

Fire Hydrants, Fire Lanes and Access Roads

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§ 94.80 GUIDELINES.

- A. For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ASSEMBLY, BUSINESS, EDUCATIONAL, HIGH HAZARD, INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, MERCANTILE, RESIDENTIAL, STORAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS USES. Have the same meanings as defined in the currently-adopted edition of the Kentucky Building Code.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The person or persons designated by the Director of the Louisville Metro Department of Inspections, Permits and Licenses to administer and enforce provisions of the Kentucky Building Code within the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government.

CITY ROAD. Any public roadway (or portion thereof) within a second- to sixth-class city that said city is legally responsible for maintaining, or any private roadway (or portion thereof) within said city limits.

FIRE CHIEF. The head of a Fire Department or Fire District (or a designee of such person) who is appointed or empowered, in accordance with KRS Chapters 75, 95, 227 and/or KRS 67C.105, to carry out the expressed or implied statutory authority granted to the applicable Fire Department (s) or Fire District(s).

FIRE HAZARD. Any thing, or act, which increases, or will cause an increase, of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than customarily recognized by persons in the public service who are regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire, or that which will obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operation of fire protection personnel, or with the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

FIRE LANE. A permanent passageway developed to allow the passage of fire apparatus through congested areas (both developed and undeveloped land).

HARD SURFACE ROAD. A permanent roadway, surfaced with concrete, asphalt, or gravel, that complies with all the requirements for construction set forth in the Land Development Code, and approved by the Department of Public Works.

MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING. Buildings containing more than two complete independent living facilities (such as apartment buildings, or some types of condominiums).

ROADWAY. Any public or private way for vehicular traffic used as a primary means of access for emergency vehicles to lots abutting thereon (does not include driveways). Roadways must meet all of the following minimum standards:

1. Width of at least 18 feet, unless:
 - a. The roadway serves five or fewer lots, each of which are at least two acres in area, and containing no more than two dwelling units per lot; in which case, the width of the roadway may be 12 feet, with a three-foot earthen shoulder on each side of the roadway;
 - b. The roadway serves a lot or lots that were platted prior to the effective date of this subchapter (October 10, 2003), if a roadway-width requirement of less than 18 feet previously was approved by the Planning Commission, which is indicated on the plan/plat, or in Planning Commission minutes, in which case, that requirement shall control.
2. Overhead clearance of all obstructions of at least 13 feet, six inches for the length of such roadway as may be used to measure the distance requirement for fire hydrant placement;
3. Capable of supporting a 30-ton fire apparatus; (4) Properly maintained, as determined by the Fire Chief.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING. A building containing one unit providing a complete independent living facility, and not connected to any other building or unit. This definition shall also include detached condominium units meeting this description.

TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD. A temporary roadway required during the combustible phase of construction.

TWO-FAMILY DWELLING. A building containing two complete independent living facilities (such as a duplex).

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM. Consists of the Urban and Modified Urban Water Supply Systems, as set forth below. The area served by each system is determined by the local water utility, and is depicted on the map entitled "Extension Area 3 Urban/Modified Urban System," attached to Ordinance 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003, as Appendix B.

1. **MODIFIED URBAN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.** A water system designed to deliver a minimum of 500 gallons per minute, at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure (as defined by the local water utility), and which is intended to service public fire hydrants that are spaced not farther than 1,500 feet apart. This shall not be expanded to include any area previously identified as part of the "Urban Water Supply System" area. Within the Modified Urban Water Supply System in those areas in which residential developments exceed R-4 Zoning District density (or 4.84 dwelling units per acre), the local water utility immediately shall begin their process of installation of an urban water supply system, which shall be completed as soon as circumstances permit.
2. **URBAN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.** A water system designed to deliver a minimum of 750 gallons per minute, at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure, with commercial areas being designed to deliver 1,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch

residual pressure (as defined by the local water utility), and which is intended to service public fire hydrants that are spaced not farther than 800 feet apart.

- B. Any new construction occurring along a roadway shall subject the roadway to compliance with the most current standards set forth in any applicable laws and regulations, with the exceptions listed below:
1. Upon written determination of both the Fire Chief of the jurisdiction in question, and with concurrence of the Director of Public Works (or designee) or, in the case of a second- to sixth-class city, its Mayor or designee (but in such case, only with regard to roadways that are considered "city roads." If an exemption is sought in a second- to sixth-class city, the applicant must have the plan date-stamped by a representative of said city. The Mayor's or designee's signature shall indicate approval; however, the exemption shall be deemed granted for purposes of building permit issuance with or without Mayor or designee's signature, unless objection to grant of exemption is filed with the Louisville Metro Department of Public Works within ten business days of the city's date stamp.) The following partial or total exemptions from roadway-width requirements may be granted, and certain improvements and/or bonding may be required as a condition of the grant of an exemption:
 - a. If a bridge is part of an existing roadway that must be brought up to current standards, said bridge may be exempted from the roadway-width requirement, if the particular characteristics of the bridge in question demonstrate that it is capable of safely carrying fire-protection apparatus, with regard to both weight and width of equipment. Certification of weight-bearing capability for private roadways with bridges shall be determined by a licensed professional structural engineer employed by the party seeking this exemption;
 - b. Roadways serving lots that were platted prior to the effective date of this subchapter (October 10, 2003), but for which the Planning Commission did not previously approve a specified roadway width;
 - c. For existing roads serving more than five lots, the exemption set forth in subsection (1) of the definition of ROADWAY may be granted for the construction on lots that are at least two acres in area;
 - d. For lots created by minor plat.
 2. The above-referenced exemptions will only be granted upon determination that such partial or total exemption is warranted by the particular circumstances of the situation. If fire protection is being provided to areas that are served by substandard roadways, deemed by the Fire Chief of the jurisdiction to be insufficient to currently service the area in an adequate manner, then the requested exemption may not be granted. Moreover, parties requesting exemptions also must be in compliance with all requirements set forth in the Land Development Code, which may be in addition to those enumerated herein.
 3. Alleys are only considered to be roadways within the meaning of these definitions, and subject to their requirements, if they are the primary means of ingress/egress for firefighting purposes with regard to structures on individual parcels of land.
- C. Referenced codes and regulations. Any documents that comprise types of laws, regulations,

ordinances, or policies, as set forth herein, shall refer to the most recently-adopted version, at the time of application of the provisions contained therein.

D. Applicability.

1. Unless otherwise specified herein, the provisions of this ordinance shall apply only to new building construction, and changes in occupancy use group (to a more restrictive use) with regard to factory, industrial, high hazard, institutional, mercantile, residential, storage, and miscellaneous occupancies, as defined in the Kentucky Building Code, as well as residential subdivisions, and mobile-homes, as defined within the Land Development Code, and single-, two-family, or multi-family detached condominium developments, that are located on a single parcel of land. The provisions of this subchapter shall also apply to additions to all structures, except for single- and two-family dwellings.
2. Non-residential accessory structures in residential areas are excluded from provisions of this subchapter.

(1994 Jeff. Code, § 150.065) (Jeff. Ord. 17-1991, adopted and effective 10-8-1991; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 91-2004, approved 7-1-2004)

§ 94.81 CONSTRUCTION-PHASE REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Building Plans. Building Plans submitted for fire protection review shall include the location and placement of any fire hydrants (proposed, and/or previously-existing), fire lanes and access roads on both public and private property as previously- approved by the Building Official, in cooperation with the recommendations of the Fire Chief, before any actual construction has begun.
- B. Temporary access road requirements during construction. No person, firm, or corporation shall start the combustible stage of the construction of any type of building, other than one single-family dwelling in each phase of a new subdivision development, which shall be used for display purposes only, until an all-weather temporary access road is provided and available for the use and operation of fire protection apparatus. Such temporary access road shall be approved by the Department of Public Works, in cooperation with the Fire Chief. The temporary access road shall be maintained throughout the combustible phase of construction; if it will be utilized beyond that point, it must be converted to a hard surface road (as defined herein), and comply with all applicable laws and regulations for such.
- C. Provision of adequate water supply. After a building permit is issued, the combustible phase of construction shall not begin until an adequate water supply is provided for firefighting purposes, and is approved by the Fire Chief, with the only exception being the construction of one single-family dwelling in each phase of a new subdivision development, which shall be used for display purposes only, on condition that no utilities are connected to the structure before an adequate water supply is provided for firefighting purposes.
- D. Building permits.
 1. The Building Official, in cooperation with the recommendations of the Fire Chief, may issue a building permit for the construction, or addition to any building covered under this subchapter, with said permit being fully conditional and contingent upon strict compliance with all provisions of this subchapter. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this subchapter shall result in the revocation of the building permit, and such permit will be held

to be void ab initio.

2. Changes in occupancy use group, as defined in the Kentucky Building Code at the time of the change will require the owner to comply with the provisions of this subchapter.
3. Appeals of decisions. Any party claiming to be aggrieved by any decision made pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter, as amended, may appeal said decision to the Louisville Metro Fire Prevention Appeals Board, as set forth in §§ 94.60 et seq.

(Lou. Metro Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 91-2004, approved 7-1-2004)

§ 94.82 FIRE HYDRANTS, WATER MAINS AND WATER SUPPLY.

A. Hydrant and main specifications.

1. Definitions. For the purpose of this subchapter the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.
 - a. **FIRE HYDRANTS or HYDRANTS.** Pumper-type hydrants which are equipped with not less than 2 four-inch large pumper outlets placed for the purpose of and intended for supplying water to fire department pumpers.
 - b. **YARD HYDRANTS.** Hydrants which are equipped with not less than two, 2 ½ inch outlets and are supplied with water from a siamese connection.
 - c. **DRY HYDRANTS.** A pre-piped water way installed to an approved static water source, equipped with one draft outlet with standard outlet diameter and thread specifications.
 - d. **PUBLIC HYDRANTS.** Hydrants owned and operated by the local water utility; **PRIVATE HYDRANTS** shall mean all other hydrants.
2. Hydrant specifications.
 - a. All fire hydrants shall meet the minimum specifications and be installed in conformity with the standards and requirements of the local water utility for hydrant type and thread specifications and with any applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association and shall be constructed and maintained so as to have the capability of supplying adequate water flow according to the standards of the local water utility and the applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association, at the time of acceptance of the local water utility.
 - b. Delivery. 1. Within the Urban Water Supply System area, fire hydrants shall be able to deliver 750 gallons per minute, with a friction loss of not more than five pounds per square inch, between the street main and the outlet. 2. Within the Modified Urban Water Supply System area, fire hydrants shall be able to deliver 500 gallons per minute, with a friction loss of not more than five pounds per square inch, between the street main and the outlet. This provision is applicable to the design of the hydrants only, and is not to be utilized in the determination of the proper and/or necessary water flow requirements.

- c. All hydrants that are replaced shall be equipped with two large pumper outlets four inches in diameter.
 - d. Hydrants may be tested periodically for proper functioning in accordance with the policy of the Fire Chief. The local water utility supplying water shall be notified prior to testing.
3. Water main specifications.
- a. A gate valve must be installed at the hydrant between the hydrant and the street water main.
 - b. Water mains that have hydrants installed on them shall be not less than six inches in diameter, including fire hydrant branch connections installed in conformity with the minimum requirements of the local water utility. Where size and physical characteristics indicate, the developer may be required to install water mains of a larger diameter.
 - c. Distribution system.
 - 1. The distribution system shall be equipped with a sufficient number of valves so located that breakage or other interruption will not cause the shutdown of any substantial portion of a main.
 - 2. Where a development exceeds 100 dwellings in a given area, a secondary supply may be required by the local water utility.
 - 3. Whenever service is installed in conjunction with fire hydrants, said service shall be of the fire protection type, as specified by the local water utility, and at least six inches in size.
 - d. All piping and materials installed as a fire protection service shall have UL/or FM listing, with a minimum rating of 150 pounds per square inch in order to comply with the provisions herein.

B. Location of hydrants.

1. Single-family and two-family dwellings.

- a.
 - 1. Fire hydrants shall be spaced not farther than 800 feet apart, measured over roadways or driveways, and easily accessible to fire protection apparatus.
 - 2. The property line must be within 400 feet of a fire hydrant, as measured from its nearest point, over roadways or driveways, to the hydrant. The hydrant must be easily accessible to fire protection apparatus.
 - 3. Closer spacing may be required where special circumstances, as determined by the Fire Chief requires such closer spacing, and documents the potential safety hazard that would exist without such closer spacing.

- b. For new construction on lots with no more than two dwelling units, the closest exterior portion of a dwelling structure must be no further than 800 or 1,000 feet from a hydrant (as determined by the capabilities of local fire protection district with jurisdiction); otherwise, a domestic sprinkler system as set forth in NFPA Pamphlet 13D, 2002, or an alternate source of water supply, such as a dry hydrant or other approved system as set forth in NFPA Pamphlet 1142, 2001, must be provided.
 - c. For new construction on lots with more than two single-family dwellings, or with more than one two-family dwelling, the closest exterior portion of a dwelling structure must be within 500 feet of a hydrant.
 2. Multi-family dwellings that are sprinklered according to NFPA Pamphlet 13 - Standard For the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, or in accordance with NFPA Pamphlet 13-R - Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to Four Stories in Height, must comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Fire hydrants shall be spaced not further than 1,000 feet apart.
 - b. No exterior portion of a building is to be more than 500 feet from a hydrant measured over roadways or driveways, and easily accessible to fire protection apparatus.
 - c. Residential buildings that are required to be sprinklered by the Kentucky Building Code shall comply with NFPA Pamphlet 24 - Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances.
 3. For all other uses as defined herein.
 - a. Fire hydrants shall be located so that there will be at least one fire hydrant within 500 feet of each building, and one additional fire hydrant within 1,000 feet of each building. The distances shall be measured over roadways or driveways, and easily accessible to fire-protection apparatus.
 - b. No exterior portion of a building shall be farther than 500 feet, from a fire hydrant, as measured over roadways or driveways, and easily accessible to fire-protection apparatus.
 - c. Closer spacing may be required where special circumstances, as determined by the Fire Chief require such closer spacing, and documents the potential safety hazard that would exist without such closer spacing.
 - d. All hydrants must be located at least 25 feet from any exterior wall of a masonry building and at least 50 feet from any exterior wall of a frame building or a building of equivalent construction, including brick or stone veneer.
 - e. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, no exterior portion of any non-sprinklered building (excluding single- and two-family dwellings), and/or non-residential occupancy of more than 1,000 square feet in total area located within the urban water supply system is to be more than 500 feet from a single fire hydrant, with one additional fire hydrant within 1,000 feet, as measured over roadways or driveways, and easily accessible to fire-protection apparatus.

4. All hydrants shall be located not more than 15 feet from the edge of a roadway or driveway, and easily accessible to fire-protection apparatus. The center of the hydrant nozzle shall be not less than 18 inches, nor more than 30 inches, above ground level (final grade).
5. Where fire hydrants are installed along a roadway, parking within ten feet from a fire hydrant is prohibited. Where fire hydrants are installed in parking areas, parking shall be designed and maintained to allow ten feet of clear access to the hose-connection side of the hydrant, and a four-foot minimum clear radius around the hydrant itself.
6. All hydrants shall be kept clear of weeds, rubbish and all other obstructions, by the abutting property owner. Landscaping or decorations shall not be used to obstruct or hide the fire hydrant from clear view, nor prohibit access to the hydrant for use or maintenance. Hydrants shall not be permitted to supply irrigation systems. Damage caused to landscaping within a 15-foot radius of the hydrant due to periodic maintenance, use, or testing of a fire hydrant, shall be the responsibility of the owner of the landscaping. Any use of a fire hydrant for a purpose other than fire protection or authorized periodic inspection must utilize a temporary water meter with appropriate backflow protection. The temporary meter must be requested from the local water utility.

C. Water supply.

1. Required delivery. Delivery standards shall include all provisions set forth within this ordinance, including those set forth below. The standards set forth in National Fire Protection Association ("NFPA") Pamphlet 1142 - Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting, is hereby adopted by reference, as modified by the provisions of this subsection, as set forth herein:
 - a. The total water supply, shall be achieved within 20 minutes, by flowing all fire hydrants within 1,000 feet of the building. Fire hydrants in non-residential areas shall deliver a minimum of 1,000 gallons per minute, regardless of the total water supply.
 - b. Where there are no water mains within the required distances set forth herein, provisions for other water supply sources may be permitted by the enforcing authorities, using NFPA Pamphlet 1142, as a reference.
 1. In determining minimum requirements for water supplies for structural firefighting purposes, in accordance with the NFPA standards, the Fire Chief shall consider all pertinent conditions, including the following:
 - a. Limited fire department/ district resources;
 - b. Extended fire department/ district response time;
 - c. Delayed alarms;
 - d. Limited access;
 - e. Hazardous vegetation;
 - f. Structural attachments, such as decks and porches;
 - g. Unusual terrain; and

h. Special uses

- c. Private hydrant systems for buildings not sprinklered shall be designed to provide the minimum required fire flow, in accordance with recognized standards, from the point of connection to the public water system.
- d. Private hydrant systems shall not be permitted for areas containing new single- or two-family subdivisions, nor for single-family, two-family, or multi-family condominium developments located on a single parcel of land, other than those that are sprinklered in accordance with the Kentucky Building Code.

D. Applicable standards for water delivery and hydrant spacing.

- 1. Classification of land parcels. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, if a parcel of land meets the definition of "agricultural use," or "horticultural use," as defined in KRS 132.010, it shall be exempt from the requirements set forth herein.
- 2. No fire hydrants which utilize metered service for their source of water shall be considered in fulfilling the provisions of the subchapter. Fire hydrants installed on a fire service tap from the local water utility may use a fire service meter or leak detector meter of the size and type specified by the local water utility. Fire service meters shall be capable of delivering the full capacity of the water main installed.
- 3. The owner of any private water system or fire protection system shall notify the fire department when the system is out of service, and when service has been restored. The Fire Chief may order additional precautions be taken to ensure the safety of the building occupants. The owner of the system is responsible for prompt repair of the water supply system.

E. Fire lanes (where required by law).

- 1. No person, firm or corporation in charge of, occupying, or the owner of any site for commercial, industrial, mercantile, educational, institutional, assembly, hotel, motel, multifamily or mobile-home park occupancy shall occupy, operate, utilize, or otherwise enjoy the site, until a properly-marked fire lane, not less than 20 feet in width, with at least 13 feet six inches vertical clearance, shall be provided and maintained as approved by the Building Official, in cooperation with the recommendations of the Fire Chief, and in accordance with the specifications set out below, and in accordance with the fire lane requirements set forth in NFPA 1 "Fire Prevention Code."
- 2. Markings and other designation.
 - a. The markings of fire lanes on private property devoted to public use shall be approved by the Building Official in cooperation with the recommendations of the Fire Chief.
 - b. NO PARKING FIRE LANE signs shall be placed at heights not less than 36 inches, nor greater 96 inches, as measured from the bottom of the sign, and positioned at intervals not greater than 60 feet.

- c. Where the placement of signs is not possible due to safety or considerations, and upon the prior approval of the Building Official, in cooperation with the recommendation of the Fire Chief, the Fire Lane may be marked as follows: "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" painted on the street, with "traffic yellow" paint, at intervals of not greater than 50 feet. The letters shall be a minimum of 18 inches in height and have a two- inch or greater body stripe.
3. Location restrictions.
 - a. Parking of motor vehicles within ten feet of entrances to parking lots or driveway entrances or exits or otherwise obstructing fire lanes is prohibited at all times.
 - b. Fire lanes and driveways shall be located so that all buildings served by them are accessible to fire equipment.
 - c. Dumpsters or other obstructions, mobile or fixed shall not be located within ten feet of either side of a fire hydrant or fire department connection to a building.
4. Fire lanes required by this subchapter shall not be required for sites whose structures total less than 5,000 square feet, unless the Building Official, in cooperation with the recommendations of the Fire Chief, determines that a fire hazard exists.
5. Alleys shall only be considered as fire lanes within the meaning of this subchapter if they comply with all requirements listed herein.

(Lou. Metro Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 48-2006, approved 3-28-2006) Penalty, see § 94.85

§ 94.83 MAINTENANCE.

Upon the completion of the construction phase of any buildings covered under this section and the issuance of a certificate of occupancy by the Building Official, it shall be the duty of the owner and/or operator of the property to provide for the paving and continued maintenance and repair of any and all fire lanes that have been required pursuant to this section, as well as the continued maintenance, repair and operating capabilities of any and all private fire hydrants, private sprinkler systems, or other private water facilities, as required pursuant to this section.

(Lou. Metro Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003)

§ 94.84 ENFORCEMENT.

The Building Official, the Fire Chief, duly-certified Fire Prevention Inspectors, or other duly-authorized officials of the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro Government, are hereby authorized and directed to enforce §§ 94.81 through 94.83. Upon the presentation of official credentials, these officials may enter any premises covered by these regulations to perform the duties imposed upon him by these regulations, in accordance with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. Final determination concerning compliance with the provisions of this subchapter shall be the sole discretion of the Director of the Louisville Metro Department of Inspections, Permits and Licenses.

(Lou. Metro Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003)

§ 94.85 PENALTY.

- A. Criminal penalties. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this subchapter, or neglecting to comply with any order issued pursuant to any section hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both. Each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense.
- B. Civil penalties. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this subchapter, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000. Each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(Lou. Metro Ord. No. 187-2003, approved 10-10-2003)

§ 94.98 SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence or clause of this chapter is held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provisions and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter.

(1994 Jeff. Code, § 10.07) (Jeff. Ord. 36-1994, adopted and effective 12-20-1994; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 84-2004, approved 7-1-2004)

§ 94.99 PENALTY.

- A. Any person who violates any provisions of this chapter for which no other specific penalty is provided shall be subject to the provisions of § 10.99.
- B.
 - 1. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of §§ 94.01 through 94.04, or §§ 94.65 and 94.66, or neglecting to comply with any order issued pursuant to §§ 94.01 through 94.04, or §§ 94.65 and 94.66, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both. Each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense
 - 2. Any person, firm or corporation, who shall violate any provision of §§ 94.01 through 94.04 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Each day that a violation continues after notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.
- C.
 - 1. Criminal Penalties. Any person, firm, corporation or other legal entity violating any of the provisions of §§ 94.30 through 94.34 or neglecting to comply with any order issued pursuant to §§ 94.30 through 94.34, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$25, nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both. Each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense.
 - 2. Civil Penalties. Any person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity violating any of the

provisions of §§ 94.30 through 94.34 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000. Each day that a violation continues after notice of the order has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

- D. The imposition of the penalties herein shall not prevent the Chief, on behalf of Metro Government, from pursuing other administrative and legal measures to enforce the provisions of Chapter 94. Such measures may include, but not be limited to, actions to prevent unlawful construction, or to restrain, correct, or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a building, structure, or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business, or use of a building or structure on or about any premises; or to otherwise protect the lives and property of the residents of Louisville Metro.

(1994 Jeff. Code, § 94.06) (Jeff. Ord. 29-1980, adopted and effective 11-12-1980; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 69-2003, approved 4-16-2003; Lou. Metro Ord. No. 107-2003, approved 6-16-2003; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 107-2006, approved 6-30-2006)