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1 H. The City Council has reviewed and considered the public testimony and
2 agenda reports prepared in connection with this ordinance, including the policy considerations
3 discussed therein, and the consideration and recommendation by the City's Planning
Commission.

4 I. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Resources
5 Code, § 21000 et seq.) ("CEQA") and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Code Regs.,
6 § 15000 et seq.), the City has determined that the revisions to the Colton Municipal Code are
exempt from environmental review.

7 **SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 18.48.150 of the Colton Municipal Code,
Chapter 18.48, is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

8 **SECTION 18.48.150 – ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS**

9 **Section 18.48.150 - Accessory Dwelling Units**

10 (a) **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is to allow and regulate accessory dwelling units
(ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) in compliance with California
11 Government Code sections 65852.2 and 65852.22.

12 (b) **Effect of Conforming.** An ADU or JADU that conforms to the standards in this
13 section will not be:

- 14 (1) Deemed to be inconsistent with the City's general plan and zoning designation
for the lot on which the ADU or JADU is located.
- 15 (2) Deemed to exceed the allowable density for the lot on which the ADU or
16 JADU is located.
- 17 (3) Considered in the application of any local ordinance, policy, or program to
limit residential growth.
- 18 (4) Required to correct a nonconforming zoning condition, as defined in
19 subsection (c)(7) below. This does not prevent the City from enforcing
20 compliance with applicable building standards in accordance with Health and
Safety Code section 17980.12.

21 (c) **Definitions.** As used in this section, terms are defined as follows:

- 22 (1) "Accessory dwelling unit" or "ADU" means an attached or a detached
23 residential dwelling unit that provides complete independent living facilities
24 for one or more persons and is located on a lot with a proposed or existing
primary residence. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:
 - 25 (A) An efficiency unit, as defined by section 17958.1 of the
26 California Health and Safety Code; and
 - 27 (B) A manufactured home, as defined by section 18007 of the
28 California Health and Safety Code.

- 1 (2) "Accessory structure" means a structure that is accessory and incidental to a
2 dwelling located on the same lot.
- 3 (3) "Complete independent living facilities" means permanent provisions for
4 living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the
single-family or multifamily dwelling is or will be situated.
- 5 (4) "Efficiency kitchen" means a kitchen that includes all of the following:
- 6 (A) A cooking facility with appliances.
- 7 (B) A food preparation counter and storage cabinets that are of a
8 reasonable size in relation to the size of the JADU.
- 9 (5) "Junior accessory dwelling unit" or "JADU" means a residential unit that
satisfies all of the following:
- 10 (A) It is no more than 500 square feet in size.
- 11 (B) It is contained entirely within an existing or proposed single-
12 family structure. An enclosed use within the residence, such as
13 an attached garage, is considered to be a part of and contained
within the single-family structure.
- 14 (C) It includes its own separate sanitation facilities or shares
15 sanitation facilities with the existing or proposed single-family
structure.
- 16 (D) If the unit does not include its own separate bathroom, then it
17 contains an interior entrance to the main living area of the
18 existing or proposed single-family structure in addition to an
19 exterior entrance that is separate from the main entrance to the
primary dwelling.
- 20 (E) It includes an efficiency kitchen, as defined in subsection
21 (c)(4) above.
- 22 (6) "Living area" means the interior habitable area of a dwelling unit, including
basements and attics, but does not include a garage or any accessory structure.
- 23 (7) "Nonconforming zoning condition" means a physical improvement on a
24 property that does not conform with current zoning standards.
- 25 (8) "Passageway" means a pathway that is unobstructed clear to the sky and
26 extends from a street to one entrance of the ADU or JADU.
- 27 (9) "Proposed dwelling" means a dwelling that is the subject of a permit
28 application and that meets the requirements for permitting.

- 1 (10) "Public transit" means a location, including, but not limited to, a bus stop or
2 train station, where the public may access buses, trains, subways, and other
3 forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed routes, and are
4 available to the public.
- 5 (11) "Tandem parking" means that two or more automobiles are parked on a
6 driveway or in any other location on a lot, lined up behind one another.
- 7 (d) **Approvals.** The following approvals apply to ADUs and JADUs under this section:
- 8 (1) **Building-permit Only.** If an ADU or JADU complies with each of the general
9 requirements in subsection (e) below, it is allowed with only a building permit
10 in the following scenarios:
- 11 (A) **Converted on Single-family Lot:** One ADU as described in
12 this subsection (d)(1)(A) and one JADU on a lot with a
13 proposed or existing single-family dwelling on it, where the
14 ADU or JADU:
- 15 (i) Is either: within the space of a proposed single-family dwelling;
16 within the existing space of an existing single-family dwelling;
17 or (in the case of an ADU only) within the existing space of an
18 accessory structure, plus up to 150 additional square feet if the
19 expansion is limited to accommodating ingress and egress; and
- 20 (ii) Has exterior access that is independent of that for the single-
21 family dwelling; and
- 22 (iii) Has side and rear setbacks sufficient for fire and safety, as
23 dictated by applicable building and fire codes.
- 24 (iv) The JADU complies with the requirements of Government
25 Code Section 65852.22.
- 26 (B) **Limited Detached on Single-family Lot:** One detached, new-
27 construction ADU on a lot with a proposed or existing single-
28 family dwelling (in addition to any JADU that might otherwise
be established on the lot under subsection (d)(1)(A) above), if
the detached ADU satisfies each of the following limitations:
- (i) The side- and rear-yard setbacks are at least four feet.
- (ii) The total floor area is 1200 square feet or smaller.
- (iii) The peak height above grade does not exceed the applicable
height limit in subsection (e)(2) below.
- (C) **Converted on Multifamily Lot:** One or more ADUs within
portions of existing multifamily dwelling structures that are not

1 used as livable space, including but not limited to storage
2 rooms, boiler rooms, passageways, attics, basements, or
3 garages, if each converted ADU complies with state building
4 standards for dwellings. Under this subsection (d)(1)(C), at
5 least one converted ADU is allowed within an existing
6 multifamily dwelling, up to a quantity equal to 25 percent of
7 the existing multifamily dwelling units.

8 (D) **Limited Detached on Multifamily Lot:** No more than two
9 detached ADUs on a lot that has an existing or proposed
10 multifamily dwelling if each detached ADU satisfies both of
11 the following limitations:

12 (i) The side- and rear-yard setbacks are at least four feet. If the
13 existing multifamily dwelling has a rear or side yard setback of
14 less than four feet, the City will not require any modification to
15 the multifamily dwelling as a condition of approving the ADU.

16 (ii) The peak height above grade does not exceed the applicable
17 height limit provided in subsection (e)(2) below.

18 (2) **ADU Permit.**

19 (A) Except as allowed under subsection (d)(1) above, no ADU may
20 be created without a building permit and an ADU permit in
21 compliance with the standards set forth in subsections (e) and
22 (f) below.

23 (B) The City may charge a fee to reimburse it for costs incurred in
24 processing ADU permits, including the costs of adopting or
25 amending the City's ADU ordinance. The ADU-permit
26 processing fee is determined by the Development Services
27 Director and approved by the City Council by resolution.

28 (3) **Process and Timing.**

(A) An ADU permit is considered and approved ministerially,
without discretionary review or a hearing.

(B) The City must approve or deny an application to create an
ADU or JADU within 60 days from the date that the City
receives a completed application. If the City has not approved
or denied the completed application within 60 days, the
application is deemed approved unless either:

(i) The applicant requests a delay, in which case the 60-day time
period is tolled for the period of the requested delay, or

(ii) When an application to create an ADU or JADU is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot, the City may delay acting on the permit application for the ADU or JADU until the City acts on the permit application to create the new single-family or multifamily dwelling, but the application to create the ADU or JADU will still be considered ministerially without discretionary review or a hearing.

(C) If the City denies an application to create an ADU or JADU, the City must provide the applicant with comments that include, among other things, a list of all the defective or deficient items and a description of how the application may be remedied by the applicant. Notice of the denial and corresponding comments must be provided to the applicant within the 60-day time period established by subsection (d)(3)(B) above.

(D) A demolition permit for a detached garage that is to be replaced with an ADU is reviewed with the application for the ADU and issued at the same time.

(e) **General ADU and JADU Requirements.** The following requirements apply to all ADUs and JADUs that are approved under subsections (d)(1) or (d)(2) above:

(1) **Zoning.**

(A) An ADU or JADU subject only to a building permit under subsection (d)(1) above may be created on a lot in a residential or mixed-use zone.

(B) An ADU or JADU subject to an ADU permit under subsection (d)(2) above may be created on a lot that is zoned to allow single-family dwelling residential use or multifamily dwelling residential use.

(2) **Height.**

(A) Except as otherwise provided by subsections (e)(2)(B) and (e)(2)(C) below, a detached ADU created on a lot with an existing or proposed single family or multifamily dwelling unit may not exceed 35 feet in height.

(B) A detached ADU may be up to two stories with a maximum height of 35 feet if it is created on a lot with an existing or proposed single family or multifamily dwelling unit that is located within one-half mile walking distance of a major transit stop or a high quality transit corridor, as those terms are defined in Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code.

- (C) A detached ADU created on a lot with an existing or proposed multifamily dwelling that has more than one story above grade may not exceed two stories or 30 feet in height.
- (D) An ADU that is attached to the primary dwelling may not exceed 35 feet in height or the height limitation imposed by the underlying zone that applies to the primary dwelling, whichever is lower. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ADUs subject to this subsection (e)(2)(D) may not exceed two stories.
- (E) For purposes of this subsection (e)(2), height is measured above existing legal grade to the peak of the structure.

(3) **Fire Sprinklers.**

- (A) Fire sprinklers are required in an ADU if sprinklers are required in the primary residence.
- (B) The construction of an ADU does not trigger a requirement for fire sprinklers to be installed in the existing primary dwelling.

(4) **Rental Term.** No ADU or JADU may be rented for a term that is shorter than 30 days. This prohibition applies regardless of when the ADU or JADU was created.

(5) **No Separate Conveyance.** An ADU or JADU may be rented, but, except as otherwise provided in Government Code Section 65852.26, no ADU or JADU may be sold or otherwise conveyed separately from the lot and the primary dwelling (in the case of a single-family lot) or from the lot and all of the dwellings (in the case of a multifamily lot).

(6) **Septic System.** If the ADU or JADU will connect to an onsite wastewater-treatment system, the owner must include with the application a percolation test completed within the last five years or, if the percolation test has been recertified, within the last 10 years.

(7) **Owner Occupancy.**

- (A) An ADU that is permitted after January 1, 2020, but before January 1, 2025, is not subject to any owner-occupancy requirement.
- (B) Unless applicable law requires otherwise, all ADUs that are permitted on or after January 1, 2025 are subject to an owner-occupancy requirement. A natural person with legal or equitable title to the property must reside on the property as the person's legal domicile and permanent residence.

1 (C) As required by state law, all JADUs are subject to an owner-
2 occupancy requirement. A natural person with legal or
3 equitable title to the property must reside on the property, in
4 either the primary dwelling or JADU, as the person's legal
5 domicile and permanent residence. However, the owner-
6 occupancy requirement in this subsection (e)(7)(C) does not
7 apply if the property is entirely owned by another
8 governmental agency, land trust, or housing organization.

9 (8) **Deed Restriction.** Prior to issuance of a building permit for an ADU or JADU,
10 a deed restriction must be recorded against the title of the property in the
11 County Recorder's office and a copy filed with the Director or designee. The
12 deed restriction must run with the land and bind all future owners. The form of
13 the deed restriction will be provided by the City and must provide that:

- 14 (A) Except as otherwise provided in Government Code Section
15 65852.26, the ADU or JADU may not be sold separately from
16 the primary dwelling.
- 17 (B) The ADU or JADU is restricted to the approved size and to
18 other attributes allowed by this section.
- 19 (C) The deed restriction runs with the land and may be enforced
20 against future property owners.
- 21 (D) The deed restriction may be removed if the owner eliminates
22 the ADU or JADU, as evidenced by, for example, removal of
23 the kitchen facilities. To remove the deed restriction, an owner
24 may make a written request of the Director, providing evidence
25 that the ADU or JADU has in fact been eliminated. The
26 Director may then determine whether the evidence supports the
27 claim that the ADU or JADU has been eliminated. Appeal may
28 be taken from the Director's determination consistent with
other provisions of this Code. If the ADU or JADU is not
entirely physically removed, but is only eliminated by virtue of
having a necessary component of an ADU or JADU removed,
the remaining structure and improvements must otherwise
comply with applicable provisions of this Code.
- (E) The deed restriction is enforceable by the director or his or her
designee for the benefit of the City. Failure of the property
owner to comply with the deed restriction may result in legal
action against the property owner, and the City is authorized to
obtain any remedy available to it at law or equity, including,
but not limited to, obtaining an injunction enjoining the use of
the ADU or JADU in violation of the recorded restrictions or
abatement of the illegal unit.

1 (9) **Income Reporting.** In order to facilitate the City's obligation to identify
2 adequate sites for housing in accordance with Government Code sections
3 65583.1 and 65852.2, the following requirements must be satisfied:

- 4 (A) With the building-permit application, the applicant must
5 provide the City with an estimate of the projected annualized
6 rent that will be charged for the ADU or JADU.
- 7 (B) Within 90 days after each yearly anniversary of the issuance of
8 the building permit, the owner must report the actual rent
9 charged for the ADU or JADU during the prior year. If the
10 City does not receive the report within the 90-day period, the
11 owner is in violation of this Code, and the City may send the
12 owner a notice of violation and allow the owner another 30
13 days to submit the report. If the owner fails to submit the report
14 within the 30-day period, the City may enforce this provision
15 in accordance with applicable law.

16 (10) **Building & Safety.**

- 17 (A) **Must comply with building code.** Subject to subsection
18 (e)(10)(B) below, all ADUs and JADUs must comply with all
19 local building code requirements.
- 20 (B) **No change of occupancy.** Construction of an ADU does not
21 constitute a Group R occupancy change under the local
22 building code, as described in Section 310 of the California
23 Building Code, unless the Building Official makes a written
24 finding based on substantial evidence in the record that the
25 construction of the ADU could have a specific, adverse impact
26 on public health and safety. Nothing in this subsection
27 (e)(10)(B) prevents the City from changing the occupancy
28 code of a space that was uninhabitable space or that was only
 permitted for nonresidential use and was subsequently
 converted for residential use in accordance with this section.

 (f) **Specific ADU Requirements.** The following requirements apply only to ADUs that
 require an ADU permit under subsection (d)(2) above.

 (1) **Maximum Size.**

- (A) The maximum size of a detached or attached ADU subject to
 this subsection (f) is 850 square feet for a studio or one-
 bedroom unit and 1,200 square feet for a unit with two or more
 bedrooms.
- (B) An attached ADU that is created on a lot with an existing
 primary dwelling is further limited to 75 percent of the floor
 area of the existing primary dwelling.

- 1 (C) Application of other development standards in this subsection
2 (f), such as FAR or lot coverage, might further limit the size of
3 the ADU, but no application of the percent-based size limit in
4 subsection (f)(1)(B) above or of an FAR, front setback, lot
coverage limit, or open-space requirement may require the
ADU to be less than 800 square feet.

5 (2) **Setbacks.**

- 6 (A) An ADU that is subject to this subsection (f) must conform to a
7 25-foot front-yard setback.
8 (B) ADU that is subject to this subsection (f) must conform to 4-
9 foot side- and rear-yard setbacks.
10 (C) No setback is required for an ADU that is subject to this
11 subsection (f) if the ADU is constructed in the same location
and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

- 12 (3) **Lot Coverage.** No ADU subject to this subsection (f) may cause the total lot
coverage of the lot to exceed 55 percent, subject to subsection (f)(1)(C) above.

- 13 (4) **Minimum Open Space.** No ADU subject to this subsection (f) may cause the
14 total percentage of open space of the lot to fall below 30 percent, subject to
15 subsection (f)(1)(C) above.

- 16 (5) **Passageway.** No passageway, as defined by subsection (c)(8) above, is
required for an ADU.

17 (6) **Parking.**

- 18 (A) Generally. One off-street parking space is required for each
19 ADU. The parking space may be provided in setback areas or
20 as tandem parking, as defined by subsection (c)(11) above.
Off-street parking shall be permitted in setback areas or
21 through tandem parking, unless specific findings are made
that parking in setback areas or tandem parking is not feasible
22 based on specific site or regional topographical or fire and
safety conditions.
23 (B) The required parking space for the ADU must be located on
24 the same lot as the ADU.
25 (C) Access to all required parking for the ADU and primary
dwelling must be from a public street, an alley, or a recorded
26 access easement. For any lot served by a panhandle or
easement access, the access must be a minimum 20 feet in
27 width.
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- (D) Curb cuts providing access from the public right-of-way to on-site parking spaces must be approved by the City Engineer in accordance with established, objective standards. A construction permit from the City Engineer shall be obtained for any new or widened curb cuts.
- (E) Required parking spaces or required maneuvering area must be free of any utility poles, support wires, guard rails, stand pipes or meters.
- (F) All required parking spaces must be kept clear for parking purposes only.
- (G) Exceptions. No parking under subsection (f)(6)(A) is required in the following situations:
- (i) The ADU is located within one-half mile walking distance of public transit, as defined in subsection (c)(10) above.
 - (ii) The ADU is located within an architecturally and historically significant historic district.
 - (iii) The ADU is part of the proposed or existing primary residence or an accessory structure under subsection (d)(1)(A) above.
 - (iv) When on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupant of the ADU.
 - (v) When there is an established car share vehicle stop located within one block of the ADU.
 - (vi) When the permit application to create an ADU is submitted with an application to create a new single-family or new multifamily dwelling on the same lot, provided that the ADU or the lot satisfies any other criteria listed in subsections (f)(6)(G)(i) through (v) above.
- (H) No Replacement. When a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished in conjunction with the construction of an ADU or converted to an ADU, those off-street parking spaces are not required to be replaced.

(7) Architectural Requirements.

- (A) The materials and colors of the exterior walls, roof, and windows and doors must match the appearance and architectural design of those of the primary dwelling.

- (B) The roof slope must match that of the dominant roof slope of the primary dwelling. The dominant roof slope is the slope shared by the largest portion of the roof.
- (C) The exterior lighting must be limited to down-lights or as otherwise required by the building or fire code.
- (D) The ADU must have an independent exterior entrance, apart from that of the primary dwelling.
- (E) The interior horizontal dimensions of an ADU must be at least 10 feet wide in every direction, with a minimum interior wall height of seven feet.
- (F) Windows and doors of the ADU may not have a direct line of sight to an adjoining residential property. Fencing, landscaping, or privacy glass may be used to provide screening and prevent a direct line of sight.
- (G) All windows and doors in an ADU are less than 30 feet from a property line that is not a public right-of-way line must either be (for windows) clerestory with the bottom of the glass at least six feet above the finished floor, or (for windows and for doors) utilize frosted or obscure glass.

(8) **Landscape Requirements.** Evergreen landscape screening must be planted and maintained between the ADU and adjacent parcels as follows:

- (A) At least one 15-gallon size plant shall be provided for every five linear feet of exterior wall. Alternatively, at least one 24" box size plant shall be provided for every ten linear feet of exterior wall.
- (B) Plant specimens must be at least six feet tall when installed. As an alternative, a solid fence of at least 6 feet in height may be installed.
- (C) All landscaping must be drought-tolerant.
- (D) All landscaping must be from the City's approved plant list.

(9) **Historical Protections.** An ADU that is on or within 600 feet of real property that is listed in the California Register of Historic Resources must be located so as to not be visible from any public right-of-way.

(g) **Fees.** The following requirements apply to all ADUs that are approved under subsections (d)(1) or (d)(2) above.

(1) **Impact Fees.**

(A) No impact fee is required for an ADU that is less than 750 square feet in size. For purposes of this subsection (g)(1), “impact fee” means a “fee” under the Mitigation Fee Act (Gov. Code § 66000(b)) and a fee under the Quimby Act (Gov. Code § 66477). “Impact fee” here does not include any connection fee or capacity charge for water or sewer service.

(B) Any impact fee that is required for an ADU that is 750 square feet or larger in size must be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. (E.g., the floor area of the ADU, divided by the floor area of the primary dwelling, times the typical fee amount charged for a new dwelling.)

(2) **Utility Fees.**

(A) If an ADU is constructed with a new single-family home, a separate utility connection directly between the ADU and the utility and payment of the normal connection fee and capacity charge for a new dwelling are required.

(B) Except as described in subsection (g)(2)(A), converted ADUs on a single-family lot that are created under subsection (d)(1)(A) above are not required to have a new or separate utility connection directly between the ADU and the utility. Nor is a connection fee or capacity charge required.

(C) Except as described in subsection (g)(2)(A), all ADUs that are not covered by subsection (g)(2)(B) require a new, separate utility connection directly between the ADU and the utility.

(i) The portion of the fee or charge that is charged by the City may not exceed the reasonable cost of providing this service.

(h) **Nonconforming Zoning Code Conditions, Building Code Violations, and Unpermitted Structures.**

(1) **Generally.** The City will not deny an ADU or JADU application due to a nonconforming zoning condition, building code violation, or unpermitted structure on the lot that does not present a threat to the public health and safety and that is not affected by the construction of the ADU or JADU.

(2) **Unpermitted ADUs constructed before 2018.**

(A) **Permit to Legalize.** As required by state law, the City may not deny a permit to legalize an existing but unpermitted ADU that

was constructed before January 1, 2018, if denial is based on either of the following grounds:

- (i) The ADU violates applicable building standards, or
- (ii) The ADU does not comply with the state ADU law (Government Code section 65852.2) or this ADU ordinance (section 18.48.150).

(B) **Exceptions:**

- (i) Notwithstanding subsection (h)(2)(A) above, the City may deny a permit to legalize an existing but unpermitted ADU that was constructed before January 1, 2018, if the City makes a finding that correcting a violation is necessary to protect the health and safety of the public or of occupants of the structure.
- (ii) Subsection (h)(2)(A) above does not apply to a building that is deemed to be substandard in accordance with California Health and Safety Code section 17920.3.

- (i) **Nonconforming ADUs and Discretionary Approval.** Any proposed ADU or JADU that does not conform to the objective standards set forth in subsections (a) through (h) of this section may be allowed by the City with a conditional use permit, in accordance with the other provisions of this title.

SECTION 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in this ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness 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 (1) or more subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional, or invalid, or ineffective.

SECTION 4. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT FINDING. The City Council Finds that under California Public Resources Code section 21080.17, the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") does not apply to the adoption of an ordinance by a city or county implementing the provisions of section 65852.2 of the Government Code, which is California's ADU law and which also regulates JADUs, as defined by section 65852.22. Therefore, the proposed ordinance is statutorily exempt from CEQA in that the proposed ordinance implements the State's ADU law

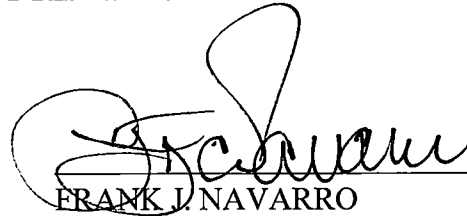
SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and operation from and after thirty (30) days after its final passage and adoption.

SECTION 6. PUBLICATION. The City Clerk shall certify to the

1 adoption of this ordinance. Not later than fifteen (15) days following the
2 passage of this ordinance, the ordinance, or a summary thereof, along with
3 the names of the City Council members voting for and against the
4 ordinance, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the
5 City of Colton.


6 **SECTION 7. FILING.** The City Clerk shall submit a copy of this
7 ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development
8 within 60 days after adoption. The City Clerk shall also submit a Notice of
9 Exemption within three days after adoption.

10 **PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED THIS 5th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2023.**


11 
FRANK J. NAVARRO

Mayor

12 ATTEST:

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14
15 STEPHANIE M. VARGAS
16 Deputy City Clerk

17
18 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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20 
21
22 Best Best & Krieger LLP
23 City Attorney
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1 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**)
2 **COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO**) ss.
3 **CITY OF COLTON**)

4 **CERTIFICATION**

5
6 I, **STEPHANIE M. VARGAS**, Deputy City Clerk for the City of Colton, California,
7 do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of **ORDINANCE NO. O-**
8 **10-23**, duly adopted by the City Council of said City, and approved by the Mayor of said City,
9 at its Regular Meeting of said City Council held on the **5th day of September 2023**, and that it
10 was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

11 AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Toro, Chastain, González, Echevarria,
12 Mayor Navarro
13 NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None
14 ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER None
15 ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER None
16

17 **IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of
18 the City of Colton, California, this ____ day of _____, ____.

19
20
21 _____
22 STEPHANIE M. VARGAS
23 Deputy City Clerk
24 City of Colton

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28 (SEAL)