

ORDINANCE NO. 530
AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINDSAY
AMENDING TITLE 19, CHAPTER 19.01 OF THE LINDSAY MUNICIPAL
CODE PERTAINING TO FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINDSAY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1: Section 19.01.020 of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

Unless specifically defined in this section, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

"Accessory use" means a use which is incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the parcel of land on which it is located.

"Alluvial fan" means a geomorphologic feature characterized by a cone or fan-shaped deposit of boulders, gravel, and fine sediments that have been eroded from mountain slope., transported by flood flows, and then deposited on the valley floors, and which is subject to flash flooding, high velocity flows, debris flows, erosion, sediment movement and deposition, and channel migration.

"Apex" means the point of highest elevation on an alluvial fan, which on undisturbed fans is generally the point where the major stream that formed the fan emerges from the mountain front.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The base flood depths range from one to three feet; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and, velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard". See "Special flood hazard area."

"Base flood" means the flood which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "one hundred-year flood"). Base flood is the term used throughout the chapter.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade, i.e., below ground level, on all sides.

"Breakaway walls" means any type of wall, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic or any other suitable building material which is not part of the structural support of the building and which is so designed as to break away under abnormally high tides or wave action, without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by floodwaters. A breakaway wall shall have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls must be certified by a registered engineer or architect and shall meet the following conditions:

1. Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and

2. The elevated portion of the building shall not incur any structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously in the event of the base flood.

"Building," see "Structure."

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

"Encroachment" means the advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

"Existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community, "Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Flood, flooding or floodwater" means:

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; and/or mudslides (i.e., mudflows); and
2. The condition resulting from flood-related erosion (see "Flood-related erosion" herein).

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the floodway.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Federal Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Flood-related erosion area management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works and floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain or flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source, see "flooding."

"Floodplain administrator" shall be the public works director, or his or her designated representative, and is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain management regulations" means this chapter and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as grading and erosion control) and other application of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes federal, state or local regulations in any combination thereof which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

"Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and non structural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents. (refer to FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93, TB 3-93 and TB 7-93 for guidelines on dry and wet floodproofing.)

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. Also referred to as "regulatory floodway".

"Floodway encroachment lines" means the lines marking the limits of floodways on federal, state and local floodplain maps.

"Floodway fringe" is that area of the floodplain on either side of the "regulatory floodway" where encroachment may be permitted.

"Fraud and victimization" as related to Section 19.01.060, Variances, of this chapter, means that the variance granted must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the city's floodplain administrator will consider the fact that every newly constructed

building adds to government responsibilities and remains a part of the community for fifty to one hundred years. Buildings that are permitted to be constructed below the base flood elevation are subject during all those years to increased risk of damage from floods, while future owners of the property and the community as a whole are subject to all the costs, inconvenience, danger and the property and the community as a whole are subject to all the costs, inconvenience, danger and suffering that those increased flood damages bring. In addition, future owners may purchase the property, unaware that it is subject to potential flood damage and can be insured only at very high flood insurance rates.

"Governing body" means the local governing unit, i.e., county or municipality that is empowered to adopt and implement regulations to provide for the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

"Hardship" as related to Section 19.01.060, Variances, of this chapter means the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The city requires that the variance be exceptional, unusual and peculiar to the property involved.

Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

"Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or

4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

"Levee" means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

"Levee system" means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accord with sound engineering practices.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement, see "Basement."

1. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure below the lowest floor that is usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor provided it conforms to applicable non-elevation design requirements, including, but not limited to:

- a. The wet flood proofing standard in Section 19.01.050(A)(3)(a) and 19.01.050(D);

- b. The anchoring standards in Section 19.01.050A(1)(a);

- c. The construction materials and methods standards in Section 19.01.050(A)(2); and

- d. The standards for utilities in Section 19.01.050(B).

- e. The flood openings standard in Section 19.01.050(A)(3)(d).

2. For residential structures, all subgrade enclosed areas are prohibited because they are considered to be basements, see "basement." This prohibition includes below-grade garages and storage areas.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle." However, for floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than one hundred eighty consecutive days.

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for sale or rent.

"Market value" shall be determined by estimating the cost to replace the structure in new condition and adjusting that cost figure by the amount of depreciation which has accrued since the structure was constructed.

The cost of replacement of the structure shall be based on a square foot cost factor determined by reference to a building cost estimating guide recognized by the building construction industry. The amount of depreciation shall be determined by taking into account the age and physical deterioration of the structure and functional obsolescence as approved by the floodplain administrator, but shall not include economic or other forms of external obsolescence. Use of replacement costs or accrued depreciation factors different from those contained in recognized building cost estimating guides may be considered only if such factors are included in a report prepared by an independent professional appraiser and supported by a written explanation of the differences.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mudslide" describes a condition where there is a river, flow or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside, usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on the ground, preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain.

"Mudslide (i.e., mudflow) prone area" means an area with land surfaces and slopes of unconsolidated material where the history, geology, and climate indicate a potential for mudflow.

"New construction" for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by this community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"New manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by this community.

"Obstruction" includes, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channelization, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation or other material in, along, across or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

"One-hundred-year flood" or "100-year flood" means a flood which has a one percent annual probability of being equaled or exceeded. It is identical to the "base flood." See "Base flood."

"Person" means an individual or his agent, firm, partnership, association or corporation, or agent of the aforementioned groups, or this state or its agencies or political subdivisions.

"Principal structures" means a structure used for the principal use of the property as distinguished from an accessory use.

"Public safety and nuisance" as related to Section 19.01.060, Variances, of this chapter means that the granting of a variance must not result in anything which is injurious to safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal or basin.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle, which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;

2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Regulatory floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

"Remedy a violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state or local floodplain management regulations; or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this chapter or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

"Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

"Sheet flow area," see "area of shallow flooding."

"Special flood hazard area (SFHA)" means an area in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. It is shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, AI-A30, AE, A99, or AH.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and other proposed new development and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days from the date of the permit. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufacture home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground; this includes a gas or liquid storage tank or a manufactured home.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement.

This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations or state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
2. Any alternation of a "historic structure," provided that the alternation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant this chapter. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications or other evidence of compliance required in this chapter is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

"Water surface elevation" means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

"Watercourse" means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur. (Ord. 507 § 1 (part), 2003; Ord. 456 § 1 (part), 1994; Ord. 419, 1988)

ARTICLE 2: Section 19.01.030.B of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) dated June 16, 2009 and accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), dated June 16, 2009 and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. This FIS and attendant mapping is the minimum area of applicability of this chapter and may be supplemented by studies for other areas which allow implementation of this chapter and which are recommended to the City Council by the Floodplain Administrator. The study, FIRMs and FBFMs are on file at 150 N. Mirage, Lindsay, CA, City Hall, Public Works Department.

ARTICLE 3: Section 19.01.040.B of Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

B. Designation of the Floodplain Administrator.

The City Services Director is appointed to administer, implement, and enforce this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accord with its provisions.

ARTICLE 4: Section 19.01.040.C.3 of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

3. Alteration. Whenever a watercourse is altered or relocated:

a. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to alteration or relocation;

b. Submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

c. Require that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse is maintained.

d. Require that new technical data is submitted. Within 6 months notify FEMA of changes in the base flood elevation by submitting technical or scientific data so insurance & flood management can be based on current data.

ARTICLE 5: Section 19.01.050.A.2 of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

2. Construction Materials and Methods. All new construction and substantial improvement shall be constructed:

a. With flood resistant materials as specified in FEMA Technical Bulletin TB-2 (2008), and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;

b. Using methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

c. With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding; and,

d. Within zones AH or AO, so that there are adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

ARTICLE 6: Section 19.01.050.A.3 of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

3. Elevation and floodproofing. (See Section 19.01.020, Definitions, for "basement," "lowest floor," "new construction," "substantial damage" and "substantial improvement.")

a. Residential construction, either new or consisting of substantial improvements, shall have the lowest floor, including basement:

i. In an AO zone, elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height equal to or exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM, or elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified; or

ii. In an A zone, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; said base flood elevation shall be determined by one of the methods in Section 19.01.040(CX2) of this chapter; or

iii. In all other zones, elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

b. All new construction and substantial improvement with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor (excluding basements) that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement shall follow the guidelines in FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93 and TB 7-93, and must exceed the following minimum criteria:

i. Have either a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwater; or

ii. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect.

c. Nonresidential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall either be elevated to conform with Section 19.01.050(A)(3)(a) or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:

i. Be floodproofed below the elevation recommended under Section 19.01.050(A)(3Xa) so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;

ii. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and

iii. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection (AX3XC) are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

d. Flood Openings. All new construction and substantial improvements of structures with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor (excluding basements) that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must meet the following minimum criteria:

i. For non-engineered openings:

(a) Have a minimum of two openings on different sides having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

(b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade;

(c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwater; and

(d) Buildings with more than one enclosed area must have openings on exterior walls for each area to allow flood water to directly enter; or

ii. Be certified by a registered civil engineer or architect.

(e). Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in subsection D of this section.

ARTICLE 7: Section 19.01.050.C of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

C. Standards for Subdivisions.

1. All new subdivisions proposals and other proposed development, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser shall:

a. Identify the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and Base Flood Elevations (BFE).

b. Identify the elevations of lowest floors of all proposed structures and pads on the final plans.

c. If the site is filled above the base flood elevation, the following as-built information for each structure shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or licensed land surveyor and provided a part of an application for a Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) to the Floodplain Administrator:

i. Lowest floor elevation.

ii. Pad elevation.

iii. Lowest adjacent grade.

2. All subdivision proposals and other proposed development shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

3. All subdivision proposals and other proposed development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.

4. All subdivisions and other proposed development shall provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

ARTICLE 8: Section 19.01.050.D.2 of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

2. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites located within zones A, AH, and AO on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map will meet the requirements of Section 19.01.050(D)(4)(a) and (b).

ARTICLE 9: Section 19.01.050.E of the Lindsay Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

E. Standards for Recreational Vehicles.

1. All recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones AI-30, AH, and AE on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map will either:

a. Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty consecutive days, and be fully licensed and ready for highway use. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions, or

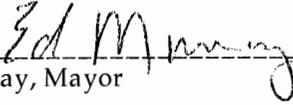
b. Meet the permit requirements of Section 19.01.040(D) of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in Section 19.01.050(D)(1).

c. Recreation vehicles placed on sites within zones VI-30, V, and VE on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map will meet the requirements of Section 19.01.050(D)(3).

The foregoing ordinance, read by title only with waiving of the reading in full, was introduced at a regularly scheduled meeting on the 10th day of May, 2011.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 10th day of May, 2011.

CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINDSAY



Ed Murray, Mayor

ATTEST:



Carmela Wilson, Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF LINDSAY)
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF TULARE)

CITY CLERK CERTIFICATION

I, Carmela Wilson, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Lindsay, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 530 introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Lindsay held on the 10h day of May 2011, and PASSED by the City Council of the City of Lindsay, on the 24th day of May 2011 upon motion by KIMBALL, second of SALINAS, by the following vote, as the same appears of record and on file in my office:

AYES: KIMBALL, SALINAS, PADILLA, VELASQUEZ, MURRAY.
NOES: NONE.
ABSTAIN: NONE.
ABSENT: NONE.

WITNESS my hand and Corporate City Seal of Lindsay this 24th day of May, 2011.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK OF LINDSAY



Carmela Wilson, Deputy City Clerk