

Chapter 19 NUISANCE, DEBRIS AND WASTE CONTROL*

***Editor's note:** Ord. No. 2000-11, adopted May 16, 2000, amended Ch. 19 in its entirety to read as herein set out. Former Ch. 19 pertained to similar subject matter and derived from the 1966 Code and Ord. No. 97-13, adopted Dec. 2, 1997.

Cross references: Parades, § 23-31 et seq.; public demonstrations, § 23-51 et seq.

State law references: Municipal home rule, Ga. Const. art. IX, § II; nuisances, O.C.G.A. § 41-1-1 et seq.; municipal nuisance abatement, O.C.G.A. § 41-2-5.

Sec. 19-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known and cited as the "Nuisance, Debris and Waste Control Ordinance."

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-2. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Common continuing nuisance means a wrong that arises from the unreasonable, unhealthful, unwarranted or unlawful use by a person of his property, either real or personal, or from his improper, indecent or unlawful personal conduct, working an obstruction of or injury to the rights of the public, and producing material annoyance, inconvenience, discomfort or hurt to the public continuously or at frequent intervals.

Dump means to throw, discard, place, deposit, discharge, burn, or dispose of a substance.

Furniture means tables, chairs, beds, etc., necessary for a house or business to include indoor and outdoor furniture and broken furniture.

Handbill means any printed or written matter, any sample or device, any dodger, circular, leaflet, pamphlet, paper or booklet, or any other printed or otherwise reproduced original or copies of any matter of literature which:

- (1) Advertises for sale any merchandise, products, commodity, service, or thing;
- (2) Directs attention to any business or mercantile or commercial establishment, or other activity, for the purpose of either directly or indirectly promoting the interest thereof by sales;
- (3) Directs attention to or advertises any meeting, theatrical performance, exhibition or event of any kind, for which an admission fee is charged for the purpose of private gain or profit; but the terms of this subsection shall not apply where an admission fee is charged, collected or taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such event held, given or taking place in connection with the dissemination of information which is not restricted under the ordinary laws of obscenity, public peace, safety and good order; provided nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize the holding, giving, or taking place of any meeting, theatrical performance, exhibition or

event of any kind without a license where such license is or may be required by any law of this state or under any ordinance of the city; or

(4) While containing reading matter other than advertising matter, is predominately and essentially an advertisement, and is distributed or circulated for advertising purposes or for the private benefit and gain of any person so engaged as advertiser or distributor.

Hazardous waste means any solid waste which has been defined as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the federal act which are in force and effect on February 1, 1998, codified as C.F.R. § 261.3, and any designated hazardous waste.

Litter means all discarded substances and materials, including without limitation all sand, gravel, slag, brickbats, rubbish, waste material(s), tin cans, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, building or construction materials, demolition debris, mechanical equipment or parts, scrap tires, or any and all other material or substance of any kind and description resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, or mining operations.

Litter receptacle means those containers acceptable to the city and which may be standardized as to size, shape, capacity and color; as well as any other receptacles suitable for the depositing of litter.

Overgrowth means:

(1) Vegetation or plant material that overhangs, encroaches upon, obstructs or in any manner interferes with the full and free use by the public of any street, sidewalk or sidewalk area upon which such property so owned or occupied abuts;

(2) Vegetation or plant material that has grown and died upon any premises owned, occupied or in control of the responsible person or persons and which constitutes a detriment to the public health, safety or welfare, including, but not limited to, a fire hazard; or

(3) Vegetation or plant material that is so overgrown upon any premises owned, occupied or in control of the responsible person or persons, as to cause the degradation of the character of the neighborhood, as determined by the code enforcement officer.

Person means any natural person, corporation, partnership, association, firm, receiver, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, fiduciary or representative, or group of persons or entities of any kind.

Private property means any dwelling, house, building, or other structure, whether inhabited to be used permanently or temporarily, or continuously uninhabited or vacant, which is one hundred (100) percent privately owned, and shall include any yard, grounds, walk, parking area, driveway, porch, steps, vestibule or mailbox belonging or pertinent to such dwelling, house, building or other structure.

Public view means any area that is used or held out for use by the public, whether owned or operated by public or private interest, including but not limited to streets, parking lots, parking garages, sidewalks, rights-of-way, parks, campgrounds, highways, alleys and other public ways.

Vegetation means and includes, but is not limited to trees, plants, shrubs, bushes, flowers, garden vegetables, grasses and all growth of every kind and character, whether domestic or wild, causing the obstruction or interference detriment prohibited by this section.

Vehicle includes every device capable of being moved upon a public highway and in, upon or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a public

highway, including devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Water receptacle means tanks, barrels, urns, cans, boxes, bottles, tubs, tires, buckets, automobile casings or other items which permit the collection of standing water.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00; Ord. No. 2003-01, § 1, 1-7-03; Ord. No. 2006-61, §§ 5--7, 12-5-06)

Sec. 19-3. Purpose.

This chapter is adopted pursuant to O.C.G.A. 36-1-20 and for the authority and need to protect and preserve the public health, safety, morality, order, property values, and welfare of the citizens of Perry, Georgia, as well as to maintain a healthful, clean and beautiful environment. This chapter is intended to supplement and to coordinate existing litter control and removal efforts, and not terminate existing efforts nor, except as specifically stated, to repeal or affect any other ordinance governing or prohibiting litter or the control and disposition of waste.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-4. Nuisances prohibited generally.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to create, carry on or maintain any nuisance which hurts or inconveniences any person or persons within the city.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to create, carry on or maintain any nuisance which tends to injure or does injure or jeopardize the health of any of the people of the city.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to create, carry on or maintain any nuisance within the city which shall damage property located within the city.

(d) No person shall keep or maintain on his premises any nuisance to the annoyance of his neighbor.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-5. Deposit of litter in public places.

No person shall throw, drop, or in any way deposit litter on any public property except in authorized and identified litter receptacles.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-6. Property maintenance; storage of refuse generally.

(a) *Duty of property owner and/or occupant.* Each owner of private or public property in the city shall keep the property free and clear of any liter or other refuse which may constitute a threat or detriment to the public safety, welfare, property values, morality or good order. The occupant of said property shall keep that part of the exterior property which such occupant occupies or controls in a clean and sanitary condition.

(b) *Removal of litter and other refuse.* Each person who owns private property in the city shall, at such time as the city may prescribe, removed to a prescribed and approved location or permit city employees to enter and remove from such property any and all litter and other substances which might endanger the health, safety, morality, order, property values or welfare of residents of the city. A failure to remove such litter or other substances may result, whenever the code enforcement officer or police chief, or their

designees deem necessary, and after reasonable notice, in the removal of such litter or other substances which might endanger the health, safety or welfare of residents of this city, in which event the costs and/or expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and may be collected in the manner provided in this chapter.

(c) *Weeds.*

(1) All premises and exterior property shall be maintain free from overgrowth as defined in section 19-2, weeds or plant growth in excess of eight (8) inches in height. All noxious weeds shall be prohibited. Weeds shall be defined as all grasses, annual plants and vegetation, other than trees or shrubs. Provided, however, this term shall not include cultivated flowers and gardens.

(2) In the commercial, industrial and institutional zoning districts and/or land use portions of the premises open to public view not used for structures, sidewalks, parking areas or defined plantings shall be required to maintain as a minimum grass/ground cover that meets or exceeds the standards for street right-of-way.

(3) A failure to abide by this requirement may result, whenever the city deems it necessary and after reasonable notice, in having such weeds cut by agents or employees of the city, in which event the cost and expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the person who owns such property and may be collected by the city or otherwise enforced by the city in the manner provided in section 19-21 of this chapter.

(d) *Adequate receptacles required.* It shall be the duty of every tenant, lessee or occupant of any residence or establishment where people reside, congregate, or are employed to provide sufficient garbage containers or receptacles to effectively handle the accumulation of garbage, waste, litter, and debris during the intervals between collections and to maintain the property free and clear from litter and debris which may constitute a threat or detriment to public safety, welfare, property values, morality, or good order of the area.

(e) *Removal of furniture, appliances and other oversized items.* In reference to any discarded furniture, appliances, machinery or other oversized litter or trash, arrangements must be made by the property owner, at his expense, for removal and disposal. Under no circumstances shall a discarded refrigerator, icebox, freezer, washer, dryer, or stove or other item capable of entrapping a child be left in an area accessible to children while awaiting removal. Any such items left outside on private property for a period of seven (7) days or more, unless part of an authorized business operation, will be presumed discarded and, after reasonable notice, be removed by the city at the property owner's expense.

(f) *Standards for receptacles and other containers.* All litter receptacles, plastic bags, and single-use paper or cardboard boxes shall be kept clean and free of accumulated waste and shall be treated with an effective insecticide if necessary to prevent nuisance. The capacity of the individual receptacle, if used, shall not exceed ninety (90) pounds total weight; provided that special receptacles of other capacities may be used with the written permission of the code enforcement officer for multifamily residences or businesses.

(g) *Maintenance of nuisance or hazard prohibited.* Under no circumstances shall any private property owner be permitted to store, accumulate, or otherwise maintain any litter, debris, or other refuse on the premises in such quantities as to constitute a nuisance or be harmful to the health or safety of the public; nor shall the burial of any litter, debris,

or other refuse be allowed on any private property, except where a special use permit has been issued for use as an inert landfill or sanitary landfill in compliance with the City of Perry Land Development Ordinance [Appendix A of this Code] and all applicable state, federal and city law.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00; Ord. No. 2006-04, §§ 3, 4, 2-21-06; Ord. No. 2006-61, § 8, 12-5-06; Ord. No. 2007-30, § 1, 8-21-07; Ord. No. 2008-34, 12-2-08)

Sec. 19-7. Dumping; use of private refuse container without permission from owner.

(a) No person shall dump or otherwise dispose of litter, any waste containing hazardous substances, or other refuse or unsightly matter on any public or private property unless said property is specifically approved by the city or state for dumping.

(b) It is a violation of this chapter to dump any domestic, industrial, commercial, or mining waste or litter, or refuse into any private dumpster, container, or private collection system without permission from the owner.

(c) The dumping of any litter or waste materials into any container specifically designated as a recycling container is prohibited unless the materials discarded are properly separated and sorted into categories which are deposited into the containers specifically approved for the same type of recyclable waste and not mixed with any other debris or refuse.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-8. Throwing litter from vehicle.

It shall be unlawful to throw, drop, or otherwise deposit or dispose of litter or any other refuse from any moving vehicle.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-9. Allowing escape of load material.

No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any street, highway or other public road within the city unless such vehicle is constructed or loaded to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom; provided, however, that sand or any substance for increasing traction, or water or other substance, may be sprinkled on a roadway and the cleaning or maintaining of such roadway may be undertaken by the governmental agency having that responsibility. Any person operating a vehicle from which any glass, litter or other object has fallen or escaped which constitutes an obstruction or could damage a vehicle or otherwise endanger travel on such street, highway or other public road shall immediately cause the street, highway or public road to be cleaned of all glass objects and shall pay any costs for such removal. No provision of this section shall apply to any motor vehicle which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes and which is not operated on or over any public highway for any other purpose than the purpose of operating it across the highway or along the highway from one (1) point of the owner's land to another part thereof, irrespective of whether or not the tracts adjoin or the purpose of taking the vehicle to a repair shop.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-10. Refuse collection and transport.

- (a) Proper collection and disposal of accumulated litter and other refuse is required, and such collection and disposal may not be conducted in a manner contrary to the public health, order, morality, safety or welfare.
 - (b) All equipment used for the collection and transportation of litter and other refuse shall be so designed as to prevent its escape therefrom in accordance with section 19-9. This equipment shall be provided with a watertight body designed so as to prevent the escape of any fluid. All surfaces of collection and transportation equipment coming in contact with garbage or organic commercial waste shall be smooth, nonabsorbent and in good repair. Only equipment approved by the public works superintendent may be used in the collection and transportation of litter and other refuse.
 - (c) All equipment used in the collection and transportation of litter and other refuse shall be thoroughly washed and treated with an approved insecticide as often as the Houston County Health Officer shall deem necessary to prevent fly breeding and nuisances.
 - (d) All litter and other refuse spilled during collection or transportation shall be promptly removed by the refuse collector.
 - (e) At each location, all litter and other refuse in the refuse receptacle shall be removed and the receptacle left covered.
 - (f) Hazardous waste and dead animals shall be removed in a manner approved by the Houston County Health Department and subject to any other federal, state, or local ordinances, laws, rules, statutes or regulations as may apply. The fee for burying dead animals shall be paid at the time of burial.
 - (g) The city has arranged for the collection of litter and other refuse from private and public property; property owners choosing to subscribe shall be responsible to the contractor for such reasonable charges as may from time to time be set for the regular removal of litter or other refuse.
- (Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-11. Litter receptacles for parking lots.

All parking lots, public or private, in shopping centers, outdoor theaters, restaurants, gasoline service stations, trailer parks, camping places, over-night stopping areas adjacent to highways and businesses catering to the traveling public, shall provide litter receptacles distributed within the parking area. Such receptacles shall be weighted or attached to the ground as necessary to prevent spillage. It shall be the responsibility of the owner or manager of the property to collect the refuse and trash deposited and to provide for collection or disposal of such refuse and trash.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-12. Storage of junk vehicles; removal by city.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, except within a fully enclosed building or structure or otherwise shielded or screened from public view, on any property unless properly zoned or permitted, any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer which is inoperative or which has no current tag. As used in this chapter, the term "inoperative motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle which is not in operating condition; or which for a period of

thirty (30) days or longer has been partially or totally disassembled by the removal of tires, wheels, engine or other essential parts required for the operation of the vehicle.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to a licensed business which is regularly engaged as an automobile dealer, salvage dealer or scrap processor.

(c) If any person fails to remove from private property such inoperative motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer when in violation of this chapter, then after reasonable notice, the city through its own agents or employees, may remove any such inoperative motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer and dispose of it after giving additional notice to the owner of the vehicle, and the cost of any such removal and disposal shall be chargeable to the owner of the vehicle or premises and may be collected by the city as taxes and levies are collected.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00; Ord. No. 2006-61, § 9, 12-5-06)

Sec. 19-13. Construction and demolition sites.

(a) All construction and demolition contractors, building permit holders, and/or property owners shall adhere to all provisions of this section.

(b) On-site refuse receptacles to effectively and securely handle the accumulation of all debris, paper, building material waste, scrap building materials and other trash and litter produced by those working on the site will be installed and maintained. All construction and demolition sites shall be kept in a litter-free condition. Under no circumstances shall the accumulation of litter become a threat to the public safety or to the public health, welfare, property, morality, or good order of the city or portion thereof.

(c) All dirt, mud, silt, or any other earth deposited upon any public or private property, including streets and roads, as a result of construction and/or demolition shall be immediately removed by the permit holder as to prevent any detectable amount of accumulation which may tend to cause a threat to the public safety, property values, both real and personal, or good order of the city or environment. Any construction supplies or materials, landscaping supplies or materials, or any other material deposited on a public road or right-of-way shall be removed on a daily basis, or immediately if the presence of such materials constitutes a threat to the public health or safety. In addition to all of the remedies and relief provided in section 19-17 of this chapter for violations of this section, the police chief of the city, or the code enforcement officer of the city, or those agents as either may designate, employ, or assign, may immediately cause to cease all work being performed at the site by the issuance of a stop work order. No further work will resume at the site until the violation is corrected and inspected by the authority which issued the stop work order and all re-inspection fees that are assessed are paid in full.

(d) Under no circumstances shall any litter, waste, or debris, including, but not limited to brush, limbs, stumps, roots, and other by-products of the construction or demolition process be buried on any property not expressly and properly permitted for such activity.

(e) No burning of brush, trash, waste, or debris may be conducted on any property unless the proper permit is secured from the Georgia Forestry Commission and/or the Perry Fire Department.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-14. Distribution of handbills and advertising matter.

(a) It shall be unlawful to place in or on any automobile in the city any handbill, circular, pamphlet, poster, postcard or other literature, except with the express permission of the owner of the automobile.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to place or drop on any private property any handbill, circular, pamphlet, poster, postcard or other literature, except with the express permission of the owner of the property or intended recipient. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the distribution of mail by the United States Postal Service, nor to newspapers, except that newspapers shall be placed on private property in such a manner as to prevent their being carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk, or other public or private property.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-15. Posting of notices on utility poles or other public structures.

No person shall post or affix any notice, poster or other paper or device calculated to attract the attention of the public to any public utility pole or other public lamppost or structure unless expressly authorized.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-16. Scavenging.

No person other than the owner thereof, or an agent or employee of the city, shall interfere with any container placed for the purpose of storing refuse pending collection, or remove or take any of the contents thereof, or remove any such container from the location where the container has been placed by the owner thereof.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00)

Sec. 19-17. Prevention of mosquitoes and other disease carrying organisms.

All commercial establishments shall be kept free of water receptacles and other articles that permit the holding of water which is not drained on a regular basis so as to prevent providing temporary breeding places for mosquitoes and other disease carrying organisms.

(Ord. No. 2003-01, § 3, 1-7-03)

Sec. 19-18. Storage of new, used or scraped tires.

(a) As used in this section, "tire" means any new, used or scrap tire not attached to a vehicle, and "scrap tire" means a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.

(b) The owner or occupant of any property shall be responsible for the sanitary and lawful handling and disposition of scrap tires on the property.

(c) All persons defined as scrap tire generators, scrap tire carriers and tire retailers shall handle scrap tires in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A., § 12-8-20 et seq. Said provisions are hereby incorporated in this section as if set out in full herein.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person in a residential zone to accumulate any amount of scrap tires on or around property which they own or occupy.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any commercial business to store more than twenty (20) tires in the open outdoors at any time, whether the tires are stacked or otherwise. Tires in excess of twenty (20) may be stored in not more than one (1) enclosed van (eighteen (18)

wheeled trailer) or in a cage. Only one (1) such cage per individual or business is permitted. The cage may be portable, may not exceed eight feet in width, twelve feet in depth, eight feet in height (8 x 12 x 8) and must be covered with a rain proof top. Storage in cages not in conformity with these guidelines is prohibited. All tires stored outdoors shall comply with section 19-17 above.

(f) An exception is made for new tires, which may be displayed on racks or stands, provided they are stored inside after business hours.

(g) Nothing in this section is meant to prohibit the storage of tires indoors in a permitted enclosed building.

(h) Storage of tires in more than one (1) enclosed van (eighteen (18) wheeled trailer) is prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity authorized by this section and/or state law to handle, store and/or dispose of scrap tires, to do so in any manner except as provided in (e) above other than the following:

Scrap tires may be stored outside the building of an authorized business in a container enclosed on all four (4) sides by a solid screen and having a secure top cover, which container is not visible from any public right-of-way or any adjoining property.

(Ord. No. 2003-01, § 4, 1-7-03)

Sec. 19-19. Sidewalks; maintenance.

Sidewalks that are not part of the city's alternative transportation routes shall be maintained so that there are no breaks, uneven surfaces or overgrowth. In addition, the sidewalks shall have a height clearance for pedestrian passage of at least eight (8) feet, a trimmed pavement edge and shall not be constructed so as to retain water.

(Ord. No. 2006-61, § 11, 12-5-06)

Sec. 19-20. Signage control.

Unless authorized in section 106 of the city land development ordinance, any signage shall be considered a nuisance and subject to the enforcement provisions of section 19-21.

(Ord. No. 2006-61, § 12, 12-5-06)

Sec. 19-21. Enforcement; collection of costs.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, unless the nature of the violation of this chapter is such that an immediate threat to safety or health is evident, the phrase "reasonable notice," as used in this chapter, shall mean fifteen (15) days from such time as a written notice of the violation is posted on the property on which the violation has occurred and/or mailed to the owner of the property as reflected by the current property tax records of the city. Unless the nature of the violation of this chapter is such that an immediate threat to the safety or health is evident, with respect to the second or subsequent violations of this chapter by the same property owner within a twenty-four-month period of time, the phrase "reasonable notice," as used in this article, shall mean five (5) days from such time as a written notice of violation is posted on the property and/or mailed to the owner of the property as reflected by the current property tax records of the city.

(b) In addition to authorizing the removal of litter or other refuse by city employees at the property owner's expense, the failure to cure or eliminate a violation of this chapter as

to which notice has been provided within the time period set forth in subsection (a) of this section shall result in the issuance of a citation, returnable to the municipal court of the city, to the property owner or his agent, for a violation thereof.

(c) To the extent that any property owner in the city becomes obligated to repay or pay to the city any of the costs imposed in this chapter, the city shall have the right to collect such costs by way of all available legal process, included but not limited to suit in magistrate, state, or superior court, and the right to pursue all available and lawful post-judgment remedies. A judgment obtained against a person under this chapter becomes a lien against the person's property in the manner provided by law. Interest on any such costs owned by any person to the city shall run at the maximum rate per year allowed under state law for judgments from the date of completion of the work by the city until judgment or collection, whichever shall first occur, and at the legal rate of interest per year from judgment until collection.

(d) In addition to the remedies outlined in (c) above, an execution can be issued against the property owner or the property for the cost thereof in the event the cost of abating any nuisance outlined in this chapter is not paid. An execution can be issued against the property owner or the property for the cost thereof. The execution issuing hereunder shall be issued, enforced and collected in the same manner as that provided by law for executions for ad valorem taxes due the city.

(e) Nothing in this section shall preclude the city from enforcing the terms of this chapter by way of immediate issuance of a citation for any violation thereof.

(f) Nothing in this section shall preclude the city from seeking appropriate injunctive relief to halt continuing violations of this chapter or to halt a nuisance.

(g) The city employees primarily responsible for enforcement of this chapter shall be the code enforcement officer and the police chief of the city, and either of such official's designates.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00; Ord. No. 2003-01, § 2, 1-7-03; Ord. No. 2003-03, § 1, 2, 1-7-03; Ord. No. 2006-61, § 10, 12-5-06)

Editor's note: Ord. No. 2006-61, §§ 10--12, adopted Dec. 5, 2006, amended the Code by renumbering former sections 19-19, 19-20 as new sections 19-20, 19-21, and by adding new sections 19-19 and 19-20. In order to avoid duplication of section numbers, former sections 19-19, 19-20 have been renumbered as new sections 19-21, 19-22, at the discretion of the editor.

Sec. 19-22. Penalties.

A violation of any section in this chapter shall subject the violator to the maximum punishment provided under the City Charter. A separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during which a violation occurs or continues.

(Ord. No. 2000-11, 5-16-00; Ord. No. 2003-01, § 2, 1-7-03; Ord. No. 2006-61, § 10, 12-5-06)

Editor's note: See editor's note following section