

URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 1669

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 22 (BUSINESSES) AND CHAPTER 106 (ZONING) TO EXPRESSLY PROHIBIT ALL MEDICINAL AND ADULT-USE COMMERCIAL CANNABIS ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE CITY, EXCLUDING MEDICINAL-ONLY CANNABIS DELIVERIES ORIGINATING FROM QUALIFIED LICENSED RETAILERS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITY'S BOUNDARIES, AND DECLARING THE URGENCY THEREOF, IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 36934 AND 36937

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Constitution Article XI, Section 7, the City of San Fernando (the "City") has the authority to enact local planning and land use regulations to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents through its police power;

WHEREAS, in 1996, the California Legislature approved Proposition 215, also known as the Compassionate Use Act (the "CUA"), which was codified under Health and Safety Code Section 11262.5 et sec. and was intended to enable persons in need of medical marijuana for specified medical purposes, such as cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, glaucoma and arthritis, to obtain and use marijuana under limited circumstances and where recommended by a physician. The CUA provides that "nothing in this section shall be construed or supersede legislation prohibiting persons from engaging in conduct that endangers others, or to condone the diversion of marijuana for non-medical purposes.";

WHEREAS, in 2004, the California Legislature enacted the Medical Marijuana Program Act (Health & Saf. Code, § 11362.7 et seq.)(the "MMP"), which clarified the scope of the CUA, created a state-approved voluntary medical marijuana identification card program, and authorized cities to adopt and enforce rules and regulations consistent with the MMP. Assembly Bill 2650 (2010) and Assembly Bill 1300 (2011) amended the MMP to expressly recognize the authority of counties and cities to "[a]dopt local ordinances that regulate the location, operation, or establishment of a medical marijuana cooperative or collective" and to civilly and criminally enforce such ordinances;

WHEREAS, California courts have found that neither the CUA nor the MMP provide medical marijuana patients with an unfettered right to obtain, cultivate, or dispense marijuana for medical purposes;

WHEREAS, in 2013, the California Supreme Court in the case of *City of Riverside v. Inland Empire Patients Health and Wellness Center* (2013) 56 Cal.4th 729, found the CUA and MMP do not preempt a city's local regulatory authority and confirmed a city's ability to prohibit medical marijuana dispensaries within its boundaries. In 2013, the California Third District Appellate Court further held that state law does "not preempt a city's police power to prohibit the cultivation of all marijuana within the city.";

WHEREAS, the Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S. C., § 801 et seq.) makes it unlawful under federal law for any person to cultivate, manufacture, distribute or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense marijuana. Despite such federal prohibition, on August 29, 2013, the United States Department of Justice issued a memorandum (the “Cole Memo”) stating that, notwithstanding the federal classification of marijuana as a schedule 1 controlled substance, jurisdictions that have legalized marijuana in some form are less likely to be subject to federal enforcement under the Controlled Substances Act if they have implemented strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems to follow eight guiding principles: (1) preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors; (2) preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels; (3) preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states; (4) preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity; (5) preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana; (6) preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use; (7) preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands; and (8) preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property;

WHEREAS, in September 2015, the California State Legislature enacted, and Governor Brown signed into law three bills – Assembly Bill 243, Assembly Bill 266, and Senate Bill 643 – which together comprise the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (the “MMRSA”). The MMRSA created a comprehensive dual state licensing system for the cultivation, manufacture, retail, sale, transport, distribution, delivery, and testing of medical cannabis;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the MMRSA, on May 16, 2016 the City Council of the City of San Fernando (the “City Council” of the “City”) adopted Ordinance No. 2889 to prohibit medical commercial cannabis activities throughout the City, with the exception of medical cannabis deliveries to qualified patients or primary caregivers within the City by licensed dispensaries;

WHEREAS, the MMRSA was renamed the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (the “MCRSA”), under Senate Bill 837 in June 2016, which also made included substantive changes to the applicable state laws, which affect the various state agencies involved in regulating cannabis businesses as well as potential licensees;

WHEREAS, On November 8, 2016, the Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (“AUMA”) was approved California voters as Proposition 64 and became effective on November 9, 2016, pursuant to the California Constitution (Cal. Const., art. II, § 10(a)). Proposition 64 would legalized the nonmedical use of cannabis by persons 21 years of age and over, and the personal cultivation of up to six (6) cannabis plants. On November 7, 2016, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1659 to prohibit outdoor personal marijuana cultivation and establish regulations and a permitting process for indoor personal marijuana cultivation;

WHEREAS, AUMA also created a state regulatory and licensing system governing the commercial cultivation, testing, and distribution of nonmedical cannabis, and the manufacturing of nonmedical cannabis products;

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2017 and February 6, 2017, City staff and consultants from HdL presented regulatory and prohibition options concerning medical and nonmedical commercial cannabis activities, the City Council established an ad hoc committee of Mayor Sylvia Ballin and Councilman Antonio Lopez to study such options and make recommendations to the full City Council, and the City Council further directed City staff to submit a request for qualifications (RFQ) to obtain a consultant to advise on such options;

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2017, HdL was engaged through the RFQ and interview processes to provide expert advise regarding regulatory and prohibition options related to commercial cannabis activities;

WHEREAS, on June 27, 2017, Governor Brown signed the Legislature-approved Senate Bill 94. SB 94 combined elements of the MCRSA and AUMA to establish a streamlined singular regulatory and licensing structure for both medical and nonmedical cannabis activities given that there were discrepancies between the MCRSA and AUMA. The new consolidated provisions under SB 94 is now known as the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (“MAUCRSA”) to be governed by the California Bureau of Cannabis Control. MAUCRSA refers to medical cannabis as “medicinal cannabis” and nonmedical/recreational cannabis as “adult-use cannabis”;

WHEREAS, MAUCRSA allows local jurisdictions to wholly or partially ban or regulate adult-use or medicinal commercial cannabis activities within its jurisdiction. Subdivision (a) of Business and Professions Code Section 26200 observes that state law “shall not be interpreted to supersede or limit the authority of a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate businesses licensed under this division, including, but not limited to local zoning and land use requirements, business license requirements, and requirements related to reducing exposure to secondhand smoke, or to completely prohibit the establishment or operation of one or more types of businesses licensed under this division within the local jurisdiction.”;

WHEREAS, under MAUCRSA, “commercial cannabis activity” includes “the cultivation, possession, manufacture, distribution, processing, storing, laboratory testing, packaging, labeling, transportation, delivery, or sale of cannabis and cannabis products.” (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 26001, subd. (k).);

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to implement a broad ban on both adult-use and medicinal commercial cannabis activities while preserving its existing limited allowance of certain medicinal-only commercial cannabis deliveries to locations within the City provided such deliveries originate from licensed cannabis retailers located outside the territorial boundaries of the City;

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to implement such ban while it studies regulatory and prohibition options under MAUCRSA through its appointed ad hoc committee and engaged expert consultants;

WHEREAS, the broad ban on adult-use and medicinal commercial cannabis activities employed though this Ordinance would not preclude the Council from adopting future regulations as to any adult-use and medicinal commercial cannabis, e.g. allowance for medicinal-only cannabis manufacturing businesses;

WHEREAS, MAUCRSA, limits local bans on cannabis transportation such that the City cannot “prevent the transportation of cannabis or cannabis products on public roads by a licensee transporting cannabis or cannabis products in compliance” with state law, and this limit is designed to allow the free flow of commerce on City roads despite a City ban on the conduct of such business within the City;

WHEREAS, adoption of this Ordinance would bar cannabis delivery operations illegally headquartered in, or otherwise originating from within the City;

WHEREAS, Government Code Sections 36934 and 36937 authorize the City Council to adopt an urgency ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The facts set forth in the recitals above are true and correct.

SECTION 2. Urgency Findings. The immediate passage of this Urgency Ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety because the City’s only prohibitions on adult-use cannabis businesses are limited to those implicit through permissive zoning. In light of AUMA and MAUCRSA, it is necessary to expeditiously and expressly prohibit such activities in order to prevent the establishment of such businesses within the City, which can engender nuisances in the City and facilitate criminal activity. Further, the Attorney General's August 2008 Guidelines for the Security and Non-Diversion of Marijuana Grown for Medical Use recognizes that certain cannabis-related activities can create adverse impacts to the public peace, safety, and health. It is also necessary for the City to update its prohibitions on medicinal cannabis businesses as its previously codified bans are outdated in light of the adoption of MAUCRSA. Without updated prohibitions, bad actors could attempt to establish unwanted and unregulated businesses in the City, which would be detrimental to the public peace, safety, and health.

SECTION 3. Section 22-64 (Unlawful business not authorized) of Division 1 (Generally) of Article II (Licensing) of Chapter 22 (Businesses) of the San Fernando Municipal Code is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

“Sec. 22-64 Unlawful business not authorized.

- (a) No license issued under this article shall be construed as authorizing the conduct or continuance of any illegal or unlawful business or the provision or sale of any service or product that is illegal under the laws of the United States or the State of California, or any ordinance of the city. Notwithstanding any provision of this Code to the contrary, no business license shall be issued for any use of land, operation, or business in all planning areas, districts, or zones within the city that is in violation of local, state and/or federal law.
- (b) No license shall be issued under this article relating to the establishment and/or operation of any business or the provision or sale of any service or product relating to adult-use or medicinal “commercial cannabis activities,” as such term is defined in Subdivision (k) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001 and as the same may be amended from time to time.”

SECTION 4. Division 18 (Medical Marijuana/Cannabis Prohibitions) of Article VI (General Regulations) of Chapter 106 (Zoning) of the San Fernando Municipal Code is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

“Division 18 – Prohibition on Commercial Cannabis Activities

Sec. 106-1411 Definitions.

“Cannabis” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (f) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Cannabis products” shall have the same meaning as set forth in California Health and Safety Code Section 11018.1, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Caregiver” or “primary caregiver” shall have the same meaning as set forth in California subdivision (d) of Business and Professions Code Section 11362.7, as may be amended from time to time.

“Commercial cannabis activity” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (k) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time, and shall include, and not be limited to the cultivation, possession, manufacture, distribution, processing, storing, laboratory testing, packaging, labeling, transportation, delivery, or sale of cannabis and cannabis products.

“Cultivation” or “Cultivate” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (l) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Delivery” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (p) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Distribution” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (r) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Manufacture” shall mean and refer to the activities as set forth in subdivision (ag) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Medicinal cannabis” or “medicinal cannabis product” shall have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (ai) of California Business and Professions Code Section 26001, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act” or “MAUCRSA” shall mean and refer to California Senate Bill 94, as may be amended from time to time.

“Qualifying patient” or “qualified patient” shall have the same meaning as set forth in California Business and Professions Code Section 11362.7, as may be amended from time to time.

Sec. 106-1511 Prohibitions.

- (a) All adult-use and medicinal commercial cannabis activities, including, but not limited, to the cultivation, possession, manufacture, distribution, processing, storing, laboratory testing, packaging, labeling, transportation, delivery, or sale of cannabis and cannabis products, are expressly prohibited in all zones throughout the City.
- (b) The prohibitions set forth in this Section 106-1511 shall apply to all activities for which a commercial cannabis activity license is required by the State of California under MAUCRSA so that no local approval shall be given to any proposed state license issuance of any license listed under California Business and Professions Code Section 26050, as may be amended from time to time.

Sec. 106-1513 Limited Medicinal-Only Cannabis Deliveries Permitted to Qualified Patients or Primary Caregivers.

- (a) Notwithstanding the prohibitions set forth in Section 106-1511, medicinal-only cannabis deliveries may be permitted only to a qualified patient or primary caregiver in possession of a valid physician’s recommendation or county-issued identification card, issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 11362.712, by a legally operating, retailer possessing a valid state-issued M-Type 10 license that is located outside of the City of San Fernando. Such retailers must possess a current and valid City permit issued in accordance with this Section 106-1513, as specified below.
- (b) Deliveries of adult-use cannabis is strictly prohibited.
- (c) Application. The form and content of the application for a permit shall be approved by the Chief of Police. The application shall be signed under penalty of perjury, and the following standards constitute the minimum application standards to qualify for a permit to deliver medicinal cannabis pursuant to this Section 106-1513:
 - (1) Name, address, and contact information of the applicant; if the applicant is a corporation, the names and addresses of its directors;

- (2) Name, address, and contact information of the applicant's business;
 - (3) Current and valid proof of their license(s) or permit(s) to conduct medicinal commercial cannabis deliveries from the outside licensing city and/or county in which such dispensary is located;
 - (4) Upon commencement of the State of California's issuance of licenses under the California Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, current and valid state-issued M-Type 10 license;
 - (5) Acord insurance forms indicating applicant's ability to comply with the insurance requirements set forth in this Section 106-1513;
 - (6) Listing of all vehicles, devices, and platforms used by the applicant for delivery of medicinal cannabis, pursuant to this Section 106-1513, including the vehicle's make, model, year, license plate number and vehicle identification number;
 - (7) Proof of current and valid California Department of Vehicle registration for all vehicles applicant shall use for delivery of medicinal cannabis, pursuant to this Section 106-1513;
 - (8) Copies of a valid physician's recommendation or county-issued identification card, issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 11362.712, for all persons that the applicant will use to delivery medicinal cannabis pursuant to this Section 106-1513. All such persons much be at least 21 years of age at the time of submittal of the application for medicinal cannabis delivery.
- (d) Review of the Application. The Chief of Police shall consider the application, as well as the criminal records, if any, and personal references, if demanded by the Chief of Police, of individuals identified in the application, and any other results from investigation into the application, as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police.
- (e) Disapproval of the Application. If the Chief of Police disapproves of an application sought under this Section 106-1513, he or she shall notify the applicant in writing, stating the reasons for the disapproval. Notification of the disapproval shall be delivered by first class mail to the applicant.
- (f) Appeal of Disapproval.
- (1) Within fifteen (15) calendar days of transmittal of the Chief of Police's notice of disapproval of an application, the applicant denied approval may appeal the disapproval by notifying the City Clerk in writing of the appeal, the reasons for the appeal, and payment of any accompanying fees.
 - (2) The City Clerk shall set a hearing on the appeal and shall fix a date and time certain, within thirty (30) calendar days after the receipt of the applicant's appeal, unless the City and the applicant agree to a longer period of time to consider the appeal. The

City Clerk shall provide notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing, at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the date of the hearing.

- (3) The City Manager shall appoint a hearing officer to hear the appeal and determine the order of procedure, and rule on objections to the admissibility of evidence. The applicant and the Chief of Police shall each have the right to submit documents, call and examine witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and argue their respective positions. The proceedings shall be informal, free of application of the strict rules of evidence. All evidence shall be admissible if it is of the and that a reasonably prudent person would rely upon in making a determination on the matter.
 - (4) The hearing officer shall issue a written decision within fifteen (15) days after the close of the hearing. The decision of the hearing officer shall be final.
- (g) Grounds for Denial, Revocation, or Suspension of Permit. The granting of a permit or a renewal thereof may be denied and an existing permit revoked or suspended if the applicant, permittee, or any individual employed or acting as an agent for an applicant or permittee to deliver cannabis in the City does any of the following:
- (1) Knowingly makes a false statement in the application or in any other reports or other documentation furnished to the City;
 - (2) Engages vehicles for delivery that are not maintained or operated in a manner and in a condition required by law and applicable regulations;
 - (3) Has been convicted of any offense relating to the use, sale, possession, or transportation of a controlled substance;
 - (4) Has been convicted of any felony, convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude, convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or does not possess a driver's license;
 - (5) Has been involved in three (3) or more motor vehicle collisions within the year preceding the application;
 - (6) Utilizes vehicles or delivery personnel for deliveries, which are not identified to the City in its application;
 - (7) Fails to pay required City fees and taxes; or
 - (8) Violates any provision of this Section 106-1513.
- (h) Suspension and Revocation.
- (1) If the Chief of Police determines that the activities of a holder of a permit issued under this Section 106-1513 are constituting a significant threat to the public health, safety, and/or welfare, the Chief of Police may suspend such permit and the rights and

privileges thereunder until a hearing officer renders a written decision on the revocation of such permit.

- (2) The Chief of Police shall give notice of his or her intent to revoke a permit in the same manner as a notice of disapproval and provide the City Clerk with a copy of such notice.
 - (3) The hearing for the revocation of the permit shall be set and conducted in the same manner as an appeal of disapproval. The decision of the hearing officer shall be final.
- (i) Permittee Obligations. Individuals issued permits under this Section 106-1513 shall have all of the following duties and obligations:
- (1) Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws;
 - (2) Obtain and maintain a business license from the City;
 - (3) Maintain, at all times, all licenses and permits required by state and local laws and provide immediate notification to the Chief of Police if any such state and/or local license and/or permit is revoked or suspended;
 - (4) All deliveries must be packaged in compliance with state law;
 - (5) Any person who delivers cannabis pursuant to a permit issued under this Section 106-1513 shall keep a copy of such permit in his or her possession while effectuating any and all deliveries pursuant to such permit and shall make such permit copy available to law enforcement, upon request;
 - (6) Deliveries shall not advertise cannabis, the name of the permittee, nor any other commercial cannabis activities;
 - (7) Deliveries shall be made directly to the residence or business address of the qualified patient or the qualified patient's primary caregiver, upon proof of a valid physician's recommendation or county-issued identification card, issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 11362.712. All other deliveries are prohibited;
 - (8) Deliveries shall occur only between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.;
 - (9) No permittee shall transport or cause to be transported cannabis in excess of the limits established by the state. Until such limits are established, the limit shall be two (2) pounds of dried marijuana or its cannabis product equivalent;
 - (10) All orders to be delivered shall be packaged by the name of the qualified patient or qualified patient if the delivery is made directly to him or her or by the name of both the qualified patient and primary caregiver if the delivery is made to the primary caregiver. All orders shall include a copy of the request for delivery with each package;

- (11) Maintain at all times Comprehensive Automobile Liability (owned, non-owned, hired) providing coverage at least as broad as ISO Form CA 00 01 on an occurrence basis for bodily injury, including death, of one or more persons, property damage, and personal injury, with limits of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000). Failure to maintain such insurance shall be a ground for denial of an application, suspension of a permit, and or revocation of a permit; and
- (12) By accepting a permit issued under this Section 106-1513, each permittee agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless to the fullest extent permitted by law, the City, its officers, agents and employees from and against any all actual and alleged damages, claims, liabilities, costs (including attorney's fees), suits or other expenses resulting from and arising out of or in connection with permittee's operations, except such liability causes by the active negligence, sole negligence of willful misconduct of City, its officers, agents and employees.
- (j) Fees. Applicants and permittees shall pay all applicable fees as set forth by resolution of the City Council. Applicants and permittees shall also pay the amount as prescribed by the Department of Justice of the State of California for the processing of fingerprinting. None of the above fees shall be prorated or refunded in the event of a denial, suspension, or revocation of the application or permit.
- (k) Term. All permits issued pursuant to this Section 106-1513 shall only be valid from the date of issuance through December 31 of the calendar year in which they are issued. The renewal process for the permit shall be processed in the same manner as the initial application.
- (l) Chief of Police or Designee. Any action required by the Chief of Police under this Section 106-1513 may be fulfilled by the Chief of Police's specified designee.

Sec. 106-1514 Nuisance.

Any use or condition caused, or permitted to exist, in violation of any provision of this Division 18 shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a public nuisance and may be summarily abated by the City pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 731, Article V (Nuisances) of Chapter 1 (General Provisions and Penalties) of the San Fernando City Code, and/or any other remedy available at law.

Sec. 106-1515 Civil Penalties.

In addition to any other enforcement remedies available under the San Fernando Municipal Code, the City Attorney may bring a civil action for injunctive relief and civil penalties against any person who violates any provision of this Division 18. In any civil action that is brought pursuant to this Division 18, a court of competent jurisdiction may award civil penalties and costs to the prevailing party."

SECTION 5. CEQA. This Urgency Ordinance is not subject to CEQA under the general rule set forth in Section 15601(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines that CEQA only applies to

projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. This Urgency Ordinance merely establishes prohibitions on commercial cannabis activities in the City.

SECTION 6. Inconsistent Provisions. Any provision of the San Fernando City Code or appendices thereto that conflicts with the provisions of this Ordinance, to the extent of such conflict and no further, is hereby repealed or modified to the extent necessary to affect the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 7. Severability. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or any part thereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 8. Construction. The City Council intends this Urgency Ordinance to supplement, not to duplicate or contradict, applicable state and federal law and this Urgency Ordinance shall be construed in light of that intent. To the extent the provisions of the San Fernando Municipal Code as amended by this Urgency Ordinance are substantially the same as the provisions of that Code as it read prior to the adoption of this Urgency Ordinance, those amended provisions shall be construed as continuations of the earlier provisions and not as new enactments

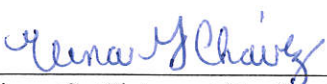
SECTION 9. Effective Date. This Urgency Ordinance is enacted pursuant to the authority conferred upon the City Council of the City of San Fernando by Government Code Sections 36934 and 36937 and shall be in full force and effect upon its adoption by a four-fifths (4/5) vote of the City Council.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of San Fernando at its regular meeting on this 18th day of September, 2017.



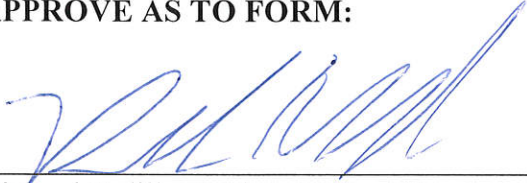
Sylvia Ballin, Mayor

ATTEST:



Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk

APPROVE AS TO FORM:



Richard Padilla, Assistant City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) **SS**
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)

I, Elena Chavez, City Clerk of the City of San Fernando, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Urgency Ordinance No. 1669 was passed and adopted by the City Council at its regular meeting duly held on the 18th day of September 2017 by the following votes to wit:

AYES: Ballin, Fajardo, Gonzales, Lopez – 4

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Soto – 1



Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk