

Chapter 6

Emergency Management

CHAPTER 6

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- 6.01 Policy and Purpose
- 6.02 County Emergency Management Committee
- 6.03 County Emergency Management Coordinator
- 6.04 Sharing of Costs
- 6.05 Joint Action Meetings
- 6.06 Duties of the Emergency Management Coordinator
- 6.07 Utilization of Existing Services and Facilities
- 6.08 Other Emergencies
- 6.09 County Declaration of Emergency
- 6.10 Local Emergency Planning Committee
- 6.11 Emergency Use of Vehicles
- 6.12 Penalty
- 6.13 9-1-1 Emergency Systems
- 6.14 Uniform Naming or Numbering System
- 6.15 Effective Date

6.01 POLICY AND PURPOSE.

(1) ORGANIZATION CREATED. To ensure that the County will be prepared to cope with emergencies resulting from enemy action or disasters, both natural and man-made, an Emergency Management Organization is created to carry out the purpose set out in WIS. STAT. § 323.

(2) ACRONYMS/DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

Address Parity. The even or odd property of the address number.

Civil Defense. All measures undertaken by or on behalf of Homeland Security, the State and its subdivisions to prepare for and minimize the effect of enemy action upon the civilian population.

Disaster. A severe or prolonged, natural or human-caused occurrence that threatens or negatively impacts life, health, property, infrastructure, the environment, the security of this state or a portion of this state, or critical systems, including telecommunications or agricultural systems.

Emergency Management. Includes "civil defense" and means all measures undertaken by or on behalf of the State and its subdivisions.

(a) To prepare for and minimize the effect of enemy action and natural or man-made disaster upon the civilian population.

(b) To effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital public utilities, infrastructure, and facilities destroyed or damaged by such action or disaster.

Enemy Action. Hostile action by adversaries, foreign and domestic, which threaten the security of this State or portion thereof.

Geocode. Conversion of location information from one form into another, typically a civic address (address number and street name) into at least latitude and longitude coordinates.

GIS (Geographic Information System). A system for capturing, storing, displaying, analyzing, and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced.

Habitable Structure. Any room, building, chamber, living quarters, apartment, vehicle, trailer, railway car, aircraft, watercraft, or other accommodation which provides temporary or permanent shelter for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, or any other activities typically associated with human occupancy or assembling persons or conducting business whether a person is actually present or not.

Private Road (Driveway). A road owned and maintained by a private individual, organization, or company used to access private property and/or structures located upon private property.

PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point). An entity responsible for receiving 911 calls and processing those calls according to a specific operational policy.

6.02 COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

- (1) **HOW CONSTITUTED.** The Law Enforcement Committee of the County Board as created under its rules is hereby designated as the County Emergency Management Committee, as required under WIS. STAT. § 323.14 (1) (a) 3.
- (2) **DUTIES.** The Law Enforcement Committee shall be an advisory and planning group and shall advise the Emergency Management Coordinator and the County Board on all matters pertaining to emergency management. It shall meet upon call of the chairman.

6.03 COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR.

- (1) **JOINT COORDINATOR.** There is hereby created the office of County Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator. The County Emergency Management Coordinator shall also hold the office of Emergency Management Coordinator of such municipalities of the County as may hereafter enact an ordinance parallel to this chapter. In addition to their duties as County Emergency Management Coordinator they shall have the additional duties and responsibilities of the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator as provided for in WIS. STAT. § 323.
- (2) **SALARY, TERM, APPOINTMENT AND STATUTORY PROVISION.**
 - (a) **Salary.** The salary of the Coordinator and members of the staff shall be as determined by the County Board.
 - (b) **Term.** The term of the Emergency Management Coordinator shall be at the pleasure of the County Board.
 - (c) **Appointment.** The Emergency Management Coordinator shall be appointed by the Law Enforcement Committee subject to approval by the County Board.
 - (d) **Statutory Provision.** The provision of WIS. STAT. § 323.15, relating to personnel, shall apply to the selection of the Coordinator and the staff.
- (3) **STATUS.** The Emergency Management Coordinator shall be considered to be an employee of the County, not under civil service, and shall be entitled to all of the rights, privileges and benefits that County Employees have. They shall report to the County Law Enforcement Committee.

6.04 SHARING OF COSTS.

- (1) OFFICE AND STAFF. The County Board shall provide offices, office furniture; stenographic help and such office supplies as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- (2) MAJOR EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES. Cost of equipment and services shall be borne by the municipal management requiring such procurement with federal matching funds procured by the County-Municipal Coordinator, when applicable. Federal matching fund reimbursements shall be returned to the treasurer of the municipality procuring the equipment or services.

6.05 JOINT ACTION MEETINGS. Whenever it is deemed necessary by either the County Law Enforcement Committee or the Emergency Management Committee of a municipality participating in joint action, there shall be a joint meeting of the committees to decide such matters as may arise.

6.06 DUTIES OF THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR.

- (1) COUNTYWIDE DUTIES. The Coordinator in their capacity as County Coordinator, subject to the control and direction of the Law Enforcement Committee and under the general supervision of the County Board, shall:
 - (a) Develop and promulgate emergency management plans for the County, including planning for joint action municipalities, consistent with the State plan of emergency management.
 - (b) Coordinate and assist in the development of non-joint action municipal emergency management plans within the County and integrate such plans with the County plan.
 - (c) Direct the County and joint action municipality emergency management programs.
 - (d) Direct countywide emergency management training programs and exercises.
 - (e) Advise the State Administrator of Emergency Management of all emergency management planning for the County and render such reports as may be required by the Administrator.
 - (f) In case of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor or the County, direct the County and joint action municipalities in emergency management activities and coordinate the non-joint action municipal emergency management activities within the County, subject to the coordinating authority of the State Administrator.
 - (g) Perform such other duties relating to emergency management as may be required by the County Board.

- (2) MUNICIPAL DUTIES. The Coordinator in his capacity as coordinator for a municipality participating in joint action shall:
- (a) Direct the municipal emergency management organization.
 - (b) Develop, promulgate and integrate into the County plan, emergency management plans for the operating services of the municipality.
 - (c) Direct participation of the municipality in such emergency management training programs and exercises as may be required on the County level or by the State Administrator.
 - (d) Direct the municipal emergency management training programs and exercises.
 - (e) Perform all administrative duties necessary for the rendering of reports and procurement of federal matching funds for each municipality requesting such funds.
 - (f) In case of a state of emergency proclaimed by the County or the Governor, direct the activities of the municipal emergency management organization.
 - (g) Perform such other duties, relating to emergency management, as may be required by the municipal governing body.

6.07 UTILIZATION OF EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

- (1) POLICY. In preparing and executing the Emergency Management Program, the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of the existing departments and agencies of the County shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable and the officer and personnel of all such departments and agencies are directed to cooperate and extend such services and facilities as are required of them.
- (2) JOINT ACTION. Municipalities entering into joint action with the County will provide for utilization of existing services of municipal management by enactment of an ordinance parallel to this section.

6.08 OTHER EMERGENCIES.

- (1) JOINT ACTION MUNICIPALITIES. If the Governor or the County determines that an emergency exists growing out of natural or man-made disasters; the County Emergency Coordinator will activate and direct the emergency management services at the appropriate level of management affected by the emergency.
- (2) NONJOINT ACTION MUNICIPALITIES. In the event of a natural or man-made disaster, the County Coordinator will coordinate the municipalities affected and render such assistance as is required and available from County resources.

6.09 COUNTY DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY.

- (1) When a state of emergency, whether man-made or natural, arises within the County, the Chairman of the County Board or in his absence, the Vice-Chairman are hereby empowered to declare the existence of a state of emergency without waiting for the Governor's issuance of a declaration of a state of emergency so that the emergency management plan for the County can be implemented immediately.
- (2) Should the Chairman or Vice-Chairman be unavailable to declare a state of emergency, such declaration may be issued by the Chairman of the County Law Enforcement Committee. Should the Chairman of the County Law Enforcement Committee be unavailable, the Sheriff may issue such declaration or, should the Sheriff be unavailable, such declaration may be issued by the ranking member of the County Sheriff's Department then available. If the Sheriff is unavailable, such declaration may be issued by the Emergency Management Coordinator.
- (3) The powers granted to the Emergency Management Coordinator for the County may be exercised by them in a state of emergency declared by the County as well as a state of emergency declared by the Governor.
- (4) During the continuance of a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor, or County authority as described in 6.09 (1) and (2), the head of emergency management services in the county, town and municipality, on behalf of their respective county, town or municipality, may contract with any person to provide equipment and services on a cost basis to be used in disaster relief.

6.10 LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE.

- (1) In addition to the Emergency Management Committee as set out in 6.02 above, there is also created a Local Emergency Planning Committee as provided in Section 59.54(8) of the Wisconsin Statutes. This committee shall function as required by Federal regulations set out in 42 USC 11001 (c) and 42 USC 11000-11050 and Wisconsin Statutes Section § 323.60 and § 323.61.
- (2) The Local Emergency Planning Committee shall be governed, as set out in its by-laws made effective October 21, 1998, or amended thereafter, based upon requirements found in the above-stated laws.
- (3) The Community Emergency Coordinator, which must be appointed by the Local Emergency Planning Committee, shall be the person who has been chosen as the County's Emergency Management Coordinator. If this position is vacant, the committee shall designate an interim Emergency Management Coordinator to act as temporary coordinator.

6.11 EMERGENCY USE OF VEHICLES. The Emergency Management Coordinator, when performing duties as such during any emergency, may operate any vehicle without

regard for motor vehicle registration laws and without being subject to arrest under WIS. STAT. § 341.04m as authorized by WIS. STAT. § 166.03 (6). Any vehicle operated by the coordinator during an emergency, whether publicly or privately owned, is a county vehicle and an authorized emergency vehicle, pursuant to WIS. STAT. § 340.01 (3).

6.12 PENALTY. No person shall willfully obstruct, hinder or delay any member of the emergency management organization in the enforcement of any order, rule, regulation or plan issued pursuant to this chapter, or do any act forbidden by any order, rule, regulation or plan issued pursuant to the authority contained in this chapter. For a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter they shall forfeit not more than \$200.

6.13 9-1-1 EMERGENCY SYSTEM.

(1) 9-1-1- SYSTEM. Jackson County will operate a 9-1-1 Emergency Number System. That system will be maintained and operated in accordance with a “plan” maintained by the Law Enforcement Committee, the utilities involved in its operation, the Department of Military Affairs, and the public service commission, all pursuant to the provisions in WIS. STAT. § 256.35. Said plan and contract, as periodically modified, and incorporated herein by reference thereto.

(2) COST ASSESSMENT. All telecommunication users in Jackson County which have access to a 9-1-1 emergency telecommunication system shall be required to pay the costs and as determined by contract between Jackson County and the telecommunication utility companies serving such users and as approved by the Public Service Commission.

(3) COST LEVY AND COLLECTION. All telecommunication utility companies serving Jackson County shall bill their Jackson County service users for the costs referred to herein and in WIS. STAT. §256.35, as approved by the Public Service Commission. The actual service user fee shall be set forth by contract with the telecommunication utilities. All revenues collected from the user service charge must be applied to the actual, authorized costs incurred in the installation and maintenance of the 9-1-1 emergency number system.

6.14 UNIFORM NAMING OR NUMBERING SYSTEM.

(1) UNIFORM RURAL ADDRESSING SYSTEM. Pursuant to WIS. STAT. § 59.54 (4), the purpose of the Uniform Rural Addressing System shall be to facilitate the naming and signing of roads, in addition to the assignment and signing of addresses, to aid emergency personnel to locate and/or navigate to persons during times of emergency. Provisions set forth herein shall also enhance the interoperability and proficiency of telecommunications and GIS data within the 9-1-1 systems to provide timely law, fire, and emergency medical services response throughout Jackson County.

The official rural addressing system for the County shall be the grid/baseline

system as developed and mapped by the County in 1989 and which is on file at the Office of the County Clerk. The County Land Information Department shall be responsible for address assignments in all unincorporated communities. The rural addressing style system shall be applied in the unincorporated areas of the County, with the exception of the Brockway Sanitary District, which shall be maintained using a city block-style addressing system.

The official addressing systems shall apply to:

- (a) All habitable structures. If more than one habitable structure exists on the same property, a separate number shall be issued (i.e. a house and a travel trailer on the same property).
- (b) All principal structures utilized for commercial business activities.
- (c) All accessory buildings or group of accessory buildings, travel trailers, and/or campers that have separate road access from related habitable structures (i.e. a group of farm buildings located a mile down the road from the house).
- (d) Structures, facilities, and buildings related to public and private infrastructure, such as antenna towers, water towers, electrical substations, sewage treatment plants, etc.
- (e) Vacant land ONLY if the property owner chooses to apply for an address.
- (f) Public and private sporting or recreation areas, which annually amass twenty (20) or more people, such as parks, campgrounds, event venues, etc.

Before the assignment of numbers, the property owner must provide proof of legal access. For the purpose of this ordinance, legal access is defined as adjacency to public roads, a recorded easement, or any driveway permit granting access through public lands as required by the Jackson County Forestry and Parks Department.

(2) DRIVEWAY PERMITS.

(a) STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY CONNECTIONS

Pursuant to *Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter Trans 231*, property owners and/or applicants whose property is accessed from a State Trunk Highway must first complete an **APPLICATION/PERMIT FOR CONNECTION TO STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY** (Form DT1504), accompanied with a **STH CONNECTION LOCATION SKETCH** (Form DT1248). The forms shall be completed and returned by the applicant to the *Wisconsin Department of*

Transportation Northwest Region Transportation Office. Rural Address Applications shall not be processed until the applicant provides an approved permit to the County Land Information Department.

(b) COUNTY HIGHWAY CONNECTIONS

Property owners and/or applicants whose property is accessed from a County Trunk Highway must complete an **APPLICATION/PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT A DRIVEWAY OR INTERSECTION TO A COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY**. This form shall be completed and submitted to the Jackson County Highway Department by the applicant. This provision shall apply to both proposed and pre-existing driveways. Rural Address Applications shall not be processed until the applicant provides an approved permit to the County Land Information Department.

(c) TOWN ROAD CONNECTIONS

It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to ensure any new driveway construction complies with all applicable town ordinances. It is also the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any required driveway permits. Driveways constructed within zoned townships shall also comply with Chapter 17.51 of the Jackson County Code of Ordinances.

For the County to properly assign an address in accordance with the 1989 grid/baseline system, any applicant requesting address assignment prior to construction of their private driveway shall be required to provide written authorization from a Town representative permitting construction of a driveway at the proposed location. A **Town Road Connection Application** shall be available to the applicant at the County Land Information Department.

Rural Address Applications shall not be processed until the applicant provides such written authorization to the County Land Information Department. Any change in the proposed driveway location following rural address assignment may require readdressing of the structure/property. The property owner shall be responsible for any costs incurred due to address reassignment as a result of driveway relocation.

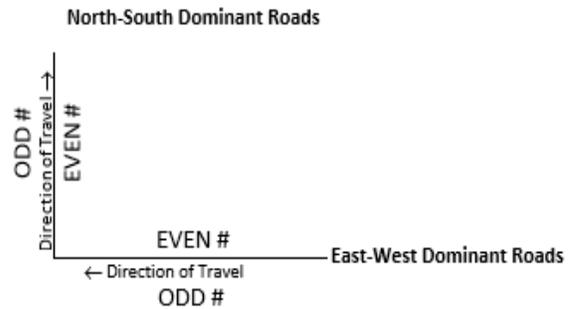
(3) ASSIGNMENT AND REASSIGNMENT OF ADDRESS NUMBERS.

- (a) All structures as detailed in 6.14 (1) shall be assigned numbers that conform with the 1989 grid/baseline system. The official rural style address shall be a combination of the address prefix, address number, and the municipal road names, such as "N7335 County Road P" or "W10114 Cranberry Road." It shall be the responsibility of the County

Land Information Department to assign an address to new buildings before occupancy or use, to notify the Township of the address which has been assigned and incorporate the new address information into the County's GIS, 9-1-1, and tax roll databases. All utility companies will require that customers have an address before providing service.

- (b) It shall be the responsibility of the incorporated municipalities to notify the County's Land Information Department concerning all new address assignments within their jurisdiction to enable dispatching of emergency services to these locations by the County's PSAP.
- (c) Address assignment shall be based on the geographic location of the primary point of ingress/egress to the property from a public or private roadway, such as a driveway or easement entrance. Vacant land lacking driveway access shall be addressed at the midpoint of the parcel edge abutting the public or private roadway. Previously addressed vacant land, which is improved upon with driveway access, may need to be readdressed to comply with this provision and to also conform to the 1989 grid/baseline system.

- (d) Anomalies and/or inconsistencies in *address parity* translate into issues within the Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) and Automatic Location Information (ALI) data. Such anomalies and/or inconsistencies also cause addresses to



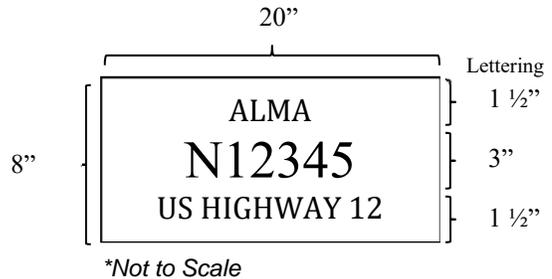
improperly geocode in the County's 911 system. Address parity shall be consistently applied upon each side of public or private roadways. In a northerly direction of travel upon a north-south dominant road, left parity shall be odd and right parity shall be even. In a westerly direction of travel upon an east-west dominant road, left parity shall be odd and right parity shall be even. Address numbers in violation of this provision shall be readdressed for compliancy.

- (e) Multiple living units within a habitable structure shall be permitted to share a common primary address, but shall also be required to have secondary address unit designators and identifiers, such as an address suffix (123 ½ Any Street) -OR- unique alpha and/or numeric unit identifiers (123 Any Street UNIT 1A). This shall also apply to multiple business units within a commercial structure. Examples of multi-unit structures include: duplexes, apartment buildings, group living

quarters, residential units above/below a commercial business, commercial businesses within a business center, shopping mall suites, motels, hotels, etc.

1. The owners of the structure may assign unit identifiers; however, unit designators must be reasonably selected from the list of approved designators found in the USPS Postal Addressing Standards: Publication 28.
 2. Mobile/Modular home communities may be granted approval from the County Land Information Department to share a common primary address, however, they shall also be required to have secondary address unit designators (Lots or Trailers) and identifiers.
 3. Property owners shall be required to display and maintain secondary addresses for all individual units, which share a common primary address (e.g. 101, Lot 2, Suite A, etc.). Lettering and/or numbering for lots or units shall be at least 2" in height and may be affixed upon a door, sign, or the unit itself. The address must always be posted and remain clearly visible near the entrance to the unit.
- (f) Following official assignment of a private driveway name by the County, all applicable structures shall be addressed or readdressed to reflect the new road name as detailed in 6.14.
- (g) Road name changes will alter rural style addresses assigned to all applicable structures along the renamed roadway, which may also necessitate address number reassignment.
- (h) Roadway rerouting, which alters driveway or easement access connections to public thoroughfares, shall necessitate address reassignment.
- (4) RURAL ADDRESSING SIGNS.
- (a) The official sign designating the rural address shall be installed on a metal post, placed at the driveway entrance, approximately 12 ft. on either side of the driveway facing **perpendicular** with the roadway which makes it visible from either direction on the roadway. Address sign placement is generally independent of mailbox placement.
 - (b) The sign shall be a reflectorized double-sided flag style at least 20" wide by 8" high and have a red background. The numbers and letters

of the address, shall be 3" high. The township name shall be located above the address and shall be 1 ½" high letters. The road name shall be located below the address and be 1 ½" high letters. All letters and numbers shall be white and reflectorized. The sign shall be placed on a steel signpost driven at least 12" into the ground, so that the sign is at least 48" off the ground and shall be clearly visible from the roadway. Following sign installation, the land owner shall be responsible for ensuring the sign always remains visible from the roadway.



- (c) The geographic location of the addressed structure or property, rather than the access point to the property from a public or private roadway, shall define the jurisdictional township and name to be displayed on the address sign. This may occasionally require address sign installation to occur in neighboring municipalities.
 - (d) The Township shall provide the signs and posts and shall ensure that they are erected prior to occupancy or use (exception being when ground is frozen, however temporary arrangements shall be made until post can be driven). It is the discretion of the Township to bill the property owner for any costs incurred.
 - (e) If the original rural residential address sign is removed or damaged, the owner/occupant is responsible for notifying the Township or County Land Information Department within thirty (30) days to ensure that a replacement sign is ordered and installed. Removal of the sign or failure to report a missing sign within the described time frame constitutes a violation of this ordinance and may result in the imposition of those penalties provided in 6.14 of this ordinance.
- (5) NAMING AND SIGNING OF ROADS.
- (a) The Townships shall see that all Town roads are properly named and that road signs are placed and maintained at all intersections with other roads. The Township is responsible for erecting, maintaining and replacing road name signs within four (4) weeks of notification by Law Enforcement or the County Land Information Department.
 - (b) Townships shall immediately notify the County Land Information Department of the location and name of all new public roads and private driveways as defined in 6.14 of this ordinance. Townships shall contact the County Land Information Department prior to changing any existing road names. Prior to the effective date of the road name

change, the Township shall erect new signs containing the new road name and new address signs for all structures located on the roadway that was changed.

1. For any proposed road name change, a completed Road Name Change application must be submitted to the Jackson County Land Information Department, along with the required fee in the amount of \$1000.00. The fee is required to cover the cost of administering the necessary changes throughout the entire 9-1-1 system. The fee is payable by the applicant, but the Zoning and Land Information Committee reserves the right to waive or increase the fee at their discretion.
 2. The Zoning and Land Information Committee reserves the right to amend, or deny any road name change request.
- (c) No two roads in Jackson County shall be identically named or in conflict with existing road names. This provision shall not prohibit roads bearing identical names which subsist as of the effective date of this ordinance, with the exception when such identically named roads present a clear and demonstrated threat to public safety.
- (d) No road name shall conflict with federal, state, or local naming standards or exhibit an alphabetical configuration identified by the County Land Information Department as objectionable, misleading, obscene, suggestive, or derogatory.
- (e) Any permanent severance which impacts the continuity of a private or public roadway shall necessitate a name change for any and all road segments no longer sharing a connection, which may additionally require address reassignment.
- (f) If three or more addresses are assigned, requested, or required per provisions set forth herein, for which ingress/egress to the structure(s) or property occurs along a private driveway, the driveway shall be first assigned a name which must receive approval from the Town Board and the County Land Information Department.

The Town Board must take action to approve the new private road name within thirty (30) days of receiving written notice by the County Land Information Department. The Town Chairman or representative from the Town Board shall return a signed copy of the New Road Name application to the County Land Information Department, which clearly indicates the approved road name. If action is not taken within the 30-day time frame, the County Land Information Department will assign the private road name. All applicable structures or property shall be readdressed to reflect the new road name.

1. All proposed private driveway names must end in “Lane”, “Drive”, or “Trail”.
2. It is the Town’s responsibility to order and install private road sign(s). The road sign(s) shall be a different color from all public roads. It is up to the discretion of the Town to bill each existing addressee for the cost of the private road sign. All named private roads, with addressed structures or property utilizing the private road name, shall be signed.
3. All previously addressed structures or property shall be readdressed utilizing the new private road name. It is the Town’s responsibility to order and place all new address signs and to remove any and all retired signs. It is up to the discretion of the Town to bill each addressee for the cost of the sign(s).

(g) Pursuant to WIS. STAT. § 59.54(4), and in the interest of the safety of the general public, the County Land Information Department shall reserve the authority to reject any public or private road name proposed by an applicant or approved through official action by any town board, and change any existing public or private road name, if said name is found to conflict with provisions set forth in 6.14 (5).

1. The Town Board shall take action to approve the road name change within sixty (60) days of receiving written notice by the County Land Information Department. The Town Chairman or representative from the Town Board shall return a signed copy of the “Road Name Change Application” to the County Land Information Department, which clearly indicates the approved road name. If action is not taken within the sixty (60) day time frame, the County Land Information Department shall assign a road name. All applicable structures and/or property shall be addressed to reflect the new road name.
2. It shall be the Town’s responsibility to order and install road name signs.
3. All previously addressed structures and/or property shall be readdressed utilizing the new road name. It shall be the responsibility of the Town to order and install all new address signs and to remove any and all retired address signs. It is up to the discretion of the Town to bill each addressee for the cost of the sign(s).

system shall be the responsibility of the County Land Information Department. The County Land Information Department, shall ensure that address assignments are kept as current as possible in the GIS, 9-1-1, and tax roll databases.

The Town Clerk, or as otherwise designated by the Town Board, shall be responsible for the ordering of all required signs, address or road name, within 30 days of being assigned. The township shall be responsible for the placement and maintenance of the address or road name sign.

- (7) VIOLATIONS. Violation of this ordinance by any owner/occupant shall be punished by a forfeiture of not more than \$200.00 together with the costs of prosecution. This ordinance violation is enforced by Jackson County Corporation Counsel. Each separate day such violation is continued shall constitute a separate offense.

6.15 EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect after public hearing, adoption, and publication as required by law.