

ORDINANCE NO. 19-I

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 17, PLUMBING, OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS, PROVIDING THE REFERENCE TO THE ADOPTION OF THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE AS PUBLISHED WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS AND DELETIONS; PROVIDING FOR A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION; PROVIDING FOR A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE, AND SETTING FORTH OTHER PROVISIONS RELATED THERETO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALVIN:

Section 1. That Section 17-1, of the Code of Ordinances, City of Alvin, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 17-1. ~~Standard Plumbing Code—Adopted~~International Plumbing Code, 2018 Edition, with Amendments Adopted.”

Except as provided in this ~~chapter~~Chapter and Chapter 5, Buildings, the ~~Standard Plumbing Code, 1994 Edition, published by Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc. International Plumbing Code, 2018 Edition, as such may be hereafter amended or recodified (“the ~~Standard Plumbing Code~~IPC”), is hereby adopted in its entirety as if set out in length herein and is incorporated herein by reference. One copy of the ~~Standard Plumbing Code IPC~~ shall be on file in the ~~city clerk’s~~City Secretary’s office and one copy of such code shall be on file in the office of the building official.~~

- ~~(b) Section 102 (inclusive of all subsections thereunder) is deleted in its entirety.~~
- ~~(c) The term “Standard Unsafe Building Abatement Code” in the last sentence of section 103.5 of the Standard Plumbing Code is hereby deleted and the following is substituted: “Section 5-5.1. of the Code of Ordinances, City of Alvin, Texas.”~~
- ~~(d) All references in the Standard Plumbing Code to the “construction board of adjustment and appeals” are amended to read “Plumbing Board of Adjustment and Appeals.”~~
- ~~(e) Section 108.1 of the Standard Plumbing Code is repealed in its entirety and the following shall be substituted: “There is hereby established a board to be called the plumbing board of adjustment and appeals which shall consist of five (5) members. The board shall be appointed by the city council.”~~
- ~~(f) Section 108.2.1 of the Standard Plumbing Code is repealed in its entirety and the following shall be substituted: “The plumbing board of adjustment and appeals shall consist of five (5) members. Such board members should be composed of individuals with knowledge and experience in the technical codes. A board member shall not act in a case in which he/she has a personal or financial interest.”~~

~~(g) Section 108.2.2 of the Standard Plumbing Code is repealed in its entirety and the following shall be substituted: "The terms of office of the board members shall be staggered so no more than two (2) members of the board are appointed or replaced in any twelve-month period. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term in the manner in which original appointments are required to be made. Continued absence of any member from required meetings of the board shall, at the discretion of the city council, render any such member subject to immediate removal from office."~~

~~(h) Section 108.2.3 of the Standard Plumbing Code is repealed in its entirety and the following shall be substituted: "A simple majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. In varying any provision of this code, or modifying a decision of the building official, not less than three (3) affirmative votes shall be required."~~

Sec. 17-2. ~~Same~~—Amendments, deletions, additions, and other modifications.

The ~~Standard Plumbing Code~~ IPC adopted in section 17-1 above is hereby additionally amended by the following additions and deletions and is otherwise modified in the following respects:

(a) ~~*Bonding/insurance provisions*~~ *Insurance Requirements*. Plumbing contractors performing work within the city shall maintain insurance in accordance with Texas law. Before any person shall engage in the plumbing business in the city, ~~he/she/it~~ they shall first obtain the proper license and deposit with the city ~~one of~~ the following:

(1) ~~A good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) conditioned that the person engaged in the plumbing business will faithfully observe all the laws pertaining to plumbing and further that the city shall be indemnified and saved harmless from all claims arising from accidents and damage of any character whatsoever caused by the negligence of such person engaged in the plumbing business, or by any other inadequate work done either by the person or his/her/its agents or employees; or~~

~~(2)~~ A certificate of insurance written by a company licensed to transact business in the State of Texas that provides for commercial general liability insurance for the person for claims for property damage or bodily injury (regardless of whether the claim arises from a negligence claim or on a contract claim) in a coverage amount of not less than three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) for all claims arising in any one-year period.

(b) *Identification of vehicles*. Every motor vehicle operated upon the public streets of the City of Alvin and used in connection with any plumbing work by any plumber, or by permission of any plumber, shall be clearly marked on two (2) sides with the name of such plumber or his company, the state master plumber's license number of such responsible plumber, and said plumber's street address and telephone number. Such information shall be affixed permanently to such vehicle. Such information appearing only on removable signs shall not be considered to be in compliance with this provision.

(c) *Fees*. The fees set forth in chapter 28 of this Code shall apply to this chapter.

(d) *Swimming pool recirculating filtration equipment*. No person shall install or construct a residential swimming pool from and after August 1, 1989, which is not equipped with working recirculating filtration equipment.

- (e) *Insulation of hot water supply lines.* Insulation of all hot water supply lines in any construction engaged in from and after August 1, 1989, shall be of a minimum thickness of one-half inch.
- (f) *Violations.* Any and all violations of this chapter, including the provisions of the ~~Standard Plumbing Code~~ IPC, shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as provided in the Alvin Code of Ordinances as for other misdemeanor violations.

Sections. 17-3—17-11. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

Sec. 17-12. - Purpose.

The purpose of this article is:

- (1) To protect the public potable water supply of the City of Alvin from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the consumer's internal distribution system(s) or the consumer's private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow into the public water systems; and,
- (2) To promote the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the consumer's in-plant potable water system(s) and nonpotable water system(s), plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems; and,
- (3) To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross connection control which will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable water systems.

Sec. 17-13. - Protection of public potable water distribution system.

The City of Alvin declares its intent to protect the public potable water distribution system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow of contaminants or pollutants through the water service connection. If, in the judgment of the director of public works and engineering an approved backflow prevention assembly is required (at the consumer's water service connection or within the consumer's private water system) for the safety of the water system, the department of public works and engineering or its designated representative shall give notice in writing to the consumer to install an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at a specific location(s) on his/her premises, and the consumer shall immediately install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at the consumer's own expense; failure, refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to install, have tested and maintained said assembly, shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

Sec. 17-14. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Approval or approved means the following:

- (1) The term approved as herein used in reference to a water supply shall mean a water supply that has been approved by the regulatory agency having jurisdiction.

- (2) The term approved as herein used in reference to an air gap, a double check valve assembly, a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly or other backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall mean an approval by the administrative authority having jurisdiction.

Auxiliary water supply means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public water supply will be considered an auxiliary water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source(s) such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, etc., or used waters or industrial fluids. These waters may be contaminated or polluted or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

Backflow means the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases or other substances into the distribution pipes of the potable supply of water from any source or sources. See terms "backsiphonage" and "backpressure."

Backpressure means any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause, or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

Backsiphonage means a form of backflow due to a reduction in system pressure which causes a subatmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

Backflow preventer means an assembly or means designed to prevent backflow.

- (1) *Air gap* means a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or nonpressure receiving vessel. An "approved air gap" shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel—in no case less than one (1) inch (2.54 cm).
- (2) *Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly* means an assembly containing two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The unit shall include properly located resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a nonhealth (i.e., pollutant) or a health hazard (i.e., contaminant). This assembly shall not be used for backflow protection of sewage or reclaimed water.
- (3) *Double check valve backflow prevention assembly* means an assembly composed of two (2) independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks. (See Section 10 of the most current edition of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control for additional details). This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Commission means the [State of] ~~Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission~~ [Texas Commission on Environmental Quality \("TCEQ"\)](#) or its successor agency.

Contamination means an impairment of the quality of the water which creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, waste, etc.

Cross-connection means any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable system any used water, industrial fluid, gas, or substance or other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.

- (1) The term direct cross-connection shall mean a cross-connection which is subject to both backsiphonage and backpressure.
- (2) The term indirect cross-connection shall mean a cross-connection which is subject to backsiphonage only.

Cross-connections—Controlled means a connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water system with an approved backflow prevention assembly properly installed and maintained so that it will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

Cross-connection control by containment means the term "service protection" [which] shall mean the appropriate type or method of backflow protection at the service connection, commensurate with the degree of hazard of the consumer's potable water system.

Hazard, degree of means the term "degree of hazard [which] shall mean either a pollutorial (non-health) or contamination (health) hazard and is derived from the evaluation of conditions within a system.

- (1) *Hazard—Health*. The term "health hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical or toxic nature to the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system that would be a danger to health.
- (2) *Hazard—Plumbing*. The term "plumbing hazard" shall mean an internal or plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that may be either a pollutorial or a contamination type hazard. This includes but is not limited to cross-connections to toilets, sinks, lavatories, wash trays and lawn sprinkling systems. Plumbing type cross-connections can be located in many types of structures including homes, apartment houses, hotels and commercial or industrial establishments. Such a connection, if permitted to exist, must be properly protected by an appropriate type of backflow prevention assembly.
- (3) *Hazard—Pollutorial*. The term "pollutorial hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or system hazard, as defined. The maximum degree or intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded under this definition would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause minor damage to the system or its appurtenances.

- (4) *Hazard—System*. The term “system hazard” shall mean an actual or potential threat of severe danger to the physical properties of the public or the consumer’s potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

Industrial fluids means any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration which would constitute a health, system, pollutional or plumbing hazard if introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated used waters; all types of process waters and “used waters” originating from the public potable water system which may deteriorate in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis; circulated cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling waters that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters such as from wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerin, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions and other liquid and gaseous fluids used industrially, for other processes, or for fire fighting purposes.

Pollution means an impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create a hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such waters for domestic use.

Water—Potable means the term “potable water” [which] shall mean any public potable water supply which has been investigated and approved by the regulatory agency. The system must be operating under a valid health permit. In determining what constitutes an approved water supply, the regulatory agency has final judgment as to its safety and potability.

Water—Non-potable means the term “non-potable water” [which] shall mean a water supply which has not been approved for human consumption by the regulatory agency having jurisdiction.

Water—Service connection means the term “service connection” [which] shall mean the terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, (i.e., where the water purveyor may lose jurisdiction and sanitary control of the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water system). If a water meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the water meter.

Water system means the water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: The water purveyor's system and the consumer’s system.

- (1) The water purveyor’s system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system; and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the purveyor, up to the point where the consumer’s system begins. The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage, and delivery of water to the distribution system. The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the consumer’s system.
- (2) The consumer’s system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the water purveyor’s distribution system which are utilized in conveying potable water to points of use.

Water—Used means the term “used water” [which] shall mean any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumers water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

Sec. 17-15. - Enforcement authority.

The city manager and director of public works and engineering and/or their designated representatives are invested with authority to implement an effective cross-connection control program and to enforce the provisions of this article.

Sec. 17-16. - Requirements.

- (a) No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water purveyor unless the water supply is protected as required by The City of Alvin laws and regulations and this article. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the water purveyor if a backflow prevention assembly required by this article is not installed, tested and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed, bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.
- (b) The consumer’s system should be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the department of public works and engineering to determine whether unprotected cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations exist. When such a condition becomes known, the director of public works and engineering shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break in the service line until the consumer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the city laws relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (c) An approved backflow prevention assembly shall also be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system at or near the property line or immediately inside the building being served; but, in all cases, before the first branch line leading off the service line wherever the following conditions exist:
 - (1) In the case of premises having an auxiliary water supply which is not or may not be of safe bacteriological or chemical quality and which is not acceptable as an additional source by the director of public works and engineering, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line commensurate with the degree of hazard.
 - (2) In the case of premises on which any industrial fluids or any other objectionable substance is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line commensurate with the degree of hazard. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the water purveyor's system which have been subject to deterioration in quality.
 - (3) In the case of premises having (1) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected or protected against, or (2) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection

purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not dangerous cross-connections exist, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line.

- (d) The type of protective assembly required under subsections (c)(1), (2), and (3), shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists as follows:
- (1) In the case of any premises where there is an auxiliary water supply as stated in subsection (c)(1), of this section and it is not subject to any of the following rules, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
 - (2) In the case of any premises where there is water or a substance that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health if introduced into the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved double check valve backflow prevention assembly.
 - (3) In the case of any premises where there is any material dangerous to health which is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. Examples of premises where these conditions will exist include sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, chemical manufacturing plants, hospitals, mortuaries and plating plants.
 - (4) In the case of any premises where there are unprotected cross-connections, either actual or potential, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.
 - (5) In the case of any premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete in-plant cross-connection survey, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by either an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly on each service to the premises.
- (e) Any backflow prevention assembly required herein shall be a make, model and size approved by the director of public works and engineering. The term "approved backflow prevention assembly" shall mean an assembly that has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association entitled: AWWA/ANSI C510-921 Standard for Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assemblies; AWWA/ANSI C511-921 Standard for Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assemblies; and, have met completely the laboratory and field performance specifications of the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California (USC FCCCHR) established in: Specifications of Backflow Prevention Assemblies—Section 10 of the most current edition of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control. Said AWWA and USC FCCCHR standards and specifications have been adopted by the director of public works and engineering. Final approval shall be evidenced by a “certificate of compliance” for the said AWWA standards; or “certificate of

approval” for the said USC FCCCHR specifications issued by an approved testing laboratory.

The following testing laboratory has been qualified by the director of public works and engineering to test and approve backflow prevention assemblies: Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California, KAP-200 University Park MC-2531, and Los Angeles, California 90089-2531. Testing laboratories other than the laboratory listed above will be added to an approved list as they are qualified by the director of public works and engineering.

Backflow preventers which may be subjected to backpressure or backsiphonage that have been fully tested and have been granted a certificate of approval by said qualified laboratory and are listed on the laboratory's current list of approved backflow prevention assemblies may be used without further test or qualification.

- (f) It shall be the duty of the consumer at any premises where backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have a field test performed by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester upon installation and at least once per year. In those instances where the director of public works and engineering deems the hazard to be great enough he may require field tests at more frequent intervals. These tests shall be performed at the expense of the water user and shall be performed by a certified tester who holds a current endorsement from the [State of] ~~Texas Natural Resource Conservation Committee~~ [Texas Commission on Environmental Quality \(“TCEQ”\)](#). The consumer shall notify the director of public works and engineering in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that an official representative may witness the field tests if so desired. These assemblies shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced at the expense of the consumer whenever said assemblies are found to be defective. Original records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall be kept and made available to the director of public works and engineering within five (5) working days of the test, repair or overhaul of the backflow prevention assembly. The consumer must provide a certification from the certified backflow prevention assembly tester showing that the backflow prevention assembly is operating within specifications. Test reports must be completed by a recognized backflow prevention assembly tester for each assembly tested.
- (g) No backflow prevention assembly or device shall be removed from use, relocated or other assembly or device substituted without the approval of the City of Alvin. Whenever the existing assembly is moved from the present location or cannot be repaired, the backflow prevention assembly shall be replaced with a backflow prevention assembly or device that complies with this article, The American Water Works Association Manual M14, current addition, University of Southern California Manual of Cross Connection Control, current addition, or the current Plumbing Code of the City of Alvin, whichever is more stringent.
- (h) Test gauges used for backflow prevention assemblies testing shall be calibrated at least annually in accordance with the University of Southern California’s Manual of Cross Connection Control or the American Water Works Association's Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control (Manual M14). The original calibration form must be submitted to the City of Alvin within five (5) working days after calibration.
- (i) A customer service inspection must be completed prior to the City [of Alvin] providing continuous water service to all new construction and on any existing service when the water

purveyor has reason to believe that cross connections or other contaminant hazards exist, or after any material improvement, correction, or addition to the private water distribution facilities. Only individuals with the following credentials shall be recognized as capable of conducting a customer service inspection:

- (1) Plumbing inspectors and water supply protection specialists that have been licensed by the [State of] Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners.
- (2) Customer service inspectors who have completed a commission approved course, passed an examination administered by the commission or its designated agent and hold current certification or endorsement as a customer service inspector.

The customer service inspection must certify that there are no violations of this article.

Sec. 17-17. - Violations.

- (a) No direct connection between the public drinking water supply and a potential source of contamination is permitted.
- (b) No cross-connection between the public drinking water supply and a private water system is permitted.
- (c) No connection which allows water to be returned to the public drinking water supply is permitted.
- (d) No pipe fitting which contains more than ~~eight (8.0%)~~ point 25 (0.25%) percent lead may be used for the installation or repair of plumbing at any connection which provides water for human use.
- (e) No solder or flux which contains more than point two (0.2) percent lead can be used for the installation or repair of plumbing at any connection which provides water for human use. A minimum of one lead test shall be required for each inspection.

Sec. 17-18. - Penalty.

Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in municipal court shall be subject to a fine in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2000.00) for each offense. Each day the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

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Section 2. Severability. Should any section or part of this ordinance be held unconstitutional, illegal, invalid, or the application to any person or circumstance for any reasons thereof ineffective or inapplicable, such unconstitutionality, illegality, invalidity, or ineffectiveness of such section or part shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate the remaining portion or portions thereof; but as to such remaining portion or portions, the same shall be and remain in full force and effect and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

Section 3. Penalty Provision. Any person, firm, corporation or business entity violating this Ordinance if deemed guilty, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as set forth herein. Each

unlawful act or continuing day's violation under this Ordinance shall constitute a separate offense. The penal provision imposed under this Ordinance shall not preclude the City of Alvin from filing suit to enjoin the violation. The City of Alvin retains all legal rights and remedies available to it pursuant to local, state and federal law.

Section 4. **Publication.** The City Secretary of the City of Alvin is hereby directed to publish this Ordinance, or its caption and penalty clause, in one issue of the official City newspaper as required by the City of Alvin Charter.

Section 5. **Effective Date.** This ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52 of the Texas Local Government Code, and the City of Alvin Charter.

Section 6. **Open Meetings Act.** It is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this Ordinance was passed was open to the public as required and that public notice of the time, place and purpose of said meeting was given as required by the Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code.

PASSED AND APPROVED on this ____ day of _____, 2019.

THE CITY OF ALVIN, TEXAS

ATTEST

By: _____
Paul A. Horn, Mayor

By: _____
Dixie Roberts, City Secretary