

Chapter SFP 2

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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SFP 2.01 Personal conduct. (1) **DISTURBING THE PEACE.** No person may disturb the peace of the park, block any thoroughfare from pedestrian or vehicle traffic, or otherwise conduct himself or herself in an unlawful manner as defined chs. SFP 1 to 7.

(2) **DISORDERLY CONDUCT.** No person may engage in violent, abusive, indecent, profane, boisterous, unreasonably loud or otherwise disorderly conduct, or conduct which tends to cause or provoke a disturbance or create a breach of the peace.

(3) **HARASSMENT.** No person may engage in a course of conduct or repeatedly commit acts which harass or intimidate another person and which serve no legitimate purpose or otherwise threaten a person with physical contact with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat.

(4) **BATTERY.** (a) No person may cause bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause bodily harm to that person or another without the consent of the person so harmed.

(b) In this subsection, “bodily harm” means physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

(5) **THROWING MISSILE.** No person may, in a manner likely to cause physical harm or property damage, throw, drop, kick, hit or otherwise project any hard object, bottle, can, container, snowball or other item of a similar nature.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1976, No. 247, eff. 8-1-76; emerg. am. (1), emerg. r. and recr. (2), emerg. renum. (3) to be SFP 2.03 and am., emerg. cr. (3), eff. 8-2-95; am. (1), r. and recr. (2), renum. (3) to (12) to be SFP 2.03 to 2.12 and am., cr. (3) to (5), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.02 Property offenses. (1) **PETTY THEFT UNDER \$500.** No person may intentionally take and carry away, use, transfer, conceal, or retain possession of movable property of another with a value under \$500, without consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of his or her property.

(2) **THEFT.** No person may intentionally take and carry away, use, transfer, conceal, or retain possession of movable property of another with a value that exceeds \$500 but not more than \$1,000, without consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of his or her property.

(3) **RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.** No person may intentionally receive or conceal stolen property.

(4) **THEFT BY FRAUD UNDER \$500.** No person may obtain money or property of another with a value under \$500, by intentionally deceiving him or her with a false representation which is known to be false, made with intent to defraud, and which does defraud the person to whom it is made. “False representation”

includes a promise made with intent not to perform it if it is part of a false and fraudulent scheme.

(5) **RETAIL THEFT.** (a) No person may intentionally remove, replace or alter indicia of price or value of merchandise, or conceal, transfer, take and carry away, or retain possession of merchandise held for resale by a merchant, or property of the merchant, without his or her consent and with intent to deprive the merchant permanently of possession or the full purchase price of the merchandise.

(b) In this subsection, “merchant” includes any “merchant” as defined in s. 402.104 (3), Stats., and any lessee authorized to sell within the geographical limits of the park.

(6) **FRAUD ON EATING PLACES OR LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS.** (a) No person may obtain any beverage, food, lodging accommodation or other service, at any park concession stand, restaurant, eating place, hotel, campground, or lodging facility, and intentionally defraud or abscond without paying for it.

(b) In this subsection, prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud has the meaning given in s. 943.21 (2), Stats.

(7) **ISSUING WORTHLESS CHECK UNDER \$500.** (a) No person may issue any check or other order for the payment of money less than \$500 which, at the time of issuance, he or she intends not to be paid.

(b) In this subsection, prima facie evidence that the person, at the time he or she issued the check or other order for payment of money, intended it should not be paid, has the meaning and includes the items of proof set forth in s. 943.24 (4), Stats.

(8) **FRAUDULENT USE OF CREDIT CARD UNDER \$500.** (a) No person may use a financial transaction card, with intent to defraud the issuer by obtaining from a person or organization, money, goods, or services with a value of under \$500. Using a financial card which was expired or revoked, was not lawfully issued to him or her, or knows that the financial transaction card, had been altered, counterfeited, or forged, without the consent of the issuer or lawful cardholder, or both.

(b) In this subsection the term, “issuer” means the business organization or financial institution which issues a financial transaction card or its duly authorized agent.

(9) **USE OF CHEATING TOKENS.** No person may obtain the property or services of another by depositing anything which he or she knows is not lawful money or is an unauthorized token in any receptacle used for the deposit of coins or tokens.

(10) **ENTRY INTO LOCKED VEHICLE.** No person may intentionally enter a locked or enclosed portion or compartment of a

vehicle of another without consent and with intent to steal therefrom and deprive the owner permanently of his or her property.

(11) ENTRY INTO LOCKED BUILDING, ROOM, SECURED FENCED IN AREA OR ONTO A CONSTRUCTION SITE. (a) No person may enter a locked and enclosed building, room, secured fenced in area or a posted construction site, without the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession

(b) In this subsection the term, “construction site” means the site of the construction, alteration, painting or repair of a building, structure or other work.

(c) In this subsection the term, “Owner or person in lawful possession” of premises includes a person on whose behalf a building is being constructed, altered, painted or repaired and the general contractor or subcontractor engaged in that work.

(12) CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. No person may intentionally cause damage to any physical property of another without the person’s consent.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.03 Indecent or lewd conduct. (1) No person may commit an act against sexual morality. These acts include, but are not limited to sexual activity or exposure of genitals in public, the display or sale of obscene or pornographic material, or the solicitation for purposes of prostitution.

(2) No persons shall have sexual intercourse in public.

(3) No person may commit an indecent act of sexual gratification in public or with another with knowledge that they are in the presence of others.

(4) No person may urinate or expose their genital in public or any public place, outside of the confines of a public restroom or toilet facility.

(5) In this section the term “in public” means in a place where or in a manner that the person knows or has reason to know that his or her conduct is observable by or in the presence of persons others.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (3) and am., cr. (2) to (5), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.04 Pets regulated. No person may enter or remain in the park with a dog, cat, or other pet unless under proper leash, caged or carried by the possessor or part of an approved exhibit display. Animals other than seeing-eye dogs shall not be permitted in any building unless on display. All dog owners are required to supply an official rabies vaccination certificate showing the date of vaccination and serum used. Any dog, cat or other pet found within the park, in violation of this subsection may be impounded and its owner subject to any costs incurred.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (4) and am., Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.05 Cruelty to animals. (1) ABUSE TO ANIMALS. No person may beat, abuse, or injure any animal in the park.

(2) HARMING A POLICE HORSE. No person may intentionally and without justification cause physical harm to a police horse when the horse is involved in law enforcement investigation or apprehension, or the horse is in the custody of or under the control of a police officer.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (5) and am., cr. (2), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.06 Sales permit required. No person may solicit orders for the delivery of foods, tobacco, soft drinks and all other articles of merchandise to restaurants, refreshment stands, ex-

hibits, or elsewhere the park without a written permit or contract from the director or his or her designee.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (6) and am., Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.07 Destruction or defacing of property; signs. (1) SIGNS. No person may willfully mark, deface, disfigure or injure any property, nor deface or remove any sign.

(2) POSSESSION OF SPRAY PAINT BY MINOR. No person under 17 years of age shall carry, possess, receive possession or transfer possession of paint in a spray can, at a time or manner not usual for law abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of property. A police officer shall afford the person an opportunity to dispel any alarm by requesting the person to explain any reason for possessing paint in a spray can.

(3) SALE OF SPRAY PAINT TO MINORS. No person may sell paint in spray cans to any person under 17 years of age. Lessee selling paint in spray cans shall have a sign conspicuously displayed stating. “It is unlawful to sell spray paint to persons under 17 years of age.” The requirements of this subsection with respect to sales to minors shall not apply when the seller records sales, date, purchaser’s name and paint purchased on a form and forwards a copy of the form to the police department.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (7) and am., cr. (2) and (3), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; emerg. am. (3), eff. 8-1-97; am. (2) and (3), Register, June, 1998, No. 510, eff. 7-1-98.

SFP 2.08 Littering. No person may throw, deposit or dispose of any type of debris or waste material the park except in receptacles provided for that purpose.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (8), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.09 Carrying of beverage. No person may carry any liquid beverage in either glass or metal containers outside of the specific area of a concession or other place of sale. Use of glass or metal containers containing liquid refreshment, brought into the park as a part of a picnic meal, must be confined to a stationary location and disposed of properly. This section shall not apply to containers used or supplied by authorized concessionaires who are required to dispense beverages to consumers in either paper or plastic containers.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (9), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.10 Overnight camping. (1) CAMPING PROHIBITED. No person may camp outside in a tent or otherwise unless within a designated camping area and upon payment of the designated fee or contract.

(2) REVOCATION OF RV PERMIT. Violation of any state law or any rules of the park by a member or guest of a member having a RV permit is cause for revocation of the RV permit and eviction from the park.

(3) ONLY ONE RV PER SPACE. No more than one recreation trailer, pickup truck camper or motor home may occupy a RV site. Pickup campers or motor homes pulling a trailer shall be treated as a single unit.

(4) REASSIGNMENT. If 2 recreation vehicles are inadvertently assigned the same RV site, the park may assign one of the RV parties to another site and may adjust the fees charged.

(5) UNAUTHORIZED RV SITE. No persons may move from their assigned RV site to another RV site without prior approval.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (10) and am., cr. (2) to (5), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.11 Loitering or prowling. No person may loiter or prowl in the park. Violation of this rule is defined as presence in the park, at a time, or in a manner not usual for law abiding in-

dividuals under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether alarm is warranted is the fact that the actor takes flight upon appearance of a peace officer, refuses to identify himself or herself, or manifestly endeavors to conceal himself or any object. Unless flight by the actor or other circumstances makes it impractical, a peace officer shall prior to any extended detainment afford the actor an opportunity to dispel any alarm which would otherwise be warranted, by requesting him to identify himself or herself and explain his presence and conduct.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (11), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.12 Group picnic permit required. No group of 20 or more persons shall hold a picnic activity in the park without obtaining a permit from the director or his or her designee in advance of the day of the activity. The purpose of this rule is to reserve an area for group activities, given the limited amount of space appropriate for these functions. The required permits may be obtained at the park's administrative office. Permits shall be issued on a first-come, first-serve, nondiscriminatory, and uniform basis. The reserved area must be occupied no later than 11:00 a.m. on the day of the scheduled activity; failure to appear and hold the area by at least one member of the group shall be cause to cancel the permit. Individuals of the group shall comply with all rules of the park.

History: Renum. from SFP 2.01 (12), Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.13 Fireworks violation. No person may possess or discharge any fireworks regulated by state law under s. 167.10, Stats., without a written contract with the director or his or her designee and a permit from the chief of police.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.14 Weapons. (1) **DEFINITION.** In this section, "dangerous weapon" means any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm, any electric weapon as defined in s. 941.295 (1c), Stats., or any other device or instrumentality which, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Dangerous weapon includes: blackjack, billy, standclub, sandbag, bludgeon, nunchaku sticks, throwing stars, sling shot, any instrument which impels a missile by compressed air, spring, or blank cartridges are used, crossknuckles, knuckles of any metal, barbed or blade type arrowhead, bowie knife, dirk knife, dirk, dagger, switch blade that may be drawn without the necessity of contact with the blade itself or is automatically opened by pressure on the handle or some other part of the knife and is commonly known as a switch blade knife, straight-edge razor or any other knife having a blade 3 inches or longer.

(2) **DEFINITION.** In this section, "look-alike firearm" means any imitation of any original firearm that was manufactured, designed and produced after December 31, 1897, including and limited to toy guns, water guns, replica nonguns, and air-soft guns firing nonmetallic projectiles.

(3) **NEGLIGENT HANDLING OF A FIREARM OR DANGEROUS WEAPON.** No person may endanger another's safety by the negligent operation or handling of a firearm or dangerous weapon.

(4) **OPERATING OR GOING ARMED WITH A FIREARM WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF AN INTOXICANT.** No person may go armed with a firearm while under the influence of an intoxicant.

(5) **POINTING A FIREARM AT ANOTHER PERSON.** No person may intentionally point a firearm or look-alike firearm at or toward another person.

(6) **DISCHARGES A FIREARM IN THE PARK.** No person may discharge a firearm, without written consent of the chief of police or his or her designee.

(7) **CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.** No person except a peace officer shall go armed with a concealed and dangerous weapon.

(8) **SALE OF KNIVES OR DANGEROUS WEAPONS PROHIBITED.** The display, sale, or distribution of knives, and / or dangerous weapons of any type, shall be prohibited unless such display, sale, or distribution is specifically authorized by the chief of police or his or her designee under the terms of any contract executed by the board. The board through its duly appointed agents, or representatives, reserves the right to determine what item does, or does not, constitute a knife or dangerous weapon under this subsection.

(9) **CARRYING OR POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.** No person may carry, possess or use any dangerous weapon, except with the written approval of the chief of police or his or her designee or for law enforcement purposes. Dangerous weapons not approved by the chief of police may be confiscated by a police officer.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; correction in (1) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register March 2017 No. 735.

SFP 2.15 Public safety. (1) **FALSE FIRE ALARM.** No person may intentionally give a false fire alarm, whether by means of a fire alarm system or otherwise.

(2) **FALSE 911 TELEPHONE SYSTEM CALL.** No person may make an emergency call by dialing 911 for police, medical or ambulance service, whether or not conversation ensues, knowing that no emergency exists.

(3) **IMPERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.** No person may impersonate a police officer or peace officer.

(4) **RESISTING AN OFFICER.** No person may resist, or in any way interfere with any police officer in the discharge of his or her duty.

(5) **HINDERING AN OFFICER.** No person may in any manner assist any person that is in the custody of any police officer to escape or attempt to escape from such custody, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue any person in police custody.

(6) **OBSTRUCTING OFFICER.** No person may knowingly give false information to a police officer with intent to mislead the officer in the performance of his or her duty.

(7) **OBSTRUCTING EMERGENCY OR RESCUE PERSONNEL.** (a) No person may knowingly obstruct any emergency medical personnel in the performance of duties relating to an emergency or rescue.

(b) In this subsection, "emergency medical personnel" means an emergency medical technician licensed under s. 256.15, Stats., police officer or fire fighter, or other person operating or staffing an ambulance or an authorized emergency vehicle.

(8) **ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.** (a) No person in custody, pursuant to a legal arrest, shall intentionally escape or attempt to escape from custody.

(b) In this subsection, "escape" means to leave in any manner without lawful permission or authority.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; correction in (7) (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register March 2013 No. 687.

SFP 2.16 Controlled or harmful substances. (1) **USE OR POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.** (a) No person may use or possess a controlled substance as defined in s. 961.01 (4), Stats., except with the specific exemptions set forth in ch. 961, Stats.

(b) In this subsection, the term “marijuana” has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (14), Stats.

(2) POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA. (a) No person may use or possess marijuana, except when such use or possession is authorized under ch. 961, Stats.

(3) POSSESSION, USE, DELIVERY, OR MANUFACTURE WITH INTENT TO DELIVER, DRUG PARAPHERNALIA. (a) No person may use, possess, deliver, possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be primarily used to plant, propagate, cultivate, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of ch. 961, Stats.

(b) In this subsection, “drug paraphernalia” has the meaning given in s. 961.571, Stats.

(c) In this subsection, determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia is shown in s. 961.572, Stats.

(4) SMELLING OR INHALATION OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED. (a) No person may smell gases or inhale the fumes or vapors of any harmful substance with the intent of being intoxicated, stupefied, irrational, paralyzed or changing or distorting or disturbing his or her eyesight, thinking process, judgment, balance or muscular coordination.

(b) No person may for the purpose of violating or aiding another to violate any provision of this subsection, possess, buy, sell, transfer possession, or receive possession of any harmful substance. No person may sell or transfer possession of any aerosol spray paint containing a harmful substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors to any person under 17 years of age.

(c) In this subsection the term, “harmful substances” means any substance, other than toxic glues as defined in sub. (5) (c), having the property of releasing toxic vapors or which vaporizes to produce a vapor, gas or fume which when inhaled produces intoxication, stupefaction, irrational behavior, paralysis, or changing, distorting or disturbing his or her eyesight, thinking process, judgment, balance or muscular coordination.

(5) INHALATION OF TOXIC GLUES PROHIBITED. (a) No person may inhale or otherwise introduce into his or her respiratory tract any toxic glue or any vapors or fumes which may be released from any toxic glues with the intent of becoming intoxicated, elated, excited, stupefied, irrational, paralyzed, or of changing, distorting, or disturbing his or her eyesight, thinking process, judgment, balance or muscular coordination.

(b) No person may, for the purpose of violating or aiding another to violate any provision of this subsection, possess, buy, sell, transfer possession of any toxic glue. No person may sell or transfer possession of any toxic glue to any person under 17 years of age, provided, however, that one tube or container of toxic glue may be sold or transferred to a child under 17 years of age immediately in conjunction with the sale or transfer of a model kit, if the kit requires approximately such quantity of the glue for assembly of the model, and provided further, that this paragraph does not prohibit the transfer of a tube or other container of such glue from a parent to his or her child or from a legal guardian to his or her ward.

(c) In this subsection the term, “toxic glues” means any glue, adhesive cement, mucilage, plastic cement, or any similar substance containing one or more of the following volatile substances: Acetone, benzene, butyl alcohol, ethylene alcohol, methyl cellosolve, acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, pentachlorophenol, petroleum ether, trichlorethylene, tri-

cresyl phosphate, toluene, toluol, or any other chemical capable of producing intoxication when inhaled.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; corrections made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, September, 1996, No. 489; emerg. am. (4) (b) and (5) (b) eff. 8-1-97; am. (4) (b) and (5) (b), Register, June, 1998, No. 510, eff. 7-1-98.

SFP 2.17 Alcoholic beverages. (1) SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WITHOUT A CONCESSION CONTRACT. As authorized by s. 125.06, Stats., the board shall obtain a permit or license covering the retail sales of alcoholic beverages, during events and shows by lessees holding a concession contract with the park which includes the sale of alcoholic beverages.

(2) REQUIRED AGE OF BARTENDERS OR CONCESSIONAIRES SELLING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. A lessee holding a concession contract for the sale of alcoholic beverages may employ people under the legal drinking age to serve, sell or vend alcoholic beverages, these employees shall be 18 years old or older. Any employee under the legal drinking age that serves, sells or vends alcoholic beverages shall be under the immediate supervision of a person who has attained the legal drinking age.

(3) SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TO UNDERAGE PERSON. No person that is employed by a lessee that holds a concession contract for the sale of alcoholic beverages shall traffic, deal, sell, or vend any alcoholic beverages to an underage person not accompanied by his or her parent, guardian or spouse who has attained the legal drinking age.

(4) LESSEE PERMITTING UNDERAGED DRINKING ON LEASED PREMISES. No lessee shall permit or fail to take action to prevent the illegal consumption of alcoholic beverages by an underage person on the lessee’s premises.

(5) DEFINITIONS. In this section the terms:

(a) “Alcoholic beverage” means fermented malt beverages, wine and intoxicating liquor.

(b) “Legal drinking age” has the meaning given in s. 125.02 (8m), Stats.

(c) “Underage person” means a person who has not attained the legal drinking age.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.18 Child labor laws. No minor under 17 years of age may be employed or permitted to work in gainful employment unless the employer has on file a child labor permit authorizing the employment, as specified in s. DWD 270.05 (3). Each day and each instance of violation shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; correction made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, September, 1996, No. 489; emerg. am. eff. 8-1-97; am. Register, June, 1998, No. 510, eff. 7-1-98; correction made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Register March 2013 No. 687.

SFP 2.19 Lottery. No person may conduct a lottery as set forth in s. 945.01 (5), Stats. The board shall be notified in writing of any game, drawing, contest, sweepstakes or other promotion, which is permitted under s. 945.01 (5), Stats., together with written approval from the Milwaukee county district attorney’s office.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.20 Gambling. (1) No person may make a bet, or participate in a lottery, or play a gambling machine, or conduct a lottery or, with intent to conduct a lottery, possess facilities to do so.

(2) In this section the term “lottery” has the meaning given in s. 945.01 (5), Stats.

(3) In this section the term “gambling machine” has the meaning given in s. 945.01 (3), Stats.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96; correction in (2) and (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Register, June, 1998, No. 510.

SFP 2.21 Amusement games. (1) GAME OF CHANCE. No person may operate or conduct a game of amusement that is a lottery, raffle, or game of chance, has the meaning given in s. 945.01 (5), Stats.

(2) REQUIRED DISPLAY OF SIGNS AT AMUSEMENT GAMES. Each amusement game shall have a sign or signs conspicuously displayed stating the cost per play, an explanation of how the game is played and how the prizes are awarded. The sign shall be made out of wood or posterboard and the lettering shall be plain and at least two inches in height.

(3) IMPROPER DISPLAY OF PRIZES AT AMUSEMENT GAMES. Each amusement game shall be clearly posted as to the number of prizes or wins required for each trade. All prizes that may be won shall be displayed, no prizes shall be displayed or offered which cannot be won. Cash prizes or dangerous weapons has the meaning given in s. SFP 2.14 (1) shall not be awarded as prizes, no

prize shall be repurchased and any prize award system which requires forfeitures of previously won prizes in exchange for another play is prohibited.

(4) PROHIBITED AMUSEMENT GAMES. Each amusement game shall be winable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player. Further no concealed numbers, conversion charts, score card or punchboards shall be used to play the game.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.

SFP 2.22 Keys. (1) UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION OF PARK KEY(S). No person may duplicate park key(s) or request the unauthorized duplication of key(s).

(2) UNAUTHORIZED TRANSFER OR PERSON IN POSSESSION OF PARK KEY(S). No person may transfer any park key(s) from an individual entrusted with its possession to an unauthorized person, or be in unauthorized possession of a park key(s).

(3) CONFISCATION. Any key(s) in the possession of unauthorized persons may be confiscated.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1996, No. 489, eff. 10-1-96.