In the absence of any officer authorized to serve subpoenas or other process, the coroner may deputize some suitable person to serve the same or may himself perform such duties.

Approved March 31, A. D. 1919.

CHAPTER 123.

THE HOUSING LAW OF IOWA.

S. F. 475.

AN ACT in relation to the housing of the people in cities of the first class and special charter cities and cities under commission form of government, to promote the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the light and ventilation, sanitation, fire protection, maintenance, alteration and improvement of dwellings; to define the classes of dwellings affected by the act, to establish administrative requirements and to establish remedies and fix penalties for the violation thereof; also providing that all other cities and incorporated towns may adopt ordinances for the regulation and control of any or all of such matters and fix penalties for the violation thereof; also providing that the state board of health may apply and enforce the provisions of this act in mining camps.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- SECTION 1. Scope of the act. This act shall be known as the Housing Law of Iowa and shall apply to every city of the first class and special charter cities and cities under commission form of government which, by the last state or federal census, had a population of 15,000 or more, and to every city as its population shall reach 15,000 thereafter by any state or federal census; provided, however, that in all other cities, including special charter cities having a population of 8 less than 15,000, and in incorporated towns, the council may adopt ordinances for the regulation and control of any or all matters covered by the provisions of this act, in so far as same may be reasonably 10 applicable, and fix penalties for the violation thereof; and fix rules and 11 12 regulations not inconsistent with those provided in this act for the 13 enforcement of said ordinances.
 - SEC. 2. **Definitions.** Certain words in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

7 (1) Dwelling. A "dwelling" is any house or building or portion 8 thereof which is occupied in whole or in part as the home or resigned ence of one or more human beings, either permanently or 10 transiently.

11 (2) Classes of dwellings. For the purposes of this act dwellings 12 are divided into the following classes: (a) "Private dwellings," (b) "two family dwellings," and (c) "multiple dwellings."

A private dwelling is a dwelling occupied by but one (a) family alone.

A two family dwelling is a dwelling occupied by but two (b)

17 families alone.

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A multiple dwelling is a dwelling occupied by more than (c) two families.

Classes of multiple dwellings. All multiple dwellings are for the purposes of this act divided into two classes, viz: Class A and Class B.

Class A. Multiple dwellings of Class A are dwellings which are occupied more or less permanently for residence purposes by several families and in which the rooms are occupied in apartments, suites or groups. This class includes tenement houses, flats, apartment houses, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments, studio apartments, kitchenette apartments, and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated or not.

Class B. Multiple dwellings of Class B are dwellings which are occupied, as a rule transiently, as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals who are lodged, with or without meals, and in which as a rule the rooms are occupied singly. This class includes hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, furnished room houses, club houses, asylums, boarding schools, convents, hospitals, jails and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

Hotel. A "hotel" is a multiple-dwelling of Class B in which persons are lodged for hire and in which there are more than twentyfive sleeping rooms.

Family. For the purposes of this act, a "family" is a group of persons living together, whether related to each other by birth or not, and may consist of one or more persons.

(6) Mixed occupancy. In cases of mixed occupancy where a building is occupied only in part as a dwelling, the part so occupied shall be deemed a dwelling for the purposes of this act.

(7) Yards. A "rear yard" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling, between the extreme rear line of the lot and the extreme rear line of the house. A yard between the front line of the house and the front line of the lot is a "front yard." A yard between the side line of the house and the side line of the lot which extends from the front line or front yard to the rear yard is a "side yard".

Courts. A "court" is an open unoccupied space, other than (8) a yard, on the same lot with a dwelling. A court not extending to the street or front or rear yard is an inner court. A court extending to

the street or front yard or rear yard is an outer court.

(9) Corner and interior lots. A "corner lot" is a lot of which at least two adjacent sides abut upon a street. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot." The word "lot" is any deeded parcel of land whether a full platted lot or not.

Front, rear; and depth of lot. The front of a lot is that (10)boundary line which borders on the street. In case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In case of irregular shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

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Public hall. A "public hall" is a hall, corridor or passage-69 (11)70 way not within the exclusive control of one family.

(12) Stair hall. A "stair hall" is a public hall and includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the building through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

(13) Basement, cellar, attic. (a) A "basement" is a story partly underground but having at least one-half of its height above the curb level, and also one-half of its height above the highest level of the

adjoining ground. A basement shall be counted as a story.

(b) A "cellar" is a story having more than one-half of its height below the curb level, or below the highest level of the adjoining ground. A cellar shall not be counted as a story for purposes of height measurement. If any part of a story is in that part the equivalent of a basement or cellar, the provisions of this act relative to basements and cellars shall apply to such part of said story.

In the case of private dwellings and two family dwellings an attic, or space in a sloping roof, if not occupied for living purposes, shall not be counted as a story; in the case of multiple dwellings an

- attic room shall be counted as a story if used for living purposes.

 (14) Height. The "height" of a dwelling is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and to the average of the height of the gable in the case of pitched roofs; the measurements in all cases to be taken through the center of the front of the house. Where a dwelling is situated on a terrace above the curb level such height shall be measured from the level of the adjoining ground. Where a dwelling is on a corner lot and there is more than one grade or level, the measurements shall be taken from the mean elevation.
- Curb level. The "curb level" is the level of the established (15)curb in front of the building measured at the center of such front. Where no curb has been established the city engineer shall establish
- such curb level or its equivalent for the purposes of this act.

 (16) Occupied spaces. Outside stairways, fire towers, porches, platforms, balconies, boiler flues and other projections shall be considered as part of the building and not as a part of the yards or courts or unoccupied spaces. This provision shall not apply to un-inclosed outside porches not exceeding two story in height which do not extend into the front or rear yard a greater distance than ten feet from the front or rear walls of the building, nor to any such porch which does not extend into the side yard a greater distance than twelve feet from the side wall of the building nor exceed twelve feet in its other horizontal dimension, nor to an enclosed rear porch or attached garage with or without sleeping porch above and not exceeding 12x20 feet nor to cornices or eaves not exceeding 18 inches in width.
- (17)Fire-resistive constructed dwelling. A dwelling of fireresistive construction is one with brick, stone, or concrete walls and with brick, tile, concrete or terra cotta floors and roof. Floor and roof supports to be of brick, concrete or metal with all metal protected by tile, concrete or similar fire-resistant material. definition shall not be construed as prohibiting the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers.

nor as prohibiting wooden hand rails or treads of hardwood not less than one inch thick.

(18) Wooden buildings. "A wooden building" is a building of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Court walls are exterior walls.

(19) Nuisance. The word "nuisance" shall be held to embrace nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever dwelling is overcrowded with occupants or is not provided with adequate ingress or egress to or from the same, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

(20) Construction of certain words. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not directory, and denotes that the dwelling shall be maintained in all respects according to the mandate as long as it continues to be a dwelling. Wherever the words "charter" "ordinances," "regulations," "superintendent of buildings," "health department," "the board of health," "health officer," "commissioner of public safety," "commissioner of public health," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," "corporation counsel," "mayor," "city treasury," or "fire limits" occur in this act they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city in which the dwelling is situated."

Wherever the words "health department," "health officer," or "duly authorized assistant" or "board of health," "commissioner of public safety," or "commissioner of public health" are employed in this act, such words shall be deemed and construed to mean the official or officials in any city to whom is committed the charge of safeguarding the public health. The terms "superintendent of buildings," "building department" and "inspector of buildings" shall embrace the department and the executive head thereof specially charged with the execution of laws and ordinances relating to the construction of buildings. Wherever the words "occupied" or "used" are employed in this act such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, designed, built, altered, converted to, reported leased let or hired out to be occupied or used"

rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or used."

Wherever the words "dwelling," "two family dwelling," "multiple dwelling," "building," "house," "premises" or "lot" are used in this act, they shall be construed as if followed by the words "or any part thereof." Wherever the words "city water" are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning any public supply of water through street mains; and wherever the words "public sewer" are used in this act they shall be construed as meaning any part of a system of sewers that is used by the public or by concerted action of several users, whether or not such part was constructed at the public expense. Wherever the word "street" is used in this act it shall be construed as including for the purpose hereinafter stated any public alley sixteen feet or more in width, namely, for the sole purpose of determining the required open space around and the allowable height of any building abutting thereon. "Approved fire-resistive material" means as set forth by ordinances, or if not so determined, as approved by the superintendent of buildings.

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- SEC. 3. Buildings converted or altered. A building not a dwelling, if hereafter converted or altered to such use shall thereupon become subject to such provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected as the board of health may require. A dwelling of one class if hereafter altered or converted to another class shall thereupon become subject to such provisions of this act relative to such latter class as the board of health may require.
- SEC. 4. Alterations and change in occupancy. No dwelling hereafter erected shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. And no dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of those provisions of this act applicable to such dwelling. If any dwelling or any part thereof is occupied by more families than provided in this act, or is erected, altered or occupied contrary to law, such dwelling shall be deemed an unlawful structure and the health officer may cause such dwelling to be vacated. Any such dwelling shall not again be occupied until it, or its occupation as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law.
 - 1 · Sec. 5. Dwellings damaged. If a dwelling be damaged by fire or other cause to the extent of sixty-five per cent or more of its original value, exclusive of the value of the foundations, such dwelling shall not be repaired or rebuilt except in conformity with the provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected. Provided, however, the owner shall be permitted to rebuild a building of the same size as before subject to such reasonable provisions regarding light, ventilation and sanitation, as the board of health may prescribe.
 - SEC. 6. Dwellings moved. If any dwellings be hereafter moved from one lot to another it shall thereupon be made to conform to all the provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected, unless the board of health shall in a written permit for such removal certify that such dwelling is reasonably safe and sanitary.
 - SEC. 7. Sewer connections and water supply. The provisions of this act with reference to sewer connections and water supply shall be deemed to apply only where connection with a public sewer and with public water mains is or becomes reasonably accessible. All questions of the practicability of such sewer and water connections shall be decided by the health officer or such other official as the board of health may direct.
- SEC. 8. Minimum requirements; law not to be modified. The provisions of the act shall be held to be the minimum requirements 1 2 3 adopted for the protection of health, welfare and safety of the community. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate 4 5 existing ordinances or regulations of any city imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act relative to light, ventilation, sanitation, fire prevention, egress, occupancy, maintenance and uses for dwellings; nor be deemed to prevent any 7 8 city subject to this act from enacting and putting in force from time 10 to time ordinances and regulations imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act; nor shall anything 11 12 herein contained be deemed to prevent such cities from prescribing 13 for the enforcement of such ordinances and regulations, remedies and penalties similar or additional to those prescribed herein. And every

- city subject to this act is empowered to enact such ordinances and 15 16 regulations and to prescribe for their enforcement; and to enact such 17 other ordinances pertaining to the housing of the people, not in conflict 18 with the provisions of this act, as shall be deemed advisable by the city council. No ordinance, regulation, ruling or decision of any muni-19 20 cipal body, officer or authority shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense 21 with any of the said minimum requirements laid down in this act, 22 except as specifically provided herein.
 - State board of health. The state board of health shall have SEC. 9. 2 the power to examine into the enforcement of this act in each city.

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- Time for compliance. All improvements specifically required by this act upon dwellings erected prior to the date of its 3 passage shall be made within one year from said date, unless time is extended by the health department.
- SEC. 11. Dwellings affected. All the provisions of this act shall apply to all classes of dwellings, except that in sections where specific 3 reference is made to one or more specific classes of dwellings such provisions shall apply only to those specific classes to which reference is made.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

- SEC. 12. Height. No dwelling hereafter erected shall exceed in height one and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it abuts, nor in any case shall it exceed one hundred feet in height. Such width of street shall be determined by measuring from front line of the building as constructed to the street line of the opposite side of the street. The provisions of this section shall not apply 7 to hotels.
 - Yards. Immediately behind every single and two-family SEC. 13. dwelling hereafter erected there shall be, except as hereinafter provided, a rear yard extending across the lot, for a distance equal to at least the width of the dwelling. Such yard shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky. Every part of such yard shall be directly accessible from every other part thereof. The depth of said yard shall be measured at right angles from the rear lot line to the extreme rear part of the dwelling. Such rear yard space shall in no case be less than 10 feet deep, and 2 feet additional for each story of the dwelling on said lot above the first.

An irregular shaped lot, or lot subject to building line restrictions, may be occupied by a dwelling without complying with the provisions of this section, if the total yard space equals that required by this section.

15 . The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to hotels.

Side yards. Dwellings hereafter erected may be built up to the side lot line, if the side wall is without windows, or if with windows the air and light required by this act are provided otherwise than by windows on the lot line, or if the side lot line abuts on a street or alley. If, however, any side yard is left, it shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, and its width shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling, and no side yard shall be less in width in any part than as follows:

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(a) Multiple dwellings. In the case of all multiple dwellings hereafter erected, one story in height and having a side yard the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be at least four feet, and such side yard shall be increased in width by one foot for each additional story above the first.

(b) Private dwellings and two-family dwellings. In the case of private dwellings and two-family dwellings hereafter erected, one story or two stories in height, the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be at least four feet; such side yard shall be increased in width one foot for each additional story above the second.

- increased in width one foot for each additional story above the second.

 (c) Distance between buildings on same lot. Where more than one dwelling is erected upon the same lot, the distance between them shall not be less than eight (8) feet in the case of dwellings of one or two stories in height, this distance to be increased two feet for each additional story above the second.
- SEC. 15. Courts. The size of all courts in dwellings hereafter erected shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling. No court shall be less in any part than the minimum sizes prescribed in this section. The minimum width of an outer court for a one-story dwelling shall be five feet, for a two-story dwelling six feet, for a three-story dwelling seven feet, and shall increase one foot for each additional story above three stories. The least dimension of an inner court shall never be less than twice the minimum width prescribed by this section for an outer court. The width of all courts adjoining the lot line shall be measured to the lot line and not to an opposite building.
- SEC. 16. Courts open at the top. No court of a dwelling hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight. Every such court shall be at every point open from the ground to the sky unobstructed. Except that in the case of hotels, courts may start on the floor level of the lowest bedroom story and in the case of other multiple dwellings where there are stores or shops on the lower story or stories, courts may start on the top of such lower story or stories.
- 1 Sec. 17. Air intakes. In all dwellings hereafter erected every 2 inner court extending through more than one story shall be provided 3 with a horizontal air intake at the bottom.
- SEC. 18. Angles in courts. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections concerning courts shall be construed as preventing the cutting off of the corners of said courts.
 - SEC. 19. Buildings on same lot with a dwelling. If any building is hereafter placed on the same lot with a dwelling, there shall always be maintained between the said buildings an open and unoccupied space extending upwards from the ground. If such buildings are placed at the side of each other the space between them shall conform to the provisions of section fourteen of this act relating to side yards, but shall be twice the minimum therein required. If such buildings are placed one at the rear of the other the space between them shall be the same as that prescribed in section twelve for rear yards. In all cases the height of the highest building on the lot shall regulate the dimensions.
- the dimensions.
 No building of any kind shall be hereafter placed upon the same
 lot with a dwelling so as to decrease the minimum sizes of courts or

yards hereinbefore prescribed, except that, in case of a lot less than 75 feet deep, a one-story garage, not more than 25 feet deep, measured lengthwise of the lot, nor more than 25 feet in the other dimension, or other one-story building, of like dimensions, used exclusively for domestic purposes and not as a dwelling or for the shelter or habitation of animals or fowls of any kind, may occupy one-third of the depth of the open space in this section prescribed.

If any dwelling is hereafter erected upon any lot upon which there is already another building, it shall comply with all the provisions of this act, and, in addition, the space between the said building and the said dwelling shall be of such size and arranged in such manner as is herein prescribed, the height of the highest building on the lot to

26 regulate the dimensions.

- SEC. 20. Rooms—lighting and ventilation of. In every dwelling hereafter erected every room shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or a public alley or other public space at least 16 feet in width, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this act, and located on the same lot, and such window shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such rooms. This provision shall not, however, apply to rooms used as art galleries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, squash courts, or for similar purposes, provided such rooms are adequately lighted and ventilated.
- 1 SEC. 21. Windows in rooms. In every dwelling hereafter erected 2 the total window area in each room shall be at least one-eighth of the 3 superficial floor area of the room, and the total minimum window area 4 shall be made so as to open in all its parts.
 - SEC. 22. Rooms—size of. In every dwelling hereafter erected all living rooms and bedrooms shall be of the following minimum sizes: Every such room shall contain at least eighty square feet of floor area, except that kitchenettes may be forty square feet in area; no such room, except kitchenette, shall be in any part less than seven feet wide. In multiple dwellings of Class A in each apartment, group or suite of rooms there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred and twenty square feet of floor area.
 - SEC. 23. Rooms—height of. No room in a private dwelling hereafter erected shall be in any part less than eight feet three inches high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling downstairs and seven feet six inches upstairs; except that an attic room used for living purposes in such private dwelling need be seven feet six inches in but one-half of its area.

No room in a two-family dwelling or multiple dwelling hereafter erected shall be in any part less than eight feet three inches high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except that in a two family dwelling constructed so as to be occupied on two floors by one family, the height of the rooms on the second floor shall be the same as herein provided for a private dwelling.

SEC. 24. Alcoves and alcove rooms. In every dwelling hereafter erected an alcove in any room intended or used for separate occupancy shall be separately lighted and ventilated as provided for rooms in the foregoing sections. No part of any room in a dwelling hereafter erected shall be enclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part,

6 by a fixed partition for permanent separate occupancy, unless such 7 part of the room so enclosed or subdivided shall be separately lighted 8 and ventilated as provided for rooms in the foregoing sections.

SEC. 25. Water closet compartments and bathrooms—lighting and ventilation of. In every dwelling hereafter erected every water closet compartment and every bathroom shall have an aggregate window area of at least four square feet between stop beads opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this act. Every such window shall be made so as to open in all its parts. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water closet compartments separated from each other by dwarf partitions, provided such toilet room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above provided, and that such water closets are supplemental to the water closet accommodations required by the provisions of section thirty-two.

The above provision shall not apply to hotels or dwellings that have a system of forced ventilation so constructed as entirely to change the air in every bathroom, toilet room or water closet compartment every

16 seven minutes.

SEC. 26. Public halls and stair halls—lighting and ventilation of. Every multiple dwelling, every public hall and stair hall shall have adequate lighting and ventilation as the board of health may require.

SANITATION.

- 1 SEC. 27. Cellar rooms. In dwellings hereafter erected no room in 2 the cellar shall be occupied for living purposes.
- SEC. 28. Basement rooms. In dwellings hereafter erected no room in the basement shall be occupied for living purposes, unless in addition to the other requirements of this act such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry and shall, in the opinion of the board of health, be fit for human habitation.
 - SEC. 29. Cellars and basements—lighting and ventilation of. Every dwelling hereafter erected shall have a basement, cellar or excavated space under the entire entrance floor, at least three feet in depth, or shall be elevated above the ground so that there will be a clear air space of at least eighteen inches between the top of the ground and the floor joists so as to insure ventilation and protection from dampness, provided, however, that cement floors may be laid on the ground level if desired.
 - SEC. 30. Courts, areas and yards. In every dwelling hereafter erected all courts, areas and yards shall be properly graded and drained and when required by the health officer the courts shall be properly concreted in whole or in part as may be necessary.
 - SEC. 31. Water supply. In every dwelling hereafter erected and not exempted in section seven of this act, there shall be a proper sink or washbowl with running water, exclusive of any sink in the cellar. In two-family dwellings and in multiple dwellings of Class A there shall be such a sink or washbowl in each apartment, suite or group of rooms.

Water closet accommodations. In every dwelling hereafter erected there shall be a separate water closet. Each such water 3 closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from 4 every other water closet; such compartment shall be not less than thirty inches wide, and shall be enclosed with partitions which shall 6 extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum sizes prescribed by this act and located upon the same lot. 9 Nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to prohibit 10 a general toilet room containing several water closet compartments 11 separated from each other by dwarf partitions, provided such toilet 12 room is adequately lighted and ventilated to the outer air as above 13 provided and that such water closets are supplemental to the water 14 closet accommodations required by other provisions of this section for the occupants of said house. No water closet, fixture shall be 15 encased with any woodwork. No water closet shall be placed in a cellar of a multiple dwelling except with written permit from the 16 17 18 health officer. In two-family dwellings and in multiple dwellings of 19 Class A hereafter erected there shall be for each family a separate water closet constructed and arranged as above provided and located 20 21 within each apartment, suite or group of rooms. In multiple dwellings 22 of Class B hereafter erected there shall be provided at least one water 23 closet for every twenty occupants or fraction thereof. Every water 24 closet compartment hereafter placed in any dwelling shall be provided 25 with proper means of lighting the same at night. The provisions of this section regarding windows in water closet compartments shall not apply to dwellings that have a system of forced ventilation as 26 27 28 provided in Section 25 of this act.

SEC. 33. Sewer connections. No multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected unless there is accessible city water and a public sewer, or a private sewer connected directly with a public sewer. No cesspool or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any dwelling where connection with a public sewer is practicable.

SEC. 34. Plumbing. In every dwelling hereafter erected no plumbing fixture shall be encased, but the space underneath shall be left entirely open. Plumbing pipes shall be exposed, when so required by the health officer. All plumbing work shall be sanitary in every particular and, except as otherwise specified in this act, shall be in accordance with the plumbing regulations of said city. All fixtures shall be trapped. Pan, plunger and long hopper closets will not be permitted. Wooden sinks will not be permitted.

FIRE PROTECTION.

SEC. 35. Fireproof dwelling—when required. No dwelling shall hereafter be erected exceeding four stories in height, unless it shall be of fire resistive material; the building, however, may step up to follow the street grade, provided no part of it is over four stories in height.

SEC. 36. Means of egress. Every multiple dwelling hereafter erected exceeding two stories in height shall have at least two independent ways of egress each of which shall extend from the ground

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floor to the roof, and shall be located remote from each other, and ' each shall be arranged as provided elsewhere in this act. One of such ways of egress shall be a flight of stairs constructed and arranged as provided in sections thirty-nine, forty, forty-one and forty-two of this 7 In multiple dwellings of Class A the second way of egress shall 9 be directly accessible to each apartment, group or suite of rooms without having to pass through the first way of egress. In multiple 10 dwellings of Class B the second way of egress shall be directly access-11 12 ible from a public hall. The second way of egress may be any one of the following as the owner may select: **1**3

1. A system of outside balcony fire escapes constructed and

arranged so as to comply with the state fire laws.

16 An additional flight of stairs, either inside or outside, con-17 structed and arranged as provided in sections thirty-eight, thirty-nine, 18 forty and forty-one of this act. 19

3. A fire tower located, constructed and arranged as may be

required by the superintendent of buildings.

Roof egress—scuttles and bulkheads. Every flat-roofed multiple dwelling hereafter erected exceeding one story in height shall have in the roof a bulkhead or a scuttle not less than two feet by three feet in size. Such scuttle or bulkhead shall be fireproof or covered with metal on the outside and shall be provided with stairs leading thereto and easily accessible to all occupants of the building. No scuttle or bulkhead shall be located in a closet or room, but shall be located in the ceiling of the public hall on the top floor, and access through the same shall be direct and uninterrupted.

Stairs and public halls. Every multiple dwelling two stories or more in height hereafter erected shall have at least one flight of stairs extending from the entrance floor to the roof; and the stairs and public halls therein shall each be at least four feet wide in the clear. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than eight inches and with treads not less than ten inches wide and not less than four feet long in the clear. Winding stairs will not be permitted.

SEC. 39. Stair halls. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, the stair halls shall be constructed of fire-resistive material throughout. The risers, strings and balusters The treads shall be of metal. shall be of metal concrete or stone. slate, concrete or stone or of hardwood not less than two inches thick. Wooden hand rails will be permitted if constructed of hardwood. The floors of all such stair halls shall be constructed of iron, steel or concrete beams and fireproof filling, and no wooden flooring or sleepers shall be permitted. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, at least one flight of stairs shall be enclosed in fireproof walls from the cellar to the roof.

Stair enclosures. In all multiple dwellings hereafter erected which exceed two stories in height, all stair halls shall be enclosed on all sides with walls of brick or other fire-resistive material not less than eight inches thick. The doors opening from such stair halls shall be fire-resistive and self-closing fire-doors of the swinging type. There shall be no transom or sash or similar opening from such stair hall to any other part of the building occupied for living purposes.

SEC. 41. Entrance halls. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected less than five stories high, where there is but one stairway, the entrance hall shall be not less than five feet wide in the clear; and in multiple dwellings five or more stories high, the width shall be not less than six feet and the entrance hall shall have an additional width of two feet for each additional stairway served. In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street or alley to the yard, either in a direct line or through a court.

SEC. 42. Chutes, dumb waiters, ventilating and miscellaneous shafts and elevators. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected all dumb waiters, chutes, ventilating and miscellaneous shafts shall be enclosed in an enclosure of fire-resistive material with self closing fire doors

4 at all entrances into same including cellar entrances.

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11 12 In multiple dwellings hereafter erected which shall exceed two stories in height or which are occupied by more than two families above the grade floor, elevators, if provided, shall not be permitted in well holes or in the same shaft as the stairs but shall be in a separate shaft or enclosure of fire-resistive material such as brick not less than eight inches in thickness, re-inforced concrete not less than four inches in thickness, well burned tile or terra cotta not less than six inches in thickness.

All entrances into elevator shaft shall be protected by fire doors either self closing or closed inside by elevator operator.

- SEC. 43. Cellar stairs. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected inside cellar stairs shall be in an enclosure constructed of fire-resistive walls and shall have a fire-resistive self-closing door of the swinging type at the bottom.
- SEC. 44. Closet under first story stairs. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any staircase leading from the entrance story to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance.
- 1 SEC. 45. Cellar entrance. In every multiple dwelling hereafter 2 erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story 3 from the outside of the said building.
- SEC. 46. Wooden multiple dwelling. No wooden multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected exceeding two stories in height and no wooden building not now used as a multiple dwelling shall hereafter be altered into a multiple dwelling exceeding two stories in height.

ALTERATIONS.

- SEC. 47. Enlargement of dwellings. No dwelling shall hereafter be enlarged or its lot diminished, or other building placed on the lot, so that the rear yard or side yard shall be less in size than the minimum sizes prescribed in sections thirteen and fourteen of this act for dwellings hereafter erected.
- SEC. 48. New courts in existing dwellings. An inner court hereafter constructed in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act, if extending only through one or two stories, shall be not less than six feet by eight feet in size; and if it extends through more than two

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- 5 stories, it shall be not less than eight feet by ten feet in size. All 6 inner courts shall be opened to the sky, without skylight, or roof of 7 any kind.
- SEC. 49. Additional rooms or halls. Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a dwelling shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this act with reference to dwellings hereafter erected, except that it may be of the same height as the other rooms of the same story of the dwelling.
- SEC. 50. Rooms and halls—lighting and ventilation of. No dwelling shall be so altered or its lot diminished that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health officer.
- 1 SEC. 51. Roof stairs. No stairs leading to the roof in any multiple 2 dwelling shall be removed or be replaced with a ladder.
- 1 Sec. 52. Bulkheads. Every bulkhead hereafter constructed in a 2 multiple dwelling shall be constructed of fire-resistive material or 3 covered with metal.
- 1 SEC. 53. Stairways. No public hall or stairs in a multiple dwelling 2 shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width 3 prescribed in sections thirty-seven and forty of this act.
 - SEC. 54. Dumb waiters and elevators. All dumb waiters and elevators hereafter constructed in multiple dwellings shall be in enclosures constructed of fire-resistive material with fire-resistive doors at all openings at each story, including the cellar. In the case of dumb waiter shafts such doors shall be self-closing: and such shafts shall be completely separated from the stairs by walls of approved fire-resistive material enclosing the same.
- fire-resistive material enclosing the same.

 This section does not apply to dumb waiter shafts or elevator shafts which are already in existence, but only to those which may be installed after the act takes effect.
 - SEC. 55. Water closet accommodations. Any water closet hereafter placed in a dwelling, except one provided to replace a defective or unsanitary fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of sections of twenty-five, thirty-two and thirty-four of this act relative to water closets in dwellings hereafter erected.
- SEC. 56. Height. No dwelling shall be increased in height so that it exceeds one and one-half times the width of the widest street on which it abuts nor in any case exceeds one hundred feet.
- SEC. 57. Other alterations. Except as specified above, no dwelling shall be so altered nor shall its lot be so diminished, nor shall any building be so placed on the same lot, as to cause the dwelling to be in violation of the requirements of this act for dwellings hereafter erected; nor shall any room, public hall or stairs have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health officer.
- SEC. 58. Skylights. All new skylights hereafter placed in a multiple dwelling shall be provided with ventilators having a minimum opening of forty square inches and also with either fixed or movable louvres or with movable sashes, and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by the health officer.

SEC. 59. Alcoves and alcove rooms. No part of any room in a dwelling shall hereafter be enclosed or subdivided for separate occupancy, wholly or in part by a fixed partition, unless such part of a room so enclosed or subdivided shall contain a window as required by sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-four of this act, and have a floor area of not less than eighty square feet.

MAINTENANCE.

- SEC. 60. Public halls—lighting at night. In every multiple dwelling a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways near the stairs upon each floor every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year if so required by the health officer.
- Water closets in cellars. No water closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any dwelling without a permit in writing from the health officer, who shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets. Under no circumstances shall the general water closet accommodations of any multiple dwelling be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof; this provision, however, shall not be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water closets, provided such water closets are supplementary to those required by law.
- Water closet accommodations. In every dwelling existing SEC. 62. prior to the passage of this act there shall be provided at least one water closet for every two apartments, groups or suites of rooms, or fraction thereof, except that in multiple dwellings of Class B there shall be provided at least one water closet for every twenty occupants or fraction thereof.
- Basement and cellar rooms. No room in the cellar of any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall be occupied for living purposes. And no room in the basement of any such dwelling shall be so occupied without a written permit from the health officer. No such room shall hereafter be occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with:
- Such room shall be at least seven feet high in every part (1). from the floor to the ceiling.
- The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least three 10 feet six inches above the surface of the street or ground outside of or 11 adjoining the same.

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- There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water **(3)**. closet.
- At least one of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part shall have a window or windows opening directly to the street or yard, with an aggregate of at least twelve square feet in size clear of the sash frame, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation.
- (5). The lowest floor shall be waterproof and damp proof.(6). Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be 20 21 well drained and dry and shall be fit for human habitation.
- Cellar walls and ceilings. The cellar walls and cellar 1 SEC. 64. ceilings of every multiple dwelling shall by the owner be thoroughly

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- 3 whitewashed or painted a light color and shall be so maintained by 4 him when required by the health officer.
- SEC. 65. Water closets and sinks. In all two-family dwellings and multiple dwellings the floor or other surface beneath and around water closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair and if 4 of wood shall be kept well painted.
- SEC. 66. Repairs. Every dwelling and all the parts thereof shall be kept in good repair by the owner, and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as not to cause dampness in the walls or ceilings.
- SEC. 67. Water supply. Every dwelling not exempted in section 1 2 seven of this act shall have within the dwelling at least one proper 3 sink with running water furnished in sufficient quantity at one or more places exclusive of the cellar. In two-family dwellings and multiple dwellings of Class A there shall be at least one sink on every 5 floor, accessible to each family on the floor occupied by said family 6 7 without passing through any other apartment. Where city water is not available the owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, pumps 8 or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and suffi-9 cient supply of water at each floor in the said dwelling at all times of 10 the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the 11 general supply of city water shall not be construed to be a failure on 12 the part of such owner, provided proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided in said dwelling. 13 14
 - SEC. 68. Catch basins. In the case of dwellings where, because of lack of city water supply or sewers, sinks with running water not provided inside the dwellings one or more catch basins or some other approved convenience for the disposal of waste water, if necessary in the opinion of the health officer, shall be provided in the yard or court, level with the surface thereof and at a point easy of access to the occupants of such dwelling.
 - SEC. 69. Cleanliness of dwellings. Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected with or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling and in the case of a private dwelling the occupant thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse or cause to be cleansed all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, water closets, cesspools, drains, halls, cellars, roofs and all other parts of the said dwelling, or part of the dwelling of which he is the owner or in case of a private dwelling the occupant, to the satisfaction of the health officer, shall keep the said parts of the said dwelling in a cleanly condition at all times.
 - SEC. 70. Walls of courts. In multiple dwellings the walls of all courts, unless built of a light color brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted to a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer.
 - 1 SEC. 71. Walls and ceilings of rooms. In all multiple dwellings 2 erected prior to this act the health officer may require the walls and

- 3 ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be 4 kalsomined or painted so as to furnish adequate lighting of such room 5 and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.
- SEC. 72. Receptacles for garbage and rubbish. The owner of every dwelling and in the case of a private dwelling the occupant shall provide for said dwelling, keep clean and in place, proper covered receptacles of non-absorbent material for holding garbage, refuse, rubbish and other waste matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited.
- SEC. 73. Prohibited uses. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, chickens, geese or ducks shall be kept in any dwelling or part thereof. Nor shall any such animal be kept on the same lot or premises with a dwelling except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the health officer. No such animal, except a horse, shall under any circumstances be kept on the same lot or premises with a multiple dwelling. No dwelling or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for the storage or handling of rags or junk.
- SEC. 74. Combustible materials. No dwelling nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health; nor of any combustible article except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, or the proper official, under authority of a written permit issued by him.
- SEC. 75. Certain dangerous businesses. There shall be no transom, window or door opening into a public hall from any part of a multiple dwelling where paint, oil, gasoline or drugs are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise. This provision shall not apply to hotels.
- SEC. 76. Janitor or housekeeper. In any multiple dwelling in which the owner thereof does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper or other responsible person who shall have charge of the same, if the health officer shall so require.
- SEC. 77. Overcrowding. If any room in a dwelling is overcrowded the health officer may order the number of persons sleeping or living in said room to be so reduced that there shall be not less than four hundred cubic feet of air to each adult and two hundred cubic feet of air to each child under twelve years of age occupying such room.
- SEC. 78. Lodgers prohibited. The health officer may prohibit in any multiple dwelling the letting of lodgings therein by any of the tenants occupying such multiple dwelling, and may prescribe conditions under which lodgers or boarders may be taken in multiple dwellings. It shall be the duty of the owner in the case of multiple dwellings to see that the requirements of the health officer in this regard are at all times complied with, and a failure to so comply on the part of any tenant, after due and proper notice from said owner or from the health officer, shall be deemed sufficient cause for the summary eviction of such tenant and the cancellation of his lease. The provisions of this section may be extended to private dwellings
- The provisions of this section may be extended to private dwellings and two-family dwellings, as may be found necessary by the health
- 13 officer.

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SEC. 79. Infected and uninhabitable dwellings to be vacated. Whenever it shall be certified by an inspector or officer of the health department that a dwelling is infected with contagious disease or that it is unfit for human habitation, or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair, or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, lighting, ventilation, or the construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among the occupants of said dwelling, the health officer may issue an order requiring all persons therein to show cause why they should 8 not be required to vacate such house within a time to be set by him, 9 for the reasons to be mentioned in said order. In case such order is not complied with within the time specified, the health officer may cause said dwelling to be vacated. The health officer whenever he is satisfied that the danger from said dwelling has ceased to exist, or that it is fit for human habitation may revealed anid and an armount of the said and an armount of the said and armount of the said armount 10 11 12 13 that it is fit for human habitation, may revoke said order or may 14 extend the time within which to comply with the same. 15

SEC. 80. Repairs to buildings, etc. Whenever any dwelling or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter or thing, in or about a dwelling, or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing sewerage, drainage, light or ventilation thereof, is in the opinion of the health officer in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health, the health officer may after notice and failure to correct, declare that the same to the extent he may specify is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered or otherwise improved or purified as the order shall specify.

SEC. 81. Fire escapes. The owner of every multiple dwelling on which there are fire escapes shall keep them in good order and repair, and whenever rusty shall have them properly painted with two coats of paint. No person shall at any time place an obstruction 3 of any kind before or upon such fire escape.

SEC. 82. Scuttles, bulkheads, ladders and stairs. In all multiple dwellings where there are scuttles or bulkheads, they and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all occupants of the building and shall be kept free from obstruction and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Rooms—lighting and ventilation of. No room in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window of an area of not less than eight square feet opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard not less than four feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court or side yard of not less than twenty-five square feet in area open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight, opening directly to the outer air; except that a room which cannot be made to comply with the above provisions may be occupied if provided with a sash window of

- 12 not less than 15 square feet in area, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment group or suite of rooms, which latter room 13 14 opens directly on the street or on a rear yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley-hung sash not less than three feet by five feet between stop beads, both halves shall 15 16 17 be made so as to readily open, and the lower half shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows 18 19 in the said outer room opening on the street or rear yard so as to afford 20 a maximum of light and ventilation.
 - SEC. 84. Public halls and stairs—lighting and ventilation of. In all multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as may be deemed practicable by the board of health who may order the cutting in of windows and skylights and such other improvements and alterations in said dwellings as in his judgment may be necessary and appropriate to accomplish this result. All new skylights hereafter placed in such dwellings shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by said board of health.

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- SEC. 85. Sinks and water closets. In all multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act the woodwork encasing sinks except sinks in butler's pantries, and water closets shall be removed and the space underneath said fixtures shall be left open. The floor and wall surfaces beneath and around the said fixtures shall be put in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be kept well painted. Defective and unsanitary water closet fixtures shall be replaced by proper fixtures, as defined by this act.
 - SEC. 86. Privy vaults—range closets and water closets. Whenever a connection with a sewer is possible, all privy vaults, range closets, cesspools or other similar receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, shall before July first, nineteen hundred and twenty, with their contents, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of Such appliances shall be replaced by individual the health officer. water closets of durable non-absorbent material, properly sewer connected, and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water closet shall be located inside the dwelling or other building in connection with which it is to be used in a compartment completely separated from every other water closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than four square feet in area opening directly to the street or rear yard or on a side yard or court of the minimum size prescribed in sections fourteen and fifteen of this act. Such water closets shall be provided in such numbers as required by section sixty-two of this act. Such water closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be sanitary in every respect and, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be in accordance with the local ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage. Pan, plunger and long hopper closets will not be permitted except upon written permit of the health officer. No water closet shall be placed out of doors.
- 1 SEC. 87. Basements and cellars. The floor of the cellar or lowest 2 floor of every dwelling shall be free from dampness, and, when

3 necessary in the judgment of the health officer, shall be concreted 4 with not less than two inches of concrete of good quality and with a 5 finished surface.

SEC. 88. Shafts and courts. In every dwelling where there is a court or shaft of any kind, there shall be at the bottom of every such shaft and court a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out; provided, that where there is already a window giving proper access it shall be deemed sufficient.

SEC. 89. Egress. Every multiple dwelling exceeding two stories in height shall have at least two independent ways of egress constructed and arranged as provided in section thirty-six of this act. In the case of multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act where it is not practicable in the judgment of the building inspector to comply in all respects with the provisions of that section, said building inspector shall make such requirements as may be appropriate to secure proper means of egress from such multiple dwellings for all the occupants thereof. No existing fire escape shall be deemed a sufficient means of egress unless the following conditions are complied with:

(1) All parts of it shall be of iron, cement or stone.

(2) The fire escape shall consist of outside balconies which shall be properly connected with each other by adequate stairs or stationary ladders, with openings not less than twenty-four by twenty-eight inches.

(3) All fire escapes shall have proper drop ladders or stairways from the lowest balcony of sufficient length to reach a safe landing place beneath.

(4) All fire escapes not on the street shall have a safe and adequate means of egress from the yard or court to the street or alley or to the adjoining premises.

(5) Prompt and ready access shall be had to all fire escapes, which shall not be obstructed by bathtubs, water closets, sinks or other fixtures, or in any other way.

SEC. 90. Additional means of egress. Whenever any multiple dwelling is not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire the building inspector shall order such additional means of egress as may be necessary.

SEC. 91. Roof egress, scuttles and bulkheads. Unless there is a bulkhead in the roof there shall be over every inside stairway used by more than one family, a skylight or scuttle not less than two feet by three feet in size. Every flat roof multiple dwelling, exceeding one story in height, shall have at least one convenient and permanent means of access to the roof located in a public part of the building and not in a room or closet.

REQUIREMENTS AND REMEDIES.

SEC. 92. Permit to commerce building. Before the construction or alteration of a dwelling, or the alteration or conversion of a building for use as a dwelling is commenced and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot

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with a dwelling, the owner, or his agent or architect shall submit to the board of health a detailed statement in writing, certified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the specifications for such dwelling or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such board of health, and also full and complete copies of the plans of such work. With such statement there shall be submitted a plat of the lot showing the dimensions of the same, the location of the proposed building and all other buildings on the lot. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence, by street and number, of the owner or owners of such dwelling or building and the purposes for which such dwelling or building will be used. If such construction, alteration or conversion is proposed to be made by any other person than the owner of the land in fee, such statement shall contain the full name and residence, by street and number, not only of the owner of the land, but of every person interested in such dwelling, either as owner, lessee or in any representative capacity. Said affidavit shall allege that said specifications and plans are true and contain a correct description of such dwelling, building, structure, lot and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner, his agent or architect, or by the person who proposes to make the construction, alteration or conversion or by the agent or architect of such person. No one, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner or of such person unless he shall file with said health officer a written instrument signed by such owner or person, as the case may be, designating him as such agent. intentional false oath in a material point in any such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Such specifications, plans and statements shall be filed in said health department and shall be deemed public records, but no such specifications, plans or statements shall be removed from said health department. The health officer shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined. If such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act they shall within five days be approved by the health officer or his duly authorized assistant, and a written certificate to that effect shall be issued by him to the person The health officer shall from time to time, submitting the same. approve changes in any plans and specifications previously approved by him, provided the plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with law. The construction, alteration or conversion of such dwelling, building or structure, or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. No permit shall be granted and no plan approved by the department of buildings. where such exists, for the construction or alteration of a dwelling or for the alteration or conversion of any building for use as a dwelling until there has been filed in the office of the department of buildings a certificate of the health officer issued as above provided to the effect that such dwelling conforms to the provisions of this act. struction, alteration or conversion of such dwelling, building or structure shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. Any permit or approval which may be issued by the health officer, but under which no work has been done above the foundation walls within one year from the time of the issuance of such permit or approval, shall expire by limitation. The health officer or his duly authorized assistant shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of

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the provisions of this act, or in case any false statement or representation is made in any specifications, plans or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval.

SEC. 93. Certificate of compliance. No part of a building hereafter constructed as or altered into a dwelling shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of a certificate by the health officer that such part of said dwelling conforms to the requirements of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected. Such certificate shall be issued within three days after written application therefor if said dwelling at the date of such application shall be entitled thereto.

SEC. 94. Unlawful occupation. If any building hereafter constructed as, or altered into, a dwelling be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section, during such unlawful occupation no rent shall be recoverable by the owner or lessee of such premises for said period, and no action or special proceeding shall be maintained therefor or for possession of said premises for non-payment of said rent, and said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the health officer may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

SEC. 95. Penalties for violations. Every person who shall violate or assist in the violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars, and in default in payment thereof, by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days. The owner of any dwelling, or of any building or structure upon the same lot with a dwelling, or of the said lot, where any violation of this act, or a nuisance as herein defined, exists who has been guilty of such violation or of creating or knowingly permitting the existence of such nuisance, and any person who shall violate or assist in violation any provision of this act, shall also jointly and severally for each such violation and each such nuisance be subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars to be recovered for the use of the health department in civil action brought in the name of the municipality by the health officer. Such persons and also said premises shall also be liable in such case for all costs, expenses and disbursements paid or incurred by the health department, by any of the officer, agents or employees thereof in the removal of any such nuisance or violation. Any person who having been served with a notice or order to remove any such nuisance or violation shall fail to proceed in good faith to comply with said notice or order within five days after such service, or shall continue to violate any provisions or requirements of this act in the respect named in said notice or order, shall also be subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars. For the recovery of any such penalties, costs, expenses or disbursements, an action may be brought in any court of competent civil jurisdiction. The existence of a nuisance in or upon such dwelling, structure on the same lot with a dwelling or on such lot, which the owner thereof has created or permitted to exist and any violation of this act as to such dwelling, structure and lot of which the owner has been quilty shall in such preceding subject and which the owner has been guilty shall in such proceeding subject such dwelling, structure and lot respectively to a penalty of fifty dollars, which shall be a lien thereon until paid; and any violation of an order made or a notice given by the health officer permitted or committed

by the owner of a dwelling, structure on the same lot with a dwelling or such lot, shall be in such proceeding subject the dwelling, structure and lot respectively to a penalty of fifty dollars, which penalty shall be a lien thereon until paid.

SEC. 96. Procedure. Except as herein otherwise specified, the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act or for the vacation 2 of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisances, 3 or for the bringing of action therefor, shall be in accordance with the 4 existing practice and procedure. In case any dwelling, building or structure is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation 5 6 of any provision of this act or of any order or notice of the health 7 officer, or in case a nuisance exists in any such dwelling, building or 8 structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said health officer 9 10 may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to 11 12 restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said dwelling, building or structure, or to prevent any 13 illegal act, conduct or business in or about such dwelling or lot. 14 any such action or proceeding said health officer may by petition duly 15 verified, setting forth the facts, apply to the district superior or muni-16 cipal court, or to any judge thereof in term time or vacation, for an 17 order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is 18 brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting 19 to be done any work in or about such dwelling, building, structure or 20 21 lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued 22 23 by said health officer is not complied with, said health officer may apply to the district superior or municipal court or to any judge thereof in 24 term time or vacation for an order authorizing him to execute and 25 carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to correct any viola-26 27 tion specified in said notice or order, or to abate any nuisance in or 28 about such dwelling, building or structure or the lot upon which it is situated. The court or any judge thereof is hereby authorized to make 29 any order specified in this section. 30

SEC. 97. Tenant's responsibility. If the occupant of a dwelling shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act after due and proper notice from the health officer, such failure to comply shall be deemed sufficient cause for the eviction of such tenant by the owner and the cancellation of his lease.

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SEC. 98. Registry of agent's name. Every owner, agent or lessee of a dwelling may file in the health department a notice containing the name and address of an agent of such dwelling, for the purpose of receiving service of all notices required by this act, and also a description of the property by street number or otherwise as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the health department easily to find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

SEC. 99. Service of notices and orders. Every notice or order required by this act shall be served at least ten days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued, unless otherwise herein provided. The posting of a copy of such notice or order in a conspicuous place in the dwelling, together with the mail-

ing of a copy thereof on the same day that it is posted, to the owner and lessee of the dwelling effected thereby, and each person, if any, whose name has been filed with the health department in accordance with the provisions of Section 98 of this act at his address as filed, shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 100. Service of summons and subpoena. In any action brought by the health officer in relation to a dwelling for injunction, vacation of the premises or abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon or to recover a civil penalty, service of notices shall be served in the manner provided by law for the service of original notices; provided, that if the address of any agent whose name and address have been filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 99 of this act is in the county in which the dwelling is situated, then such notice may be served upon such agent.

SEC. 101. Enforcement. The provisions of this act shall be enforced in each city by the health officer, except that the department of buildings, where such department exists in a city, shall enforce the provisions herein contained under the title "Fire Protection" and the provisions contained in Sections 89, 90, and 91 hereof.

SEC. 102. Powers conferred. The powers conferred by this act upon the public officials heretofore in this act mentioned shall be in addition to the powers already conferred upon said officers, and shall not be construed as in any way limiting their powers except as provided in Section 8.

SEC. 103. Inspection of dwellings. The health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, shall cause an inspection to be made of every multiple dwelling at least once a year. Such inspection shall include thorough examination of all parts of such multiple dwelling and the premises connected therewith. The health officer or such other official so designated is also hereby empowered to make similar inspections of all dwellings as frequently as may be necessary; and shall make inspection at any time on complaint of the owner, tenant or other person concerned.

SEC. 104. Right of entry. The health officer and all inspectors, officers and employes of the board of health, and such other persons as may be authorized by the health officer, may without fee or hindrance enter, examine, make necessary records, and survey all premises, grounds, erections, structures, apartments, dwellings, buildings and every part thereof in the city. The owner or his agent or representative and the lessee and occupant of every dwelling and every person having the care and management thereof shall at all reasonable times when required by any such officers or persons give them free access to such dwellings and premises. The owner of a dwelling and his agents and employes shall have right of access to such dwelling at reasonable times for the purpose of bringing about compliance with the provisions of this act or any order issued thereunder.

SEC. 105. State board of health. The state board of health shall have power to aid as far as may be necessary to secure the enforcement of this act; and to that end said board may apply to any court or judge of competent jurisdiction for an injunction mandatory or

prohibitive and the county attorney or attorney general shall prosecute such action in the name of the state of Iowa. The county attorney may also prosecute an action in equity for injunction in the name of the state of Iowa upon the request of any local board of health where said act is being violated.

SEC. 106. Mining camps. Before any person or persons shall be permitted to lay out or attempt to construct a mining camp wherein is contemplated the erection of more than five houses, the said person or persons shall first file with the state board of health a plat of the camp, showing in detail the geographical location of same, the character of houses to be erected, the provisions made for drainage, sewerage, outside toilets, and the provision made to secure water. If after investigation, the said board of health is convinced that the camp, if built, will comply with the general provisions of this act so far as the same may be reasonably applicable, and practicable under the circumstances, he shall within three weeks from the date of application, issue a written permit for the erection of same. Whenever the health conditions in any mining camp in the state are or become a menace to the health of the inhabitants thereof, such state board of health is hereby authorized to apply and enforce the provisions of this act in so far as the same may be reasonably applicable and practicable of enforcement in such camp.

SEC. 107. Laws repealed. All statutes or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. All charter provisions, regulations and ordinances of cities are hereby superseded in so far as they do not impose requirements other than the minimum requirements of this act, and except in case of such higher local requirements, this act shall in all cases govern.

SEC. 108. Right of appeal. From any order of the local board of health there lies the right of appeal to the state board of health, which latter board shall have the power to hear and determine such appeal, and enforce their orders in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Approved March 31, A. D. 1919.

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CHAPTER 124.

CITY OF BURLINGTON.

S. F. 830.

AN ACT to legalize certain warrants of the city of Burlington, Iowa and the issuance and sale of negotiable bonds funding said warrants.

Whereas, the city of Burlington issued warrants upon its general fund in the sum of forty thousand dollars and thirty-two cents (\$40,000.32) to evidence the indebtedness incurred in making said expenditures, said warrants being numbered as follows, viz:

3203, 3217, 3025, 3028, 3247 to 3256, 3260, 3265 to 3284, 3286 to 3306, 3318 to 3320, 3408, 3528, 3591 to 3600, 3608, 3610 to 3642, 3644 to 3656, 3706 to 3714, 3741, 3754, 3766, 3767, 3780, 3782, 3785, 3786, 3789, 3792,