

OWOSSO

Parks & Recreation Commission



Regular Meeting
6:00pm Monday, November 24, 2014
City Council Chambers
Owosso City Hall

AGENDA
Parks & Recreation Commission
Monday, November 24, 2014--6:00 PM
City Hall Council Chambers
301 West Main Street
Owosso, MI 48867

Call to order:

Pledge of Allegiance:

Roll call:

Approval of agenda: November 24, 2014

Approval of minutes: September 22, 2014 and October 13, 2014

Public comments:

Communications:

1. Staff memorandum
2. September 22, 2014 minutes
3. October 13, 2014 minutes
4. Preventing Vandalism
5. Park Hours of Operation: Auburn Hills, Brighton and Cadillac
6. Park Hours of Operation draft ordinance for Owosso

Business:

1. Vandalism measures
2. Ordinance review and resolution
3. Restocking Hopkins Lake
4. Residency requirement for commission member(s)

Discussion:

1. Ice Rink update
2. Sledding hill
3. Open Meetings Act

Public comments:

Adjournment: Next meeting will be Monday, December 8, 2014

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MEMORANDUM

301 W. MAIN ▪ OWOSSO, MICHIGAN 48867-2958 ▪ WWW.CI.OWOSSO.MI.US

DATE: November 19, 2014

TO: Chairman Espich and the Owosso Parks and Recreation Commission

FROM: Susan Montenegro

RE: Parks & Recreation Commission Meeting: November 24, 2014

The Parks & Recreation Commission shall convene at **6:00pm on Monday, November 24, 2014** in the city council chambers of city hall. This is a regular meeting, and there will be a planning commission meeting following this meeting at 7:00 p.m.

Items to be discussed at this meeting are:

1. Vandalism measures
2. Ordinance review and resolution
3. Restocking Hopkins Lake
4. Residency requirement for commission member(s)
5. Ice Rink update
6. Sledding hill
7. Open Meetings Act

If you have any other updates or new information before the meeting, please send it along to myself and the commission. You can call me on my cell phone at 989.890.1394 or email me at susan.montenegro@ci.owosso.mi.us with any questions or concerns you may have.

Please RSVP! See you on the 24th!

Minutes
Regular Meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission
Council Chambers, City Hall
September 22, 2014 – 6 p.m.

- Call to order:** The meeting was called to order at 6:02 p.m. by Chairman Espich.
- Pledge of Allegiance:** The Pledge of Allegiance was recited by all in attendance.
- Roll Call:** Roll call was taken by Recording Secretary Marty Stinson.
- Members Present:** Chairman Michael Espich; Commissioners Tim Alderman, Shane Nelson, and Kristen Woodbury.
- Members Absent:** Vice-Chairman Jeff Selbig.
- Others Present:** Ms. Susan Montenegro, Assistant City Manager and Director of Community Development.

Approve Agenda for September 22, 2014 meeting:

A motion to approve the agenda for September 22, 2014 meeting was made by Commissioner Alderman and supported by Commissioner Nelson.

Ayes: all. Motion carried.

Approve Minutes from August 25, 2014 meeting:

A motion to approve the minutes from the August 25, 2014 meeting was made by Commissioner Woodbury and supported by Commissioner Alderman.

Ayes: all. Motion carried.

Public Comments: None

Board Comments: None

Communications:

1. Staff memorandum
2. August 25, 2014 minutes

Business:

1. Vandalism Measures in Other Communities

Ms. Susan Montenegro is struggling to find information. She is still in process of checking and talking with other communities. Discussion followed with the possibility of having a town hall type meeting with the topic to be ways of protecting the parks; park hours; using social media for city-wide invitation to a meeting; using the city's and YMCA's websites; and vandalism is a part of life with parks.

Discussion continued about having the next commission meeting at Bentley Park on October 13 at 6 p.m. with a notice in the Argus and Independent newspapers, and the city's website and other social media with the purpose of public open forum about pride in the city parks.

2. Ice Rink Update

Chairman Espich submitted a copy of the agreement for the ice rink funds with the Shiawassee Community Foundation for \$6,439.23. The city is to purchase the rink and the foundation will reimburse the city. It's a matter of timing with the company and when the foundation meets again. About \$700 will be left in the fund after the purchase. The money could be used for maintenance or for an additional rink. This rink will be set up in November. This has the ultimate size for the fenced in area. It has 18" high boards, a liner and pads.

Discussion:

Discussion continued regarding the next meeting in the park with possible refreshments for the public attendees.

Public / Board Comments:

Recording Secretary Marty Stinson commented that her family reunion was held at Bentley Park recently and family members commented on how nice the park was with the playscape and the splash pad. They also commented on how nice Owosso looked downtown and clean too.

Adjournment:

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Commissioner Alderman and was supported by Commissioner Woodbury. The meeting adjourned at 6:37 p.m.

Ayes: all. Motion carried.

mms

Susan Montenegro, Secretary

Minutes
Special Meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission
Bentley Park Pavilion
October 13, 2014 – 6 p.m.

- Call to order:** The meeting was called to order at 6:08 p.m. by Chairman Espich.
- Roll Call:** Roll call was taken by Recording Secretary Marty Stinson.
- Members Present:** Chairman Michael Espich; Commissioners Tim Alderman, Shane Nelson, and Kristen Woodbury.
- Members Absent:** Vice-Chairman Jeff Selbig.
- Others Present:** Ms. Susan Montenegro, Assistant City Manager and Director of Community Development.

Business:

1. Pride in the Parks / Security

Discussion began with recommendation of specific park hours upon recommendation of police chief so patrol vehicles would have definite times to clear the parks. The board preferred a closing time of 11 p.m. Hopkins Lake should be available for fishing 24 hours. Ms. Susan Montenegro, Assistant City Manager and Director of Community Development will write an ordinance; present it to this commission. Upon their approval it will then go to city council for a public hearing.

Motion by Woodbury, supported by Alderman to write up an ordinance for the park hours.

Yeas all. Motion carried.

Ms. Montenegro will look at other community ordinances and compare their ordinances while writing one for Owosso.

Discussion continued about damage done to the Bentley Park and unaccompanied children. Commissioner Alderman suggested a guest speaker talk to the commission about today's attitude of children so the board could better understand why they behave the way they do and damage park facilities. He also wants to investigate a community watch. Alderman also noted that while researching security measures for his own business with the sheriff's department he was advised not to bother with cameras and to keep his business well lighted with LED's.

Dialogue continued with possibility of flyers distributed to houses around the parks, schools, YMCA, and the Chamber of Commerce to bring about more public awareness. Signs at the parks with a text number that go to police to make them aware of vandals, etc.

The skate rink is to be installed when the weather is cold enough to freeze the water. Conversation about lighting the pavilion and possibly installing a fireplace in the center brick area. Maybe the addition of a pathway from the rink to the pavilion in a year or two. Chairman Espich asked about keeping one of the port-a-jons during the winter months for availability near the skate rink.

The board toured the splash pad, gazebo, and examined a damaged sign.

Adjournment:

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Commissioner Nelson and was supported by Commissioner Alderman. The meeting adjourned at 7:03 p.m.

Ayes: all. Motion carried.

mms

Susan Montenegro, Secretary

Preventing Vandalism

This guide is one in a series of crime prevention publications designed to equip current and potential Safe City partners with low-cost tools to assess their crime problems and to develop strategies to address them. Other guides in this series include panhandling, car crimes, public disorder, retail burglary, and shoplifting.



Safe City is a model community-based initiative that aims to reduce crime, build awareness, and develop communities into safer places to live, work, and shop. Community partners in cities across the U.S. modify the model to best suit their needs and resources. The goal is to leverage existing resources by building collaborative relationships between law enforcement, businesses, residents, government leaders, property managers, and community organizations. This approach maximizes the tactical, financial, technological, and human resources available to address a community's crime problems. The Safe City model promotes partnerships and technical solutions as instrumental building blocks for success. These partnerships are further strengthened by individual retailers taking ownership over the crime and disorder problems occurring in and around their businesses.

Safe City has partnered with the Urban Institute, a non-profit policy research firm, to develop a variety of crime prevention strategies for use in retail settings, many of which are inexpensive and easy to implement. For more information about the Safe City program, please visit www.mysafecity.com. For more information about the Urban Institute's justice policy research activities, please visit www.urban.org/justice.

Understanding Vandalism

Definitions of vandalism vary by jurisdiction. In general, vandalism is willful or malicious damage to property, such as equipment or buildings. Vandalism is often associated with other signs of social disorder, such as disturbing the peace and trespassing. See the Safe City guide "Preventing Public Disorder" for more information. Furthermore, vandalism incidents are burdensome to businesses by generating costs associated with repairs and cleaning, which the victims are often left to cover themselves.

Vandalism Patterns

Vandalism is not senseless property damage. Individuals vandalize for a variety of reasons including: to convey a message, to express frustration, to stake revenge, to make money, or as part of a game. Perpetrators may work alone or as members of a loose or organized group.

TIME. Much vandalism is done in the late evening hours when businesses and surrounding property have little or no surveillance. After-school hours are also common, particularly for juvenile vandals.

LOCATION. The most frequent targets of vandalism are those located in public spaces, or those on private properties that are open to public view. Properties where no one has direct responsibility for the area, or those that seem less well guarded, are also frequent targets of vandalism or graffiti. Not surprisingly, vandalism is commonly found on trains, buses, bus shelters or stations, traffic signs, sides of freeways, park benches, billboards,

vacant buildings, schools, or other large, plain, light-colored surfaces. Businesses located near city downtowns, high traffic areas, or concentrations of low-income residents are particularly vulnerable to vandalism. Like other crimes, a building that has been vandalized once is likely to be vandalized again.

TYPES. Vandalism includes graffiti, trash dumping, light smashing, removing/bending signage or ornamentation, breaking windows, or other defacing of property. Graffiti is a pervasive type of vandalism experienced by retailers and commercial property owners. Graffiti vandals use a variety of instruments to tag or mark property including, spray paint, broad-tipped markers, metal objects, etching pens, or shoe polish bottles. Vandals use etching pens and shoe polish bottles to mark surfaces with acid. Acid graffiti (acid etching) permanently damages glass and metal surfaces and is extremely harmful for those that come in contact with it.

Addressing Vandalism

It is difficult to gauge the true prevalence or cost of vandalism based on the official reports to police because they are some of the most underreported crimes. As compared to violent crime, an incident of vandalism may be considered trivial; however, in aggregate, vandalism may be a reflection of a larger or more systematic problem in the community. Vandalism is widely viewed as a "broken windows" offense which, if not addressed, could lead to other more serious crimes.

Using this Guide

This guide is designed to help you and your partners understand and address the vandalism problem affecting your business area and to help promote dialogue among retailers, police, and community stakeholders about these issues. Keep in mind that when implementing these strategies you should tailor your solution to the unique nature of your crime problem and business environment.

Other guides in this series address car crimes, retail burglary, public disorder, panhandling, and shoplifting.

Quick Tips

Here are a few guiding steps that can help prevent vandalism:

- 1 Measure your vandalism problem.
- 2 Identify business practices that may make you vulnerable to vandalism.
- 3 Choose a practical strategy to reduce vandalism and try it.
- 4 Measure your vandalism problem again to assess the impact of your strategy.
- 5 Modify your strategy if necessary.

For citation purposes: Scott, Michelle L., Nancy G. La Vigne, and Tobi Palmer. 2007. "Preventing Vandalism." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.



URBAN INSTITUTE
Justice Policy Center



Opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Urban Institute, its trustees, or its funders.

Defining Your Problem

Before implementing a strategy to prevent vandalism, it is important to define the specific nature of the vandalism problem affecting your business. Community partners should consider the questions that appear below. Although there are many methods you may use to address vandalism or graffiti on your own, a community-wide response that incorporates other area businesses, agencies, and public services is beneficial to address any underlying community problems which may be related to vandalism. Answers to these questions will help you understand the problem affecting your business area so that you can select an appropriate response strategy.

Questions to Ask:	Example Responses:
How many incidents of vandalism or graffiti have occurred on your property in the past quarter?	There were ten separate incidents of vandalism in the past quarter.
What type of vandalism is most common?	Spray painting is most common, followed by trash dumping.
Are vandals targeting specific types of property?	Walls, barriers, and trash dumpsters are the most common targets.
Do you know anything about the individuals doing the vandalizing?	I think the graffiti is painted primarily by juveniles. I am not sure who is dumping trash.
What times of day and days of week does vandalism occur?	All incidents occurred at night after the store is closed. Most occur on Friday or Saturday nights.
Are other area businesses experiencing vandalism or graffiti?	Yes, I have heard of other businesses having problems as well.
Do you have anything in common with other businesses being targeted?	Yes, we are all within walking distance of a middle school.
Are the acts of vandalism the same for other area businesses?	The spray painting seems rather pervasive. I have not heard anyone else complain of trash dumping.

Developing Response Strategies

After you've worked with your partners to define the vandalism problem for your area, you are ready to develop a response strategy to prevent it. The following are strategies that can be used for common vandalism scenarios. Do not forget that situations vary and that yours may require a tailored response. In addition, be prepared for potential implementation challenges, such as unanticipated costs and delays in both the implementation and impact of your crime prevention strategy.

It is important to measure your vandalism problem before and after initiating a response. Doing so will tell you whether the response you selected is effective. Proof of effectively reducing vandalism (or any other crime) can be useful in persuading other area businesses to join collaborative efforts to reduce crime throughout the community.

Your measurement may also provide evidence that the strategy is not reducing vandalism as you expected, suggesting an adjustment to the response is in order. While you may note improvements immediately, it is advisable to wait at least a few months after implementing a response to see whether it has had an impact. Below are ways that you can measure the state of your vandalism problem, outcomes that will indicate whether the vandalism problem has improved, and possible data sources.

When measuring outcomes it is important to note that a temporary increase in reporting of incidents to police may represent a positive outcome, indicating that community members are paying greater attention to vandalism. However, reported incidents should decline over time as the number of vandalism incidents decrease.

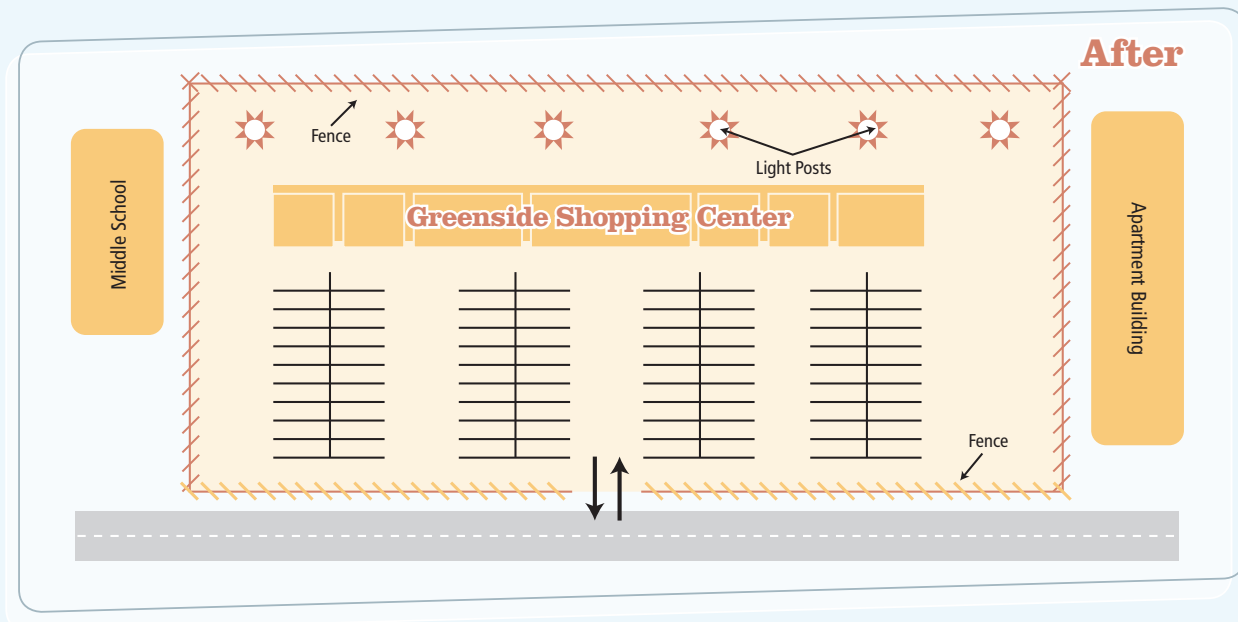
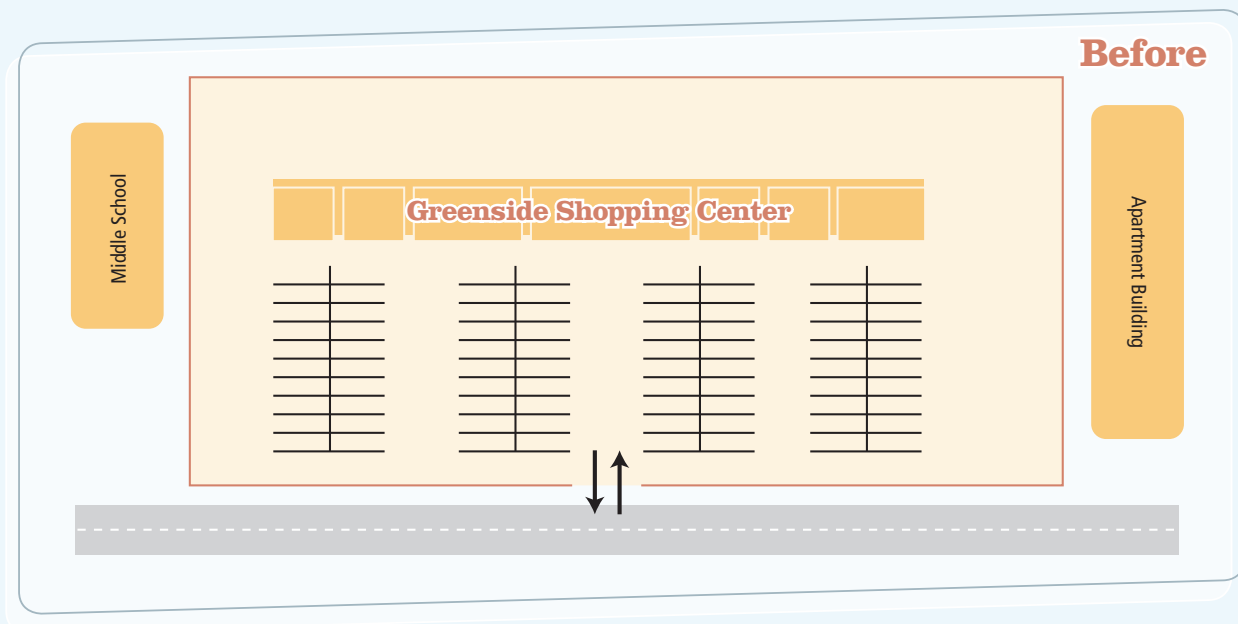
Measurement	Data Source	Strategic Response	Outcome
General vandalism			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidents Location of incidents Number of chronic offenders Cost (\$) of repair or clean up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local police Business records Site survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce pedestrian throughways Install secure perimeter fencing that allows for surveillance Maintain trees and shrubs to improve line of sight Improve lighting Monitor vandalism-prone areas regularly Work to enact mandatory clean-up regulations for businesses or community Develop business or neighborhood watch program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer incidents Incidents less concentrated Fewer repeat offenders Decreased cost (\$) of repair
Graffiti			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidents Number of calls for service Cost (\$) of clean up Demographics of suspects Location of damage Number of chronic offenders Day/time of incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local police Business records Site survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use graffiti resistant paint or heavily textured materials Apply protective film to glass surfaces to minimize acid damage Detect and clean up graffiti quickly Plant low shrubs, vines, or thorny plants around signs or buildings to make access difficult Restrict spray paint, wide tipped markers, and etching acid sales Improve lighting Install video surveillance in problematic locations Increase incident reporting to police Develop business or neighborhood watch program Establish list of chronic graffiti artists or create an intelligence database noting characteristics of chronic vandals' work Implement a graffiti hotline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer incidents Fewer calls for service Decreased cost (\$) of clean up Fewer offenders Fewer repeat offenders Fewer after-school or weekend incidents
Juveniles damaging property			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidents Number of calls for service Cost (\$) of repair or clean up Demographics of suspects Location of damage Number of chronic offenders Day/time of incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local police Business records Site survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase targeted police or security presence for hours immediately following school dismissal Put lights out-of-reach or behind protective coverings Use strengthened, scratch-resistant glass or grilles in windows Detect and repair damage quickly Improve lighting Increase incident reporting to police Develop business or neighborhood watch program Establish list of chronic vandals Install video surveillance in problematic locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer incidents Fewer calls for service Decreased cost (\$) of repair Fewer juvenile offenders Less concentrated damage Fewer repeat offenders Fewer after-school or weekend incidents

Measuring Your Problem: An Example

The Greenside Shopping Center businesses were concerned with incidents of vandalism near their stores. A representative group of business owners met to review records from the police and businesses regarding vandalism incidents. This review revealed that the primary vandalism problems were located in the rear of the shopping center. The most prevalent offenses were graffiti and damage to lights fixed to the back of the building.

Given this information, the group conducted a walk-through of the shopping center to find vulnerable characteristics of the property that could be modified to prevent future vandalism. The diagrams below display the layout of the property before and after chosen response strategies were implemented.

The group decided to erect a chain link fence around three-quarters of the property to limit pedestrian access between the Middle School and apartment building located on each side of the Shopping Center. To further limit pedestrian access to only one sidewalk entrance, they intend to install a friendly, but sturdy fence along the roadside. They also plan to repaint the rear of the building a darker color and to install tall light posts that will be resistant to tampering and breakage.



How Other Communities Prevent Vandalism

Here are examples of how other retail establishments addressed vandalism in their communities.

City of Fontana, California

Concerned business owners, residents, and police established a coalition after an increased number of complaints about graffiti. The coalition developed a multidisciplinary approach to address the problem. The city passed an ordinance to require property owners to remove graffiti within 48 hours, or the city could charge the owner for clean-up expenses. Downtown businesses also gave permission for the city to remove graffiti free of charge. Before August 1999, the city graffiti hotline received more than 40 complaints of new graffiti per day. By March 2001, the volume of complaints reduced by 90 percent, to 4.4 complaints per day (*Fontana Police Department Anti-Graffiti Program 2001*).

Douglas Promenade Isle of Man, British Isles

In 2003, businesses, residents, and police established Project Centurion, a multi-agency collaboration created in response to increased alcohol-related criminal activity, including damage to property, occurring on Douglas Promenade primarily between the hours of 10pm and 2am on Friday and Saturdays. Analysis confirmed a very high correlation between the number of people leaving nightclubs and incidents of criminal damage. Project Centurion developed more than 50 potential responses to address the promenade's range of problems. Police patrols were strategically deployed to criminal hotspots and neighborhood watch programs were established throughout the area. The taxicab company improved their services to transport clubbers away from the area and extra buses created a late night bus route. Crime along the promenade decreased by one-third within two years of the initiative; criminal damage experienced a nearly 50 percent decline during the same time (*Project Centurion: Reducing Crime and Disorder on Douglas Promenade 2005*).

San Diego Police Department Mid-City Division, California

In March 1999, community members enlisted the assistance of police to address the negative effects of graffiti on their quality of life. Analysis of the problem revealed that the best approach to address graffiti would be to target active and potential graffiti writers (or "taggers"). The community created a partnership to provide youth-oriented services, including counseling for the most problematic taggers, a joint youth-police bike patrol in popular tagging sites, local student groups to paint positive murals on heavily tagged walls, and requiring juveniles on probation for tagging to clean up reported graffiti. In addition, community stakeholders joined an adopt-a-block program for which the city's graffiti control program provided cleaning supplies. The police noted a 90 percent reduction in graffiti reports and 30 percent of taggers in counseling stopped tagging (*Graffiti Prevention and Suppression 2000*).



Additional Resources

- Your Local Police Department
- Your Local Safe City Partnership
- Center for Problem-Oriented Policing: www.popcenter.org
- Rutgers University Crime Prevention Service for Business: <http://crimeprevention.rutgers.edu>
- Niagara Regional Police Service: www.nrps.com/community/vandalism.asp
- Crime and Violence Prevention Center CA Attorney General's Office: www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/police/Publications/publications.html
- NYC Business Solutions: www.nyc.gov/html/sbs/nycbiz/html/managing/graffiti.shtml
- Graffiti Hurts, Graffiti Prevention: Tips for Businesses: http://www.graffitihurts.org/learn_more/bustips.pdf
- National Crime Prevention Council: <http://www.ncpc.org>
- Small Business Administration: www.sba.gov
- National Retail Federation: <http://www.nrf.com>
- National Restaurant Association: www.restaurant.org
- National Association of Convenience Stores: <http://www.nacsonline.com/NACS/default.htm>

Sources consulted for this guide include:

Barker, Mary and Cressinda Bridgeman. 1994. *Preventing Vandalism: What Works?* Crime Detection & Prevention Series, No. 56. Available: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds.

City of Vancouver Graffiti Management Program at <http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/engsvcs/streets/graffiti/index.htm>

Fontana Police Department Anti-Graffiti Program. 2001. City of Fontana, California: www.popcenter.org/library/goldstein/2001/01-20.pdf

Graffiti Prevention and Suppression. 2000. San Diego Police Department (CA): www.popcenter.org/library/goldstein/2000/2000.pdf

Johnson, Kelly Dedel. 2005. *School Vandalism and Break-Ins*. Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Problem Specific Guides Series, No. 35. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Available: www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-vandalism.htm.

Project Centurion: Reducing Crime and Disorder on Douglas Promenade. 2005. Isle of Man, British Isles: [www.popcenter.org/Library/Goldstein/2005/05-05\(W\).pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/Library/Goldstein/2005/05-05(W).pdf)

Weisel, Deborah Lamm. *Graffiti*. 2002. Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series, No. 9. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Available: www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-graffiti.htm.



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Chapter 21 - PARKS AND RECREATION (CITY OF OWOSSO)

FOOTNOTE(S):

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Cross reference— Litter in parks, § 18-53; streets, sidewalks and other public places, Ch. 29; waterways, Ch. 37. [\(Back\)](#)

State Law reference— Authority to operate recreation and playgrounds, MCL 123.51 et seq., MSA 5.2421 et seq. [\(Back\)](#)

Sec. 21-1. - Rules, regulations generally.

The city manager is hereby empowered to make such rules and regulations subject to the approval of the council, pertaining to the conduct and use of parks and public grounds as are necessary to administer the same and to protect public property and the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and no person shall fail to comply with such rules and regulations.

(Code 1977, § 3.5)

Sec. 21-2. - Possession, consumption of alcoholic liquor.

No person shall bring into or drink in any city park any alcoholic liquor.

(Code 1977, § 3.2)

Cross reference— Alcoholic liquor generally, Ch. 3.

State law reference— Liquor control act, MCL 436.1 et seq., MSA 18.971 et seq.

Sec. 21-3. - Certain games restricted.

No baseball, football or softball throwing, or other violent or rough exercises or play shall be engaged in, in any public park or other public place, except in areas designated therefor by the city manager.

(Code 1977, § 3.4)

Sec. 21-4. - Motorboats on Hopkins Lake.

No person shall operate a motorboat on Hopkins Lake in the city. "Motorboat" is defined to mean any vessel propelled by any machinery other than an electric trolling motor, whether or not the machinery is the principal source of propulsion.

(Code 1977, § 3.6; Ord. No. 481, § 1, 4-1-91)

Cross reference— Waterways generally, Ch. 37.

Sec. 21-5. - Obstruction of ways.

No person shall obstruct any walk or drive in any public park or playground in the city.

(Code 1977, § 3.1)

Sec. 21-6. - Injury to park property.

No person shall injure, mar or damage in any manner, any monument, ornament, fence, bridge, seat, tree, fountain, shrub, flower, playground equipment, fireplaces, or other public property within or pertaining to the public parks or playgrounds.

(Code 1977, § 3.1)

Cross reference— Offenses against property generally, § 19-61 et seq.

State law reference— Malicious mischief, MCL 750.377 et seq., MSA 28.609 et seq.

Sec. 21-7. - Reimbursement for damage.

- (a) *Required.* Pursuant to Act No. 280 of the Public Acts of Michigan of 1969 (MCL 318.251 et seq., MSA 13.1064(1) et seq.), as amended, in addition to the penalties provided in this Code for violating its provisions with respect to damage or injury to public property, any person convicted of such damage or injury to public property shall reimburse the city for up to three (3) times the amount of the damage as determined by the court.
- (b) *Judgment.* In every case of conviction for such offenses, the court before whom such conviction is obtained shall enter judgment in favor of the city and against the defendant for liquidated damages as determined under subsection (a). The city, with the assistance of the city attorney, shall collect the award by execution or otherwise. If two (2) or more defendants are convicted, the judgment shall be entered against them jointly. If the defendant is a minor, such judgment shall be entered against his or her parents.
- (c) *Use of proceeds.* Upon collection, the sums shall be credited to the general fund of the city and used for repairs or improvements to parks.

(Code 1977, §§ 3.7—3.9)

Sec. 21-8. – Park hours.

All city parks, and facilities located thereon, including but not limited to, playgrounds, parkways, recreation areas, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, basketball courts, ice rinks, tennis courts, hiking and physical fitness trails, wildlife observation areas, sledding hill and all other places open to the public shall be closed every day from _____ p.m. until _____ a.m., except all ball diamonds shall be closed every day from _____ to _____. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or use said premises for any purpose during such times, except for nighttime fishing at Hopkins Lake. This section shall not apply to any activity conducted by the city pertaining to the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

- (a) The city manager is hereby empowered to make any exceptions to this section subject to the approval of the city council.
- (b) Any person found to violate this section shall be guilty of a civil infraction and shall be punished by a fine(s) as set forth in section _____.

Sec. 50-1. - Definitions.

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

Dusk means the darker stage of sunset.

(Ord. No. 353, § 1, 4-1-85)

Cross reference— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 50-2. - Penalty for violation.

Any person violating any of the provisions of section 50-3 () shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 and costs of prosecution, by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and costs and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(Ord. No. 353, § 4, 4-1-85)

Sec. 50-3. - Regulations governing city parks and city recreational grounds.

- (a) All city parks and the recreational grounds of the city civic center shall be open daily year round to the public from 7:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. or dusk, whichever is later. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than city employees on authorized city business, to be present in a city park or the recreational grounds of the city civic center at any time other than that set forth in this subsection, unless the person is participating in part of and/or viewing a city-sponsored activity and/or function or the person and/or organization that the person is a member of has been granted permission by the city manager and/or his designee to be present in a city park or the recreational grounds of the city civic center at a specific time other than that set forth in this subsection.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person at any time to possess, consume, sell, distribute or transport any alcoholic beverages of any kind in or upon the city parks or the recreational grounds of the city civic center.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to vandalize, burn, deface, or destroy in any fashion any city property located in any city park and the recreational grounds of the city civic center, including, but not limited to, property such as picnic tables, barbecues, fencing and gates, signs, grass, trees and shrubs.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or bring onto any city park and the recreational grounds of the city civic center, except on designated roads and parking areas, any motorized vehicles, including, but not limited to, cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, mopeds, snowmobiles, and all terrain vehicles of any type.
- (e) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any type of hunting or trapping on any city park and the recreational grounds of the city civic center.
- (f) Except as authorized by law, it shall be unlawful for any person to possess any weapon in any city park or the recreational grounds of the city civic center, including, but not limited to, weapons such as firearms, BB guns, pellet guns, slingshots and bows and arrows.
- (g) It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct any roadway, lane or sidewalk in any city park or the recreational grounds of the city civic center.
- (h) It shall be unlawful for any persons to congregate in any of the parking areas in any city park or the recreational grounds of the city civic center.

- (i) It shall be unlawful for any person to bring onto any city park and the recreational grounds of the city civic center any animals other than dogs on a leash.

(Ord. No. 353, § 2, 4-1-85; Ord. No. 533, § 2, 1-25-93)

Sec. 50-4. - Use of city parks and city recreational grounds conditioned upon compliance with rules and regulations.

The use by any person of any city park and the recreational grounds of the city civic center, and the facilities located thereon, including, but not limited to, baseball diamonds, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, hiking and physical fitness trails and wildlife observation decks, is conditioned upon compliance with the regulations set forth in section 50-3 (), and upon any regulations or requirements established by the department of public works for the city. In addition to any penalties that may be provided for by this chapter, or any other ordinance or law, any person not in compliance with any such regulation or requirement, upon being so advised by any police officer of the city, or any duly authorized representative of the department of public works or the recreation department of the city, shall promptly depart from the city park or recreational grounds of the city civic center.

(Ord. No. 353, § 3, 4-1-85)

Brighton Municipal Code

[Up](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

[Main](#)

[Search](#)

[Print](#)

[No Frames](#)

[Chapter 58 PARKS AND RECREATION](#)

Sec. 58-6. Hours of accessibility.

(a) Park and recreational facilities in the city shall be closed between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. Any person in or upon any park during closed hours shall be in violation of this Code. The city manager is hereby empowered to make exceptions to this section subject to the approval of the city council.

(b) Any person found to violate this chapter shall be guilty of a civil infraction and shall be punished by a fine(s) as set forth in section 1-16(b).

(Code 1981, § 31.6; Ord. No. 485, § I, 7-17-03)

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Sec. 26-1. - Park hours.

All city parks, beaches, playgrounds, parkways, recreation areas and all other places open to the public shall be closed every day from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m., except all ball diamonds shall be closed every day from 12:00 midnight to 6:00 a.m., and it shall be unlawful for any person to enter or use said premises for any purpose during such times. This section shall not apply to Kenwood Boat Launch or to any activity conducted by the city pertaining to the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

(Prior Code, § 3.1)