107-0-93

AN ORDINANCE

Re-numbering and Making Certain Other
Format Changes in Title 4, Chapter 16,
"Regulating Development in Special Flood Hazard Areas"

WHEREAS, certain formal and other changes are required in Title 4, Chapter 16, of the Evanston City Code of 1979, as amended, "Regulating Development in Special Flood Hazard Areas" (hereinafter, "the Ordinance"), and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS:

SECTION 1: That "Director of Building and Zoning" is changed to "Director of Building and Property Services" in each and every place throughout the text of the Ordinance.

SECTION 2: That sections 4-16-4-9(b),(c),(d), and (e) of the Ordinance are revised by renumbering all cited subsections of section 4-16-7, with no other changes, reading as follows:

4-16-4-9: <u>STATE PERMITS.</u> Ensure that construction authorization has been granted by the Illinois Division of Water Resources, for all development projects subject to Section 4-16-7 and 4-16-8 of this Ordinance, unless enforcement responsibility has been delegated to the City. Upon acceptance of this Ordinance by DWR and FEMA, responsibility is hereby delegated to the City as per 92 Ill. Adm. Code 708 for construction in the regulatory floodway and flood plain when floodways have not been defined in Sections 4-16-7 and 4-16-8 of this Ordinance. However,

the following review approvals are not delegated to the City and shall require review or permits from DWR:

a. Organizations which are exempt from this Ordinance, as per the Illinois Compiled Statutes;

b. Department of Transportation projects, dams or impoundment structures as defined in Section 4-16-2 and all other state, federal or local unit of government projects, including projects of the City and County, except for those projects meeting the requirement of Section 4-16-7-9;

c. An engineer's determination that an existing bridge or culvert crossing is not a source of flood damage and the analysis indicating the proposed flood profile, per Section 4-16-7-5(e);

d. An engineer's analysis of the flood profile due to Section 4-16-7-5(d);

e. Alternative transition sections and hydraulically equivalent compensatory storage as indicated in Section 4-16-7-5 (a), (b), and (h).

f. Permit issuance of structures within or over publicly navigable rivers, lakes, and streams;

g. Any changes in the Base Flood Elevation or floodway locations; and,

h. Base Flood Elevation determination where none now exist.

SECTION 3: That section 4-16-6-7 is revised by adding a new penultimate sentence, reading as follows:

4-16-6-7: Compensatory Storage. Whenever any portion of a flood plain is authorized for use, the volume of space which will be occupied by the authorized fill or structure below the base flood or 100-year frequency flood elevation shall be compensated for and balanced by a hydraulically equivalent volume of excavation taken from below the base flood or 100-year frequency

flood elevation. The excavation volume shall be at least equal to 1.5 times the volume of storage lost due to the fill or structure. In the case of streams and watercourses, such excavation shall be made opposite or adjacent to the areas so filled or occupied. All flood plain storage lost below the existing ten-year flood elevation shall be replaced below the proposed ten-year flood elevation. All floodplain storage lost above the existing ten-year flood elevation shall be replaced above the proposed ten-year flood elevation. All such excavations shall be constructed to drain freely and openly to the watercourse.

SECTION 5: That the reference in section 4-16-7-2(N) to section 4-16-8 is changed to section 4-16-7-4.

SECTION 6: That section 4-16-8 is renumbered as section 4-16-7-4.

SECTION 7: That section 4-16-8-1 is renumbered as section 4-16-7-5, and is further revised by correcting the computation in subsection 4-16-7-5(a)(1), by moving the footnote from subsection 4-16-7-5(a)(III)(a) to subsection 4-16-7-5(a)(1), by renumbering the section citations in subsections 4-16-7-5d(II) through (III)(VI) as indicated, and by changing the word "convenience" in subsection 4-16-7-5(h) to "conveyance". This renumbered section 4-16-7-5 remains otherwise unchanged and is not reproduced here after subsection 4-16-7-5(h). It reads as follows:

4-16-7-5: Within the regulatory floodway as identified on

the regulatory floodway maps designated by DWR, the construction of an Appropriate Use will be considered permissible provided that the proposed project meets the following engineering criteria and is so stated in writing with supporting plans, calculations and data by a registered professional engineer and provided that any structure meets the protection requirements of Section 4-16-9 of this Ordinance.

a. Preservation of Flood Conveyance, so as Not to Increase Flood Stages Upstream. For Appropriate Uses other than bridge or culvert crossings, on-stream structures or dams, all effective regulatory floodway conveyance lost due to the project will be replaced for all flood events up to and including the 100 year frequency flood. In calculating effective regulatory floodway conveyance, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

(1) Regulatory floodway conveyance, "K" = $\frac{1.486}{n}$ AR 2/3 where "n" is Manning's roughness factor, "A" is the effective area of the cross-section, and "R" is the ratio of the area to the wetted perimeter[1].

(11) The same Manning's "n" value shall be used for both existing and proposed conditions unless a recorded maintenance agreement with a federal, state, or local unit of government can assure the proposed conditions will be maintained or the land cover is changing from a vegetative to a non-vegetative land cover.

(111) Transition sections shall be provided and used in calculations of effective regulatory floodway

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[1](See Open Channel Hydraulics, Ven Te Chow, 1959, McGraw-Hill Book County, New York).

conveyance. The following expansion and contraction ratios shall be used unless an applicant's engineer can prove to DWR through engineering calculations or model tests that more abrupt transitions may be used with the same efficiency:

(a) When water is flowing from a narrow section to a wider section, the water should be assumed to expand no faster than at a rate of one foot horizontal for every four feet of the flooded stream's length.

(b) When water is flowing from a wide section to a narrow section, the water should be assumed to contract no faster than at a rate of one foot horizontal for every one foot of the flooded stream length.

(c) When expanding or contracting flows in a vertical direction, a minimum of one foot vertical transition for every ten feet of stream length shall be used.

(d) Transition sections shall be provided between cross-sections with rapid expansions and contractions and when meeting the regulatory floodway delineation on adjacent properties.

(e) All cross-sections used in the calculations shall be located perpendicular to flood flows.

b. Preservation of Floodway Storage so as Not to Increase Downstream Flooding. Compensatory storage shall be provided for any regulatory floodway storage lost due to the proposed work from the volume of fill or structures placed and the impact of any related flood control projects. Compensatory storage for fill or structures shall be equal to at least the volume of flood plain storage lost. Artificially created storage lost due to a reduction in head loss behind a bridge shall not be required to be replaced. The compensatory regulatory floodway storage shall be placed between the proposed normal water elevation and the proposed 100-year flood elevation. All regulatory floodway storage lost below the existing ten-year flood elevation shall be replaced below the proposed ten-year flood elevation. All regulatory floodway storage lost above the existing ten-year flood elevation shall be replaced above the proposed ten-year flood elevation. All such excavations shall be constructed to drain freely and openly to the watercourse. If the compensatory storage

will not be placed at the location of the proposed construction, the applicant's engineer shall demonstrate to DWR through a determination of flood discharges and water surface elevations that the compensatory storage is hydraulically equivalent. Finally, there shall be no reduction in floodway surface area as a result of a floodway modification, unless such modification is necessary to reduce flooding at an existing structure.

c. Preservation of Floodway Velocities so as Not to Increase Stream Erosion or Flood Heights. For all Appropriate Uses, except bridges or culverts or on-stream structures, the proposed work will not result in an increase in the average channel or regulatory floodway velocities. However, in the case of bridges or culverts or on-stream structures built for the purpose of backing up water in the stream during normal or flood flows, velocities may be increased at the structure site if scour, erosion, and sedimentation will be avoided by the use of rip-rap or other design measures.

d. Construction of New Bridges or Culvert Crossing and Roadway Approaches. The proposed structure shall not result in an increase of upstream flood stages greater than 0.1 foot when compared to the existing conditions for all flood events up to and including the 100-year frequency event; or the upstream flood stage increases will be contained within the channel banks (or within existing vertical extensions of the channel banks) such as within the design protection grade of existing levees or flood walls or within recorded flood easements. If the proposed construction will increase upstream flood stages greater than 0.1 feet, the developer must contact DWR, Dam Safety Section for a Dam Safety permit or waiver.

(1) The engineering analysis of upstream floodstages must be calculating using the flood study flows, and corresponding flood elevations for tailwater conditions for the flood study specified in Section 4-16-5 of this Ordinance. Culverts must be analyzed using the U.S. DOT, FHWA Hydraulic Chart for the Selection of Highway Culverts. Bridges must be analyzed using the U.S. DOT/Federal Highway Administration Hydraulics of Bridge Waterways calculation procedures.

(11) Lost floodway storage must be compensated for per Section 4-16-7-5(b).

(111) Velocity increases must be mitigated per Section 4-16-7-5(c).

(iv) If the crossing is proposed over a public water that is used for recreational or commercial navigation, a DOT permit must be received.

(v) The hydraulic analysis for the backwater caused by the bridge showing the existing condition and proposed regulatory profile must be submitted to DWR for concurrence that a CLOMR is not required by Section 4-16-7-4.

(vi) All excavations for the construction of the crossing shall be designed per Section 4-16-7-5(h).

e. Reconstruction or Modification of Existing Bridges, Culverts, and Approach Roads.

(1) The bridge or culvert and roadway approach reconstruction or modification shall be constructed with no more than 0.1 foot increase in backwater over the existing flood profile for all flood frequencies up to and including the 100-year event, if the existing structure is not a source of flood damage.

(11) If the existing bridge or culvert and roadway approach is a source of flood damage to buildings or structures in the upstream flood plain, the applicant's engineer shall evaluate the feasibility of redesigning the structure to reduce the existing backwater, taking into consideration the effects on flood stages on upstream and downstream properties.

(111) The determination as to whether or not the existing crossing is a source of flood damage and should therefore be redesigned must be prepared in accordance with the DOT Rules 92 Ill. Adm. Code 708 (Floodway Construction in Northeastern Illinois) and submitted to the Division for review and concurrence before a permit is issued.

f. On-Stream Structures Built for the Purpose of backing Up Water. Any increase is upstream flood stages greater than 0.0 foot, when compared to the existing conditions, for all flood events up to and including the 100-year frequency event, shall be contained within the channel banks (or within existing vertical extensions of the channel banks) such as within the

design protection grade of existing levees or flood walls or within recorded flood easements. A permit or letter indicating a permit is not required must be obtained from DWR, Dam Safety Section, for a Dam Safety permit or waiver for any structure built for the purpose of backing up water in the stream during normal or flood flow. All dams and impoundment structures as defined in Section 4-16-2 shall meet the permitting requirements of 92 Ill. Adm. Code 709 (Construction and Maintenance of Dams). If the proposed activity involves a modification of the channel or floodway to accommodate an impoundment, it shall be demonstrated that:

(1) The impoundment is determined to be in the public interest by providing flood control, public recreation, or regional stormwater detention;

(11) The impoundment will not prevent the migration of indigenous fish species, which require access to upstream areas as part of their life cycle, such as for spawning;

(111) The impoundment will not cause or contribute to degraded water quality or habitat conditions. Impoundment design should include gradual bank slopes, appropriate bank stabilization measures, and a pre-sedimentation basin.

(iv) A non-point source control plan has been implemented in the upstream watershed to control the effects of sediment runoff as well as minimize the input of nutrients, oil and grease, metals, and other pollutants. If there is more than one municipality in the upstream watershed, the municipality in which the impoundment is constructed should coordinate with upstream municipalities to ensure comprehensive watershed control;

(v) The project otherwise complies with the requirements of Section 4-16-7.

g. Flood-Proofing of Existing Habitable, Residential and Commercial Structures. If construction is required beyond the outside dimensions of the existing building, the outside perimeter of the floodproofing construction shall be placed no further than ten feet from the outside of the building. Compensation of lost storage and conveyance will not be required for floodproofing activities.

h. Excavation in the Floodway. When excavation is proposed in the design of bridges and culvert openings, including the modifications to and replacement of existing bridge and culvert structures, or to compensate for lost conveyance for other Appropriate Uses, transition sections shall be provided for the excavation. The following expansion and contraction ratios shall be used unless an applicant's engineer can prove to DWR through engineering calculations or model tests that more abrupt transitions may be used with the same efficiency...."

SECTION 8: That Section 4-16-8-2 is renumbered as Section 4-16-7-6, and the Section numbers therein cited are renumbered, to read as follows:

4-16-7-6 STATE REVIEW. For those projects listed below located in a regulatory floodway, the following criteria shall be submitted to DWR for their review and concurrence prior to the issuance of a permit:

a. DWR will review an engineer's analysis of the flood profile due to a proposed bridge pursuant to Section 4-16-7-5(d).

b. DWR will review an engineer's determination that an existing bridge or culvert crossing is not a source of flood damage and the analysis indicating the proposed flood profile, pursuant to Section 4-16-7-5(e).

c. DWR will review alternative transition sections and hydraulically equivalent storage pursuant to Section 4-16-7-5(a).

d. DWR will review and approve prior to the start of construction any Department projects, dams (as defined in Section 4-16-2 and all other state, federal or local unit of government projects, including projects of the municipality or county.

SECTION 9: That Section 4-16-8-3 is renumbered as Section 4-16-7-7, and is otherwise unchanged.

SECTION 10: That Section 4-16-8-4 is renumbered as

section 4-16-7-8 and the word "permit" is added after "DWR", to read as follows:

4-16-7-8: DAM SAFETY PERMITS. Any work involving the construction, modification or removal of a dam as defined in Section 4-16-2 per 92 Ill. Adm. Code 702 (Rules for Construction of Dams) shall obtain an Illinois Division of Water Resources Dam Safety permit prior to the start of construction of a dam. If the Director of Building and Zoning finds a dam that does not have a DWR permit, the Director of Building and Zoning shall immediately notify the Dam Safety Section in Springfield and the Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (ESDA).

SECTION 11: That section 4-16-8-5 is renumbered section 4-16-7-9, the words "do not" are added in 4-16-7-9(a)(11), and the remainder of section 4-16-7-9 is unchanged, and therefore not reproduced here. The revised section reads as follows:

4-16-7-9: Activities that Do Not Require a Registered Professional Engineer's Review. The following activities may be permitted without a registered professional engineer's review. Such activities shall still meet the other requirements of this Ordinance, including the mitigation requirements.

a. Underground and overhead utilities that:

1) Do not result in any increase in existing ground elevations, or

(11) Do not require the placement of above-ground structures in the floodway, or

SECTION 12: That section 4-16-9 is renumbered as

section 4-16-8.

SECTION 13: That section 4-16-9-1 is renumbered as section 4-16-8-1 and the sections therein cited are revised accordingly, to read as follows:

4-16-8-1: Development permit. No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body, not exempted by state law, shall commence any development in a SFHA or flood plain without first obtaining a development permit from the Director of Building and Zoning. Application for a development permit shall be made on a form provided by the Director of Building and Zoning. The application shall be accompanied by drawings of the site, drawn to scale showing property line dimensions; and existing grade elevations and all changes in grade resulting from excavation or filling, sealed by a licensed engineer, architect, or surveyor; the location and dimensions of all buildings and additions to buildings; and the elevation at the lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed buildings subject to the requirements of Section 4-16-9 of this Ordinance.

The application for a development permit shall also include the following information:

a. A detailed description of the proposed activity, its purpose, and intended use;

b. Site location (including legal description) of the property, drawn to scale, on the regulatory floodway maps, indicating whether it is proposed to be in an incorporated or unincorporated area;

c. Anticipated dates of initiation and completion of activity;

d. Plans of the proposed activity shall be provided which

include as a minimum:

(1) A vicinity map showing the site of the activity, name of the waterway, boundary lines, names of roads in the vicinity of the site, graphic or numerical scale, and north arrow;

(11) A plan view of the project and engineering study reach showing existing and proposed conditions, including principal dimensions of the structure or work, elevations in mean sea level (1929 adjustment) datum or N.G.V.D., adjacent property lines and ownership, drainage and flood control easements, distance between proposed activity and navigation channel (when the proposed construction is near a commercially-navigable body of water), flood plain limit, location and orientation of cross sections, north arrow, and a graphical or numerical scale;

(111) Cross-section views of the project and engineering study reach showing existing and proposed conditions including principal dimensions of the work as shown in plan view, existing and proposed elevations, normal water elevation, ten-year frequency flood elevation, 100-year frequency flood elevation, and graphical or numerical scales (horizontal and vertical); and

e. Engineering calculations and supporting data shall be submitted showing that the proposed work will meet the criteria of section 4-16-8-4.

SECTION 14: That sections 4-16-9-2, 4-16-9-3 and 4-16-9-4 are renumbered as 4-16-8-2, 4-16-8-3, and 4-16-8-4, respectively.

SECTION 15: That section 4-16-9-5 is renumbered as section 4-16-8-5, sections therein cited are renumbered accordingly, the words "do not" are added to subsection 4-16-8-5 (e)(1)(b), the word "build" is changed to "built" in subsection 4-16-8-5 (e)(vii), and the word "not" is added to the fifth line of subsection 4-16-8-5 (e)(ix), reading as follows:

4-16-8-5: Within all riverine SFHA's where the floodway has not been determined, the following standards shall apply:

a. The developer shall have a Registered Professional Engineer state in writing and show through supporting plans, calculations, and data that the project meets the engineering requirements of Section 4-16-7-5(a) through (j) for the entire flood plain as calculated under the provisions of Section 4-16-5-4 of this Ordinance. As an alternative, the developer should have an engineering study performed to determine a floodway and submit that engineering study to DWR for acceptance as a regulatory floodway. Upon acceptance of the floodway by the Department, the developer shall then demonstrate that the project meets the requirements of Section 4-16-7 for the regulatory floodway. The floodway shall be defined according to the definition in Section 4-16-2 of this Ordinance.

b. A development permit shall not be issued unless the applicant first obtains a permit from DWR or written documentation that a permit is not required from DWR.

c. No permit from DWR shall be required if the Division has delegated permit responsibility to the City per 92 Ill. Adm. Code, Part 708 for regulatory floodways, per DWR Statewide Permit entitled "Construction in Flood Plains with No Designated Floodways in Northeastern Illinois".

d. Dam Safety Permits. Any work involving the construction, modification or removal of a dam or an on-stream structure to impound water as defined in Section 4-16-2 shall obtain an Illinois Division of Water Resources Dam safety permit or letter indicating a permit is not required prior to the start of construction of a dam. If the Director of Building and Zoning finds a dam that does not have a DWR permit, the Director of Building and Zoning shall immediately notify the owner of the dam, the Illinois ESDA and the DWR, Dam Safety Section, in Springfield.

e. The following activities may be permitted without a Registered Professional Engineer's review or calculation of a base flood elevation and regulatory floodway. Such activities shall still meet the other requirements of this Ordinance:

(1) Underground and overhead utilities that:

(a) Do not result in any increase in existing ground elevations, or

(b) Do not require the placement of above-ground structures in the floodway, or

(c) In the case of underground stream crossings, the top of the pipe or encasement is buried a minimum of 3' below the existing streambed, and

(d) In the case of overhead utilities, no supporting towers are placed in the watercourse and such utilities are designed in such a fashion as not to catch debris.

(11) Storm and sanitary sewer outfalls that:

(a) Do not extend riverward or lakeward of the existing adjacent natural bank slope, and

(b) Do not result in an increase in ground elevation, and

(c) Are designed so as not to cause stream bank erosion at the outfall location.

(111) Construction of shoreline and streambed protection that:

(a) Does not exceed 1000 feet in length or 2 cubic yards per lineal foot of streambed.

(b) Materials are not placed higher than the existing top of bank.

(c) Materials are placed so as not to reduce the cross-sectional area of the stream channel by more than 10%.

(iv) Temporary stream crossings in which:

(a) The approach roads will be 0.5' (1/2 foot) or less above natural grade.

(b) The crossing will allow stream flow to pass without backing up the water above the stream bank vegetation line or above any drainage tile or outfall invert.

(c) The top of the roadway fill in the channel will be at least 2' below the top of the lowest bank. Any fill in the channel shall be non-erosive material, such as rip-rap or gravel.

(d) All disturbed stream banks will be seeded or

otherwise stabilized as soon as possible upon installation and again upon removal of construction.

(e) The access road and temporary crossing will be removed within one year after authorization.

(v) The construction of light poles, sign posts and similar structures;

(vi) The construction of sidewalks, driveways, athletic fields (excluding fences), patios and similar surfaces which are built at grade;

(vii) The construction of properly anchored, unwalled, open structures such as playground equipment, pavilions, and carports built at or below existing grade that would not obstruct the flow of flood waters;

(viii) The placement of properly anchored buildings not exceeding seventy (70) square feet in size, nor ten (10) feet in any one dimension (e.g., animal shelters and tool sheds);

(ix) The construction of additions to existing buildings which do not increase the first floor area by more than twenty (20) percent, which are located on the upstream or downstream side of the existing building, and which do not extend beyond the sides of the existing building that are parallel to the flow of flood waters;

(x) Minor maintenance dredging of a stream channel where:

(a) The affected length of stream is less than 1000 feet.

(b) The work is confined to reestablishing flows in natural stream channels, or

(c) The cross-sectional area of the dredged channel conforms to that of the natural channel upstream and downstream of the site.

f. The flood-carrying capacity within any altered or relocated watercourse shall be maintained.

SECTION 16: That sections 4-16-9-6, 4-16-10, 4-16-10-1 and 4-16-10-2 are renumbered as sections 4-16-8-6, 4-16-9, 4-16-

9-1, and 4-16-9-2, respectively.

SECTION 17: That section 4-16-10-3 is renumbered as 4-16-9-3 and the word "were" changed to "are," reading as follows:

4-16-9-3: New and replacement water supply systems, wells, sanitary sewer lines and on-site waste disposal systems may be permitted provided that all manholes or other above-ground openings located below the FPE are watertight.

SECTION 18: That section 4-16-10-4 is renumbered as 4-16-9-4.

SECTION 19: That section 4-16-10-5 is renumbered as 4-16-9-5 and a new paragraph (d) added, reading as follows:

4-16-9-5: Protecting Buildings. All buildings located within a 100-year flood plain, also known as a SFHA, shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. However, existing buildings located within a regulatory floodway shall also meet the more restrictive Appropriate Use standards included in Section 4-16-7. These building protection criteria apply to the following situations:

a. Construction or placement of a new building.

b. A structural alteration to an existing building that either increases the first floor area by more than 20% or the building's market value by more than 50 %;

c. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site.

d. Installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days. This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods.

SECTION 20: That sections 4-16-10-5-1 and 4-16-10-5-2 are renumbered as 4-16-9-5-1 and 4-16-9-5-2, respectively.

SECTION 21: That section 4-16-10-5-3 is renumbered as 4-16-9-5-3 and the word "dry" is added, reading as follows:

4-16-9-5-3: Only a non-residential building may be structurally dry-floodproofed (in lieu of elevation) provided that a registered professional engineer shall certify that the building has been structurally dry-floodproofed below the flood protection elevation, the structure and attendant utility facilities are watertight and capable of resisting the effects of the base flood or 100-year frequency flood. The building design shall take into account flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, the effects of buoyancy, and impacts from debris or ice. Floodproofing measures shall be operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity (levees, berms, floodwalls, and similar works are not considered floodproofing for the purpose of this subsection).

SECTION 22: That sections 4-16-10-5-4, 4-16-11, 4-16-11-1, 4-16-11-2, 4-16-11-3, 4-16-11-4, and 4-16-12 are renumbered as 4-16-9-5-4, 4-16-10, 4-16-10-1, 4-16-10-2, 4-16-10-3, 4-16-10-4, and 4-16-11, respectively.

SECTION 23: That section 4-16-12-1 is renumbered as 4-16-11-1 and the sections therein cited renumbered accordingly, to read as follows:

4-16-11-1: No variance shall be granted unless the applicant demonstrates that:

a. The development activity cannot be located outside the SFHA;

b. An exceptional hardship would result if the variance were not granted;

c. The relief requested is the minimum necessary;

d. There will be no additional threat to public health, safety, beneficial stream uses and functions, especially aquatic habitat, or creation of a nuisance;

e. There will be no additional public expense for flood protection;

f. The provisions of Sections 4-16-6-5 and 4-16-8-4 of this Ordinance shall still be met;

g. The activity is not in a regulatory floodway.

SECTION 24: That sections 4-16-13, 4-16-14, 4-16-14-1, 4-16-14-2, 4-16-14-3, 4-16-15, 4-16-16, and 4-16-17 are renumbered as 4-16-12, 4-16-13, 4-16-13-1, 4-16-13-2, 4-16-13-3, 4-16-14, 4-16-15, and 4-16-16, respectively.

SECTION 25: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 26: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication in the manner provided by law.

Introduced: September 27 ,1993

Adopted: October 11 ,1993

Approved: October 12th, 1993

Lorraine H. Morton
Mayor

ATTEST:

Kristen Adams
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Corporation Counsel