

- b. From any other use to a place of residence not exempted by subsection 1.
- c. From an industrial or warehouse use to a commercial or office use not exempted by subsection 4.
4. Warehouses and commercial buildings not more than one story in height, and not exceeding ten thousand square feet in gross floor area; commercial buildings not more than two stories in height and not exceeding six thousand square feet in gross floor area and light industrial buildings.
5. Factory built buildings which are not more than two stories in height and not exceeding twenty thousand square feet in gross floor area or which are certified by a professional engineer registered under chapter 114.
6. Churches and accessory buildings, whether attached or separate, not more than two stories in height and not exceeding two thousand square feet in gross floor area.

Approved April 11, 1984

CHAPTER 1058
REFUNDING CITY GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
H.F. 2111

AN ACT authorizing cities to issue revenue bonds or pledge orders to refund general obligation bonds if they were issued or the proceeds were expended for certain city projects.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Section 384.82, subsection 2, Code 1983, is amended to read as follows:

2. A city may issue revenue bonds or pledge orders to refund revenue bonds, pledge orders, and other obligations which are by their terms payable from the net revenues of the same city utility, combined utility system, city enterprise, or combined city enterprise, or from a city utility comprising a part of the combined utility system or a city enterprise comprising a part of the combined city enterprise, at lower, the same, or higher rates of interest. Upon a finding of necessity by the governing body, a city may issue revenue bonds or pledge orders to refund general obligation bonds to the extent the general obligation bonds were issued or the proceeds of them were expended for a city utility, city enterprise, or a portion of a combined city utility or city enterprise. These revenue bonds or pledge orders may be issued at lower, the same, or at higher rates of interest than the rates of the general obligation bonds being refunded. A city may sell refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders at public or private sale in the manner prescribed by chapter 75 and apply the proceeds to the payment of the obligations being refunded, and may exchange refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The principal amount of any refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders may exceed the principal amount of the obligations being refunded to the extent necessary to pay a premium due on the call of the obligations being refunded and, to

fund interest accrued and to accrue on the obligations being refunded, to pay the costs of issuance of the refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders, and to fund such reserve funds as the governing body may deem advisable in connection with the issuance of the refunding revenue bonds or pledge orders.

Approved April 11, 1984

CHAPTER 1059
LIABILITY FOR HAZARDOUS CONDITION ASSISTANCE
H.F. 2243

AN ACT providing that a person who provides assistance or advice in the abatement or attempted abatement or cleanup of a hazardous condition is not liable for damages resulting from the assistance or advice.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. NEW SECTION. 455B.392 CLEANUP ASSISTANCE— LIABILITY.

1. A person who provides assistance or advice in mitigating or attempting to mitigate the effects of an actual or threatened hazardous condition or in preventing, cleaning up or disposing of or in attempting to prevent, clean up or dispose of a hazardous condition is not liable for damages resulting from the assistance or advice.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a person who receives compensation other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses for services in rendering the assistance or advice.

3. This section does not limit the liability of a person for damages resulting from the person's gross negligence or reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct.

Approved April 11, 1984