

ORDINANCE NO. 2004-1

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF MILL CREEK, OKLAHOMA, RELATING TO HEALTH AND SANITATION AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Town Council of the Town of Mill Creek, Oklahoma, as follows:

SECTION 1. New Law. A new section of law to be codified in the Code of Ordinances of the Town of Mill Creek as Chapter 10.

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Penalty for violation of chapter.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any law or code adopted by reference in this chapter is guilty of an offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 1-12. In addition, such person may be enjoined from continuing such violations.

State laws adopted.

All misdemeanor provisions of tit. 63 (63 11 O.S. § 1-101 et seq.) relating to public health and other matters are adopted and incorporated in this section by reference.

County health department designated to enforce health ordinances.

Anywhere in this chapter where the term "health officer" is used, it may be construed to mean the director of the county health department or his duly designated representative unless another person is designated by the mayor. It is the intent and purpose of the mayor and town council to delegate the enforcement of the health ordinances of the town as set out in this chapter. Any such decisions rendered under this section shall be subject to review by the council upon an appeal from an offender.

Obstructing health officer.

It is unlawful for any person to willfully obstruct or interfere with any health officer or officer charged with the enforcement of the health laws of this town.

Quarantine; violations.

It is unlawful for any person to willfully violate or refuse or omit to comply with any lawful order, direction, prohibition, rule or regulation of the board of health or any officer charged with enforcement of such order, direction, prohibition, rule or regulation.

ARTICLE II. JUNKED, WRECKED MOTOR VEHICLES*

Nuisance.

Motor vehicles which are abandoned, dismantled, partially dismantled, wrecked, junked, inoperative, or discarded, or left about the city in places other than in authorized junkyards or other areas authorized by the council and which tend to do any one or more of the following:

- (1) Impede traffic in the streets;
- (2) Reduce the value of private property;
- (3) Create fire hazards;
- (4) Extend and aggravate urban blight; or
- (5) Result in a serious hazard to the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and welfare of the residents of the town, are declared to be a nuisance.

Definitions.

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

Junk motor vehicle means any motor vehicle, which does not have lawfully affixed thereto both an unexpired license plate and a current motor vehicle safety inspection certificate, and the condition of which is wrecked, dismantled, partially dismantled, inoperative, abandoned, or discarded.

Motor vehicle means any vehicle which is self-propelled and designed to travel along the ground and shall include, but not be limited to, automobiles, buses, motorbikes, motorcycles, motor scooters, trucks, tractors, go-carts, golf carts, campers and trailers.

Private property means any real property within the town which is privately owned and which is not public property as defined in this section.

Public property means any street, alley, or highway which shall include the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly owned or maintained for the purposes of vehicular travel, and shall also mean any other publicly owned property or facility.

Code enforcement officer means any person the city council may, from time to time, appoint to enforce the provisions of this code, whether an employee of the city or other person. In absence of an appointed person, the council may fulfill the duties of the code enforcement office.

Orders from municipal court.

The judge of the municipal court shall have authority to issue all orders necessary to enforce the provisions of this article.

Immediate removal of vehicle obstructing traffic.

Nothing contained in this article shall affect the provisions permitting immediate removal of a vehicle left on public property which constitutes an obstruction to traffic.

Abandoned or wrecked autos.

(a) For the purpose of this article, the term "abandoned motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle or vehicle which is abandoned, dismantled, nonoperating, wrecked, junked or unlicensed, or which does not possess a current inspection sticker or equipment as required by law.

(b) No person in charge or control of any property within the town limits, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, shall allow any partially dismantled, nonoperating, wrecked, junked, or unlicensed vehicle to remain on such property longer than seven days. No person shall leave any such vehicle on any property within the town for a longer time than seven days. This section shall not apply with regard to a vehicle in an enclosed building, a vehicle on the premises of a business enterprise, or a vehicle in an appropriate storage place or depository maintained in a lawful place and manner by the town.

Notice to the owner or occupant of the premises.

Prior to removal of an abandoned vehicle by the town, notice shall be given to the owner or occupant of the premises whereupon such nuisance exists stating the nature of the public nuisance giving the owner or occupant ten days in which to remove or abate the nuisance. Such notice shall be mailed, by certified or registered mail with a five-day return requested, to the owner or occupant. If the notice is returned undelivered by a U.S. Postal Service official, or unsigned by the owner or occupant, action to abate the nuisance shall be continued to a date not less than ten days from the date of such return.

Public hearing.

Any owner or occupant of the premises on which the abandoned motor vehicle is located, after receiving notice to abate in accordance with the provisions of this article may, within ten days after service of notice to abate the public nuisance, request a public hearing prior to the removal of the abandoned vehicle or part thereof declared to be a public nuisance. Such hearing shall be heard before the code enforcement officer. Any order requiring the removal of a vehicle or part thereof shall include a description of the vehicle and the correct identification number and license number of the vehicle if available at the site.

No junked vehicle to be reconstructed or made operable.

No vehicle removed under the provisions of this article shall be reconstructed or made operable.

ARTICLE III. LITTER

Defined; declared unlawful.

(a) The term "littering" is defined as throwing any trash, refuse, wastepaper, tin cans, bottles or any other object or substance whatever upon the public streets, alleys, roadways and sidewalks of the town or upon any real property owned or occupied by another.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to litter.

From automobiles.

It is unlawful for any person to throw from any automobile or motor vehicle being operated and driven upon and over the streets, alleys and roadways of the town any litter, trash, wastepaper, tin cans or any other substance or refuse whatever.

Accumulations on property.

(a) It is unlawful for any person occupying any real property, either as tenant or owner, to allow trash, wastepaper, litter objects, bottles, tin cans or any other used or disposed of objects to accumulate upon such real property or premises being so occupied or rented to such an extent as to constitute a littering nuisance

(b) It is unlawful for any person occupying any real property, either as tenant or owner, to allow accumulation trash, wastepaper, litter objects, bottles, tin cans or any other used or disposed objects to be carried from the occupied premises, either by wind, elements or otherwise to any adjoining or other real estate not so owned or occupied by the offender.

ARTICLE IV. NUISANCES*

Definitions.

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

Nuisance means unlawfully doing an act or omitting to perform a duty or is any thing or condition which either:

(1) Annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others;

(2) Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage any lake or navigable river, stream, canal or basin, or any public park, square, street or other public property; or

(3) In any way renders other persons insecure in life or in the use of property.

Public nuisance means one which affects the same time an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon the individuals may be unequal. Every nuisance not included in this definition is a private nuisance.

Penalties for violation of article.

A fine of not less than \$50.00, nor more than \$200.00 per day as long as the nuisance is permitted to remain shall be imposed by the municipal judge on any person found guilty of harboring or creating a nuisance, with each day constituting a new and separate violation.

Declared unlawful.

It is unlawful for any person including, but not limited to, any owner, lessee, or other person to create or maintain a nuisance within the town or to permit a nuisance to remain on premises under his control within the town.

Article abatement procedures cumulative.

The various procedures for abating nuisances prescribed by this article and by other provisions of law and ordinance shall be cumulative on to any other penalties or procedures authorized.

Responsibility of property owners.

Every successive owner of property who neglects to abate a continuing nuisance upon or in the use of such property, created by a former owner, is liable therefore in the same manner as the one who first created it.

Health nuisances; abatement.

(a) Pursuant to the authority granted by 63 O.S. § 1-1011, the health officer shall have the authority to order the owner or occupant of any private premises in the town to remove from such premises, at his own expense, any source of filth, cause of sickness, condition conducive to the breeding of insects or rodents that might contribute to the transmission of disease, or any other condition adversely affecting the public health, within 24 hours or within such other time as may be in writing and may be served personally on the owner or occupant of the premises, or authorized agent thereof, by the health officer or by a police officer. A copy thereof may be left at the last usual place of abode of the owner, occupant or agent, if known and within the state. If the premises are unoccupied and the residence of the owner, occupant or agent

is unknown, or is without the state the order may be served by posting a copy thereof on the premises or by publication in at least one issue of a newspaper having a general circulation in the town.

(b) If the owner is not complied with, the health officer may cause the order to be executed and complied with, and the cost thereof shall be certified to the clerk-treasurer, and the cost of removing or abating such nuisance shall be added to the water bill or other town utility bill of the owner or occupant if he is a user of water from the city water system or such other utility service. The cost shall be treated as a part of such utility bill to which it is added and shall become due and payable, and subject to the same regulations relating to delinquency in service, such costs, after certification to the clerk-treasurer, may be collected in any manner in which any other debt due the town may be collected.

Toilet facilities required.

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

Human excrement means the bowl and kidney discharge of human beings.

Sanitary water closet means the flush type toilet which is connected with a sanitary sewer line of such capacity and construction as to carry away the contents at all times.

Septic tank means a privy which is built, rebuilt or constructed so as to conform with the specifications approved by the state health department.

(b) *Owner requirements.* Every owner of a residence or other building in which humans reside, are employed or congregate within this town shall install, equip and maintain adequate sanitary facilities for the disposal of human excrement by use of a sanitary water closer or a septic tank. The closets and septic tanks required shall be of the sanitary water closet type when located within 250 feet of a sanitary sewer and accessible thereto and of the sanitary water closer type (notwithstanding a greater distance from a sanitary sewer) or the water closet type emptying into a septic tank system or the septic tank type. A septic tank system may be used in such cases only if it meets the standards of, and is approved by, the state health department.

(c) *Disposal of excrement.* All human excrement disposed of within this town shall be disposed of by depositing it in closets and septic tanks of the type provided for in the section. It is unlawful for any owner of property within the town to permit the disposal of human excrement thereon in any other manner, or for any person to dispose of human excrement within the town in any other manner.

(d) *Unlawful facilities declared nuisance.* All facilities for the disposal of human excrement in a manner different from that required by this section and all septic tanks and closets so constructed, situated or maintained as to endanger the public health, are declared to be public nuisances, and may be dealt with and abated as such. Any person maintaining any such nuisance

is guilty of an offense, and each day upon which any such nuisance continues is a separate offense.

Town has power to define and summarily abate.

As provided in 50 O.S. § 16, the town has power to determine what is and what shall constitute a nuisance within its corporate limits and, for the protection of the public health, the public parks and the public water supply, outside of its corporate limits. Whenever it is practical to do so, the town has the power summarily to abate any such nuisance after notice to the owner and an opportunity for him to be heard, if this can be given.

Additional public nuisances enumerated.

In addition to other public nuisances declared by other sections of this Code or law, the following are declared to be public nuisances:

- (1) The sale or offering for sale of unwholesome food or drink; or the keeping of a place where such sales or offerings are made;
- (2) The sale, offering for sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquor in violation of law or ordinances; or the keeping of a place where intoxicating liquor is sold, offered for sale or furnished in violation of law or ordinance;
- (3) The exposure, display, sale or distribution of obscene pictures, books, pamphlets, magazines, papers, documents or objects; or the keeping of a place where such items are exposed, displayed, sold or distributed;
- (4) The keeping of a place where persons gamble, whether by cards, slot machines, punchboards or otherwise;
- (5) The keeping of a place where prostitution, illicit sexual intercourse or other immoral acts are practiced;
- (6) The keeping of a place where activities in violation of law or ordinance are practiced or carried on;
- (7) The conduct or holding of public dances in violation of ordinance; or the keeping of a place where such dances are held;
- (8) The public exposure of a person having a contagious disease;
- (9) The continued making of loud or unusual noises which annoy persons of ordinary sensibilities; or the keeping of an animal which makes such noises;
- (10) The operation or use of any electrical apparatus or machine which materially or unduly interferes with radio or television reception by others;

(11) Any use of a street or sidewalk or a place adjacent thereto which causes crowds of people to gather so as to obstruct traffic on such street or sidewalk, or which otherwise obstructs traffic thereon, except as may be authorized by law or ordinance;

(12) Permitting water or other liquid to flow or fall, or ice or snow to fall, from any building or structure upon any street or sidewalk;

(13) All wells, pools, cisterns, bodies or containers of water in which mosquitoes breed or are likely to breed, or which are so constructed, formed, conditioned or situated as to endanger the public safety;

(14) Rank weeds or grass, carcasses, accumulations of manure, refuse or other things which are, or are likely to be, breeding places for flies, mosquitoes, vermin, or disease germs; and the premises on which such exist;

(15) Any building or structure which is dangerous to the public health or safety because of damage, decay or other condition;

(16) Any pit, hole or other thing which is so constructed, formed, conditioned or situated as to endanger the public safety;

(17) Any fire or explosion hazard which endangers the public safety;

(18) Any occupation or activity which endangers the public peace, health, safety or welfare;

(19) Any motor vehicle, whether in operating condition or not, or any trailer without a current vehicle plate as required by law for vehicles used on the public highways, when stored or kept in a residence district;

(20) Any stable or other place where animals are kept that may become obnoxious or annoying to any resident of the city, by reason of any noise made by the animal therein, or by reason of lack of sanitation, is declared to be a nuisance;

(21) The keeping of any dog kennels within this town for the breeding and raising of dogs that shall become offensive or annoying to the public by reason of the barking and noise made by the animals contained in the kennels;

(22) Any vault, cesspool or sink used to receive human excrement, slops, garbage, refuse, or other filthy substance;

(23) Any pond, slop, trash, refuse, cobs, manure, decayed or decaying vegetable matter left, kept or maintained in such condition as to endanger the public health;

(24) Every septic tank or water closet which shall be in an overflowing, leaking or filthy condition, or in a condition dangerous, injurious or annoying to the comfort, health and welfare of any resident of this town:

(25) Any green or unsalted hides of any animal kept in any exposed or open place within the limits of this town;

(26) Any unclean, foul, leaking, broken or defective ditch, drain, gutter, slop, garbage or manure barrel, box or other receptacle;

(27) Every building or other structure that shall become unsafe and dangerous from fire, decay and other cause, or shall become hazardous from fire, by reason of age, decay or construction, location or other cause, or shall be detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of this town or its inhabitants from any cause; and

(28) Any water or putrid substances, whether animal or vegetable, allowed to accumulate as to cause an offensive odor to be emitted therefrom, or to become in a condition injurious or dangerous to the health of the neighborhood.

The enumeration of certain public nuisances in this section shall be cumulative and not limit other provisions of law or ordinance defining public or private nuisances either in more general or more specific terms.

Time does not legalize.

No lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance amounting to an actual obstruction of a public right.

Remedies against public nuisances.

The remedies against a public nuisance are as follows:

- (1) Prosecution on complaint before the municipal court;
- (2) Prosecution on information or indictment before another appropriate court;
- (3) Civil action; or
- (4) Abatement:
 - a. By the person injured as provided in 50 O.S. § 12; or
 - b. By the city in accordance with law or ordinance;

Remedies against private nuisances.

The remedies against a private nuisance are as follows:

- (1) Civil action; or
- (2) Abatement:
 - a. By the person injured as provided in 50 O.S. §§ 14 and 15; or
 - b. By the town in accordance with law or ordinance.

Summary abatement.

(a) Some nuisances are of such nature as to constitute a grave and immediate danger to the peace, health, safety, morals or welfare of one or more persons or of the public generally. It is recognized that circumstances may be such as to justify, and even to require the mayor or town manager or other appropriate officer or agency of the town government to take immediate and proper action summarily to abate such nuisances, or to reduce or suspend the danger until more deliberate action can be taken toward such abatement.

(b) The town manger, town attorney, chief of police, public works director, fire chief, police officer or any other official designated by the town manager may submit a statement to the police department of any nuisance as defined by the ordinances of the town or law, and a request or recommendation that it be abated. Any town official or resident may submit such a statement and request a recommendation to the police department.

(c) The municipal judge shall determine whether or not the alleged nuisance is a nuisance in fact. For the purpose of gathering evidence on the subject, the municipal judge shall have the power to subpoena and examine witnesses, books, papers, photographs and other effects. Before proceeding to abate the nuisance or have it abated, the municipal judge shall give notice of hearing on the proposed abatement to the owner or occupant of any property and an adequate opportunity to be heard, if such notice and opportunity for a hearing can be given. Such notice shall be given by a police officer in the form of a citation or by certified letter to the owner or occupant of the property upon which the nuisance is located. If the names and addresses of the property owners or occupants are not known, and the peace, health, safety, or welfare of the persons or public adversely affected would not be duly jeopardized by the general delay, a notice of the hearing shall be published in a paper of general circulation within the town.

(d) If the municipal judge finds that a nuisance does in fact exist, he shall direct the owner or other persons responsible for or causing the nuisance to abate it within a specified time if the peace, health, safety, or welfare of the persons or public adversely affected would not be unduly jeopardized by the consequent delay, and may impose any penalties as prescribed. If the owner or other persons responsible for or causing the nuisance do not abate it within the specified time, the municipal judge shall direct town personnel to abate the nuisance or to have it abated, if summary abatement is practical, as authorized by 50 O.S. & 16. The clerk-treasurer

shall send a statement of the cost of such summary abatement to the owner or other persons responsible for or causing the nuisance, as may be just under the circumstances, if their names and addresses are known. Until paid, such cost shall constitute a debt to the town, collectible as other debts to the town may be collected. Any unpaid penalties may result in arrest or incarceration of the owner or persons responsible for the nuisance.

Abatement by suit in district court.

In cases where it is deemed impractical to abate a nuisance summarily, the town may bring suit in the district court of the county where the nuisance is located, as provided in 50 O.S. § 17.

ARTICLE V. TOBACCO

Determination of need to deny access to minors.

The town council, having determined that there is a need to prevent the youth of the town access to tobacco products adopts in its entirety 37 O.S. §§ 600.1-600.12, which is known and may be cited as, "The Prevention of Youth Access to Tobacco Act."

ARTICLE VI. WEEDS AND TRASH*

Definitions.

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

Owner means the owner of record as shown by the most current tax rolls of the county treasurer.

Trash means any refuse, litter, ashes, leaves, debris, paper, combustible materials, rubbish, offal, waste, or matter of any kind or form which is uncared for, discarded or abandoned.

Weeds means, but is not limited to, poison ivy, poison oak or poison sumac and all vegetation at any stage of maturity which:

(1) Exceeds 12 inches in height, except healthy trees, shrubs or produce for human consumption or grown in a tended and cultivated garden unless such trees and shrubbery by their density or location constitute a detriment to the health, benefit and welfare of the public and community or a hazard to traffic or create a fire hazard to the property or otherwise interfere with the mowing of the weeds;

(2) Regardless of height, harbors, conceals or invites deposits or accumulation of refuse or trash;

- (3) Harbors rodents or vermin;
- (4) Gives off unpleasant or noxious odors;
- (5) Constitutes a fire or traffic hazard; or
- (6) Is dead or diseased.

The term "weed" does not include tended crops on land zoned for agricultural use which are planted more than 150 feet from a parcel zoned for other than agricultural use.

Accumulations unlawful.

It is unlawful for any owner or occupant of any lot, tract or parcel of land situated wholly or partly within the town to allow trash or weeds to grow, stand or accumulate upon such premises. It is the duty of such owner or occupant to remove or destroy any such trash or weeds.

Reports of accumulations on property.

Any officer or employee of the town who discovers an accumulation of trash or growth of grass and weeds, or both these conditions, upon any premises within the limits of the town, shall report the condition to the clerk-treasurer if, as a result of the accumulation or growth, the premises appear to be:

- (1) Detrimental to the health, benefit and welfare of the public and the community;
- (2) A hazard to traffic;
- (3) A fire hazard to property; or
- (4) Any two or more of these conditions.

Receipt of report; hearing and notice.

(a) Upon receiving a complaint regarding a violation of this section, or upon receipt of equivalent information from any reliable source the clerk-treasurer shall give written notice of the provisions of this section that premises are in violation by forwarding a copy thereof by certified mail with return receipt requested to the owner of the property at the address shown by the current year's tax rolls in the office of the treasurer of the county in which the property is located. If the return receipt shows that the property owner cannot be located notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation one time not less than ten days prior to the date of a hearing by the council or before it takes action.

(b) At least ten days from the date of receipt of the notice by the owner or the date of publication and upon the date specified in the notice, the council may hear the matter and receive information thereon, including anything which may be presented by the owner of the premises,

personally or by agent or attorney. If the council determines that any of the conditions specified in this section exist upon the premises, it may order the property to be cleaned of trash, or other trash or weeds to be cut, removed or destroyed unless within ten days from the date of receipt of the notice or date of publication the owner either:

- (1) Cuts, removes or destroys the trash or weeds in accordance with the notice; or
- (2) Gives written consent authorizing the town to abate the trash or weeds, waiving his right to a hearing.

Right of entry; work done by employees or contract.

(a) Upon finding the conditions of the property constitutes a detriment or hazard as specified in Article VI, and that the property would be benefited by the removal of such conditions, the agents of the town are granted the right of entry on the property to remove trash, mow weeds or grass, and perform necessary duties as a governmental function.

(b) The work ordered to be performed under Article VI may be done by the employees of this town under supervision of the town, or it may be let by contract in manner for letting other contracts.

Determination and assessment of costs.

Upon the completion of the work ordered to be performed under Article VI, the clerk-treasurer shall report the costs thereof to the council. The council shall determine the actual costs of the cleaning or mowing and any other expenses necessary in connection therewith, including actual cost of labor, equipment and maintenance. The clerk-treasurer shall forward a statement and demand payment of the total costs by certified mail, with return receipt requested, to the owner of the property at the address shown by the current tax rolls in the office of the county treasurer of the county in which the property lies.

Lien on the property; civil remedy.

If the costs of the work performed under this article are not paid within 30 days from the date of mailing the notice prescribed by Article VI, the clerk-treasurer shall forward a certified statement of the amount of the costs to the county treasurer in which the property upon which the work was done is located, in order that the amount be levied upon the property and be collected by the county treasurer in the manner prescribed by law. The lien is coequal with the lien of ad valorem taxes and all other taxes and special assessments and prior and superior to all other titles and liens against the property. The lien shall continue until the cost is fully paid. At any time prior to collection, the town may pursue any civil remedy for collection of the amount owing and interest thereon. Upon receiving payment, the clerk-treasurer shall forward to the county treasurer a notice of such payment and directing discharge of the lien.

Council may designate officer to perform duties; appeals.

The council may designate an administrative officer to carry out the duties of the council in Article VI. The property owner shall have a right of appeal to the council from any order of the administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken by filing written notice of appeal with the clerk-treasurer within ten days after the administrative hearing.

Deposit of rubbish.

It is unlawful for any person to throw, place or deposit any rubbish, trash, slop, garbage, filthy substance, grass, weeds, trees, brush or any other refuse or waste matter in any street, avenue, alley or in any ditch or watercourse, or upon the premises of another, or upon any public ground in this town.

Burning refuse.

(a) It is unlawful to burn any trash or refuse or any type of material within the town.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to burn trash, wastepaper, rubbish or refuse except under a permit issued by or in receptacles and conditions approved by the state health department or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Removal of dead animals.

The owner or any person having charge of any animal dying in this town shall, within 24 hours after the death of such animal, remove its carcass, and failure to do so shall constitute a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of the Ordinance is, for any reason, held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, said portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3. Emergency Clause.

Whereas an emergency exists for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and welfare, by reason whereof this Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

PASSED and APPROVED by the Town Council of Mill Creek, Oklahoma, this 12 day
of April, 2004.

TOWN OF MILL CREEK, OKLAHOMA

By: Scott Clark
SCOTT CLARK, MAYOR

ATTEST: Vickie M. Cracker
TOWN CLERK

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