

ORDINANCE NO. 608

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE  
COUNTY OF KINGS REPEALING, AMENDING AND  
CONSOLIDATING ORDINANCE CODE PROVISIONS RELATING  
TO PUBLIC NUISANCES  
AND THE ABATEMENT THEREOF

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Articles III, IV and V of Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances of the County of Kings as adopted by Ordinance No. 577 on November 10, 1998 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Article IV of Chapter 14 is hereby added to the Code of Ordinances of the County of Kings to read as follows:

**"ARTICLE IV. PUBLIC NUISANCES**  
**DIVISION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 14-30. Title.

The Board of Supervisors enacts this Article IV which shall be known and cited as the Public Nuisance Ordinance.

Section 14-31. Purposes.

(a) The purpose of the Public Nuisance Ordinance is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the County of Kings through the prevention of public nuisances in the County. The Ordinance shall be construed liberally to that end.

(b) The intention of the Board of Supervisors is to minimize the burden placed upon property owners, farmers and tax payers in carrying out the purposes set forth in subsection (a), above. Accordingly, those methods of abatement are to be favored which are least costly, most effective and directly related to protecting the public health, safety and welfare.

Section 14-32. Not exclusive regulation.

The Public Nuisance Ordinance is not the exclusive regulation of public nuisances. This Ordinance shall supplement and be in addition to other regulation and penal statutes and ordinances heretofore or hereafter enacted by the State, the County, or any other legal entity or agency having jurisdiction.

Section 14-33. Application.

This Public Nuisance Ordinance applies to all property owned by an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate or trust, or any person, occupying or

having control, charge or possession of any premises. In addition, it applies to any property owned by the United States and any agency of the United States, the State of California and any agency of the State, any city, public district or political subdivision of the State of California, insofar as it is legally possible to enforce it, or any portion thereof, against such entities.

Section 14-34. Definitions.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall govern the construction of the Public Nuisance Ordinance:

- (a) "Agent" means a person or entity acting on behalf of and subject to the control of the owner of property or of a person legally in possession of the property.
- (b) "Agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof" includes, but is not limited to, the cultivation and tillage of the soil; dairy operations; the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural commodity including timber, viticulture, apiculture, aquaculture, or horticulture; the raising of livestock, fur bearing animals, fish, or poultry; and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as incident to or in conjunction with those farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market, or delivery to carriers for transportation to market.
- (c) "Board" means the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings.
- (d) "Cost of abatement" means the direct cost to the County of abating a public nuisance.
- (e) "Cost of administration" means the cost to the County of performing the various administrative acts required to abate a public nuisance, including, without limitation, the costs of investigating such nuisance, but not including the actual cost of abatement.
- (f) "County" means the County of Kings, acting by and through the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrative Officer, or any appropriate County department.
- (g) "Designee" means any county employee designated by the Director of Planning and Building Inspection, the Public Works Director, the County Fire Chief, the Director of Public Health, or the Sheriff, to enforce the provisions of this Article.
- (h) "Owner" means the person in whom is vested the ownership, dominion, or title of property.
- (i) "Property" means the parcel of property upon which the nuisance is found to exist, and includes all the surface or subsurface areas described in the most recently recorded deed or deeds relating to such property and all improvements on the property.

(j) "Residential area" means any property zoned for residential use as defined in Articles 7, 9 and 10 of the Kings County Zoning Ordinance, or any property in any zone district excluding the agricultural zones which is used primarily for residential purposes.

Section 14-35. Nuisance; generally.

Each of the following is hereby declared to be a public nuisance which may be abated in accordance with the provisions of this Article: anything which is injurious to health, including, but not limited to, the illegal sale of controlled substances, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway and affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, or any condition which is specifically declared to be a public nuisance by any statute or ordinance.

Section 14-36. Nuisance; maintenance of property.

It is hereby declared a public nuisance, enforceable in accordance with this Article, for any person owning, occupying or having control, charge or possession of any property in the County to maintain such property, or an alleyway or other public right of way fronting said property, in such a manner that any of the following conditions are found to exist thereon:

(a) Buildings, structures or mobile homes which are abandoned, boarded up, partially destroyed, or structurally unsafe, or left unreasonably in a state of partial construction after the building permit authorizing its construction has expired, or which are not provided with adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing uses constitute a hazard to health, safety, or public welfare;

(b) Used or damaged lumber, junk, trash, debris, scrap metal, concrete, sand, asphalt, cans, bottles, tires, salvage materials, boxes, containers, bins, and abandoned, discarded, inoperative or unusable furniture, stove, refrigerator, freezer, sink, toilet, cabinet or other household fixtures or equipment, yard waste or equipment, or similar used or damaged materials, and which is stored so as to be visible from any public or private property for a period in excess of 72 hours, except on commercial or industrial properties zoned and permitted for such storage or properties exempt by the "Right to Farm Ordinance", and except that nothing herein shall preclude the placement of stacked firewood for use on the premises in the side or rear yards of a premises;

(c) Buildings or structures maintained in violation of Chapter 5, Chapter 5A, and Appendix A of the Kings County Code of Ordinances;

(d) Land, the topography, geology or configuration of which, whether in natural state or as a result of grading operations, causes erosion, subsidence or surface water run-off of such magnitude as to be injurious or potentially injurious to public health, safety and welfare or to adjacent properties or public rights-of-way;

(e) Broken windows constituting hazardous conditions or inviting trespassers or malicious mischief;

(f) Dead, decayed, diseased, dried or hazardous trees, weeds, stubble, brush, rank growths, overgrown vegetation, cultivated or uncultivated, leaves, wood, debris, wastepaper, boxes, shavings, rubbish, litter and other combustible substances which constitute a fire hazard or other danger to public health or safety, or which is likely to harbor rats, vermin or other disease vectors, or which causes detriment to neighboring properties or property values;

(g) Any equipment, machinery, or non-operational vehicles stored continuously in excess of seventy two (72) hours within a front or side yard setback in a residential area and visible from any public or private property;

(h) Attractive nuisances dangerous to children or other persons, including but not limited to, pools, ponds and excavations and abandoned, broken or neglected household appliances, equipment and machinery, unless located behind a solid fence reasonably restricting access to the area;

(i) Clothes lines in Residential area front yards, unless screened from public view;

(j) Garbage cans, or similar containers, regularly stored in front yards in Residential areas on non-collection days, and visible from any public or private property;

(k) Maintenance of property in such a condition as to be detrimental to public health, safety or general welfare or in such manner as to constitute a public nuisance as defined in Civil Code Section 3480;

(l) Residential area property maintained in such condition as to become so defective, unsightly, or in such condition of deterioration or disrepair that it is likely to cause substantial depreciation of the property values of any adjacent or nearby property;

(m) In Residential areas, any wall, fence or hedge in such condition as to constitute a hazard to persons or property or to cause substantial depreciation in the property values of any adjacent or nearby property;

(n) Disposal of oil, gasoline, other petroleum products, noxious chemicals, pesticides, or other gaseous, liquid or solid wastes in such a manner as to constitute a health hazard or degrade the appearance of or detract from the aesthetic and property values of neighboring properties.

(o) Any other condition declared to be a nuisance by the Board of Supervisors.

The listing of conditions in this Section 14-36 is not intended as an exclusive listing of public nuisances related to the maintenance of property, and such specific listing shall not be, and shall not be interpreted or construed to be, a limitation on the authority of the County to abate other conditions which are found to be public nuisances under the provisions of Section 14-35 above or which are otherwise specifically declared to be public nuisances under other provisions of law.

Section 14-37. Owner's or occupier's duty.

Any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate or trust, or any person, occupying or having control, charge or possession of any property within the unincorporated area of Kings County has a duty to prevent a public nuisance described in Section 14-35 and Section 14-36, above, from arising on, or existing upon, such property.

Section 14-38. Agricultural Land Use Protection.

(a) Policy.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, agricultural operations are the principal and favored uses of land in the areas of Kings County designated "Agricultural" in the Kings County General Plan and included in the Agricultural zone districts of the Kings County Zoning Ordinance. In order to implement Goals 5 and 6 of the Kings County General Plan and Section 401 of the Kings County Zoning Ordinance, there is hereby adopted in Kings County a policy to (1) protect agricultural land, operations, and facilities from conflicting uses due to the encroachment of incompatible, non-agricultural uses of the land in agricultural areas of the county, and (2) to advise developers, owners, and subsequent purchasers of property in the County of the inherent potential inconveniences and discomforts often associated with agricultural activities and operations, including, but not limited to, equipment and animal noise; farming activities conducted on a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week basis; odors from manure, fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, or other sources; the

aerial and ground application of chemicals and seeds; dust; flies and other insects; and smoke from agriculture operations.

(b) Lawful customary agricultural operations not a nuisance.

No lawfully established and otherwise lawful agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereto, conducted or maintained for commercial agricultural purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations in the same locality, shall be or become a nuisance, private or public, due to any changed condition in or about the locality, including, but not limited to, the encroachment of non-agricultural uses such as rural residences.

(c) Exceptions.

Subsection (b), above, shall not apply if the agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway. Subsection (b) shall not invalidate any provision of California State Law, if the agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, constitutes a nuisance, public or private, as specifically defined or described in any such provision.

(d) Disclosure and recordation requirements.

In order to carry out the goals and policies of the Kings County General Plan, the purposes of the Kings County Zoning Ordinance, and the provisions of this Ordinance, the following notices and disclosures shall be required:

(1) All approvals of applications for rezonings, land divisions, zoning permits, and residential building permits, on property in the unincorporated territory of Kings County, shall include a condition that notice and disclosure of this agricultural land use Policy be given by the applicant, or the owner if different from the applicant, to subsequent owners and occupants of the property. The applicant, or owner if different from the applicant, shall also acknowledge the contents of the notice and disclosure themselves, by signing and recording the written notice and disclosure, which includes a description of the property the notice and disclosure pertains to, in the Official Records of the Kings County Recorder, and recorded at the applicant's own expense.

(2) Upon any transfer of property within the unincorporated territory of Kings County, including, but not limited to, the sale, exchange, installment land sale contract,

contract of sale, lease with an option to purchase, any other option to purchase, ground lease, or action coupled with the actual or potential for improvements with dwelling units, the transferee shall ensure that the same statement required in subsection (1) above, shall be signed by the transferee and recorded in the Official Records of the Kings County Recorder in conjunction with the deed, or other document, conveying the property. Failure of the transferee to sign and/or record said statement shall not interfere in any way with recording the deed, or other documents, conveying the property, but failure to comply with this Section may constitute an infraction under Section 1-8.1 of this Code.

(3) Notice of this land use policy shall be published by the Kings County Zoning Administrator, in a minimum one-eighth page advertisement, in a newspaper of general circulation in Kings County, twice each year on or about the first of March and September.

(4) On or about the first of March and September of each year, the Kings County Zoning Administrator shall also send to each title company and real estate sales company in the County, as determined by the current "yellow pages" of local telephone books, copies of the notice of this policy with the request that copies thereof be freely available as handouts to customers.

(5) The Kings County Zoning Administrator, after consultation with County Counsel, shall develop the written forms to carry out the notice, disclosure and recordation required by this subsection.

#### Section 14-39. Inspection warrant.

Where there is a report of the existence of a public nuisance or other reason to believe that a public nuisance exists on certain property, but the owner or person legally in possession of the property refuses consent to inspect it, or where circumstances justify the failure to seek consent to inspect, the County may proceed to obtain an inspection warrant pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1822.50 et seq. to enter and inspect such property; provided, however, no inspection warrant shall be required where there is an immediate threat or danger to the public health or safety and immediate abatement of a public nuisance is justified.

DIVISION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE  
ABATEMENT OF PUBLIC NUISANCES

Section 14-40. Determination of Nuisance and Notice Thereof.

Whenever the County determines that a public nuisance described in Section 14-35 or Section 14-36 of Division 1 of this Article exists upon any property within the County, the County may utilize any procedures available in the law for its abatement, including the procedures set forth in this Division and Division 3 of this Article. When the procedures available in this Division are utilized, the County shall first notify the owner of the property of such determination in the manner described in Section 14-41.1. Notice shall also be provided to any tenant or other person legally in possession of the property known or reasonably believed by the County to be in legal possession.

Section 14-41. Contents of Contents.

The notice provided in Section 14-40 shall:

- (a) Identify the owner of the property upon which the nuisance exists, as the name appears on the records of the County Assessor.
- (b) Provide a description of the property sufficient to provide notice of its location.
- (c) State that the County has determined that a public nuisance exists on the property, and describe the nature of the public nuisance.
- (d) State the facts upon which the nuisance determination was based.
- (e) State that the owner or any person affected by the determination may appeal the determination in the manner and utilizing the procedures described in Section 14-42(a).
- (f) State that unless the owner or any person in lawful possession of the property voluntarily abates the public nuisance in a timely manner and by legal means, or requests an appeal of the determination that a public nuisance exists, the County may abate the public nuisance. It shall also state that the cost to the County of abating the public nuisance, including the applicable cost of administration, may be collected as provided by law as a debt owed the county.

Section 14-41.1. Service of Notice.

The notice required by Section 14-40 shall be served by personal delivery or by mail return receipt requested to the person to be served. The owner may be served by mail at his or her address as it appears on the last equalized assessment roll, except that if the records of the County Assessor show that the ownership has changed since the last equalized assessment roll was compiled, notice shall be mailed to the new owner. If service cannot with diligent effort be accomplished by personal

delivery or by mail, notice may be given by posting copies of the notice along the subject property not more than one thousand (1,000) feet apart, but in no event shall fewer than two copies of the notice be posted, and a copy of the notice shall concurrently be recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County.

Section 14-42. Appeal of Nuisance Determination.

(a) Any person affected by the determination of the County that a public nuisance exists may appeal that determination in writing to the County department that issued the determination on or before the twentieth (20th) calendar day following the date of mailing, personal delivery or posting of the notice required by Section 14-41.1. The determination of the County department that a public nuisance exists and the remedy shall be final unless an appeal to the department is requested in a timely manner; failure to timely appeal the determination to the department is a failure to exhaust administrative remedies. At the time of filing the request for appeal, the person making the request shall pay a fee in an amount adequate to cover the cost of processing and hearing the appeal as established from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

(b) The head of the County department, or his or her designee, shall give notice to the person requesting the appeal of the date, time and place when the appeal will be heard, which date shall not be less than five (5) calendar days after the date of mailing the notice.

(c) The parties to the appeal may be represented by legal counsel. Testimony shall be taken on oath or affirmation. The hearing shall be informal and need not be conducted according to technical rules relating to evidence. Any evidence may be presented if it is the sort of evidence upon which reasonable persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of such evidence over objection in civil actions. Hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence, but may be rejected if deemed to be unreliable. Hearsay evidence, however, may not be the sole evidence supporting the determination that a nuisance exists. Irrelevant and unduly repetitious evidence may be excluded.

(d) At the hearing on the appeal, the head of the County department which issued the public nuisance determination, or his or her designee, shall review the determinations, any and all relevant documents and testimony, and such other relevant evidence as shall be presented at the hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, the person hearing the appeal may affirm, reverse or modify the determinations that a public nuisance exists and the remedy. The decision shall be made

in writing and shall be mailed to the person requesting the appeal at the address provided in Section 14-40.1 unless otherwise requested in writing by the party to be served. The notice of decision shall also include a description of the right to appeal the decision as provided in Section 14-42.1. The decision of the County department shall be final unless an appeal to the Board is requested in a timely manner; failure to timely appeal the decision of the County department to the Board is a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

Section 14-42.1. Appeal to Board of Supervisors.

(a) The person who requested the appeal to the department may appeal the decision of the department made pursuant to Section 14-42 (d) to the Board. An appeal to the Board shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board within ten calendar days after mailing of the notice of decision on the departmental appeal.

(b) An appeal to the Board shall specifically set forth the grounds of the appeal. At the time of filing the appeal, the appellant shall pay a fee in an amount adequate to cover the cost of processing and hearing the appeal as established from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

(c) The Clerk of the Board shall mail notice to the appellant and to the department of the date, time and place when the Board will meet to consider the appeal, which date shall be not less than five (5) calendar days after the date of mailing the notice.

(d) The parties may be represented by legal counsel. At the hearing on the appeal, the Board shall review the determination of the department, the record of the evidence presented to the department, and any and all relevant argument and authorities presented to the Board. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board may affirm, reverse or modify the determination that a public nuisance exists and the remedy for abating the nuisance. The decision shall be made in writing and shall be mailed to the person requesting the appeal at the address given, unless otherwise requested in writing by the party to be served. The decision of the Board shall be final.

Section 14-43. Abatement by Owner.

Any owner, or person in charge of the subject property, may voluntarily abate a nuisance described in Section 14-35 or Section 14-36 of Division 1 of this Article at any time prior to commencement of abatement by the County. The County shall have discretion to request such voluntary correction or abatement prior to proceeding with the formal abatement procedures provided by this Public Nuisance Ordinance.

Section 14-43.1. Abatement; Entering Private Property.

If a public nuisance is not voluntarily corrected or abated by the owner, and if no request for appeal has been made as provided in Section 14-42 and Section 14.42.1, respectively, or if the decision after an appeal to the Board so provides, the County may cause the public nuisance to be abated. The County or its agents who are to perform the work may enter upon the property on which the public nuisance exists at all reasonable times for the purpose of abating the nuisance.

Section 14-43.2. Abatement; Immediate Threat to Health or Safety.

Regardless of the notice and hearing provisions contained herein, if it appears to the County that a public nuisance represents an immediate threat or danger to the public health or safety, the County may abate the public nuisance to the extent necessary to eliminate such threat or danger to the public health or safety without following the notice and hearing requirements set forth in this Nuisance Abatement Ordinance.

Section 14-44. Accounting.

Any county department which abates a public nuisance pursuant to the Nuisance Abatement Ordinance shall keep an accounting of the cost of each abatement, and shall prepare a report in writing showing the cost of each abatement and the applicable cost of administration. If property under more than one ownership has been included in an overall abatement project, the account shall show separately the abatement and administrative costs for the property owned by each owner. The County shall mail a copy of the accounting, and a notice explaining the owner's right to appeal the accounting to the Board as provided in Section 14-42.1, to the owner of the affected property at the address provided in Section 14-41.1, unless the owner has otherwise requested a different address in writing. The determination of the County department on the accounting shall be final unless a timely appeal to the Board is requested; failure to timely appeal the accounting determination of the County department to the Board is a failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

Section 14-44.1. Appeal on accounting: notice.

The owner of the affected property may appeal for a modification of the accounting to the Board. Any appeal to the Board shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board within ten calendar days after mailing of the notice and accounting. An appeal shall specifically set forth the grounds of the appeal. At the time of filing the appeal, the appellant shall pay a fee adequate to cover the cost of processing and hearing the appeal as established from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The Clerk of the Board shall mail notice to the appellant of

the date, time and place that the Board will meet to hear the appeal, which date shall be not less than five calendar days after the date of mailing the notice.

Section 14-44.2 Hearing on Appeal of Accounting.

(a) At a time fixed by the Clerk of the Board, the Board shall meet to review the appeal on the accounting. The owner may appear and be heard on the questions whether the accounting and the costs included are accurate and reasonable.

(b) The report of the accounting shall be admitted into evidence and shall be prima facie evidence of the costs reported therein. The owner shall bear the burden of proving that the accounting is not accurate or reasonable.

(c) The hearing shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in subsection (c) of Section 14.42.

Section 14-44.3. Modifications.

The Board shall make such modifications in the accounting as it deems necessary based on the evidence at the hearing and thereafter shall confirm the accounting by resolution or minute order. The decision of the Board shall be final.

Section 14-45. Collection of Cost of Abatement and Special Assessment Lien.

The owner of the property shall be liable for the cost of the abatement, including the cost of administration, as so determined.

(a) Unless paid within thirty (30) days after billing, such costs shall be placed upon the County tax roll by the County Auditor as special assessments against the property, or placed on the unsecured roll, and collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected pursuant to Government Code Section 25845.

(b) A notice of abatement lien may also be recorded as to any applicable property until such costs have been paid in full.

(c) Such costs may also become a condition precedent to the issuance of any and all pending or future permits or entitlements for use requested from the County by any person found responsible for the payment of such costs.

(d) Such costs are a debt owed to the County and may also be collected in the same manner as any other debt as provided by law or in equity.

Section 14-46. Second or subsequent abatement: treble damages.

As authorized by Government Code Section 25845.5, upon a second or subsequent determination within a two-year period that an owner of property is responsible for a condition that may be abated in accordance with the Nuisance Abatement Ordinance, except for conditions abated pursuant to Section 17980 of the Health and Safety Code, the owner shall be liable for treble the costs of the abatement.

Section 14-47. Remedies are cumulative

All remedies provided in this Division are intended to be cumulative, rather than exclusive, with any other remedies provided in law or in equity for the abatement of nuisances or the collection or securing the costs of abatement and the applicable cost of administration. Whenever the Building Official, Zoning Administrator, Health Officer, Fire Chief, Sheriff, or other such County Official as may be designated by the Board of Supervisors, determines that any building, structure, or premises within the unincorporated territory of the County is being maintained in violation of the provisions of this Article, he or she may, as an alternative to enforcement as listed above or in addition to such enforcement, initiate civil abatement or criminal proceedings as described in Division 3 of this Article.

DIVISION 3. CIVIL AND  
CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT

Section. 14-48. Violations.

(a) Any person who violates Section 14-37 is guilty of an infraction. Any person who commits a second offense of any violation of Section 14-37, involving the same nuisance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Any person who removes any notice or order posted as required in this Article is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Pursuant to Penal Code section 836.5, the Director of Planning and Building Inspection, the Public Works Director, the County Fire Chief, the Director of Public Health, and the Sheriff, and their respective designees, have the duty to enforce this Article and are authorized to arrest persons for violations of this Article.

Section. 14-49. Penalties

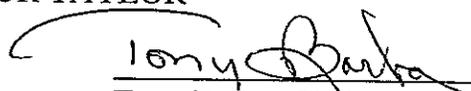
Every violation of this Article determined to be a misdemeanor is punishable as set forth in Section 1-8 of this Code. Every violation of this Article determined to be an infraction is punishable as set forth in Section 1-8.1 of this Code.”

SECTION 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional or otherwise unlawful.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after its adoption and before the expiration of fifteen days after its passage, a summary of this ordinance shall be published once with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Hanford Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Kings.

The foregoing ordinance was introduced at a meeting of this Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings held on February 26, 2002, and adopted at a meeting held March 5, 2002, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS OLIVEIRA, RACHFORD, NEVES, BARBA  
NOES: NONE  
ABSENT: SUPERVISOR TAYLOR

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tony Barba, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors  
County of Kings, State of California

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Board of Supervisors this 5th day of March, 2002.

  
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Catherine Venturella, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors