ORDINANCE NO. 293


WHEREAS, the City of Lake Forest ("City") previously adopted the 2016 California Fire Code, based on the 2015 International Fire Code, with errata, published by the International Code Council (ICC), as adopted by the State of California pursuant to Title 24, Part 9 of the California Code of Regulations; and

WHEREAS, California Health & Safety Code sections 17958.7 and 18941.5 authorize cities to adopt the codes contained in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations with changes and modifications determined to be reasonably necessary because of local climatic, topographic, or geologic conditions; and

WHEREAS, the City’s previous adoption of the 2016 California Fire Code included local amendments; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to modify these local amendments as set forth in this Ordinance.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAKE FOREST, CALIFORNIA, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Findings. The City Council hereby finds that the proposed amendments to the 2016 California Fire Code are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geologic, or topographic conditions, and adopts the findings provided below to support the modifications to the 2016 California Fire Code.

I. Climatic Conditions

A. The jurisdiction of Lake Forest is located in a semi-arid Mediterranean type climate. It annually experiences extended periods of high temperatures with little or no precipitation. Hot, dry (Santa Ana) winds, which may reach speeds of 70 M.P.H. or greater, are also common to the area. These climatic conditions cause extreme drying of vegetation and common building materials. Frequent periods of drought and low humidity add to the fire danger. This predisposes the area to large...
destructive fires (conflagration). In addition to directly damaging or destroying buildings, these fires are also prone to disrupt utility services throughout the County. Obstacles generated by a strong wind, such as fallen trees, street lights, and utility poles, and the requirement to climb 75 feet vertically up flights of stairs will greatly impact the response time to reach an incident scene. Additionally, there is a significant increase in the amount of wind force at 60 feet above the ground. Use of aerial type firefighting apparatus above this height would place rescue personnel at increased risk of injury.

B. The climate alternates between extended periods of drought and brief flooding conditions. Flood conditions may affect the Orange County fire Authority's ability to respond to a fire or emergency condition. Floods also disrupt utility services to buildings and facilities within the County.

C. Water demand in this densely populated area far exceeds the quantity supplied by natural precipitation; and although the population continues to grow, the already-taxed water supply does not. California is projected to increase in population by nearly 10 million over the next quarter of a century with 50 percent of that growth centered in Southern California. Due to storage capacities and consumption, and a limited amount of rainfall, future water allocation is not fully dependable. This necessitates the need for additional and on-site fire protection features. It would also leave tall buildings vulnerable to uncontrolled fires due to a lack of available water and an inability to pump sufficient quantities of available water to floors in a fire.

D. These dry climatic conditions and winds contribute to the rapid spread of even small fires originating in high-density housing or vegetation. These fires spread very quickly and create a need for increased levels of fire protection. The added protection of fire sprinkler systems and other fire protection features will supplement normal fire department response by providing immediate protection for the building occupants and by containing and controlling the fire spread to the area of origin. Fire sprinkler systems will also reduce the use of water for firefighting by as much as 50 to 75 percent.

II. Topographical Conditions

A. Natural slopes of 15 percent or greater generally occur throughout the foothills of Orange County. The elevation change caused by the hills creates the geological foundation on which communities within Orange County are built and will continue to build. With much of the populated
flatlands already built upon, future growth will occur on steeper slopes and greater constraints in terrain.

B. Traffic and circulation congestion is an artificially created, obstructive topographical condition which is common throughout Orange County.

C. These topographical conditions combine to create a situation which places fire department response time to fire occurrences at risk, and makes it necessary to provide automatic on-site fire-extinguishing systems and other protection measures to protect occupants and property.

III. Geological Conditions

The Orange County region is a densely populated area that has buildings constructed over and near a vast and complex network of faults that are believed to be capable of producing future earthquakes similar or greater in size than the 1994 Northridge and the 1971 Sylmar earthquakes. Earthquake faults run along the northeast and southwest boundaries of Orange County. The Newport-Inglewood Fault, located within Orange County was the source of the destructive 1933 Long Beach earthquake (6.3 magnitude) which took 120 lives and damaged buildings in an area from Laguna Beach to Marina Del Rey to Whittier. In December 1989, another earthquake occurred in the jurisdiction of Irvine at an unknown fault line. Regional planning for reoccurrence of earthquakes is recommended by the state of California, Department of Conservation.

A. Previous earthquakes have been accompanied by disruption of traffic flow and fires. A severe seismic event has the potential to negatively impact any rescue or fire suppression activities because it is likely to create obstacles similar to those indicated under the high wind section above. With the probability of strong aftershocks there exists a need to provide increased protection for anyone on upper floors of buildings. The October 17, 1989, Santa Cruz earthquake resulted in one major fire in the Marina District (San Francisco). When combined with the 34 other fires locally and over 500 responses, the department was taxed to its fullest capabilities. The Marina fire was difficult to contain because mains supplying water to the district burst during the earthquake. This situation creates the need for both additional fire protection and automatic on-site fire protection for building occupants. State Department of Conservation noted in their 1988 report (Planning Scenario on a Major Earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone, page 59), “unfortunately, barely meeting the minimum earthquake
standards of building codes places a building on the verge of being legally unsafe.”

B. Road circulation features located throughout the County also make amendments reasonably necessary. Located through the County are major roadways, highways and flood control channels that create barriers and slow response times. Hills, slopes, street and storm drain design accompanies with occasional heavy rainfall, causes roadway flooding and landslides and at times may make an emergency access route impassable. There are areas in Orange County that naturally have extended emergency response times that exceed the 5 minute goal.

C. Soils throughout the County possess corrosive properties that reduce the expected usable life of water services when metallic pipes in contact with soils are utilized.

D. Portions of the County contain active or former oil production fields. These areas contain a variety of naturally occurring gasses, liquids, and vapors. These compounds present toxicity or flammability hazards to building occupants. Evaluation of these hazards and the risks they pose to development is necessary to implement appropriate mitigation.

E. Due to the topographical conditions of sprawling development separated by waterways and narrow and congested streets, and the expected infrastructure damage inherent in seismic zone described above, it is prudent to rely on automatic fire sprinkler systems to mitigate extended fire department response time and keep fires manageable with reduced fire flow (water) requirements for a given structure. Additional fire protection is also justified to match the current resources of firefighting equipment and personnel within the Orange County Fire Authority.

IV. Administrative

This amendment is necessary for administrative clarification, and does not modify a building standard pursuant to California Health & Safety Code Sections 17958, 17985.7 and/or 18941.5. This amendment establishes administrative standards for the effective enforcement of the building standards in the City of Lake Forest.

The findings above are applicable to amendments to the 2016 California Fire Code as follows and the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition as follows:
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**NOTE:** Those indicated as N/A or “Admin” represent wording changes which do not constitute a new local amendment for which a finding must be made.

**SECTION 2.** Section 8.24.030 of Chapter 8.24 of Title 8 of the Lake Forest Municipal Code is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 8.24.030. The 2016 California Fire Code is amended as set forth in this section:
Chapter 1 – Administration, is hereby adopted in its entirety with the following amendments:

A. Section 109.4 Violation penalties is hereby revised as follows:

109.4 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or shall fail to comply with any issued orders or notices or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall result in penalties assessed as prescribed in the OCFA Prevention Field Services adopted fee schedule. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

B. Section 109.4.2 Infraction and misdemeanor is hereby added as follows:

109.4.2 Infraction and misdemeanor. Persons operating or maintaining any occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this code that shall permit any fire or life safety hazard to exist on premises under their control shall be guilty of an infraction. Persons who fail to take immediate action to abate a fire or life safety hazard when ordered or notified to do so by the chief or a duly authorized representative are guilty of a misdemeanor.

C. Section 202 General Definitions, is hereby revised by adding “OCFA”, “Sky Lantern,” “Spark Arrestor,” as follows:

202 General Definitions.

OCFA: Orange County Fire Authority, fire authority having jurisdiction.

SKY LANTERN. An airborne lantern typically made of paper, Mylar, or other lightweight material with a wood, plastic, or metal frame containing a candle, fuel cell, or other heat source that provides buoyancy.

SPARK ARRESTOR. A listed device construed of noncombustible material specifically for the purpose of meeting one of the following conditions:

1. Removing and retaining carbon and other flammable particles/debris from the exhaust flow of an internal combustion engine in accordance with the California Vehicle Code Section 38366.

2. Fireplaces that burn solid fuel in accordance with California Building Code Chapter 28.
D. Section 304.1.2 Vegetation, is hereby revised as follows:

304.1.2 Vegetation. Type, amount, or arrangement of weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property needing to comply with OCFA Guidelines, shall be cut, thinned, and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises in accordance with OCFA Guideline C-05 “Vegetation Management Guideline—Technical Design for New Construction, Fuel Modification Plans, and Maintenance Program. Vegetation clearance requirement in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with Chapter 49.

E. Section 305.6 Hazardous Conditions, is hereby added as follows:

305.6 Hazardous Conditions. Outdoor fires are not allowed when predicted sustained winds exceed 8 MPH during periods when relative humidity is less than 25%, or a red flag condition has been declared or public announcement is made, when an official sign was caused to be posted by the fire code official, or when such fires present a hazard as determined by the fire code official.

F. Section 305.7 Disposal of Rubbish, is hereby added as follows:

305.7 Disposal of Rubbish. Rubbish, trash or combustible waste material shall be burned only within an approved incinerator and in accordance with Section 307.2.1.

G. Section 307 Open Burning, Recreational Fires And Portable Outdoor Fireplaces, is hereby amended by adding a new section 307.6 as follows:

307.6 Outdoor Fireplaces, Fire Pits, Fire Rings, or similar devices used at Group R Occupancies. Outdoor fireplaces, fire pits, fire rings, or similar exterior devices used at Group R shall comply with this section.

Exception: Barbeques, grills, and other portable devices intended for cooking.

307.6.1 Gas-fueled Devices. Outdoor fireplaces, fire pits and similar devices fueled by natural gas or liquefied-petroleum gas are allowed when approved by the Building Department and the device is designed to only burn a gas flame and not wood or other solid fuel. At R-3 occupancies, combustible construction shall not be located within three feet of an atmospheric column that extends vertically from the perimeter of the device. At other R occupancies, the
minimum distance shall be ten feet. Where a permanent Building Department approved hood and vent is installed, combustible construction may encroach upon this column between the bottom of the hood and the vent opening. Where chimneys or vents are installed, they shall have a spark arrester in accordance with Section 305.5.

307.6.2 Devices Using Wood or Fuels Other Than Natural Gas or Liquefied-petroleum Gas. Fireplaces burning wood or other solid fuel shall be constructed in accordance with the California Building Code and Section 305.5. Fires in a fireplace shall be contained within a firebox with an attached chimney. The opening in the face of the firebox shall have an installed and maintained method of arresting sparks. The burning of wood or other solid fuel in a device is not allowed within 15 feet of combustible structures, unless within a permanent or portable fireplace. Conditions which could cause a fire to spread within 25 feet of a structure or to vegetation shall be eliminated prior to ignition. Fires in devices burning wood or solid fuel shall be managed per Section 307.5.

307.6.2.1 Where Prohibited. The burning of wood and other solid fuels shall not be conducted within a fuel modification zone. Wood and other solid fuel burning fires in devices other than permanent fireplaces are not allowed within Wildfire Risk Areas (WRA) and adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) and Special Fire Protection Areas (SFPA) or in locations where conditions could cause the spread of fire to the WRA or FHSZ, unless determined by the Fire Code Official that the location or design of the device should reasonably prevent the start of a wildfire.

H. Section 309.2.1 Indoor Charging of Electric Carts/Cars, is hereby added as follows:

309.2.1 Indoor Charging of Electric Carts/Cars. Indoor charging of electric carts/cars where the combined volume of all battery electrolyte exceeds 50 gallons shall comply with following:

1. Spill control and neutralization shall be provided and comply with Section 608.5.
2. Room ventilation shall be provided and comply with Section 608.6.1
3. Signage shall be provided and comply with Section 608.7.1
4. Smoke detection shall be provided and comply with Section 608.9.
I. Section 320 Fuel Modification Requirements for New Construction is hereby added as follows:

320 Fuel Modification Requirements for New Construction. All new buildings to be built or installed in areas with or adjacent to land having hazardous combustible vegetation shall comply with the requirements in the edition of OCFA Vegetation Management Guidelines currently in use at the time of plan submittal.

J. Section 321 Clearance of Brush or Vegetation Growth From Roadways, is hereby added as follows:

321 Clearance of brush or Vegetation Growth From Roadways. The fire code official is authorized to cause areas within 10 feet (3048 mm) on each side of portions of highways and private streets which are improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth. Measurement shall be from the flow-line or the end of the improved edge of the roadway surfaces.

Exception: Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

K. Section 322 Unusual Circumstances, is hereby added as follows:

322 Unusual Circumstances. The fire code official may suspend enforcement of the vegetation management requirements and require reasonable alternative measures designed to advance the purpose of this code if determined that in any specific case that any of the following conditions exist:

1. Difficult terrain.
2. Danger of erosion.
3. Presence of plants included in any state and federal resources agencies, California Native Plant Society and county-approved list of wildlife, plants, rare, endangered and/or threatened species.
4. Stands or groves of trees or heritage trees.
5. Other unusual circumstances that make strict compliance with the clearance of vegetation provisions undesirable or impractical.

L. Section 323 Use of Equipment, is hereby added as follows:
323 Use of Equipment. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person shall use, operate, or cause to be operated in, upon or adjoining any hazardous fire area any internal combustion engine which uses hydrocarbon fuels, unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester as defined in Section 323.1 maintained in effective working order, or the engine is constructed, equipped and maintained for the prevention of fire.

Exceptions:

1. Engines used to provide motor power for trucks, truck tractors, buses, and passenger vehicles, except motorcycles, are not subject to this section if the exhaust system is equipped with a muffler as defined in the Vehicle Code of the State of California.

2. Turbocharged engines are not subject to this section if all exhausted gases pass through the rotating turbine wheel, there is no exhaust bypass to the atmosphere, and the turbocharger is in good mechanical condition.

M. Section 323.1 Use of Equipment and Devices Generating Heat, Sparks or Open Flames is hereby added as follows:

323.1 Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames. During any time of the year within Wildfire Risk Areas, within or immediately adjacent to any forest- or brush-covered land or non-irrigated grass-covered land, no person shall use or operate any welding equipment, cutting torches, tarpots, grinding devices, or other tools or equipment that may produce a spark, fire, or flame that could result in a wildfire without doing the following:

1. First clearing away all flammable material, including snags, from the area around such operation for a distance of 30 feet or other approved method to reduce fire spread into the wildlands. If 30 foot clearing cannot be achieved then an alternate method shall be approved by the AHJ prior to work starting.

2. Maintain one serviceable round point shovel with an overall length of not less than forty-six (46) inches and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation.

3. Stop work when winds are 8 MPH during periods when relative humidity is less than 25%, or a red flag condition has been declared or public announcement is made, when an official sign was caused to be posted by the fire code official, or when such fires present a hazard as determined by the fire code official.
4. Keep a cell phone nearby and call 911 immediately in case of a fire.

N. Section 323.2 Spark Arresters, is hereby added as follows:

323.2 Spark Arresters. Spark arresters shall comply with the following:

1. A spark arrester is a device constructed of nonflammable material specifically for the purpose of removing and retaining carbon and other flammable particles over 0.0232 of an inch (0.58 mm) in size from the exhaust flow of an internal combustion engine that uses hydrocarbon fuels or which is qualified and rated by the United States Forest Service.

2. Spark arresters affixed to the exhaust system of engines or vehicles subject to Section 323 shall not be placed or mounted in such a manner as to allow flames or heat from the exhaust system to ignite any flammable material.

O. Section 324 Sky Lanterns or Similar Devices, is hereby added as follows:

324 Sky Lanterns or Similar Services. The ignition and/or launching of a Sky Lantern or similar device is prohibited.

P. Chapter 4: Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Only the Sections listed below are hereby adopted:

401
401.3.4
401.9
402
403
404.6 – 404.7.6
407

Q. SECTION 407.5 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement, is hereby revised to read as follows:

407.5 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement. Where required by the fire code official, each application for a permit shall include OCFA’s Chemical Classification Packet in accordance with Section 5001.5.2.

R. SECTION 501.1 Scope, is hereby revised to read as follows:
501.1 Scope. Fire service features for buildings, structures and premises shall comply with this chapter and, where required by the fire code official, with OCFA Guideline B-09, “Fire Master Plan for Commercial & Residential Development.” Fire service features for buildings, structures and premises located in State Responsibility Areas shall also comply with OCFA Guideline B-09a, “Fire Safe Development in State Responsibility Areas.

S. Section 510.1 Emergency Responder Radio Coverage In New Buildings, is hereby revised as follows:

510.1 Emergency responder radio coverage in new buildings. All new buildings shall have approved radio coverage for emergency responders within the building based upon the existing coverage levels of the public safety communication systems of the jurisdiction at the exterior of the building. This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communication systems. The Emergency Responder Radio Coverage System shall comply with the local authority having jurisdiction’s ordinance and this code.

Exceptions:

1. Where it is determined by the fire code official that the radio coverage system is not needed.

2. In facilities where emergency responder radio coverage is required and such systems, components or equipment could have a negative impact on normal operations of the facility, the fire code official shall have the authority to accept an automatically activated emergency responder radio coverage system.

This section shall not apply to the following:

1. Existing buildings or structures, unless required by the Building Official and OCFA for buildings and structures undergoing extensive remodel and/or expansion.

2. Elevators.

3. Structures that are three stories or less without subterranean storage or parking and that do not exceed 50,000 square feet on any single story.

4. Wood-constructed residential structures four stories or less without subterranean storage or parking that are not built integral to an above ground multi-story parking structure.

5. Should construction that is three stories or less that does not exceed 50,000 square feet on any single story include subterranean storage
or parking, then this ordinance shall apply only to the subterranean areas.

T. Section 510.2 is hereby deleted without replacement.

U. Section 510.4.2.2 is hereby revised to read as follows:

V. Section 510.4.2.2 Technical Criteria, is revised to read as follows:

510.4.2.2 Technical Criteria. The fire code official shall maintain a document providing the specific technical information and requirements for the emergency responder radio coverage system. This document shall contain, but not be limited to, the various frequencies required, the location of radio sites, effective radiated power of radio sites, and other supporting technical information.

1. The frequency range supported from the 800 MHz Countywide Communications System shall be 851-869 MHz (base transmitter frequencies).

2. The frequency range supported to the 800 MHz Countywide Communications System shall be 806-824 MHz (radio field transmit frequencies).

3. A public safety radio amplification system shall include filters to reject frequencies below 851 MHz and frequencies above 869 MHz by a minimum of 35dB.

4. All system components must be 100 percent compatible with analog and digital modulations after installation without adjustments or modifications. The systems must be capable of encompassing the frequencies stated herein and capable of future modifications to a frequency range subsequently established by the jurisdiction.

5. Active devices shall have a minimum of -50 dB 3rd order intermodulation protection.

6. All active in-building coverage devices shall be FCC Part 90 Type Certified

W. Section 510.5.1 Approval Prior to Installation, is revised to read as follows:

510.5.1 Approval Prior to Installation. Amplification systems capable of operating on frequencies licensed to any public safety agency by the FCC shall not be installed without prior plan submittal, coordination and approval from Orange County Communications and a copy of the approved plan provided to of the fire and building code officials.
X. Section 510.5.2 Minimum Qualifications of Personnel, is revised to read as follows:

Section 510.5.2 Minimum Qualifications of Personnel. The minimum qualifications of the system designer and lead installation personnel shall include both of the following:

1. A valid FCC-issued general radio operator’s license.
2. Certification of in-building system training issued by a nationally recognized organization, school or a certificate issued by the manufacturer of the equipment being installed.

Y. Section 510.5.3 Acceptance Test Procedure, subsection 7, is hereby revised to read as follows:

510.5.3 Acceptance test procedure. When an emergency responder radio coverage system is required, and upon completion of installation, the building owner shall have the radio system tested to ensure that two-way coverage on each floor of the building is not less than 90 percent. The test procedure shall be conducted as follows:

7. As part of the installation a spectrum analyzer or other suitable test equipment shall be utilized to ensure spurious oscillations are not being generated by the subject signal booster. This test shall be conducted at the time of installation and subsequent annual inspections by the FCC licensed technician hired by the property owner and an OCSD/Communications Division FCC-certified technician.

Z. Section 510.6.1 Testing and Proof of Compliance, is hereby revised to read as follows:

510.6.1 Testing and Proof Compliance. The owner of the building or their representative shall have the emergency responder radio coverage system inspected and tested annually or where structural changes occur including additions or remodels that could materially change the original field performance tests. Testing shall consist of the following:

1. In-building system components shall be tested to determine general functional operability.
2. Signal boosters shall be tested to ensure that the gain is the same as it was upon initial installation and acceptance.
3. Backup batteries and power supplies shall be tested under load of a period of one hour to verify that they will properly operate during an actual power outage. If within the 1-hour test period the battery exhibits symptoms of failure, the test shall be extended for additional 1-hour periods until the integrity of the battery can be determined.

4. Other active components shall be checked to verify operation within the manufacturer's specifications.

5. If noncompliance is found, the FCC licensed technician will assess improvements necessary and provide such information to OCSD Communications and the fire and building code officials.

6. At the conclusion of the testing, a certification report, which shall verify compliance with Section 510.5.3, shall be submitted to OCSD Communications and the fire and building code officials.

AA. Section 608.1 Scope, is hereby amended as follows:

608.1 Scope. Stationary storage battery systems having an electrolyte capacity of more than 50 gallons (189 L) for flooded lead acid, nickel cadmium (Ni-Cd) and valve-regulated lead acid (VRLA), or 1,000 pounds (454 kg) for lithium-ion and lithium metal polymer, used for facility standby power, emergency power or uninterruptible power supplies shall comply with this section and Table 608.1. Indoor charging systems for electric carts/cars with more than 50 gallons (189 L) aggregate quantity shall comply with Section 608.1.

BB. Section 903.2 Where Required, is hereby revised as follows:

903.2 Where Required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in buildings and structures shall be provided when the following condition exists:

New Buildings: Notwithstanding any applicable provisions of Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.19, an automatic fire-extinguishing system shall also be installed in all occupancies when the total building area, as defined in Section 202, exceeds 5,000 square-feet (465 square-meters), or more than two stories in height, regardless of fire areas or allowable area.

Exception: Subject to approval by the Fire Code Official, open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.5 of the California Building Code.

Group R-3 occupancies. Group R-3 occupancies shall comply with Section 903.2.8.

CC. Section 903.2.8, Group R, is hereby revised as follows:
903.2.8 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group R fire area as follows:

New Buildings: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all new buildings.

Existing Buildings: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout any existing building when the floor area of the Alteration within any two year period exceeds 50% of area of the existing structure and the building area exceeds 5,500 square-feet. When the cost of installing an approved automatic sprinkler system exceeds 5% of the cost of the Alteration, with the approval of the fire code official, the required automatic sprinkler system may be omitted.

Exceptions to Existing Buildings requirement:

1. Existing Group R-3 occupancies converted to Group R-3.1 occupancies not housing non-ambulatory clients above the first floor, and not housing clients above the second floor.

2. Existing Group R-3 occupancies converted to Group R-3.1 occupancies housing only one non-ambulatory client and complying with Section 425.8.3.3 of the California Building Code.

3. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13113 occupancies housing ambulatory children only, none of whom are mentally ill or mentally-disabled, and building or portions thereof housing such children not more than two stories in height, which have an automatic fire alarm system activated by approved smoke detectors.

4. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6, occupancies licensed for protective social care which house ambulatory clients only, none of whom is a child (under the age of 18 years) or elderly (65 years of age or over).

When not used in accordance with Sections 504.2 or 506.3 of the California Building Code, an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be allowed in Group R-2.1 occupancies.

An automatic sprinkler system designed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 shall not be utilized in Group R-2.1 or R-4 occupancies.
DD. Section 903.3.5.3 Hydraulically Calculated Systems, is hereby added as follows:

903.3.5.3 Hydraulically Calculated Systems. The design of hydraulically calculated fire sprinkler systems shall not exceed 90% of the water supply capacity.

Exception: When static pressure exceeds 100 psi, and required by the Fire Code Official, the fire sprinkler system shall not exceed water supply capacity specified by Table 903.3.5.3

TABLE 903.3.5.3
Hydraulically Calculated Systems

EE. Chapter 11 Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings. Adopt only those Sections and Subsections listed below:

1103.7
1103.7.3
1103.7.3.1
1103.7.8 – 1103.7.8.2
1103.7.9 – 1103.7.9.10
1103.8 – 1103.8.5.3
1107
1114
1115
1116

FF. Section 2801.2 Permit, is hereby revised by adding the following statement to the last sentence:
2801.2 Permit. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.6. For Miscellaneous Combustible Storage Permit, see Section 105.6.29.

GG. Section 2808.2 Storage Site, is hereby revised as follows:

2808.2 Storage Site. Storage sites shall be level and on solid ground or other all-weather surface. Sites shall be thoroughly cleaned and approval from the fire code official obtained before transferring products to the site.

HH. Section 2808.3 Size of Piles, is hereby revised as follows:

2808.3 Size of piles. Piles shall not exceed 15 feet in height, 50 feet in width and 100 feet in length.

Exception: The fire code official is authorized to allow the pile size to be increased where a fire protection plan is provided for approval that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Storage yard areas and materials-handling equipment selection, design and arrangement shall be based upon sound fire prevention and protection principles.
2. Factor that lead to spontaneous heating shall be identified in the plan, and control of the various factors shall be identified and implemented, including provisions for monitoring the internal condition of the pile.
3. The plan shall include means for early fire detection and reporting to the public fire department; and facilities needed by the fire department for fire extinguishment including a water supply and fire hydrants.
4. Fire apparatus access roads around the piles and access roads to the top of the piles shall be established, identified and maintained.
5. Regular yard inspections by trained personnel shall be included as part of an effective fire prevention maintenance program.

Additional fire protection called for in the plan shall be provided and shall be installed in accordance with this code. The increase of the pile size shall be based upon the capabilities of the installed fire protection system and features.

II. Section 2808.4 Pile Separation, is hereby revised to read as follows:

2808.4. Pile Separation. Piles shall be separated from adjacent piles by a minimum distance of 20 feet. Additionally, piles shall have a minimum separation of 100 feet from combustible vegetation.
JJ. Section 2808.7 Pile Fire Protection, is hereby revised by adding the following statement to the last sentence:

2808.7 Pile Fire Protection. Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided in conveyor tunnels and combustible enclosures that pass under a pile. Combustible conveyor systems and enclosed conveyor systems shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system. Oscillating sprinklers with a sufficient projectile reach are required to maintain a 40% to 60% moisture content and wet down burning/smoldering areas.

KK. Section 2808.9 Material-handling Equipment, is hereby revised by adding the following sentence at the beginning of the section:

2808.9 Material-handling Equipment. All material handling equipment operated by an internal combustion engine shall be provided and maintained with an approved spark arrester. Approved material-handling equipment shall be available for moving wood chips, hogged material, wood fines and raw product during fire-fighting operations.

LL. Section 2808.11 Temperature Control, is hereby added as follows:

2808.11 Temperature Control. The temperature shall be monitored and maintained as specified in Sections 2808.11.1 and 2808.11.2.

MM. Section 2808.11.1 Pile Temperature Control, is hereby added as follows:

2808.11.1 Pile Temperature Control. Piles shall be rotated when the internal temperature readings are in excess of 165 degrees Fahrenheit.

NN. Section 2808.11.2 New Material Temperature Control, is hereby added as follows:

2808.11.2 New Material Temperature Control. New loads delivered to the facility shall be inspected and tested at the facility entry prior to taking delivery. Material with temperature exceeding 165 degrees Fahrenheit shall not be accepted on the site. New loads shall be monitored to verify that the temperature remains stable.

OO. Section 2808.12 Water Availability, is hereby added as follows:

2808.12 Water Availability. Facilities with over 2500 cubic feet shall provide a water supply. The minimum fire flow shall be no less than 500 GPM @ 20 psi for a minimum of 1 hour duration for pile heights up to 6
feet and 2 hour duration for pile heights over 6 feet. If there is no water purveyor, an alternate water supply with storage tank(s) shall be provided for fire suppression. The water supply tank(s) shall provide a minimum capacity of 2500 gallons per pile (maximum 30,000 gallons) for piles not exceeding 6 feet in height and 5000 gallons per pile (maximum 60,000) for piles exceeding 6 feet in height. Water tank(s) shall not be used for any other purpose unless the required fire flow is left in reserve within the tank at all times. An approved method shall be provided to maintain the required amount of water within the tank(s).

PP. Section 2808.13 Tipping Area, is hereby added as follows:

Section 2808.13 Tipping Areas shall comply with the following:

1. Tipping areas shall not exceed a maximum area of 50 feet by 50 feet.

2. Material within a tipping area shall not exceed 5 feet in height at any time.

3. Tipping areas shall be separated from all piles by a 20 foot wide fire access lane.

4. A fire hydrant or approved fire water supply outlet shall be located within 150 feet of all points along the perimeter of the tipping area.

5. All material within a tipping area shall be processed within 5 days of receipt.

QQ. Section 2808.14 Emergency Contact, is hereby added as follows:

Section 2808.14 Emergency Contact. The contact information of a responsible person or persons shall be provided to the Fire Department and shall be posted at the entrance to the facility for responding units. The responsible party should be available to respond to the business in emergency situation.

RR. Section 4906.3 Requirements, is hereby revised to read as follows:

4906.3 Requirements. Hazardous vegetation and fuels around all applicable buildings and structure shall be maintained in accordance with the following laws and regulations:

1. Public Resources Code, Section 4291.

2. California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 3, Section 1299 (see guidance for implementation “General Guideline to Create Defensible Space”).

4. California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1, Section 3.07.


SS. Section 4908 Fuel Modification Requirements for New Construction, is hereby added as follows:

4908 Fuel Modification Requirements for New Construction. All new buildings to be built or installed in hazardous fire areas shall comply with the following:

1. Preliminary fuel modification plans shall be submitted to and approved by the fire code official prior to or concurrently with the approval of any tentative map.

2. Final fuel modification plans shall be submitted to and approved by the fire code official prior to the issuance of a grading permit.


3.1 The fuel modification plan shall include provisions for the maintenance of the fuel modification in perpetuity.

4. The fuel modification plan may be altered if conditions change. Any alterations to the fuel modification areas shall have prior approval from the fire code official.

5. All elements of the fuel modification plan shall be maintained in accordance with the approved plan and are subject to the enforcement process outlined in the Fire Code.

TT. Section 5001.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS), is hereby amended by modifying the starting paragraph as follows:

5001.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). Where required by the fire code official, an application for a permit shall include Orange County Fire Authority’s Chemical Classification Packet, which shall be completed and approved prior to approval of plans, and/or the storage, use or handling of chemicals on the premises. The Chemical Classification Packet shall include the following information:
a. Product Name
b. Component
c. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number
d. Location where stored or used.
e. Container size
f. Hazard classification
g. Amount in storage
h. Amount in use-closed systems
i. Amount in use-open systems.

UU. Section 5003.1.1.1 Extremely Hazardous Substances is hereby added as follows:

5003.1.1.1 Extremely Hazardous Substances. No person shall use or store any amount of extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in excess of the disclosable amounts (see Health and Safety Code Section 25500 et al) in a residential zoned or any residentially developed property.

VV. Section 5608.2 Firing is hereby added as follows:

5608.2 Firing. All fireworks displays, regardless of mortar, device, or shell size, shall be electrically fired.

WW. Section 5608.3 Application for Permit is hereby added as follows:

Section 5608.3 Application for Permit. A diagram of the grounds on which the display is to be held showing the point at which the fireworks are to be discharged, the fallout area based on 100 feet per inch of shell size, the location of all buildings, roads, and other means of transportation, the lines behind which the audience will be restrained, the location of all nearby trees, telegraph or telephone line, or other overhead obstructions shall be provided to OCFA.

XX. Chapter 80 Referenced Standards, is adopted in its entirety with the following amendments:

NFPA 13, 2016 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems is hereby amended as follows:

YY. Section 6.7.3 is hereby revised as follows:
6.7.3 Fire Department Connections (FDC), shall be of an approved type. The FDC shall contain a minimum of two 2 1/2" inlets. The location shall be approved and be no more than 150 feet from a public hydrant. The FDC may be located within 150 feet of a private fire hydrant when approved by the fire code official. The size of piping and the number of inlets shall be approved by the fire code official. If acceptable to the water authority, it may be installed on the backflow assembly. Fire department inlet connections shall be painted OSHA safety red. When the fire sprinkler density design requires 500 gpm (including inside hose stream demand) or greater, or a standpipe system is included, four 2 1/2" inlets shall be provided.

ZZ. Section 8.3.3.1 is hereby revised as follows:

8.3.3.1. When fire sprinkler systems are installed in shell buildings of undetermined use (Spec Buildings) other than warehouses (S occupancies), fire sprinklers of the quick-response type shall be used. Use is considered undetermined if a specific tenant/occupant is not identified at the time the fire sprinkler plan is submitted. Sprinklers in light hazard occupancies shall be one of the following:

1. Quick-response type as defined in 3.6.4.7
2. Residential sprinklers in accordance with the requirements of 8.4.5
3. Standard-response sprinklers used for modifications or additions to existing light hazard systems equipped with standard-response sprinklers
4. Standard-response sprinklers used where individual standard-response sprinklers are replaced in existing light hazard systems

AAA. Section 11.1.1.1 is hereby added as follows:

11.1.1.1 When fire sprinkler systems are required in buildings of undetermined use other than warehouses, they shall be designed and installed to have a fire sprinkler density of not less than that required for an Ordinary Hazard Group 2 use, with no reduction(s) in density or design area. Warehouse fire sprinkler systems shall be designed to Figure 16.2.1.3.2 (d) curve "G". Use is considered undetermined if a specific tenant/occupant is not identified at the time the sprinkler plan is submitted. Where a subsequent occupancy requires a system with greater capability, it shall be the responsibility of the occupant to upgrade the system to the required density for the new occupancy.

BBB. Section 11.2.3.1.1.1 is hereby added as follows:
11.2.3.1.1.1 The available water supply for fire sprinkler system design shall be determined by one of the following methods, as approved by the Fire Code Official:

1. Subtract the project site elevation from the low water level for the appropriate pressure zone and multiply the result by 0.433;
2. Use a maximum of 40 psi, if available;
3. Utilize the Orange County Fire Authority water-flow test form/directions to document a flow test conducted by the local water agency or an approved third party licensed in the State of California.

NFPA 13D 2016 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, is hereby amended as follows:

CCC. Section 7.1.2 is hereby revised as follows:

7.1.2 The system piping shall not have a separate control valve unless supervised by a central station, proprietary, or remote station alarm service.

NFPA 14, 2016 Edition, Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, is hereby amended as follows:

DDD. Section 7.3.1.1 is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced as follows:

7.3.1.1 Class I and III Standpipe hose connections shall be unobstructed and shall be located not less than 18 inches or more than 24 inches above the finished floor. Class II Standpipe hose connections shall be unobstructed and shall be located not less than 3 feet or more than 5 feet above the finished floor.

NFPA 24, 2016 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, is hereby amended as follows:

EEE. Section 6.2.8.1 is hereby added as follows:

6.2.8.1 All indicating valves controlling fire suppression water supplies shall be painted OSHA red.

Exceptions:
1. Brass or bronze valves on sprinkler risers mounted to the exterior of the building may be left unpainted.
2. Where OS&Y valves on the detector check assembly are the only control valves, at least one OS&Y valve shall be painted red.

FFF. Section 6.2.9 is hereby revised to read as follows:

All connections to private fire service mains for fire protection systems shall be arranged in accordance with one of the following so that they can be isolated:

(1) A post indicator valve installed not less than 40 ft (12 m) from the building
   (a) For buildings less than 40 ft (12 m) in height, a post indicator valve shall be permitted to be installed closer than 40 ft (12 m) but at least as far from the building as the height of the wall facing the post indicator valve.

(2) A wall post indicator valve

(3) An indicating valve in a pit, installed in accordance with Section 6.4

(4) A backflow preventer with at least one indicating valve not less than 40 feet (12 meters) from the building
   (a) For buildings less than 40 ft (12 m) in height, a backflow preventer with at least one indicating valve shall be permitted to be installed closer than 40 ft (12 m) but at least as far from the building as the height of the wall facing the backflow preventer.

(5) Control valves installed in a fire-rated room accessible from the exterior

(6) Control valves in a fire-rated stair enclosure accessible from the exterior

GGG. Section 10.15 is hereby added as follows:

10.1.5 All ferrous pipe shall be coated and wrapped. Joints shall be coated and wrapped after assembly. All fittings shall be protected with a loose 8-mil polyethylene tube. The ends of the tube shall extend past the joint by a minimum of 12 inches and be sealed with 2 inch wide tape approved for underground use. Galvanizing does not meet the requirements of this section.

Exception: 304 or 316 Stainless Steel pipe and fittings

HHH. Section 10.4.1.1 is hereby revised as follows:
10.4.1.1 All bolted joint accessories shall be cleaned and thoroughly coated with asphalt or other corrosion-retarding material, prior to poly-tube, and after installation.

Exception: Bolted joint accessories made from 304 or 316 stainless steel.

III. Section 10.4.1.1.1 is hereby added as follows:

10.4.1.1.1 All bolts used in pipe-joint assembly shall be 316 stainless steel.

JJJ. Section 10.4.3.2 is revised to read as follows:

10.4.3.2 Where fire service mains enter the building adjacent to the foundation, the pipe may run under a building to a maximum of 24 inches, as measured from the interior face of the exterior wall to the center of the vertical pipe. The pipe under the building or building foundation shall be 304 or 316 stainless steel and shall not contain mechanical joints or it shall comply with 10.4.3.2.1 through 10.4.3.2.4.

SECTION 3. The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Sections 15060(c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment) and 15060(c)(3) (the activity is not a project as defined in Section 15378) of the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, because it has no potential for resulting in physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

SECTION 4. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance for any reason is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 5. Adoption includes the whole each Uniform Standards Code with accumulative supplements, and associated standards referenced therein, including such portions as may be added by the provisions of this chapter, and except such portions as may be deleted or modified by the provisions of this chapter. One copy of said code has been and is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Council of the City of Lake Forest.
SECTION 6. The City Clerk shall certify as to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause a summary thereof to be published at least five (5) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed Ordinance is to be adopted and shall post a certified copy of the proposed Ordinance in the Office of the City Clerk, and within fifteen (15) days of the adoption, shall post a certified copy of this Ordinance, including the vote for and against the same, in the Office of the City Clerk, in accordance with Government Code Section 36933.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be effective on February 16, 2017, which is to be no less than thirty days after its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 17th day of January, 2017.

SCOTT VOIGTS
MAYOR

ATTEST:

STEPHANIE D. SMITH, MMC
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

MATTHEW E. RICHARDSON
CITY ATTORNEY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF ORANGE   ) SS
CITY OF LAKE FOREST  )

I, Stephanie D. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Lake Forest, California do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 293 was duly introduced and placed upon its first reading at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 3rd day of January, 2017, and thereafter, said Ordinance was duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 17th day of January, 2017, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:  COUNCIL MEMBERS: BASILE, GARDNER, HAMILTON, ROBINSON, VOIGTS

NOES:  COUNCIL MEMBERS: NONE

ABSENT:  COUNCIL MEMBERS: NONE

ABSTAIN:  COUNCIL MEMBERS: NONE

_/s/ Stephanie D. Smith
STEPHANIE D. SMITH, MMC
CITY CLERK
CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Stephanie D. Smith, CMC, City Clerk of the City of Lake Forest, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 293, passed by the people of the City of Lake Forest, as declared by the City Council on the day and year set forth above, and published pursuant to law.

______________________________
Stephanie D. Smith

STEPHANIE D. SMITH, MMC
CITY CLERK