c. excavated material is disposed of or stockpiled outside the floodway.

2. Railroad, highway, and street stream crossings provided the crossings are designed to offer minimal obstruction to flood flow. Stream crossings shall not increase the elevation of the 100-year flood more than one-half foot nor cause a significant increase in flood velocities.

3. Limited filling for highway, street, and railroad embankments not associated with stream crossings, provided that:

   a. reasonable alternate transportation routes outside the designated floodway are not available; and

   b. such floodway encroachment is located as far from the stream channel as possible and shall not result in a cumulative increase in base flood elevations, after allowable encroachments into the floodway fringe, exceeding one-half foot.

4. Buried or suspended utility transmission lines, provided that:

   a. suspended utility transmission lines are designed so the lowest point of the suspended line is at least 6 feet higher than the base flood elevation;

   b. towers and other appurtenant structures are designed and placed to withstand and minimally obstruct flood flows; and

   c. utility transmission lines carrying toxic or flammable materials are buried to a depth of at least twice the calculated maximum depth of scour for a 100-year flood. The maximum depth of scour shall be determined by hydraulic engineering methods acceptable to the Floodplain Administrator.

5. Storage of materials and equipment, provided that:

   a. the material or equipment is not subject to major damage by flooding and is properly anchored to prevent floatation or downstream movement; or

   b. the material or equipment is readily movable within the limited time available after flood warning. Storage of flammable, toxic, hazardous, or explosive materials shall not be permitted.

6. Domestic water supply wells, provided that:

   a. they are driven or drilled wells located on ground higher than the surrounding ground to assure positive drainage from the well;

   b. well casings are water tight to a distance of at least 25 feet below the ground surface;

   c. water supply and electrical lines have a watertight seal where the lines enter the casing;

   d. all pumps, electrical lines, and equipment are either submersible or adequately flood-proofed; and

   e. check valves are installed on main water lines at wells and at all building entry locations.

7. Buried and sealed vaults for sewage disposal in recreational areas, provided they meet applicable laws and standards administered by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.

8. Public or private campgrounds, provided that:

   a. access roads require only limited fill and do not obstruct or divert flood waters; and

   b. recreational vehicles and travel trailers are licensed and ready for highway use. They are ready for highway use if on wheels or jacking system with wheels intact, are attached to the site with only quick disconnect type utilities and securing devices, and have no permanently attached additions.

9. Structures accessory to the uses permitted in this section such as boat docks, marinas, sheds, picnic shelters, tables, and toilets provided that:

   a. the structures are not intended for human habitation;

   b. the structures will have a low flood damage potential;

   c. the structures will, insofar as possible, be located on ground higher than the surrounding ground and as far from the channel as possible;

d. the flood-proofing standards of Chapter VII are met; and

e. the structures will be constructed and placed so as to offer minimal obstruction to flood flows and are anchored to prevent floatation.

10. Replacement of manufactured homes in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on a developed site with servicing utilities. The replacement home must be elevated on a permanent foundation so the lowest floor is 2 feet above the base flood elevation or 36 inches in height above grade. The foundation must be reinforced concrete, reinforced mortared block, reinforced piers, or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength, whichever is less. The manufactured home chassis must be securely anchored to the foundation system so that it will resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

11. Substantial improvements to any structure provided that the provisions of Section 5.03-B.3, 5.03-B.4, or 5.03-B.5 of these regulations are met. In the floodway the structure must be floodproofed or elevated on a permanent foundation rather than on fill.

12. All other artificial obstructions, substantial improvements, or non-conforming uses not specifically listed or prohibited by these regulations. Delete

C. <u>Permits for Flood Control Works</u>. Flood control works shall be allowed within floodways subject to the issuance of a permit by the Floodplain Administrator with the following conditions:

1. Levees and floodwalls are permitted if:

a. the proposed levee or floodwall is designed and constructed to safely convey a 100-year flood; and

b. the cumulative effect of the levee or floodwall combined with allowable floodway fringe encroachments does not increase the unobstructed base flood elevation more than one-half foot. The Floodplain Administrator may establish either a lower or higher permissible increase in the base flood elevation for individual levee projects only with concurrence from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency based upon

consideration of the following criteria:

1) the estimated cumulative effect of any anticipated future permissible uses; and

2) the type and amount of existing flood-prone development in the affected area.

c. the proposed levee or floodwall, except those to protect agricultural land, are constructed at least 3 feet higher than the base flood elevation.

2. Riprap, except that which is hand-placed, if:

a. the riprap is designed to withstand a 100-year flood;

b. the riprap does not increase the base flood elevation; and

c. the riprap will not increase erosion upstream, downstream, or adjacent to the riprap site.

3. Channelization projects if they do not significantly increase the magnitude, velocity, or base flood elevation in the proximity of the project.

4. Dams, provided that:

a. they are designed and constructed in accordance with the Montana Dam Safety Act and applicable safety standards; and

b. they will not increase flood hazards downstream, either through operational procedures or improper hydrologic/hydraulic design.

D. Permits for Water Diversions. Permits for the establishment of a water diversion or change in place of diversion shall not be issued if, in the judgment of the Floodplain Administrator:

1. the proposed diversion will significantly increase the upstream base flood elevation to the detriment of neighboring property;

2. the proposed diversion is not designed and constructed to minimize potential erosion from a 100-year flood; and

3. any permanent diversion structure crossing the full width of the stream channel is not designed and

constructed to safely withstand a 100-year flood.

E. Prohibited Uses. The following artificial obstructions and non-conforming uses are prohibited within the floodway:

1. New construction of any residential, commercial, or industrial structure including manufactured homes;

2. Encroachments including fill, new construction, alterations, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in erosion of the embankment, obstruction of the natural flow of waters, or increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the 100-year flood;

3. The construction or permanent storage of an object subject to floatation or movement during flooding;

4. Solid and hazardous waste disposal, sewage treatment, and sewage disposal systems;

5. Storage of toxic, flammable, hazardous, or explosive materials; and

6. Alterations of structures unless it can be shown the alteration will not raise flood heights.

7. Manufactured Homes

5.03 Floodway Fringe

A. Uses Allowed Without Permits. All uses allowed in the floodway, according to the provisions of Section 5.02 A of these regulations, shall also be allowed without a permit in the floodway fringe. In addition, individual or multiple family subsurface sewage disposal systems are allowed only when they are reviewed and approved under laws and regulations administered by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences or the local health board.

B. Uses Requiring Permits. All uses allowed in the floodway subject to the issuance of a permit, according to the provisions of Section 5.02 B, C, and D of these regulations, shall also be allowed by permit within the floodway fringe. In addition, new construction, substantial improvements, and alterations to structures are allowed by permit. This includes but is not limited to residential, commercial, and industrial construction and suitable fill to be allowed by permit from the Floodplain Administrator, subject to the following conditions:

1. Such structures or fill must not be prohibited by any other statute, regulation, ordinance, or resolution;

2. Such structures or fill must be compatible with local comprehensive plans;

3. The new construction, alterations, and substantial improvements of residential structures including manufactured homes must be constructed on suitable fill such that the lowest floor elevation (including basement) is 2 feet or more above the base flood elevation. The suitable fill shall be at an elevation no lower than the base flood elevation and shall extend for at least 15 feet, at that elevation, beyond the structure(s) in all directions;

4. The new construction, alteration, and substantial improvement of commercial and industrial structures can be constructed on suitable fill as specified in Section 5.03-B.3 of these regulations. If not constructed on fill, commercial and industrial structures must be adequately flood-proofed to an elevation no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation. Flood-proofing must be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood-proofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, hydrodynamic and hydrostatic pressures, velocities, impact, buoyancy, and uplift forces associated with the 100-year flood.

   a. If the structure is designed to allow internal flooding of areas below the lowest floor, use of this space shall be limited to parking, loading areas, building access, and storage of equipment or materials not appreciably affected by flood waters. The floors and walls shall be designed and constructed of materials resistant to flooding to an elevation no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation. Walls shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic forces by allowing for entry and exit of floodwaters. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvres, valves, other coverings, or devices which permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

   b. Structures whose lowest floors are used for a purpose other than parking, loading, or storage of materials resistant to flooding shall be flood-proofed to an elevation no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation. Flood-proofing shall include impermeable membranes or materials for floors and walls and watertight enclosures for all windows, doors, and other openings. These structures shall also be designed to withstand the

hydrostatic, hydrodynamic, and buoyancy effects of a 100-year flood.

c. Flood-proofing of electrical, heating, and plumbing systems shall be accomplished in accordance with Chapter VII of these regulations.

5. All manufactured homes placed in the floodway fringe must have the chassis securely anchored to a foundation system that will resist floatation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. The following conditions also apply;

   a. When a manufactured home is 1) altered, 2) replaced because of substantial damage as a result of a flood, or 3) replaced on an individual site, the lowest floor must be elevated 2 feet above the base flood elevation. The home can be elevated on fill or raised on a permanent foundation of reinforced concrete, reinforced mortared block, reinforced piers, or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.

   b. Replacement or substantial improvement of manufactured homes in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be raised on a permanent foundation. The lowest floor must be at least 36 inches above the ground or raised 2 feet above the base flood elevation, whichever is less. The foundation must consist of reinforced concrete, reinforced mortared block, reinforced piers, or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.

   c. Manufactured homes proposed for use as commercial or industrial structures must be elevated and anchored, rather than flood-proofed;

6. Fill material placed in the floodway fringe must be stable, compacted, well graded, pervious, generally unaffected by water and frost, devoid of trash or similar foreign matter, devoid of tree stumps or other organic material, and appropriate for the purpose of supporting the intended use and/or permanent structure.

7. Roads, streets, highways, and rail lines shall be designed to minimize increase in flood heights. Where failure or interruption of transportation facilities would result in danger to the public health or safety, the facility shall be located 2 feet above the base flood elevation;

8. Agricultural structures that have a low damage potential, such as sheds, barns, shelters, and hay or grain storage structures must be adequately anchored to prevent floatation or collapse and all electrical facilities shall be placed above the base flood elevation; and

9. Recreational vehicles, if they are on the site for more than 180 consecutive days or are not ready for highway use, must meet the elevating requirements of Section 5.03-B.3.

C. Prohibited Uses. The following artificial obstructions and non-conforming uses are prohibited within the floodway fringe:

1. Solid and hazardous waste disposal; and

2. Storage of highly toxic, flammable, hazardous, or explosive materials. Storage of petroleum products may be allowed by permit if stored on compacted fill at least 2 feet above the base flood elevation and anchored to a permanent foundation to prevent downstream movement.

5.04 Floodplain Areas with Flood Elevations and No Delineated Floodway

A. A development proposed for a 100-year floodplain, where water surface elevations are available but no floodway is delineated, may not significantly increase flood velocities or depths or generally alter patterns of flood flow. The provisions of Section 5.03, Floodway Fringe, shall apply to these areas. The Floodplain Administrator may require a permit applicant to furnish additional hydraulic data before acting on a permit application for such a floodplain. The data may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

1. a hydraulic study documenting probable effect on upstream, downstream, or adjacent property owners caused by the proposed development; or

2. the calculated increase in the 100-year flood water surface profile caused by the proposed development.

B. Permits for such proposed development may be modified or denied if the additional information shows that the proposed use would cause an additional flood hazard to adjacent property or significantly increase flood heights. A significant increase in flood heights is one-half foot

unless existing or anticipated development in the area dictates a lesser amount of allowable increase.

5.05 Shallow Flooding (AO Zones)

A. Shallow flooding areas are delineated as AO Zone floodplains on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The provisions of Section 5.03, Floodway Fringe, of these regulations shall apply to any AO Zone floodplains. The depth of the 100-year flood is indicated as the depth number on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The 100-year flood depth shall be referenced to the highest adjacent grade or stream flow line in determining which fill or flood-proofing heights to use in applying the provisions of Section 5.03-B.3 and Section 5.03-B.4 of these regulations. In the absence of depth or elevation information, a minimum 2 foot flood depth shall be used.

B. Floodplain Boundary Interpretation. The Floodplain Administrator shall make interpretations where needed as to the exact location of an AO Zone floodplain boundary when there is a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions.

CHAPTER VI
GENERAL STANDARDS

6.01 Applications
The minimum floodplain development standards listed in this chapter apply to the 100-year floodplains delineated by approximate methods and identified as unnumbered A Zones on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

A. Uses Allowed Without Permits. All uses allowed in a floodway, according to the provisions of Section 5.02-A of these regulations, shall also be allowed without a permit in unnumbered A-Zone floodplains.

B. Uses Requiring Permits. All uses allowed in the floodway and floodway fringe subject to the issuance of a permit, according to the provisions of Section 5.03-B, shall require permits from the Floodplain Administrator for unnumbered A-Zone floodplains. Also, the provisions of Section 5.03-B apply to the A-Zone floodplains with no floodway delineated or water surface profile computed. Since there are no 100-year flood water surface profiles computed for A-Zone floodplains, the following conditions also apply:

1. Elevation data on the 100-year flood shall be provided for subdivision proposals according to the definitions and rules of the Montana Sanitation in Subdivisions Act, MCA 76-4 Part 1 and the rules adopted by DHES

under this Act. These data shall be used in applying Sections 5.03-B.3, 5.03-B.4, and 5.03-B.5 of these regulations. Subdivision proposals shall also provide for adequate drainage to minimize potential flood hazards.

2. The Floodplain Administrator may obtain, review, and reasonably use any base flood elevation and floodway data available from federal, state, or other sources, until such data have been provided by FEMA, to enforce Section 5.03-B.3 and 5.03-B.4 of these regulations; and

3. The Floodplain Administrator may use historical flood elevations to determine suitable fill or flood-proofing elevations as required by Sections 5.03-B.3 and 5.03-B.4 of these regulations;

4. If historical flood evidence is not available, then the Floodplain Administrator shall determine, from a field review at the proposed development site, an appropriate fill or flood-proofing elevation to use in applying Sections 5.03-B.3 and 5.03-B.4 of these regulations. In the absence of depth or elevation information, a minimum two-foot flood depth shall be used; and

5. Proposed structures must be anchored to prevent floatation or collapse and must be located as far from stream channels as practicable.

C. Prohibited Uses. Those uses prohibited in the floodway fringe, in accordance with Section 5.03-C of these regulations, shall also be prohibited within the A-Zone floodplain boundaries.

D. Floodplain Boundary Interpretation. The Floodplain Administrator shall make interpretations where needed as to the exact location of the unnumbered A-Zone floodplain boundary when there is a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions.

CHAPTER VII
FLOOD-PROOFING REQUIREMENTS

7.01 Certification

If the following flood-proofing requirements are to be applied to a proposed structure, as stipulated by the Floodplain Administrator in accordance with these regulations, the methods used must be certified as adequate by a registered professional engineer or architect.

7.02 Conformance

Permitted flood-proof systems shall conform to the conditions listed below--and the flood-proofing standards listed in Section 5.03-B.4 of these regulations for commercial and industrial structures.

A. Electrical Systems

1. All incoming power service equipment, including all metering equipment, control centers, transformers, distribution and lighting panels, and all other stationary equipment must be located at least 2 feet above the base flood elevation;

2. Portable or movable electrical equipment may be placed below the base flood elevation, if the equipment can be disconnected by a single submersible plug-and-socket assembly;

3. The main power service line shall have automatic or manually operated electrical disconnect equipment located at an accessible location outside the 100-year floodplain and above the base flood elevation; and

4. All electrical wiring systems installed at or below the elevation of the 100-year flood shall be suitable for continous submergence and may not contain fibrous components.

B. Heating Systems

1. Float operated automatic control valves must be installed in gas furnace supply lines so that the fuel supply is automatically shut off when flood waters reach the floor level where the furnace is located;

2. Manually operated gate valves must be installed in gas supply lines. The gate valves must be operable from a location above the elevation of the 100-year flood.

3. Electric heating systems must be installed in accordance with the provisions of Section 7.02-A.

C. Plumbing Systems

1. Sewer lines, except those to be buried and sealed in vaults, must have check valves installed to prevent sewage backup into permitted structures; and

2. All toilet stools, sinks, urinals, and drains must be located so the lowest point of possible water entry is at least 2 feet above the elevation of the 100-year flood.

ORDINANCE NO 222

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO UPDATE THE DEFINITION OF RESIDENT MERCHANTS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3-5-01.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE SECTION DEFINING RESIDENT MERCHANTS BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Any person carrying on business by the selling at retail or at wholesale of any product or merchandise from a regular and fixed place of business shall obtain a resident merchant's license from the Town. These persons and businesses shall include, but are not limited to, venders of any produce or products, bakeries, cafes and restaurants, creameries and milk buying stations, drug stores, green house, nurseries, garages, grain and bean elevators, gasoline and oil dealers, feed dealers, livestock dealers, grocers, jewelers, junk and hide dealers, all retail stores, and all other business establishments of a similar nature within the Town. Resident home merchants are resident merchants who maintain a residential home in the Town as their sole place of business and do not have a substantial volume of business as to adversely impact the residential character of the neighborhood, or adversely impact the intent of any residential zoning provisions.

This ordinance is dated this 6 day of Dec, 1990, and is to be effective as of the 1st day of Jan, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 6 day of Dec, 1990.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO 223

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO UPDATE THE TABLE OF FEES FOR LICENSES REQUIRED BY THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE TABLE OF FEES BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS:

Chapter 5 - Elections:

Filing Fees: Election filing fees shall be as provided by the Montana Code Annotated.

TITLE 2 - ADMINISTRATION OF PERSONNEL:

Chapter 1 - Municipal Officers in General

Salaries of Municipal Officers:

A. Mayor, per diem fee for meetings	$ 25.00
Not to exceed per month	75.00
B. Alderperson, per diem fee for meetins	$ 15.00
Not to exceed per month	45.00
C. Town Clerk & Treasurer - Salary shall be set by resolution of the Council	
D. Police Judge - Salary to be set by the Board of County Commissioners of Carbon County	

TITLE 3 - BUSINESS LICENSES:

Chapter 4 - Public Services:

Financial Institution Business License	$ 50.00 / yr
Utilities:	75.00 / yr
Hotels & Motels:	20.00 / yr
Trailer Courts:	20.00 / yr

Chapter 5 - Merchants & Manufacturers:

Resident Merchant Business License:	$ 20.00 / yr
Resident Home Merchants:	5.00 / yr
Non-resident Merchant Business License:	20.00 / yr

TITLE 9 - BARS & SALOONS:

Chapter 7 - Fees & Charges:

Beer & Wine Licenses:	$ 50.00 / yr
Liquor Licenses:	50.00 / yr
Billiard tables/ea.:	5.00/ yr
Coin Operated Amusement machines and Juke Box/ea:	5.00/ yr

TITLE 10 - ZONING:

Application Fees: For zoned changed or variance with request requiring public hearing or special meeting	$ 125.00

This Ordinance is dated this 6 of Dec, 1990, and is to be effective as of the 1st day of Jan, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 6 day of Dec, 1990.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE 224

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE SALARIES OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE TOWN OF FROMBERG AND AMENDING ORDINANCE 219.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF FROMBERG.

Section 1.WHEREAS, The town council of the Town of Fromberg has determined to give a $.15 (fifteen cents) per hour increase in salaries to it's parttime employees receiving $5.25 as of now to be effective January 1, 1991.

Section 2. WHEREAS, the town council of the Town of Fromberg has determined to give the full time employees a $30.00 per month increase in salaries to be effective January 1, 1991.

Water Commissioner	1278.00 per month
Town Clerk	615.00 per month
Town Marshall	1228.00 per month
Parttime help	5.40 per hour

PASSED AND APPROVED on first reading this 7 day of January, 1991.

PASSED AND APPROVED on second reading this 4 day of February, 1991.

MAYOR

TOWN CLERK

ORDINANCE NO. 225 5

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO RESTRICT THE TYPES OF CONTAINERS THAT MAY BE FILLED WITH WATER.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE 4 - HEALTH & SANITATION:

Chapter 5 - Waterworks:

New part 33:

No person shall place water from the town bulk water fill station into any container or vehicle that is not intended or used exclusively for the hauling of uncontaminated water.

SECTION ONE. DEFINITION

For the purpose of this ordinance, a container or vehicle used exclusively for hauling uncontaminated water excludes any vehicle or container that is used or has been used to contain any solution containing pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, or any other hazardous or toxic substance.

SECTION TWO. VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE

Any person who, through either their negligence or purposeful act; fills with water a container or vehicle not used exclusively for hauling or containing uncontaminated water from the Fromberg town bulk water fill station, is in violation of the terms of this Ordinance.

SECTION THREE. PENALTIES

Anyone convicted of violating this Ordinance is guilty of a

misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $500.00, or imprisoned in jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

This Ordinance is dated this 3rd day of June, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 3rd day of June, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 3rd day of June, 1991.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 226

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO UPDATE THE FEE FOR RESTORING WATER SERVICE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE TABLE OF FEES BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE 4 - HEALTH & SANITATION:

Chapter 5 - Waterworks:

Part 32: The charge for restoring water service shall be $50.00.

This Ordinance is dated this 3rd of June, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 3rd day of June, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 3rd day of June 1991.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 227

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO CLARIFY WATER USER BILLING REQUIRED BY THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT CHAPTER 2 WATER USERS BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE 4 - HEALTH & SANITATION:

Chapter 5 - Waterworks;

Part 21 rental property shall be amended to include at the end of present paragraph 21:

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS Chapter the Clerk shall bill all owners of real property within the Municipality for water supplied to promises owned by them unless the owner shall request in writing that such bills be sent to the tenant.

This ordinance is dated this 3rd day of June, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 3rd day of June, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 3rd day of June, 1991.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 228

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO REPEAL EXISTING UNIFORM CODES

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE VIII, Chapter 4; Building code, is hereby expressly repealed and no longer of any force or effect.

TITLE VIII, Chapter 5; Plumbing code, is hereby expressly repealed and no longer of any force or effect.

TITLE VIII, Chapter 6; Electricity code, is hereby expressly repealed and no longer of any force or effect.

TITLE VIII, Chapter 7; Fire Prevention code, is hereby expressly repealed and no longer of any force or effect.

It is the purpose and intent of this ordinance to discontinue any enforcement of uniform codes previously adopted by the Town of Fromberg, reverting all adoption and enforcement of uniform codes to the jurisdiction of the State of Montana, including all licensing, permits, and inspections, for which the State of Montana my otherwise adopt or enforce.

This Ordinance is dated this 1st day of July, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 1st day of July, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 1st day of July, 1991.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 229

Title: Uniform Building Number Signage

PURPOSE: AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM AND STANDARDIZED NUMERICAL SIGNAGE OF STRUCTURES WITHIN THE TOWN OF FROMBERG

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

ORDINANCES REPEALED OR AMENDED: None

TITLE EIGHT: Buildings, streets, and sidewalks

CHAPTER TWO: Signs and encroachments

PART FOUR: Uniform building number signage:

Every building within the Town of Fromberg shall display the street address number on the structure, displayed and clearly visible from the facing street. Such numbers shall be at least 3 inches high, and are the responsibility of the property owner to provide and display. The number to be displayed shall be determined by the Town of Fromberg and shall be available to property owners at the town hall.

This Ordinance is dated this 9 day of September, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 1st day of January, 1992

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 9th day of September, 1991.

Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 230

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE TO REQUIRE DOGS AT LARGE TO BE KEPT LEASHED.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL BY THE TOWN OF FROMBERG, MONTANA, THAT THE FROMBERG MUNICIPAL CODE BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE 5: Animals

Chapter 2: Dog Licenses and Regulations

Part 30: Dogs creating a nuisance

Sub-Part (D) (new): is off the premises of the owner, harborer or possessor, and not then and there restrained by leash, cord, chain or otherwise.

It is no defense to a charge under this Section that the owner, harborer or possessor of such animal was unaware the animal was at large, or that such animal was released from the owner's premises by overt act, error or omission on the part of any person. It is declared to be the public policy of the governing body of the town that no dog be off the premises of its' owner, harborer or possessor at any time, unless leashed or otherwise restrained, and that the owner, harborer or possessor shall be held strictly liable therefor, regardless of the circumstances which may contribute to, or result in the violation.

This Ordinance is dated this 7th day of Oct, 1991, and is to be effective as of the 8th day of Oct, 1991.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Town Clerk

I hereby certify that the above Ordinance was duly posted as required by the Laws of the Town of Fromberg, in the State of Montana, in three public places, and was read, and the time of thirty (30) days has expired prior to the passage thereof.

DATED this 8th day of Oct, 1991.

Julie Jones

Town Clerk

(revised 1/9/90)
(amended 2-25-91)

FLOODPLAIN AND FLOODWAY MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

FOR COMMUNITIES WITH DESIGNATED FLOODWAYS

ORDINANCE # 231

Elroy Ness, Mayor

Julie Jones, Town Clerk