter, examine and survey at all reasonable times all such premises or structures.
- (b) In the event the owner or occupant of any such premises or structures, or the person in possession, refuses to give the Enforcement Authority free access for inspection purposes, the Enforcement Authority may apply for an inspection warrant pursuant to IC 36-7-9-16.
- (2) Where conditions of an area, the nature of the premises or structure, or a need to conduct an area-wide inspection exists, and where a showing of such is made by affidavit, an inspection warrant shall be issued by a court of record in Allen County directing the inspection of the property concerned.
- (3) The Enforcement Authority is authorized and directed to proceed with a full inspection of any premises or structures that are deemed to be a public nuisance by the fact that they are unsealed, unsecured and vacant. ('74 Code, § 14.7-30)
- (D) Statistical data. Accurate statistical data shall be recorded and maintained by the Enforcement Authority employee hired specifically to assist in such maintenance, and other duties collection and provided full with described. SO data can be accounting upon request to Common Council to determine the effectiveness of data collection to date.

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- (E) Severability. The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence or provision of the chapter shall not affect the validity of any other part of this chapter.
- (F) Building Code compliance. Wherever this chapter refers to compliance with state and local codes and ordinances, additions and alterations to any structure a new structure conform to that required of without requiring the existing structure to comply with all the requirements of this code, provided it was in compliance with applicable state and local codes and when originally constructed. However, ordinances building or element thereof that has deteriorated to a point that such condition is considered to be unsafe under this chapter, the repair and or replacement of such building or element thereof shall be subject to the enforcement provisions contained herein and must conform current state and local codes and ordinances. (General Administrative Rules, hereinafter GAR, 675 IAC 12 - 4 - 99
- (G) Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee. The Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee is the commission or board having control over the Enforcement Authority. The Committee shall be subject to the following:
- (1) Establishment and composition. The Mayor shall appoint one member from the Fire Department, one member from the private business sector, one member who owns or manages commercial property, two citizen members who own and reside in a single family residence and one member at-large. The Common Council shall appoint three members to the Committee, each selected from a slate of three the following each of submitted bv nominees Realtors, Apartment organizations: The Board of the Association of Northeast Indiana and the Greater Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce. If one or more of these nominees is/are not acceptable or unavailable, then the Council will appoint the members(s) in lieu of the organizational nominee(s).
- (2) Appointment and terms. The Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee shall be appointed:

(a) On January 1 of each year.

- (b) To serve a three-year term, terms to be staggered. No limit shall be set on numbers of terms a committee member can serve. All members are to serve without compensation.
- (c) At the outset by the Mayor: Two persons to serve one year; two persons to serve two years; and two persons to serve three years. The Common Council appointees shall serve two years.
- (3) Meetings and organization. The first meeting of the Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee shall be convened by the director of Neighborhood Code Enforcement. At the initial meeting, the committee shall elect a Chair and Secretary from among its members. At that meeting and each subsequent meeting:
- (a) The Secretary shall be charged with the duty of keeping and maintaining the necessary minutes and other records.
- (b) In the absence of the Chair at a meeting, the Secretary shall chair the meeting.
- (4) Rules. The committee shall meet at the request of the Enforcement Authority at least four times a year or upon special call by the Chair; or upon written request to the Chair by any three members.
- (5) Quorum. Five members of the Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee shall the vacancy for the unexpired term only.
- (7) Duties. The Safe Housing and Building Oversight Committee shall adopt a schedule setting forth the maximum amount of performance bonds applicable to various types or orders pursuant to IC 36-7-9-7(f), determine the amount of the average processing expense pursuant to IC 36-7-9-12, and to provide oversight and guidance relevant to the standard operating procedures of Neighborhood Code Enforcement. ('74 Code, § 14.7-34(2)-(5); § 14.7-35)

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2	SECTION 2. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect to		
3	and after its passage and any and all necessary approval by the Mayor.		
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6	Council Member		
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8	APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY		
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11	Carol Helton, City Attorney		
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