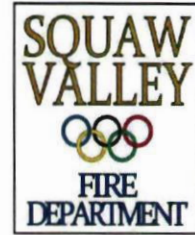


SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, August 25, 2020 at 8:30 A.M.

Teleconference + Video Conference: Phone Number: 1 (571) 317-3122, Access Code: 895-207-101.

Please also join via the computer for webcam and chat access:

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/895207101>

Finance Committee on Monday, August 24, 2020 at 3:00 P.M. The Committee will review finance-related items on this agenda. Teleconference + Video Conference: Phone Number: 1 (224) 501-3412

Access Code: 122-985-325. Please also join via the computer for webcam and chat access:

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/122985325>

See [SVPSD guidance, available online here](#), on further details about how to use GoToMeeting and Rules for the Board Meeting.

Pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20, issued March 17, 2020, the Squaw Valley Public Service District Community Room will not be accessible to the public for this Board meeting. The meeting will be accessible via teleconference only. Public comments will be accepted by the Board and should be submitted to the Board Secretary at info@svpsd.org, by mail at P.O. Box 2026, Olympic Valley, California 96146 (the final mail collection prior to the meeting will be the Monday before the meeting at 2:00 p.m.), and via teleconference on any item on the agenda until the close of public comment on the item.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Board Secretary at 530-583-4692 at least 48 hours preceding the meeting.

Documents presented for an open session to the governing body after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection at the District office during normal District business hours and at the meeting.

Times are approximate. The District's Board of Directors may take formal action on any item.

A. Call to Order, Roll Call & Pledge of Allegiance.

B. Community Informational Items. These non-action agenda items are dedicated to facilitate communications and share information within the Olympic Valley. The organizations include, but are not limited to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| B-1 Friends of Squaw Creek | B-6 Squaw Valley Property Owners Assn. |
| B-2 Friends of Squaw Valley | B-7 Mountain Housing Council |
| B-3 Squaw Valley Design Review | B-8 Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency |
| B-4 Squaw Valley MAC | B-9 Capital Projects Advisory (CAP) |
| B-5 Squaw Valley Mutual Water Co. | B-10 Firewise Community |

C. Public Comment / Presentation. Members of the public may address the board on items not on this agenda for up to three minutes; however, any matter that requires action by the governing body will, unless an emergency exists, be referred to staff for a report and possible action at a subsequent Board meeting.

- D. Financial Consent Agenda.** All items listed under this agenda item will be approved by one motion. These items are routine, non-controversial, and the finance-related items have been reviewed by the Finance Committee. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the audience, board or staff requests removal of an item for separate consideration. Any item removed for discussion will be considered after approval of the remaining Consent Agenda items.
- D-1 Operating Account Check Register
 - D-2 Operations Enterprise Fund, Revenue vs. Expenditure/Balance Sheet
 - D-3 Fire Government Fund, Revenue vs. Expenditure/Balance Sheet
 - D-4 Capital Reserve Fund Balance Sheet/Income Statement
 - D-5 Combined Revenues/Expenditures/Balance Sheet
 - D-6 Fund Balance Statement
 - D-7 Progress Payment – Mountain Valley Roofing – 1810 Roof Replacement
 - D-8 Progress Payment - Farr West Engineering – West Tank Recoating Project
- E. Approve Minutes.**
- E-1 Minutes for the Regular Board of Directors meeting of July 28, 2020
- F. Old and New Business.** Members of the public may address the board on each agenda item, up to three minutes or longer based on direction from the Board President.
- F-1 Community Update – SVPSD Response to COVID-19.**
Information Only: Review item and accept public comment.
 - F-2 District Name Change.**
Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment and adopt Resolution 2020-17 changing the name of the district to Olympic Valley Public Service District or provide direction to staff.
 - F-3 Towable Air Compressor Purchase.**
Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, approve purchase of an air compressor which meets current air quality standards and authorize the General Manager to execute contractual documents, declare existing air compressor as surplus equipment, and authorize staff to conduct a sale, donate and/or dispose of the item.
 - F-4 Short Term Rental (STR) Inspection Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).**
Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, approve MOU with Placer County to memorialize their respective roles in the enforcement of Article 9.42 requiring that every STR have a Life-Safety Inspection, and authorize the General Manager to execute the MOU.
 - F-5 Notice of Completion – 1810 Roof Replacement Project.**
Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment and authorize staff to file a Notice of Completion with Placer County for the 1810 Roof Replacement Project.

G. Management Status Reports.

- G-1 Fire Department Report
- G-2 Water & Sewer Operations Report
- G-3 Engineering Report
- G-4 Administration & Office Report
- G-5 General Manager Report
- G-6 Legal Report (verbal)
- G-7 Directors' Comments (verbal)

H. Adjourn.

PURPOSE STATEMENT

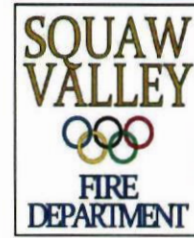
The Squaw Valley Public Service District's purpose is to assume leadership in providing high-quality public services needed by the community.

MISSION STATEMENT

Squaw Valley Public Service District serves full-time and part-time residents, businesses, employees and visitors in Squaw Valley. The mission is to provide leadership in maintaining and advocating for needed, high-quality and financially sound community services for the Valley. These include, but are not limited to water, emergency services, and sewer and garbage collection. The District will conduct its operations in a cost effective, conservation-minded and professional manner, consistent with the desires of the community while protecting natural resources and the environment.



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA)

DATE: August 25, 2020

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Dave Hunt, District Engineer and Mike Geary, General Manager

SUBJECT: Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

BACKGROUND: At the Board of Directors Meeting on July 28, 2020, in response to public comments, Director Hudson asked that the Board be provided information on the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency and the District's member status as well as how T-TSA Board members are appointed from its five member agencies.

The formation of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency is addressed in Appendix 14 (Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Act (Act)) of the California Water Code. The Act was passed in November 1971. In Resolutions 72-01 and 72-03, the Squaw Valley County Water District voted that the T-TSA be formed and that the SVCWD become a member entity. The other member entities passed similar resolutions and T-TSA was officially formed May 1, 1972.

T-TSA was formed to provide regional wastewater collection and treatment for its member entities in the North Tahoe/Truckee area. Member entities include the Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD), North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD), Alpine Springs County Water District (ASCWD), and the Tahoe Sanitary District (TSD).

The Board of Directors of T-TSA is comprised of one representative from each of the member agencies. As a member entity of T-TSA, the Boards of Directors of each member entity must appoint, by a majority vote, a representative to serve on the Board of Directors of the T-TSA.

The Act provides no stipulations or requirements for the qualifications of a member entity representative other than having received a majority vote of the member entity governing body. SVPSD, TCPUD, and ASCWD currently and historically have appointed members of their elected boards to serve as their

representative to the T-TSA Board of Directors. TSD is currently represented by their General Manager and the NTPUD has historically appointed a member of their Board to serve as the representative, although their current representative is a former Board member.

In accordance with the Act, paragraph § 114-60, each member of the T-TSA Board of Directors shall hold office for a term of four years from the first day of September next succeeding the date of appointment and until a successor has been appointed and qualified. Each director shall be subject to recall by a majority vote of all the members of the governing body that appointed the agency representative.

Though §114-60 of the Act stipulates that the T-TSA representative appointment be for a four-year term, the SVPSD Board of Directors have historically considered the appointment annually. District Code Chapter 7 Board of Directors Policies & Procedures, Section 1.10 says: *The Board shall hold an annual organization meeting, usually in December. The Board will elect a President and Vice President from among its members to serve during the coming calendar year at this meeting. The President may also make committee appointments for the coming year at this time.*

This organization meeting does occur annually at the December Board meeting. The agenda item includes a Proposed Action for which the President determines the annual SVPSD Committee assignments and appointments, and includes the District's T-TSA representative. The premise is that assignments are reviewed annually in order to accommodate any changes to the Board, consider individual Board member preferences, and/or to address any requests made by the Public.

The District's current representative, Dale Cox, was elected by the Board to be the T-TSA representative in 1985 and has assumed this appointment continuously since that time.

DISCUSSION: This item is on today's agenda to provide the District's Board of Directors information on T-TSA's important role treating the region's wastewater as well as the District's role as a member agency. The item was prompted by public comments heard at the July 28, 2020 Board Meeting.

Those public comments included concerns related to personnel issues, staff compensation, waste discharge violations, employee retention, director benefits, Board oversight, and outdated infrastructure at T-TSA. The comments were provided by spouses of two employees either currently employed or recently employed at T-TSA.

Of those items, several are not within the jurisdiction or even within the roles

and responsibilities of the Squaw Valley PSD Board of Directors and are therefore not appropriate to discuss at this meeting. Those issues involve personnel matters which should be resolved between the agency's management and its staff.

Directors are reminded of monthly reports provided by Director Cox, the District's representative to T-TSA, over the last few years under the standing Community Informational Item, *Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency*. Those updates included information on waste discharge requirements, serving as the T-TSA's Hearing Officer for a personnel-related matter in 2019, as well as other challenges facing the Agency.

Of those to be discussed today include waste discharge violations and outdated infrastructure.

Violations result from the effluent from the treatment plant not meeting specific water quality standards as required by the California State Water Resources Control Board's Waste Discharge Requirements for the Agency. The District reviewed the Agency's history of waste discharge violations dating back to 2002. They were for exceeding limits for either Total Phosphorus, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chloride, Total Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH, or Turbidity. There does not appear to be a higher frequency of violations recently. Between 2002 and 2020, there were 47 or 48 violations. Between 2002-2015 (72% of the time), there were 31 violations (66% of the violations). Between 2015-2020 (28% of the time), there were 16 violations (34% of the violations).

T-TSA's infrastructure is scheduled for replacement consistent with their Capital Replacement Plan (CRP). Carollo Engineers, Inc. is currently preparing an update to the Master Plan which will likely include an update to the Agency's CRP.

ALTERNATIVES: This report is for information only.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: None.

RECOMMENDATION: This report is for information only.

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: August 17, 2020.



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

Operating Account Check Register

August 31, 2020

Check Register for Board Packet:



Check #	Check Date	Name	Module	Amount
48185	7/29/2020	Amerigas	AP	918.55
48186	7/29/2020	Andregg Psomas	AP	1,216.00
48187	7/29/2020	AT&T	AP	62.80
48188	7/29/2020	AT&T	AP	440.32
48189	7/29/2020	AT&T	AP	203.03
48190	7/29/2020	California Dep of Tax and Fee Administration	AP	140.00
48191	7/29/2020	Carson Pump LLC	AP	14,350.00
48192	7/29/2020	Cascade Fire Equipment Company	AP	1,319.23
48193	7/29/2020	Angela M Costamagna	AP	675.00
48194	7/29/2020	Angela M Costamagna	AP	675.00
48195	7/29/2020	Angela M Costamagna	AP	675.00
48196	7/29/2020	Dell Marketing L.P.	AP	520.49
48197	7/29/2020	Konica Minolta Business Solutions USA, Inc.	AP	178.29
48198	7/29/2020	Liberty Utilities	AP	7,184.77
48199	7/29/2020	Life Assist	AP	950.78
48200	7/29/2020	Mountain Hardware & Sports	AP	649.45
48201	7/29/2020	Mountain Valley Roofing, LLC.	AP	17,950.87
48202	7/29/2020	Office Depot	AP	220.95
48203	7/29/2020	Puliz Records Mgt Reno	AP	25.00
48204	7/29/2020	Silver State International	AP	935.80
48205	7/29/2020	Special District Risk	AP	47.50
48206	7/29/2020	Tahoe Forest Health System	AP	319.58
48207	7/29/2020	Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal	AP	236.67
48208	7/29/2020	Tyler Trojan	AP	69.57
48209	7/29/2020	Verizon Wireless	AP	377.64
48210	7/29/2020	Vincent Communications, Inc.	AP	402.20
48211	7/29/2020	Peter Werbel	AP	250.71
48212	7/29/2020	Western Nevada Supply Co.	AP	1,173.84
48213	8/1/2020	Capitol Elevator Company, Inc.	AP	512.00
48214	8/1/2020	LINA	AP	296.41
48215	8/1/2020	Standard Insurance Company	AP	483.48
48216	8/1/2020	Standard Insurance Company	AP	316.28
48217	8/11/2020	Aladtec, Inc.	AP	2,995.00
48218	8/11/2020	AT&T	AP	451.22
48219	8/11/2020	AT&T	AP	206.64
48220	8/11/2020	AT&T	AP	63.56
48221	8/11/2020	AT&T Mobility	AP	27.60
48222	8/11/2020	AT&T Mobility	AP	13.80
48223	8/11/2020	Burtens Fire, Inc	AP	111.23
48224	8/11/2020	Angela M Costamagna	AP	675.00
48225	8/11/2020	CWEA Renewal	AP	192.00



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

Operating Account Check Register

August 31, 2020

Check Register for Board Packet:



Check #	Check Date	Name	Module	Amount
48226	8/11/2020	CWEA Renewal	AP	192.00
48227	8/11/2020	CWEA Renewal	AP	192.00
48228	8/11/2020	Eastern Regional Landfill	AP	25.50
48229	8/11/2020	Keith Erickson	AP	225.00
48230	8/11/2020	Farr West Engineering	AP	2,716.25
48231	8/11/2020	Jessica Grunst	AP	351.54
48232	8/11/2020	Hunt & Sons, Inc.	AP	1,861.82
48233	8/11/2020	Liberty Utilities	AP	9,357.99
48234	8/11/2020	Life Assist	AP	179.67
48235	8/11/2020	Nicolas Massetani	AP	161.53
48236	8/11/2020	Mountain Hardware & Sports	AP	1,549.45
48237	8/11/2020	Professional Communications	AP	42.40
48238	8/11/2020	Puliz Records Mgt Reno	AP	25.00
48239	8/11/2020	Squaw Valley Chapel	AP	129.39
48240	8/11/2020	Tahoe Supply Company LLC	AP	155.79
48241	8/11/2020	Thomas S Archer	AP	2,340.00
48242	8/11/2020	U.S. Bank Corp Payment System	AP	2,710.98
48243	8/11/2020	Underground Service Alert	AP	150.00
48244	8/11/2020	Verizon Wireless	AP	380.17
48245	8/11/2020	Western Nevada Supply Co.	AP	212.16

81,471.90

61

Electronic/ ACH Payments

8/9/2020	August Medical Insurance	28,368.63
8/9/2020	Kansas City Life- Dental and Life Insurance	2,204.45
8/7/2020	Payroll Direct Deposits	94,434.97
8/7/2020	BRI- Café Plan Payment	1,355.77
8/7/2020	CalPERS 457 Payment	1,735.00
8/7/2020	CalPERS Pension Payment	28,796.09
8/7/2020	EDD- State Payroll Taxes	10,998.84
8/7/2020	IRS- Federal Payroll Taxes	48,340.66
8/7/2020	MassMutual 457 Payment	5,851.93
8/7/2020	Union Dues	471.45
8/21/2020	Payroll Direct Deposits	88,538.36
8/21/2020	BRI- Café Plan Payment	1,355.77
8/21/2020	CalPERS 457 Payment	1,585.00
8/21/2020	CalPERS Pension Payment	30,347.71
8/21/2020	EDD- State Payroll Taxes	9,497.89
8/21/2020	IRS- Federal Payroll Taxes	40,004.69
8/21/2020	MassMutual 457 Payment	5,701.93
8/21/2020	Union Dues	471.45

400,060.59

Total Cash Disbursements

481,532.49



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
July 31, 2020

Exhibit D-2
2 Pages



	ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS						CONSOLIDATED				YTD Prior Year Jul-19	Over/ (under) from PY			
	Water Actual YTD Jul-20	Water Budget YTD Jul-20	Over/ (under) YTD	Sewer Actual YTD Jul-20	Sewer Budget YTD Jul-20	Over/ (under) YTD	Garbage Actual YTD Jul-20	Garbage Budget YTD Jul-20	Over/ (under) YTD	Actual YTD			Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget
Rate Revenue	1,920,358	1,906,686	13,672	1,446,982	1,423,880	23,102	279,493	277,554	1,939	3,646,833	3,608,120	(38,713)	101.1%	3,704,931	(58,098)
Tax Revenue	833	833	-	833	833	-	-	-	-	1,667	20,000	18,333	8.3%	1,667	0
Rental Revenue	2,657	2,637	19	2,657	2,637	19	-	-	-	5,314	63,299	57,985	8.4%	5,301	12
Bike Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,000	46,000	0.0%	-	-
Mutual Water Company	7,846	8,470	(625)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,846	101,643	93,797	7.7%	7,910	(64)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	-	2,535	(2,535)	-	1,715	(1,715)	-	-	-	-	51,000	51,000	0.0%	18,781	(18,781)
Grants	-	2,286	(2,286)	-	2,286	(2,286)	-	-	-	-	54,866	54,866	0.0%	360	(360)
Administration	1,073	1,528	(455)	1,073	1,528	(455)	-	-	-	2,145	36,668	34,523	5.9%	3,911	(1,766)
Capital Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	600,000	0.0%	-	-
Total Revenue	1,932,766	1,924,976	7,791	1,451,545	1,432,880	18,665	279,493	277,554	1,939	3,663,804	4,581,596	917,791	80.0%	3,742,861	(79,056)
Salaries & Wages	66,885	67,317	(432)	58,946	53,832	5,114	122	-	122	125,953	1,453,796	1,327,843	8.7%	116,109	9,844
Employee Benefits	29,063	32,599	(3,536)	27,520	26,099	1,422	32	-	32	56,615	704,379	647,764	8.0%	88,268	(31,653)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	-	2,535	(2,535)	-	1,715	(1,715)	-	-	-	-	51,000	51,000	0.0%	18,781	(18,781)
Materials & Supplies	358	5,646	(5,288)	253	1,021	(768)	-	-	-	610	80,000	79,390	0.8%	10,121	(9,511)
Maintenance Equipment	304	1,942	(1,638)	304	754	(450)	-	-	-	608	32,350	31,742	1.9%	2,337	(1,729)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	830	3,268	(2,438)	738	1,316	(577)	-	-	-	1,569	55,004	53,435	2.9%	1,193	375
Training & Memberships	703	1,235	(532)	1,119	1,021	97	-	-	-	1,821	27,070	25,249	6.7%	1,204	618
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	387	1,500	(1,113)	1,323	1,333	(10)	-	-	-	1,711	34,000	32,289	5.0%	2,058	(347)
Garbage Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,548	22,325	(776)	21,548	267,895	246,347	8.0%	21,441	108
Board Expenses	1,514	2,367	(853)	1,514	2,367	(853)	-	-	-	3,028	56,800	53,772	5.3%	2,250	778
Consulting	368	5,819	(5,452)	368	5,819	(5,452)	-	-	-	735	139,666	138,931	0.5%	852	(117)
Insurance	2,811	2,811	(0)	2,811	2,811	(0)	-	-	-	5,622	67,470	61,848	8.3%	3,538	2,085
Rents/Licenses & Permits	1,054	1,810	(755)	1,054	1,810	(755)	-	-	-	2,109	43,430	41,321	4.9%	11,155	(9,047)
Office Expenses	1,518	2,255	(738)	1,518	2,255	(738)	-	-	-	3,035	54,126	51,091	5.6%	1,944	1,092
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	-	575	(575)	-	575	(575)	-	-	-	-	13,800	13,800	0.0%	168	(168)
Utilities	6,483	6,578	(95)	1,737	2,838	(1,101)	-	-	-	8,220	112,982	104,762	7.3%	8,264	(44)
Park & Bike Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	21,000	0.0%	360	(360)
Interest & Misc	1,170	1,397	(227)	1,170	1,397	(227)	-	-	-	2,341	33,533	31,192	7.0%	3,204	(863)
Transfer to/from Capital Resv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
Total Expenses	113,447	139,653	(26,206)	100,375	106,963	(6,588)	21,703	22,325	(622)	235,525	3,248,301	3,012,776	7.3%	293,245	(57,720)
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	1,819,319	1,785,323	33,996	1,351,170	1,325,917	25,253	257,790	255,229	2,561	3,428,279	1,333,295			3,449,616	(21,336)
Depreciation	26,111	27,147	(1,036)	26,111	27,147	(1,036)	-	-	-	52,222	651,531	599,309	8.0%	54,294	(2,072)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,793,208	1,758,175	35,032	1,325,059	1,298,770	26,289	257,790	255,229	2,561	3,376,057	681,764			3,395,321	(19,264)

8.3% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

- **Revenue** year to date is at \$3.66 million. This is an decrease of PY by approximately \$79K. This is mostly due to less consumption billed.

- **Salaries & Wages** Are under budget in the Water Department and over budget in the Sewer Department. When combining all wages with billable/capital labor we are on plan.

Billable wages are reimbursable. Capital Labor relates to capital projects and are not expensed. Year to date we have not billed for any outside projects or had to capitalize any labor.

- **Materials and Supplies** relates primarily to caustic soda purchases. Minimal purchases have been made year to date.

- **Trainings and Memberships** consist of annual fees such as SWRCB and AWWA as well as training and certifications for operators.

- **Rents/Licenses & Permits** consists of bank fees as well as many contracts such as accounting software, CSDA, Vueworks and the Konica copier.

- **Interest & Misc** consists of interest due on the building loan. The loan will be paid off in 2028.

- In total we are 8% through the year. Revenues are at 80% of the budget and expenses are at 7%. Compared to prior year at this time, our net surplus is \$19K lower, mostly due to less rate revenue.



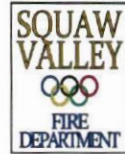
SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
ENTERPRISE BALANCE SHEET
 July 31, 2020



	Balance Jul-20	Balance Jun-20	Change Prior Month	Balance Jul-19	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	1,659,231	194,586	1,464,645	844,853	814,378
Accounts Receivable	1,345,812	89,242	1,256,570	2,066,400	(720,588)
Prepaid Expenses	200,553	60,351	140,203	610,257	(409,704)
Total Current Assets	3,205,596	344,179	2,861,418	3,521,510	(315,914)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	2,711,942	2,675,103	36,840	1,592,065	1,119,878
Property, Plant, & Equipment	25,409,409	25,409,409	-	25,403,568	5,841
Accumulated Depreciation	(17,670,910)	(17,618,688)	(52,222)	(17,046,314)	(624,596)
Intercompany	(350,460)	(355,173)	4,713	1,419,016	(1,769,476)
Total Noncurrent Assets	10,099,981	10,110,652	(10,670)	11,368,335	(1,268,353)
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,943,579	1,943,579	-	1,274,214	669,365
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	10,507	10,507	-	10,507	-
Total Deferred Outflows	1,954,085	1,954,085	-	1,284,720	669,365
Total Assets	15,259,663	12,408,916	2,850,747	16,174,565	(914,902)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	20,578	146,276	(125,698)	626,360	(605,782)
Accrued Expenses	190,037	186,891	3,146	287,148	(97,111)
Payroll Liabilities	305,490	282,041	23,449	223,242	82,248
Current Portion-Building loan	94,130	91,097	3,034	88,161	5,969
Total Current Liabilities	610,236	706,305	(96,069)	1,224,911	(614,675)
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building & Land Loans	752,775	846,905	(94,130)	846,905	(94,130)
PERS LT Liability	2,351,163	2,351,163	-	2,650,101	(298,938)
Other Post Employment Benefits	344,576	344,576	-	344,576	-
Total LT Liabilities	3,448,514	3,542,644	(94,130)	3,841,582	(393,068)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	418,918	418,918	-	185,521	233,397
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	11,147	11,147	-	11,147	-
Total Deferred Inflows	430,065	430,065	-	196,669	233,397
Total Liabilities	4,488,815	4,679,014	(190,199)	5,263,162	(774,347)
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	7,394,792	7,516,082	(121,290)	7,516,082	(121,290)
Current Year Net Income	3,376,057	213,820	3,162,237	3,395,321	(19,264)
Total Net Position	10,770,848	7,729,902	3,040,947	10,911,403	(140,555)
Total Liabilities and Net Position	15,259,663	12,408,916	2,850,747	16,174,565	(914,902)



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
July 31, 2020



FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

	Actual YTD Jul-20	Budget YTD Jul-20	Over/ (under) YTD	Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	Actual YTD Jul-19	Over/ (under) to PY
Rate Revenue	-	-	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	-	\$ -
Tax Revenue	\$ 303,078	\$ 303,078	\$ (0)	\$ 3,636,937	\$ 3,333,859	8.3%	\$ 296,769	\$ 6,309
Strike Team/ /Station 22 Revenue	\$ 39,293	\$ -	\$ 39,293	\$ -	\$ (39,293)	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 39,293
Rental Revenue	\$ 2,617	\$ 2,638	\$ (20)	\$ 31,650	\$ 29,033	8.3%	\$ 2,611	\$ 6
Inspections	\$ 3,273	\$ -	\$ 3,273	\$ 2,000	\$ (1,273)	163.7%	\$ -	\$ 3,273
Administration	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ (1,279)	\$ 15,353	\$ 15,353	0.0%	\$ 565	\$ (565)
Total Revenue	\$ 348,262	\$ 306,995	\$ 41,267	\$ 3,685,940	\$ 3,337,678	9.4%	\$ 299,945	\$ 48,317
Salaries & Wages	\$ 179,661	\$ 147,264	\$ 32,398	\$ 1,767,163	\$ 1,587,502	10.2%	\$ 153,229	\$ 26,433
Employee Benefits	\$ 89,154	\$ 88,016	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,056,191	\$ 967,036	8.4%	\$ 102,054	\$ (12,899)
Billable Wages & Benefits	\$ 5,910	\$ -	\$ 5,910	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ 5,910
Admin Salaries & Benefits	\$ 26,340	\$ 27,246	\$ (906)	\$ 326,954	\$ 300,614	8.1%	\$ 27,431	\$ (1,091)
Materials & Supplies	\$ 220	\$ 2,577	\$ (2,357)	\$ 30,926	\$ 30,706	0.7%	\$ 1,382	\$ (1,163)
Maintenance Equipment	\$ -	\$ 2,154	\$ (2,154)	\$ 25,850	\$ 25,850	0.0%	\$ 67	\$ (67)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	\$ 322	\$ 2,458	\$ (2,136)	\$ 29,500	\$ 29,178	1.1%	\$ 721	\$ (398)
Training & Memberships	\$ 265	\$ 3,167	\$ (2,902)	\$ 38,000	\$ 37,735	0.7%	\$ 390	\$ (125)
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	\$ 705	\$ 2,442	\$ (1,737)	\$ 29,300	\$ 28,595	2.4%	\$ 875	\$ (170)
Board Expenses	\$ 1,009	\$ 1,467	\$ (457)	\$ 17,600	\$ 16,591	5.7%	\$ 750	\$ 259
Consulting	\$ 140	\$ 2,050	\$ (1,910)	\$ 24,595	\$ 24,455	0.6%	\$ 273	\$ (133)
Insurance	\$ 3,792	\$ 4,057	\$ (265)	\$ 48,679	\$ 44,887	7.8%	\$ 2,703	\$ 1,089
Rents/Licenses & Permits	\$ 1,307	\$ 5,752	\$ (4,445)	\$ 69,029	\$ 67,722	1.9%	\$ 1,775	\$ (468)
Office Expenses	\$ 266	\$ 1,651	\$ (1,385)	\$ 19,815	\$ 19,549	1.3%	\$ 585	\$ (319)
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	\$ -	\$ 1,523	\$ (1,523)	\$ 18,275	\$ 18,275	0.0%	\$ 47	\$ (47)
Utilities	\$ 3,003	\$ 3,819	\$ (816)	\$ 45,826	\$ 42,823	6.6%	\$ 2,109	\$ 894
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenses	\$ 312,095	\$ 295,642	\$ 16,454	\$ 3,547,702	\$ 3,241,517	8.8%	\$ 294,391	\$ 17,705
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 36,167	\$ 11,353	\$ 24,813	\$ 138,238			\$ 5,554	\$ 30,612
Depreciation	\$ 20,388	\$ 19,757	\$ 631	\$ 237,084	\$ 216,696	8.6%	\$ 19,757	\$ 631
Net Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 15,778	\$ (8,404)	\$ 24,182	\$ (98,846)			\$ (14,203)	\$ 29,981

8.3% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

-**Revenue** is at \$348K for the year. This is over plan by \$41K and \$48K more than prior year due mostly to strike teams.

-**Salaries & Wages** are over budget mostly due to overtime. This should be viewed in conjunction with strike team reimbursement. After reimbursements we are on plan.

-**Employee Benefits** are over budget. This is in line with labor being over budget due to strike teams. This will be reimbursed.

-**Admin Salaries & Benefits**: One quarter of the administration salaries are allocated to the Fire Department.

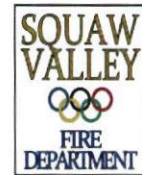
-**Insurance** consists of our property and liability insurance with SDRMA. Rates increased this year by 35%.

-In total we are 8% through the year. Revenues are at 9% of the budget and expenses are at 9%.

Compared to prior year at this time, our net surplus is \$30K higher. This is mostly due to assisting in wildland fires year to date.



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL BALANCE SHEET
July 31, 2020



	Balance Jul-20	Balance Jun-20	Change Prior Month	Balance Jul-19	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	40,588	218	40,370	(1,000)	41,588
Prepaid Expenses	344,930	73,972	270,958	472,560	(127,630)
Total Current Assets	385,518	74,190	311,328	471,560	(86,042)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	15,471	13,777	1,694	-	15,471
Property, Plant, & Equipment	8,190,803	8,190,803	-	8,190,803	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,343,577)	(3,323,189)	(20,388)	(3,098,286)	(245,291)
Intercompany	972,396	921,778	50,618	346,298	626,098
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,835,092	5,803,168	31,924	5,438,815	396,277
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,390,445	1,390,445	-	1,455,619	(65,174)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	3,967	3,967	-	3,967	-
Total Deferred Outflows	1,394,412	1,394,412	-	1,459,586	(65,174)
Total Assets	7,615,022	7,271,771	343,251	7,369,960	245,062
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	4,657	12,768	(8,111)	4,617	41
Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	548,055	480,010	68,045	456,670	91,385
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion-LT Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	552,712	492,778	59,934	461,286	91,426
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building and Land Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PERS LT Liability	2,939,480	2,939,480	-	3,076,605	(137,125)
Other Post Employment Benefits	281,926	281,926	-	281,926	-
Total LT Liabilities	3,221,406	3,221,406	-	3,358,531	(137,125)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	284,305	284,305	-	76,537	207,768
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	18,188	18,188	-	18,188	-
Total Deferred Inflows	302,493	302,493	-	94,724	207,768
Total Liabilities	4,076,611	4,016,677	59,934	3,914,541	162,070
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	3,522,632	3,469,622	53,010	3,469,622	53,010
Current Year Net Income	15,778	(214,529)	230,307	(14,203)	29,981
Total Net Position	3,538,410	3,255,094	283,317	3,455,419	82,991
Total Liabilities and Net Position	7,615,022	7,271,771	343,251	7,369,960	245,061



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
 July 31, 2020



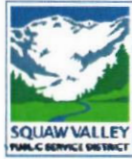
CAPITAL RESERVES OPERATIONS

	YTD Actual Jul-20	YTD Budget Jul-20	Over/ (under) to Budget	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	YTD Prior Yr Jul-19	Over/ (under) to Prior Yr
Connection Fees	21,360	18,751	2,609	225,012	203,652	9.5%	70	21,290
Placer Cty Tax	-	-	-	3,693,876	3,693,876	0.00%	-	-
HOPTR	-	-	-	36,939	36,939	0.0%	-	-
Interest	1	7,111	(7,110)	85,334	85,333	0.0%	15	(14)
Total Revenue	21,361	25,862	(4,501)	4,041,161	4,019,800	0.5%	85	21,276
Transfers to Utility and Fire	304,745	304,745	-	3,656,937	3,352,192	8.3%	298,435	6,309
Capital Reserve Expenditures	-	-	-	73,878	73,878	0.0%	-	-
Total Expenses	304,745	304,745	-	3,730,815	3,426,070	8.2%	298,435	6,309
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(283,384)	(278,883)	(4,501)	310,346	593,730		(298,350)	14,967

8.3% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

- Transfers to Utility and Fire relate to budgeted tax revenue that we allocate to each department.
- Capital Reserve Expenditures relate to fees from Placer County to administer our Ad Valorem revenues.
- There was one new connection during the month of July
- At the time of the board packet preparation, bank statements from Placer County had not been received.



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
CAPITAL RESERVES
BALANCE SHEET
 July 31, 2020



	Balance Jul-20	Balance Jun-20	Change Prior Month	Balance Jul-19	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	7,669,789	7,897,993	(228,204)	8,077,968	(408,180)
Accounts Receivable	5,512	5,512	-	15,552	(10,040)
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	7,675,301	7,903,505	(228,204)	8,093,520	(418,219)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant, & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany	(621,936)	(566,605)	(55,331)	(1,765,314)	1,143,378
Total Noncurrent Assets	(621,936)	(566,605)	(55,331)	(1,765,314)	1,143,378
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Outflows	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	7,053,365	7,336,900	(283,535)	6,328,206	725,158
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion-LT Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building & Land Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PERS LT Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Other Post Employment Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Total LT Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	710,192	152	710,040	-	710,192
Water Capital	692,605	692,605	-	692,605	-
Sewer Capital	162,015	162,015	-	162,015	-
Fire Capital	23,792	23,792	-	23,792	-
Water FARF	1,196,772	1,196,772	-	1,196,772	-
Sewer FARF	3,788,521	3,788,521	-	3,788,521	-
Garbage FARF	192,902	192,902	-	192,902	-
Fire FARF	569,182	569,182	-	569,182	-
Bike Trail Snow Removal FARF	767	767	-	767	-
Current Year Net Income	(283,384)	710,192	(993,575)	(298,350)	14,967
Total Net Position	7,053,365	7,336,900	(283,535)	6,328,206	725,158
Total Liabilities and Net Position	7,053,365	7,336,900	(283,535)	6,328,206	725,158



**SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES - INTERNAL USE ONLY
July 31, 2020**



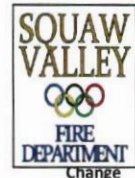
COMBINED OPERATIONS

	Actual YTD Jul-20	Budget YTD Jul-20	Over/ (under) YTD	Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	Actual YTD Jul-19	Over/ (under) to PY
Rate Revenue	\$ 3,646,833	\$ 3,608,120	\$ 38,713	\$ 3,608,120	\$ (38,713)	101.1%	\$ 3,704,931	\$ (58,098)
Tax Revenue	\$ (0)	\$ 0	\$ (0)	\$ 3,730,815	\$ 3,730,815	0.0%	\$ (0)	\$ 0
Connection Fees	\$ 21,360	\$ 18,751	\$ 2,609	\$ 225,012	\$ 203,652	9.5%	\$ 70	\$ 21,290
Rental Revenue	\$ 7,931	\$ 7,912	\$ 19	\$ 94,949	\$ 87,018	8.4%	\$ 7,912	\$ 19
Bike Trail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,000	\$ 46,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Water Company	\$ 7,846	\$ 8,470	\$ (625)	\$ 101,643	\$ 93,797	7.7%	\$ 7,910	\$ (64)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	\$ 39,293	\$ 4,250	\$ 35,043	\$ 51,000	\$ 11,706	77.0%	\$ 18,781	\$ 20,512
Grants	\$ -	\$ 4,572	\$ (4,572)	\$ 54,866	\$ 54,866	0.0%	\$ 360	\$ (360)
Administration & Interest	\$ 2,146	\$ 11,446	\$ (9,300)	\$ 137,355	\$ 135,209	1.6%	\$ 4,491	\$ (2,344)
Inspections	\$ 3,273	\$ -	\$ 3,273	\$ 2,000	\$ (1,273)	2	\$ -	\$ 3,273
Dedications	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 3,728,683	\$ 3,663,522	\$ 65,160	\$ 8,651,760	\$ 4,923,077	43.1%	\$ 3,744,455	\$ (15,772)
Salaries & Wages	\$ 305,614	\$ 268,413	\$ 37,201	\$ 3,220,959	\$ 2,915,345	9.5%	\$ 269,337	\$ 36,277
Employee Benefits	\$ 145,770	\$ 146,713	\$ (944)	\$ 1,760,570	\$ 1,614,800	8.3%	\$ 190,322	\$ (44,552)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	\$ 5,910	\$ 4,250	\$ 1,660	\$ 51,000	\$ 45,089	11.6%	\$ 18,781	\$ (12,871)
Admin Salaries & Benefits	\$ 26,340	\$ 27,246	\$ (906)	\$ 326,954	\$ 300,614	8.1%	\$ 27,431	\$ (1,091)
Materials & Supplies	\$ 830	\$ 9,244	\$ (8,414)	\$ 110,926	\$ 110,096	0.7%	\$ 11,503	\$ (10,673)
Maintenance Equipment	\$ 608	\$ 4,850	\$ (4,242)	\$ 58,200	\$ 57,592	1.0%	\$ 2,405	\$ (1,797)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	\$ 1,891	\$ 7,042	\$ (5,151)	\$ 84,504	\$ 82,613	2.2%	\$ 1,914	\$ (23)
Training & Memberships	\$ 2,086	\$ 5,423	\$ (3,337)	\$ 65,070	\$ 62,984	3.2%	\$ 1,593	\$ 493
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	\$ 2,416	\$ 5,275	\$ (2,859)	\$ 63,300	\$ 60,884	3.8%	\$ 2,932	\$ (516)
Garbage	\$ 21,548	\$ 22,325	\$ (776)	\$ 267,895	\$ 246,347	8.0%	\$ 21,441	\$ 108
Board Expenses	\$ 4,037	\$ 6,200	\$ (2,163)	\$ 74,400	\$ 70,363	5.4%	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,037
Consulting	\$ 875	\$ 13,688	\$ (12,813)	\$ 164,261	\$ 163,386	0.5%	\$ 1,125	\$ (250)
Insurance	\$ 9,415	\$ 9,679	\$ (265)	\$ 116,149	\$ 106,735	8.1%	\$ 6,241	\$ 3,174
Rents/Licenses & Permits	\$ 3,416	\$ 9,372	\$ (5,956)	\$ 112,459	\$ 109,043	3.0%	\$ 12,931	\$ (9,515)
Office Expenses	\$ 3,301	\$ 6,162	\$ (2,861)	\$ 73,941	\$ 70,640	4.5%	\$ 2,528	\$ 773
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	\$ -	\$ 2,673	\$ (2,673)	\$ 32,075	\$ 32,075	0.0%	\$ 215	\$ (215)
Utilities	\$ 11,223	\$ 13,234	\$ (2,011)	\$ 158,808	\$ 147,585	7.1%	\$ 10,373	\$ 850
Bike Trail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	0.0%	\$ 360	\$ (360)
Interest	\$ 2,341	\$ 2,794	\$ (454)	\$ 107,411	\$ 105,070	2.2%	\$ 3,204	\$ (863)
Total Expenses	\$ 547,620	\$ 564,583	\$ (16,962)	\$ 6,869,881	\$ 6,322,261	8.0%	\$ 587,636	\$ (40,015)
	0	(0)		0			0	
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 3,181,062	\$ 3,098,939	\$ 82,123	\$ 1,781,879			\$ 3,156,819	\$ 24,243
Depreciation	\$ 72,611	\$ 74,051	\$ (1,441)	\$ 888,615	\$ 816,005	8.2%	\$ 74,051	\$ (1,441)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 3,108,451	\$ 3,024,888	\$ 83,563	\$ 893,263			\$ 3,082,768	\$ 25,684

8.3% of the Budgeted Year Expended



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - INTERNAL USE ONLY
 July 31, 2020



	Balance Jul-20	Balance Jun-20	Change Prior Month	Balance Jul-19	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	9,329,020	8,092,579	1,236,441	8,922,821	406,198
Accounts Receivable	1,391,912	94,972	1,296,940	2,080,952	(689,040)
Prepaid Expenses	545,484	134,323	411,161	1,082,817	(537,334)
Total Current Assets	11,266,415	8,321,874	2,944,542	12,086,590	(820,175)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	2,727,413	2,688,880	38,533	1,592,065	1,135,348
Property, Plant, & Equipment	33,600,212	33,600,212	-	33,594,370	5,841
Accumulated Depreciation	(21,014,488)	(20,941,877)	(72,611)	(20,144,600)	(869,888)
Intercompany	-	0	(0)	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	15,313,137	15,347,215	(34,078)	15,041,835	271,302
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	3,334,024	3,334,024	-	2,729,832	604,192
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	14,474	14,474	-	14,474	-
Total Deferred Outflows	3,348,497	3,348,497	-	2,744,306	604,192
Total Assets	29,928,050	27,017,587	2,910,464	29,872,732	55,318
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	25,235	159,044	(133,809)	630,976	(605,741)
Accrued Expenses	190,037	186,891	3,146	287,148	(97,111)
Payroll Liabilities	853,545	762,051	91,494	679,912	173,633
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion-LT Debt	94,130	91,097	3,034	88,161	5,969
Total Current Liabilities	1,162,948	1,199,083	(36,135)	1,686,197	(523,249)
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building Loan	752,775	846,905	(94,130)	846,905	(94,130)
PERS LT Liability	5,290,643	5,290,643	-	5,726,706	(436,063)
Other Post Employment Benefits	626,502	626,502	-	626,502	-
Total LT Liabilities	6,669,920	6,764,050	(94,130)	7,200,113	(530,193)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	703,223	703,223	-	262,058	441,165
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	29,335	29,335	-	29,335	-
Total Deferred Inflows	732,558	732,558	-	291,393	441,165
Total Liabilities	8,565,426	8,695,691	(130,265)	9,177,703	(612,277)
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	11,627,615	10,985,855	641,760	10,985,704	641,912
Water Capital	692,605	692,605	-	692,605	-
Sewer Capital	162,015	162,015	-	162,015	-
Fire Capital	23,792	23,792	-	23,792	-
Water FARF	1,196,772	1,196,772	-	1,196,772	-
Sewer FARF	3,788,521	3,788,521	-	3,788,521	-
Garbage FARF	192,902	192,902	-	192,902	-
Fire FARF	569,182	569,182	-	569,182	-
Bike Trail Snow Removal FARF	767	767	-	767	-
Current Year Net Income	3,108,451	709,483	2,398,969	3,082,768	25,684
Total Net Position	21,362,623	18,321,895	3,040,728	20,695,028	667,595
Total Liabilities and Net Position	29,928,050	27,017,587	2,910,463	29,872,732	55,318



Squaw Valley Public Service District



Fund Balance Statement July 31st, 2020

	July 2020	Yield Rate July 2020	July 2019	Yield Rate July 2019
Operating Funds - Water & Sewer:				
Bank of the West-Checking	\$1,684,525		\$1,861,413	
Office Petty Cash	\$200		\$200	
L.A.I.F.	\$20,233	0.92%	\$19,417	2.379%
Total Operating Funds: Water & Sewer	\$1,704,958		\$1,881,030	
Capital Reserve Funds:				
Bank of the West-Money Market Capital	\$284,270	0.01%	\$250,790	0.07%
ProEquities - Certificate of Deposit	\$250,330	2.40%	\$247,022	2.40%
ProEquities - Certificate of Deposit #2	\$246,000	3.10%	\$246,000	3.10%
ProEquities - Certificate of Deposit #3	\$246,000	2.70%	\$246,000	2.70%
Placer County- FD30144	\$3,084,317	1.130%	\$2,971,122	2.180%
Placer County-FD30146	\$3,348,859	1.130%	\$4,909,222	2.180%
Placer County - Investment Fund FD32004	\$206,718	1.012%	\$203,021	2.124%
L.A.I.F. Fire Capital	\$4,790	0.92%	\$4,790	2.379%
Total Capital Reserve Funds:	\$7,671,283		\$9,077,967	
Total Funds On Deposit:	\$9,376,242		\$10,958,996	

Investments are in compliance with adopted Investment Policies

As of the board packet preparation date, NOT all July statements were received. Missing from Placer County

**SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT**

**EXHIBIT # D - 7
2 Pages**

PROJECT TITLE: **1810 Roof Replacement Project**
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150025**
 CONTRACTOR NAME & ADDRESS: **Mountain Valley Roofing, LLC
 PO Box 1661
 Yerington, NV 89447**

DATE: 08/19/2020
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 5
 PERIOD: July-August 2020

BID AMOUNT: \$ 151,842.50
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$ 21,114.97
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$ 172,957.47
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 172,957.47
 % WORK COMPLETED: 100%

ORIGINAL TIME: N/A
 REVISED TIME: _____
 TIME ELAPSED: _____
 % TIME ELAPSED: _____

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 155,661.72	\$ 17,295.75	\$ 172,957.47
Retention on Work Completed (5%)	\$ 7,783.09	\$ 864.79	\$ 8,647.87
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ 147,878.63	\$ 16,430.96	\$ 164,309.60
Materials on Hand	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Retention on Materials (5%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ 147,878.63	\$ 16,430.96	\$ 164,309.60
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ 147,878.63	\$ 16,430.96	\$ 164,309.60
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (147,878.63)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 16,430.96

REVIEWED BY: Dave Hunt
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: Michael T. Geary
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

Mountain Valley Roofing LLC
1390 Centerville Lane Unit C
Gardnerville, NV 89410
2094910600
brian@mountainvalleyroofing.com
www.mountainvalleyroofing.com



INVOICE

BILL TO

Squaw Valley Fire Department
Squaw Valley Public Service
District
Fire Station 1810 Squaw
Valley Rd.

INVOICE # 1231

DATE 08/19/2020

DUE DATE 08/19/2020

TERMS Due on receipt

DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
Billing 100% completion	1	17,295.75	17,295.75

BALANCE DUE

\$17,295.75 DH

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 8
 2 Pages

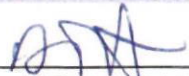
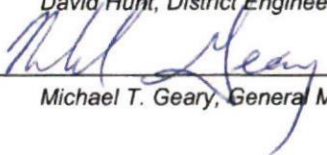
PROJECT TITLE: **West Tank Recoating Project**
 Planning and Design Services
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150071**
 CONTRACTOR NAME: **Farr West Engineering**
 & ADDRESS: **5510 Longley Lane**
Reno, NV 89511

DATE: 08/07/2020
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 2
 PERIOD: July

BID AMOUNT: \$ 23,203.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$23,203.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 5,914.00
 % WORK COMPLETED: 25%

ORIGINAL TIME: N/A
 REVISED TIME: _____
 TIME ELAPSED: _____
 % TIME ELAPSED: _____

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 5,640.50	\$ 273.50	\$ 5,914.00
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ 5,640.50	\$ 273.50	\$ 5,914.00
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ 5,640.50	\$ 273.50	\$ 5,914.00
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ 5,640.50	\$ 273.50	\$ 5,914.00
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (5,640.50)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 273.50

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer
 APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

FARR WEST ENGINEERING

5510 LONGLEY LANE
RENO, NEVADA 89511
PHONE: (775) 851-4788
billing@farrwestengineering.com

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PO BOX 2026
OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146-2026

Invoice number 14044
Date 08/07/2020

Project R4136-1831 SQUAW VALLEY PSD -
WEST TANK SUPPORT SERVICES

Period 7/01/20 to 7/31/20

West Tank Support Services

Description of Services:
Task 1 - Project management
- Admin support

Task 2 - Modeling Support
- Coordination with SVPSD to review modeling results

Professional Services

Alex Stodtmeister

Jeidre Blanton

	Hours	Rate	Billed Amount
Alex Stodtmeister	2.00	118.00	236.00
Jeidre Blanton	0.50	75.00	37.50
Professional Services subtotal	2.50		273.50

Invoice total **273.50**

Invoice Summary

Description	Contract Amount	Current Billed	Prior Billed	Total Billed	Remaining
Task 1 - Project Management	2,106.00	37.50	448.50	486.00	1,620.00
Task 2 - Modeling Support	8,896.00	236.00	5,192.00	5,428.00	3,468.00
Task 3 - Design Support	7,696.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,696.00
Task 4 - Contract Document Support	4,505.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,505.00
Total	23,203.00	273.50	5,640.50	5,914.00	17,289.00

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES #870
JULY 28, 2020

Agenda with board packet and staff reports is available at the following link:
<https://www.svpsd.org/board-agenda-july-2020>

A. Call to Order, Roll Call and Pledge of Allegiance. President Dale Cox called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

Directors Present: Directors: Dale Cox, Katy Hover-Smoot, Bill Hudson, Fred Ilfeld, and Victoria Mercer

Directors Absent: None

Staff Present: Thomas Archer, District Counsel; Jessica Asher, Board Secretary; Mike Geary, General Manager; Danielle Grindle, Finance & Administration Manager; Dave Hunt, District Engineer; Allen Riley, Fire Chief; and Josh Wilson, Operations Manager.

Others Present:

Carl Davis; Jean Lange; Pippin Mader; Kat Smolen; and David Stepner.

President Cox led the Pledge of Allegiance.

B. Community Informational Items.

B-1 Friends of Squaw Creek (FOSC) – Katrina Smolen stated that the FOSC will start construction of the creek restoration project in early September. She invited staff and the Board to attend a meeting on Thursday (7/20/20) which will provide an overview of the project and water monitoring efforts. Ms. Smolen provided a brief project overview and noted that FOSC would hopefully host a site tour once the project was completed. The Board thanked FoSC for the hard work and stated there has been noticeable improvement to the creek and meadow. There was a brief discussion about the discoloration and smell of water near the S-Turn, which is a natural place for wetland pooling.

B-2 Friends of Squaw Valley (FOSV) – None.

B-3 Squaw Valley Design Review Committee (SVDRC) – None.

B-4 Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Council (SVMAC) – None.

B-5 Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company (SVMWC) – David Stepner said the SCMWC election will be at the first meeting in September. The MWC is preparing bid packages for four construction projects.

B-6 Squaw Valley Property Owners Association (SVPOA) – None.

B-7 Mountain Housing Council of Tahoe Truckee (MHC) – None.

B-8 Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) – President Cox provided a brief update. All waste discharge requirements were met in June. The Carollo Engineers, Inc. report on T-TSA plant operations is nearly completed. Carollo's experience as a consultant in the water and wastewater sector was reviewed. Mr. Mader said he had a concern that the employee survey in the Carollo report had not been Board approved or included in the contract. Sewer flows are unseasonably high. Mr. Geary said he is not aware of any planned or completed COVID-19 testing in wastewater at the County level or at T-TSA.

B-9 Capital Projects Advisory Committee (CAP) – Ms. Grindle stated that the Committee would meet this Thursday (7/30/20) at 4:30 p.m. to discuss next year’s application and review process. Applications are expected to be ready in August. Mr. Geary said he would work with the Squaw Valley Business Association, Squaw Valley Resort, the Resort at Squaw Creek, and Placer County to determine if there are projects that the District can support or apply for, including bench installation along the bike trail.

B-10 Firewise Community – Mr. Stepner provided an update. The Firewise Council applied for a CalFire Foundation Grant. The funding would hire a consultant/forester to apply for a CalFire grant to underwrite the cost of creating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), however the grant cycle was advanced and may result in a timing issue. A project was approved by Boy Scouts of America to have an Eagle scout candidate help the Council with public outreach and advocacy. The National Firewise Council provided a sign identifying the Firewise Community and Mr. Stepner has submitted an encroachment permit to the County to hang the sign on Squaw Valley Road.

C. Public Comment/Presentation.

Pippin Mader and Carl Davis commented on matters related to T-TSA. Issues raised included personnel issues, staff compensation, Truckee River water discharge violations, employee retention, Director benefits, Board oversight, and outdated infrastructure. The SVPSD Board was urged to investigate the issues presented and the District’s representation at T-TSA.

C-1 Recognition of Service – 25 years – Sal Monforte, Fire Captain

Mike Geary explained that this recognition follows the District’s personnel policies and procedures offering an incentive reward of \$250.00 for 25 years of service. Chief Riley expressed Mr. Monforte’s appreciation of the Public Service District and Fire Department’s support.

D. Financial Consent Agenda Items.

Directors Hover-Smoot and Mercer convened with staff on July 27, 2020 from approximately 3:00 – 3:40 p.m. to review items D-1 through D-10 and other finance related items on the agenda. Ms. Grindle, Director Mercer and Director Hover-Smoot provided a summary and noted that there were emergency repairs to Well 3 which totaled just under \$15,000 and would be discussed as part of item G-3, Engineering Report.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to approve the financial consent agenda which was seconded by Director Mercer. A roll call vote was taken. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes

Hover-Smoot – Yes

Hudson – Yes

Ilfeld – Yes

Mercer – Yes

E. Approve Minutes.

E-1 Minutes for the Board of Directors Regular Meeting of June 30, 2020.

The Board reviewed the minutes, accepted public comment, and approved the minutes for the Board of Directors regular meeting of June 30, 2020.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hudson made a motion to approve the minutes for the Board of Directors meeting of June 30, 2020 which was seconded by Director Hover-Smoot. A roll call vote was taken. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes

Hover-Smoot – Yes

Hudson – Yes

Ilfeld – Yes

Mercer – Yes

F. Old & New Business.

F-1 Community Update – SVPSD Response to COVID-19

The Board reviewed the item and accepted public comment.

Mr. Geary provided an update on the District's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The District continues to follow guidance provided by the California Department of Public Health and Placer County Public Health. The administration department staff continues to work remotely when feasible, however workload related to annual billing has increased the need for some staff to work from the office. Staff has been wearing masks, keeping six-foot distance from one-another and having meetings outside. There was a brief discussion about opening windows, though, it can interfere with the HVAC system. Staff have installed a drop box at the District's front door. The Fire Department is installing child safety seat by appointment and on a case-by-case basis. The COVID-19 Business Operations Plan and Training and requirements of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act have been implemented and are ongoing. Suspension of notary services and community use of the board room continues. No feedback has been received, positive or negative, regarding responsiveness or the change in operations. Ms. Grindle and Ms. Gueissaz now have Mitel on their cell phones to answer District phone calls with each other as backup. There was a discussion about employee stress and morale during the pandemic.

Public Comment – None.

F-2 Declare Fire Department Items as Surplus and Authorize Sale, Donation or Disposal of Items.

The Board reviewed the item, accepted public comment, declared the items identified by staff as surplus equipment, and authorized staff to conduct a sale, donate and/or dispose of the items.

Chief Riley reviewed the staff report.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hudson made a motion to declare the items identified by staff as surplus equipment, and authorized staff to conduct a sale, donate and/or dispose of the items. The motion was seconded by Director Hover-Smoot. A roll call vote was taken, and the motion passed.

Cox – Yes

Hover-Smoot – Yes

Hudson – Yes

Ilfeld – Yes

Mercer – Yes

G. Management Status Reports.

G-1 Fire Department Report

Chief Riley reviewed the report and provided an update on the defensible space inspections and crews on wildland fire strike teams.

The power went out throughout the region. Many of the attendees had to re-join the meeting on telephones rather than through the internet/videoconference. Rollcall was taken and all Directors were present. Staff attendance was taken, and all staff re-joined the call.

G-2 Water & Sewer Operations Report

Mr. Wilson reviewed the report.

G-3 Engineering Report

Mr. Hunt reviewed the report and provided an update on the current projects including the West Tank Recoating Project and 1810 Roof Project. Mr. Trojan's last day was on Friday. A job offer was extended to Alexa Kingsinger to fill the Junior Engineer position, she will start on August 24th. Mr. Hunt explained the Well 3 Emergency Rehabilitation Project.

G-4 Administration & Office Report

Ms. Asher reviewed the report. Ms. Asher noted that she worked with the incumbent directors to file candidate filing paperwork and encouraged Directors to begin the filing process if they have not yet.

G-5 General Manager Report

Mr. Geary reviewed the report. Mr. Geary revisited the discussion about the discoloration and smell of Squaw Creek near the S-Turn. Mr. Wilson said this water has not been sampled. Staff and Directors discussed that the discoloration and smell are due to water leaching into the meadow from iron-rich Hidden Lake; some history was provided.

G-6 Legal Report (verbal)

None.

G-7 Directors' Comments (verbal)

The Directors inquired about the public comment related to T-TSA and requested that this item be

placed on the agenda. Mr. Geary said that the discussion will focus on the "T-TSA Act," how our membership in the agency is legally administered, rules to appoint the District's T-TSA representative, and background on the noted violations. Mr. Archer and Mr. Geary noted that it is not within the District's jurisdiction to discuss T-TSA's personnel issues however public documents related to labor disputes can be provided for the Board's review. The Board requested that the General Manager provide any written policies on the District's representation and responsibilities related to T-TSA as well as guidance on how best to address the concerns raised in public comment. Mr. Geary said he will send the Directors the requested material, information on the reported violations, and direction on how the SVPSD Board can best approach this concern.

Director Mercer questioned why the agenda did not include a discussion on changing the District's Name as requested. Mr. Geary responded that the item was deferred to provide staff time to prepare and to benefit from seeing Squaw Valley Resort's community presentation. Two Directors asked that the item be agendaized next month and that the District's decision regarding name change be made independently of the ski area's decision. There was consensus that there is robust communication to the constituents so that residents can be involved in the discussion. There was a brief discussion about the effort staff is making to determine the process, and associated workload, to change the name.

The Directors discussed the advantages and disadvantages of considering a name change on the agenda and it was determined that the item should be placed on the August agenda as an information only item. The Board would like to understand the cost and process of changing the name, consider background research, and begin discussing it with the community. Mr. Geary said the provided costs will be qualitative. The Board asked if staff could determine the costs of doing a community survey like what was done with the Olympic Meadow Preserve. Staff will try to acquire the Resort's slideshow and presentation.

H. Adjourn.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion, seconded by Director Ilfeld to adjourn at 10:40 a.m. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes

Hover-Smoot – Yes

Hudson – Yes

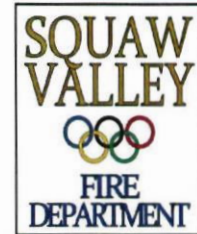
Ilfeld – Yes

Mercer – Yes

By, J. Asher



SQUAW? VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



DISTRICT NAME CHANGE

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Mike Geary, General Manager
SUBJECT: District Name Change

BACKGROUND: The name of the District is currently under consideration due to the meaning and origin of the word "Squaw" which is considered derogatory and offensive.

Spurred most recently by the murder of George Floyd on May 25, 2020 in Minneapolis, MN at the hands of an on-duty police officer, there currently are calls throughout the country against racial injustice and many major brands and sports teams have initiated rebranding efforts in response.

Notably, Alterra Mountain Company is considering changing the name of the Squaw Valley Ski Resort. In September of 2018, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names formally renamed Squaw Ridge on the northern border of the Mokelumne Wilderness in the Eldorado National Forest to Hungalelti Ridge, in consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, after the U.S. Forest Service policy said that the word "squaw" was derogatory and should no longer be used. The Squaw Valley Academy was recently renamed to Lake Tahoe Prep. In February 2019, the Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Committee reported on the formal request from the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California asking that the name of County assets be changed from "Squaw Valley" to "Olympic Valley" because of the negative connotation of "squaw." Minnesota, Montana, Maine, Oklahoma, Idaho, South Dakota, and Oregon have enacted laws to change the names of geographical features with the word "squaw" in them. While the term still persists, Wikipedia shows thirteen examples of squaw names that have recently changed to some non-derogatory term.

California has a long history of changing names when they are realized to be offensive: one of the most notable local examples is the name change from Lake Bigler to Lake Tahoe. The lake was named in honor of John Bigler, who served as

California's third governor, but because Bigler was pro-slavery and an ardent secessionist, the federal Interior Department introduced the name *Tahoe* in 1862. The name was officially recognized as Lake Tahoe in 1945.

The *Squaw Valley* Public Service District serves the community of *Olympic Valley* in Eastern Placer County, California. The District was incorporated on March 30, 1964 under sections 30322 and 30323 of the Water Code. Originally called *Squaw Valley County Water District*, the name was changed to the *Squaw Valley Public Service District* on January 1, 1998, to reflect the varied services offered, including water, wastewater, solid waste, bike trail snow removal, fire protection and emergency medical services. There had also been confusion about the inclusion of the word "County" as people often thought the District was affiliated with Placer County. In considering a name change, it was important that the name not utilize terms specific to other enabling legislation such as a "Public Utility District" or "Community Services District."

Of course, Squaw Valley in California (as recognized by the US Post Office) is in Fresno County, about a six-hour drive from Olympic Valley, between the city of Fresno and Kings Canyon National Park. See attached photos.

Water Code Section 31006 authorizes "*any district formed under this division may, by resolution of the board of the district . . . change the name of the district*". This statute also requires that certified copies of the resolution changing the name of the District be recorded in the office of the county recorder. Notice would also be given to the State Water Board, the State Treasurer and the Secretary of State's office.

DISCUSSION: The District is the primary local government agency serving the Valley. The importance of the District's name to the community identity should not be overlooked and the decision should be made independently of the decisions of the ski area, resort, other commercial entities, Placer County, etc. This decision is an opportunity to engage the community in the discussion and an opportunity to show leadership within the Valley.

On July 23, 2020, Ron Cohen, President and Chief Operating Officer of Squaw Valley/Alpine Meadows hosted a Virtual Town Hall to discuss with the community the possibility of the ski area changing its name. An extensive history was provided, including the etymology and history of the word "Squaw", its connotation today and opinions of the local Washoe Tribe and other Native American tribes, the naming of Squaw Valley, the history of local challenges to the ski resort's name, "Squaw" name change in other locations, and whether changing the name erases history.

The research presented by Mr. Cohen was extensive and is proprietary; however,

as summarized by Mr. Cohen, "*the Local Washoe Tribe, extensive history, and overwhelming knowledge make it clear that the word is offensive and derogatory.*"

Much of the information below was learned and lifted from the research in this presentation and sources are available upon request. The District acknowledges and is grateful for Ron Cohen and Squaw Valley / Alpine Meadows for their leadership on this discussion. Also used as a reference and attached hereto is a paper titled, "*The S-Word: Discourse, Stereotypes, and the American Indian Woman*" authored by Debra Merskin, which details the meaning, use and implications of the word "*squaw*".

Although the word 'squaw' is defined as a *North American Indian woman or wife*, it is clear that the term is now offensive due to its pejorative usage over time, despite the lack of awareness by non-Native Americans. The historical roots of the term "*squaw*" suggest it to emphasize sexual desires when the term was used; to mean "female genitalia"; and to denote a woman who provides sexual satisfaction to White men.

Several examples of the early use of the term "*squaw*" in literature show that it described a Native American woman who is a *failed* princess; lower than a bad White woman; and a "darker twin" of Pocahontas. While an Indian Princess was thought to be natural, wholesome, virtuous, and proud and to connote virginity and freshness; the Squaw was considered ugly, debased, immoral, and a sexual convenience that lived a squalid life of servile toil, mistreated by her men and openly available to non-Native men.

Although the origin of how Squaw Valley was named is not certain, it is commonly referenced that the Valley was named from the area being a summer tribal ground for the native Washoe Indians and that when the first emigrants moved through the valley in 1849-50, they found only squaws and children at the summer encampment. The males may have been away in Long Valley, where they may have been hunting to augment the tribe's food supply. By the early 1860's, white settlers called the land "Squaw Valley Ranch" and had completely dispossessed the Washoe from their thousands of years of use of the Valley. Wayne Poulsen ultimately purchased his Squaw Valley land from one of the settler's descendants.

During the 1860's, when Squaw Valley was named, research shows that experiences of Native American women were fraught with dispossession, kidnapping, rape, and enslavement. Several newspaper accounts from the 1850s were provided during Mr. Cohen's presentation that depicted the horror of the conflict between white settlers and Native Americans in northern California.

Also during the period when Squaw Valley was named, California was admitted to the union and received statehood (1850). The state's first Governor, Peter Burnett, said in the first "State of the State" address, *"That a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct must be expected"* and, *"Our American experience has demonstrated the fact that the two races cannot live in the same vicinity in peace."*

Federally, *The Act for the Government and Protection of Indians* was passed in April, 1850 which allowed any person to go before a Justice of the Peace to obtain Native American children for indenture (provided the Justice could determine the child was not obtained by compulsory means). It also provided that any resident citizen of the county could have a Native American arrested for vagrancy and have them auctioned to the highest bidder for a period up to four months.

To summarize how Native Americans were thought of during the period during Squaw Valley was named, California (with federal backing) spent \$1.5 million (\$5 billion today) on 24 different Indian killing militia campaigns between 1850 and 1861. Some 9,000 to 16,000 Native Americans were killed in California by vigilantes, state militiamen, and federal soldiers between 1846 and 1873.

Ron Cohen's presentation explored the idea that Squaw Valley was named in *honor* of Native American women but asked how that makes sense given the historical use of the word and its context and given that its present-day use is considered derogatory and offensive. This led to the question, *"Can you honor someone with a name that they consider offensive?"*

The presentation included many quotes:

"The term 'squaw' . . . turned into a slur on the tongues of white settlers, who used it to refer derisively to Indian women in general or a part of their anatomy in particular." E. Sanders, 2004.

"Today, as reported by dictionaries, the American people view 'squaw' as an offensive and contemptuous term. Thus, we believe that the word "squaw" has acquired a pejorative connotation over the years, regardless of its correct linguistic history. The present day vulgar, derogatory, degrading, belittling, demeaning, insulting connotation of the word 'squaw' has been documented by lexical studies, and reported in publicly available dictionaries. Those to whom the word "squaw" refers (directly or indirectly, historically or contemporaneously) are most apt to take offense at the word. That is the American Indian. Not because of the way it might have been used in the 1600s (when none of us were alive), but today

when we do live, and know it is insulting when used by non-Native Americans.” O’Brien, 2005.

“The r word, which is ‘redskins,’ the s word, which is ‘squaw,’ and the n word, which is really bad for black people – those are all in the same category. But we throw ‘squaw’ around like it’s nothing.” Eugene Tapahe, Navajo, 2020.

“Squaw was a settler word, not an indigenous word, and since been used to disparage indigenous sisters for centuries. Despite the self-righteous chest beating of those claiming that the benign meaning is valid; the more common usage is offensive.” Native Daily Network, Sioux, 2018.

“Over the past month I have struggled to find an answer considering the protests against (name) change. This river, valley and communities are the reason we choose to live here. With these shared commonalities, my unanswered question to the protest argument is this: Why do you fight so hard, to offend the Native Methow People?” Mark Miller, Methow, 2017.

Every dictionary referenced for this report (Merriam Webster, Wikipedia, vocabulary.com, Oxford Dictionary, dictionary.com, Urban Dictionary) characterizes the term “squaw” as offensive, disparaging, contemptuous, misogynistic, and/or racist and as an ethnic and sexual slur. Interestingly, the Oxford Dictionary writes:

“Until relatively recently, the word squaw was used neutrally in anthropological and other contexts to mean a North American Indian woman or wife. With changes in the political climate in the second half of the 20th century, however, the derogatory attitudes of the past towards North American Indian women mean that the word cannot now be used in any sense without being regarded as offensive.”

Although effort was made to balance this report and present two sides of this discussion, research did not reveal any argument against the term being considered derogatory or offensive and, equally, there was no discussion found supporting the term as an honor to Native American women.

During Ron Cohen’s presentation, comments within the “chat” suggested that many community members found the presented research insightful and helpful. It appeared that there was both support and opposition to the proposed name change.

At the July 30, 2020 SVPSD Board Meeting, the Directors requested that the proposed name change be agendaized for discussion and requested that staff determine the cost of hiring a consultant to perform a statistically defensible survey of all District customers, similar to that which was performed for the Olympic Meadow Preserve. True North Research has provided a simple proposal which is attached to this staff report. Two scope options were provided, one costing \$20,000 and the reduced scope costing \$15,200. Alternative methods of community feedback, such as SurveyMonkey, NextDoor, discussing with neighbors, etc. should be considered given the cost of a statistically defensible survey. The District's customer database has 477 email addresses and 666 phone numbers out of 1,131 customers. While alternative survey data collection methods are less expensive than the scope proposed by True North Research, results from alternatives are not as reliable (e.g., questions not asked correctly, multiple responses from same person / group, portions of customers not surveyed or not responsive, etc.). The scope of the survey can include topics beyond the name change, such as customers' familiarity with the District's services, customer satisfaction, and the best methods for future communication.

If the Board adopts a resolution to change the name, staff will implement the following changes:

Signage:

- Lettering on District building
- Interior Fire Department sign/logo
- Logo/lettering on District fleet
- Replace any banners/removable signage

Collateral:

- Business cards
- Envelope return address
- Logo
- Fire Department T-Shirts
- Fire Department Equipment ID Stickers
- Fire Department personnel ID Cards
- Staff Emergency Responder ID Cards

Uniforms/Gear:

- Fire Department - badges, patches, T-Shirts
- Operations Department to phase-in new gear

Digital/Technology:

- Email addresses and IT profiles (computer and cell phone profiles)
- Website domain
- Software that uses email addresses (scanner, phone system)
- Social media handles (NextDoor/ Facebook)
- Logo/header templates

- Permit documents and other standard letters

Bank Accounts + Signature Cards:

- Two accounts with local bank
- One account with Placer County investment fund
- Three accounts with Placer County
- Three Certificates of Deposit

Notify + Update Contact Information:

- Partner agencies/groups using our name & logo (e.g., MHC, T-TSA, etc.)
- Vendor Agreements
- Accounts Payable Accounts
- IT Subscriptions as a Service (SaaS)
- Grass Valley Dispatch
- Strike Team System
- Federal and State and County ID Letters
- Certifications
- Memberships (CWEA, AWWA, Cal Rural Water)
- Permits
- Google Search Information

Legal Notice:

- Placer County Recorder
- State Water Board (Pending Confirmation)
- State Treasurer (Pending Confirmation)
- Secretary of State (Pending Confirmation)

Press Release

- Distribution List
- Sierra Sun & Moonshine Ink
- SVPSD Newsletter Article

**Additional tasks will likely be identified and then completed.*

- ALTERNATIVES:**
1. Adopt Resolution 2020-17 to change the name of the District to “Olympic Valley Public Service District” and direct staff to begin outlined effort to change the name.
 2. Do not adopt Resolution 2020-17 and keep the name “Squaw Valley Public Service District.”
 3. Provide different direction to staff.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The full cost of a name change has not been estimated. Impacts are expected to staff and our IT consultant in order to complete the work outlined above. The costs to update physical assets such as signage, collateral, uniforms and digital infrastructure have not been determined. The cost of the optional statistically defensible survey for community input is \$15,200 to \$20,000 depending on the scope.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board of Directors is encouraged to consider whether the historical use and etymology of the term “squaw” is a befitting name for the District it leads; whether they want to be part of the leadership of an organization that includes the term in its name; whether there may be negative impacts to staff recruitment and retention; whether they can explain to customers why it’s appropriate to continue using the term in our name.

Ron Cohen, in his presentation, identified these points of consideration which staff feels best captures how the District Board should consider this important decision:

- We recognize that when the ski area was named (Poulsens and Cushing), there was no intent whatsoever to be derogatory or offensive. The name was there when they got here, and the times were such that it was unlikely to be questioned.
- We recognize that when guests and community members say the name today, they are not doing so with an intention to be racist, sexist, or demeaning.
- We recognize that times change, societal norms evolve, and we learn things we didn’t previously know.
- As a public agency, we seek to do the right thing.
- We seek to be inclusive.
- We believe in collaboration and building consensus, but we recognize that consensus is not a substitute for leadership.
- We know that the “easy way” is not synonymous with the “right way.”
- Do we want to hold on to a derogatory and offensive name? Why? What would we achieve?
- Is there an opportunity for leadership on the matter?

Staff recommends the Board adopt Resolution 2020-17 and change the name of the District to “Olympic Valley Public Service District” and direct staff to initiate processes to effectuate the name change.

- ATTACHMENTS:**
- Resolution 2020-17.
 - *The S-Word: Discourse, Stereotypes, and the American Indian Woman*, by Debra Merskin.
 - True North Research Community Survey Proposal.
 - Post Office Photos of Olympic Valley, CA and Squaw Valley, CA.

DATE PREPARED: August 20, 2020.

RESOLUTION 2020-17

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
CHANGING THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT TO
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Board of Directors of the Squaw Valley Public Service District (District) to change the name of the District to OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT; and

WHEREAS, the word "squaw" is offensive and derogatory; and

WHEREAS, the unincorporated community within Placer County which the District serves is named "Olympic Valley;" and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 31006 allows the Board to change the name of the District by Resolution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Squaw Valley Public Service District as follows:

1. The name of the District, effective October 1, 2020, shall henceforth be Olympic Valley Public Service District.
2. The Board Secretary is hereby directed to record a certified copy of the Resolution in the Placer County Recorder's Office and is further directed to send a certified copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of State.
3. Staff are directed to change the District's name with on all signage, collateral, digital assets, and bank accounts and notify the public and affected vendors and parties.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of August 2020 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Squaw Valley Public Service District by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF RESOLUTION

I, Jessica Asher, Board Secretary of the Squaw Valley Public Service District, located in Olympic Valley, California, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original Resolution No. 2020-17.

Witness my hand or seal of the Squaw Valley Public Service District on this 25th day of August, 2020.

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary
Squaw Valley Public Service District

(seal)

The S-Word: Discourse, Stereotypes, and the American Indian Woman

DEBRA MERSKIN

School of Journalism & Communication, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA

What's in a name? Plenty when it comes to the ability of words to establish identity. In 2005 in Oregon, for example, 142 land features carried the name "squaw"—Squaw Gulch, Squaw Butte, Squaw Meadows, and Squaw Flat Reservoir (U.S. Geological Survey, 2008). This article examines the term squaw, its presentation in popular culture, and how this framing constructs Native womanhood in the public imagination. Two primary representations are revealed in the discourse defining squaw: as sexual punching bag and as drudge. The opinions and attitudes of reporters, citizens (Indian and non-Indian), government officials, agencies, and tribal representatives are included as reflected in journalistic accounts of the land form debate about the use and meaning of the label squaw. The psychological impact of this racial and sexual slur has a significant negative impact on quality of life, perceptions, and opportunities for Native American women (ethnostress) due to the consistent use and reification of the squaw stereotype through more than 400 years of U.S. history. This article is written as part of a larger body of work that argues for an expansion of Schroeder and Borgerson's (2005, 2008) representational ethics of images to include words.

KEYTERMS advertising, American Indian, discourse, ethnostress, Native American, stereotypes, women

Many thanks to the Center for Women and Society at the University of Oregon, which provided funding to support development of this research. I also want to thank Carolyn Stroman and the anonymous reviewers for their suggestions in refining this article.

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On January 1, 2005, in Curry County, Oregon, Squaw Valley Road became Cedar Valley Road. It wasn't the property owner's idea. It was not the idea of the county commissioners. It was the law. In 2001, Oregon legislators passed Senate Bill 488 (Bill, 2001). Although the U.S. federal government does not require renaming of places called *squaw*, Oregon, which has more sites so named than anywhere else in the nation, does. In September 2007, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names approved removal of the word *squaw* from eight places in Northern Idaho, three of which are on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and five outside of the reservation but part of the tribe's traditional lands (Hagengruber, 2006). The "carto-controversy" (Silvern, 2002, n.d.) request for change came directly from tribal members who found the term offensive. Similar to disputes over racist team mascots, not everyone sees the change as positive or necessary. Opponents of the Idaho change argued, "the colorful history of the Wild West should not be plowed under simply to be polite" (Hagengruber, 2006). Idaho State Representative Dick Harwood (R-St. Maries) opposed the change with an argument remarkably similar to those who argue for the maintenance of racist sports team mascots: "It was an honor. It's how you use the word, not what the word means" (as cited in Hagengruber, 2006).

To many Native people,¹ renaming is not just a matter of politeness, it is an effort to reclaim indigenous identity and decolonize the landscape. In this case, the tribe wants the name *squaw* changed to reflect positive female role models. For example, in the St. Joe National Forest, the tribe proposed renaming Squaw Creek Chimeash Creek, which roughly translates to "young woman of good character." Cody McDonald, a Judith Basin (Montana) County commissioner said, "When these things were named a hundred years ago, they didn't mean to offend anybody And it's a waste of time. Everybody's still going to call it 'Squaw Coulee'" (Bello, 2008, p. 1A). Even if no longer consciously connected to its etymology, *Navaho Times* publisher and editor Tom Arviso, Jr. (n.d.) stated, "The most offensive term used to address Native American women is 'squaw.'"

This paper explores the term *squaw* as an element of discourse that frames a version of indigenous female-ness consistent with the historical colonial construct of stereotypes of American Indians in general as animalistic, savage, and sub-human. The emphasis is on "representational ethics—who has the right to represent others and under what circumstances" (Johnston, 2000, p. 73). It is written in the same spirit as d'Errico's (2005, p. 2) discussion about hyphenated Americans, as a "provocation toward the deconstruction of definitions which have trapped indigenous peoples in the dreams of others." A feminist lens is used to look into discursive and popular culture uses of "squaw," motivated by the naming controversy, as catalyzed by state legislation mandating changes in place names.

Furthermore, this article explores the way mass media constructed, sustained, and disseminated squaw stereotypes impact the lives of indigenous,

Native North American women. In the media, these representations not only reinforce dehumanizing and limiting views of the capabilities of Native women to themselves (internalized oppression) and to non-Indians, but also result in “structural exclusions and cultural imagining [that] leave[s] minority members vulnerable to a system of violence” symbolically and actually (Perry, 2002, p. 232). Drawing on Butler, “the performative construction of reality rests heavily on discursive acts, i.e., on the power of naming and speech to define reality” (Nagel, 2000, p. 116). Therefore, this deconstructive approach takes its examples from the past, recognizing that *squaw* is still with us. “Deconstruction is thus an attempt not simply to reverse certain categories but to displace, dislocate, or to shift (if ever so slightly and slowly) a historical structure and the logical system that has served as a convenient excuse for it” (Vannoy Adams, 1985, p. 26)

By describing the persistence, pervasiveness, and perpetuation of the use of *squaw* in public discourse, I extend Schroeder and Borgerson’s (2005, 2008) model of representational ethics of images to include words and Delgado and Stefancic’s (2001) critical race theory to explore the following questions: How is the word *squaw* characterized in the contemporary popular imagination? What are the implications of this stereotype for Native women?

The squaw stereotype is visible in three synergistic categories, the first two of which are used as an organizing tool for this article: (a) as a label in novels, histories, television programs, and films; (b) as an assigned name for roads, creeks, buttes, and peaks; and (c) as an iconic image in photographs, art, and advertising. Space limitations prohibit an extensive examination of the many examples of the squaw stereotype; therefore, illustrative examples are used. Together these cultural expressions, presented through images and words of White society, reinforce public impressions of what constitutes female Indian-ness and the place of indigenous women in a simultaneously romanticized and demonized past. These media-generated and sustained stereotypes support Perry’s (2002, p. 3) description of “faces of oppression” (exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism, and violence) as applied to Native Americans.

In the following sections I address the historical origins of the term *squaw*, followed by a discussion of the construction of the squaw stereotype, the power of language to frame lived experience, and a discussion of the episteme and the concept of representational ethics. Finally, the article concludes with the phenomenological implications of the squaw stereotype in terms of the physical and psychological health-related consequences of living with the weight *ethnostress*, defined as internalized oppression resulting from negative verbal and visual discourse that results in poor self image, low self esteem, and dissociation which have very real health consequences (Cajete, 1994; La Duke, 1999, 2005; McBride, 2003; Pflüg, 1996; Sanchez, 2003). Examples from historical literature as well as contemporary studies of *squaw* in media are included.

THE S-WORD

A Google search of the term *squaw* yields more than 4.8 million hits. Some of these are discussions of the word, its etymology, and appropriateness (or lack thereof), but most are links to resorts, casinos, or about landforms. The etymology of “squaw” is complex and contested. It appears to be one among a number of Eastern Algonquian words appropriated by English and French explorers during the early contact period in American history. Around 1634, the term shows up in historical documents and literature in the Eastern US. Some say the word meant “young woman” (Massachusetts), other say “woman,” or “an Indian woman or wife” (Jonas, 2003). The *Oxford English Dictionary* (1989), at its first level of definition, only says *squaw* to be “A North American Indian woman or wife.” But the entry also indicates this use is rare.

E. Sanders (2004, p. A12) states the term “squaw . . . turned into a slur on the tongues of white settlers, who used it to refer derisively to Indian women in general or a part of their anatomy in particular.” This is evident in an 1890 quote by Welcker (as cited in *Oxford English Dictionary*, 1989) in *Tales West*: “By way of expressing their utter contempt for him they called him a ‘squaw’.” According to Stubben and Sokolow (2005, p. 89), *squaw* “is a synonym for prostitute, harlot, hussy, and floozy.” Note that in Algonquin and Mohawk languages, the word *squaw* means vagina or female genitalia. The word has different meanings or may not exist at all in hundreds of other Native American Indian languages. According to Mihesuah (2003, p. 102), “the ‘squaw’ is the dirty, subservient, and abused tribal female who is also haggard, violent, and eager to torture tribal captives.” Neutrality, however, exists only in the minds of the bestowers:

That curious concept of ‘squaw,’ the enslaved, demeaned, voiceless child bearer, existed and exists only in the mind of the non-Native American and is probably a French corruption of the Iroquois word *otsiskwa* meaning ‘female sexual parts’, a word almost clinical both denotatively and connotatively. The corruption suggests nothing about the Native American’s attitude toward women; it does indicate the *wasichu*’s view of Native American women in particular if not all women in general. (Sanders & Peek, 1973, p. 184)

Regardless of its ancient origins, *squaw* has come to mean something quite different. In 1992 Suzan Harjo (Mohawk) appeared on *The Oprah Winfrey Show* and brought wide awareness to this inflammatory and racist word:

The word ‘squaw’ is an Algonquin [sic] Indian word meaning vagina, and that’ll give you an idea of what the French and British fur trappers were calling all Indian women, and I hope no one ever uses that term again. (Cited in Adams, 2000).

STICKS AND STONES

Language constructs knowledge and knowledge is power, according to theorists, philosophers, and scholars. The words we choose to use help construct social, cultural, economic, and historical reality. Thus, “discourses of domination” put language to the social use of defining and oppressing those constructed as other (Henry & Tator, 2002, p. 13).

Drawing on Bakhtin, language is never neutral, and the choice of particular words and phrases works to articulate an individual’s beliefs operating as a form of disclosure. For Bakhtin (1973), language is ideological and dialogic—we speak out of bounded systems of constructed knowing and every utterance is a “two-sided act” (p. 9). This means that a word is chosen specifically for its shared territory between sender and receiver—it is both ideological and social. As a manner of questioning words and the power structures behind them, discourse analysis provides a mechanism through which message and motivation are revealed. Typically, it is used to address the context and foundations for the assumptions contained within it. Political discourse and speechmaking are, for example, intended to persuade citizens to vote for a particular candidate or think about an issue in a particular way. Importantly, linguistic patterns in discourse are contextualized as part of what has come to be called a “cultural turn” constituted by exploring a culture through its own mechanisms, such as speech patterns, use of symbols, or nonverbal signals. In addition, forces outside of a particular culture can influence those within it, such as economics, policies, and politics. Thus, discourse analysis of “talk and texts” also includes a discussion of the consequences of particular word choices (McKinlay & Potter, 1987, p. 443). Foucault, for example, examined how power “installs itself and produces real material effects,” evidenced by its preponderance in institutions and in everyday life (as cited in McHoul & Grace, 1997, p. 22).

Thus, as an analytic topic, a post-structuralist view of discourse carries with it the idea that “language embodies the ‘sediment’ of social practices which undermine its use as a neutral descriptive medium” (McKinlay & Potter, 1987, p. 444). Simply put, language is loaded with political and emotional motivations. Through “ideological racialization” language is imbued with racialized meanings (Henry & Tator, 2002, p. 11), thus constructing and inferiorizing specific individuals or groups of people. Therefore, according to Foucault (1980, p. 131), whether or not the meaning behind a word is true or false is less important than whether or not it functions and is effective in “organizing and regulating relations of power.”

Naming and/or re-naming landforms, removing what indigenous people of an area called a place, is a form of colonization. Watner and McElroy (2004, p. 27) call it the “hegemonic project,” when “native names for flora, fauna, insects, mountains, valleys, birds were effaced and replaced

by the nouns and taxonomies of the conquerors.” Re-labeling in the language of oppressor, thus not only appropriates the person, place, or thing but also transfers power for the oversight, management, and control. Giving land, taking away land, giving names, and taking away names are all forms of colonization. In 1897, the Superintendent of the U.S. Boarding School for Crow Indians in Montana, Frank Terry, described government policy in an essay “Naming the Indians”: “The command to give names to the Indians and to establish the same as far as possible by continuous use has been a part of the ‘Rules and Regulations’ for years past” (p. 301). Terry then cited this letter from the U.S. Department of the Interior:

In this thing, as in nearly all others, the Indians do not know what is best for them. They can't see that our system has any advantages over their own, and they have fought stubbornly against the innovation. (p. 302)

In Christian mythology, at the moment God gave Adam the power to name the animals, the animals no longer belonged to themselves and, once categorized, as members of groups were no longer individuals. Similarly, labels drawn from the colonizer's worldview named Indians as Indians. Anglo names were applied to tribes, and decisions about what words were or were not offensive came from the European perspective. Akin to controversies over offensiveness (or not) of sports team mascots such as the Atlanta Braves or the Washington Redskins, which words are problematic are also in the eyes and ears of the beholder. Stereotypes about people operate in the same way. In the absence of an opportunity for self-definition, words, regardless of their ancestry, are assigned as names for peaks, mountains, roads, creeks, and buttes.

PLACES AND PEOPLE

In Maine, the use of *squaw* is prohibited under all circumstances, and yet, the small town of Stockton Springs, near the Penobscot Nation, refused to change place names and road signs. In Idaho, a famous ski resort is called Squaw Valley. Arizona has Squaw Tit Peak. According to Monmonier (2006), there are 785 official squaw toponyms in the United States, most which are in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states. Oregon has the most with 323 “squaw names per 100,000,” followed by Idaho (p. 53). “Although it has yet to rival *nigger* in ‘out-loud’ offensiveness, *squaw* clearly upstages Negro as the thorniest issue in applied toponymy” (p. 52).

The problem with racist names of landforms came to wide public and government attention in the 1990s when Native activists organized and lobbied governments to force change on the grounds that, from an Indian point of view, the word was offensive. Unlike other racial and ethnic groups who

have had numbers and political clout to change many, and in some cases, most of stereotypical representations of themselves (such as African Americans), Native Americans, when seen at all, are still viewed as one-dimensional forms, "They are America's racial Other and alter ego: rejected in order to justify the violent treatment of them as part of progress and civilization, yet also desired for the freedom, land, and innocent state they represent" (Marubbio, 2006, p. 4). Monmonier (2006, p. 2), argued the term alone may not be the most problematic, but rather that it is particularly objectionable because it "seems more deeply rooted in the white majority's often-brutal treatment of indigenous North Americans." It is both content and context that matters. While writers such as Monmonier (2006, p. 52) argue that the term came to attention "from relative obscurity" once again, that depends on whom you ask. Whether or not *squaw* is offensive depends on one's angle of repose:

We've been degraded for 500 years and to the general public they're walking around thinking that they did something great by naming a creek or a river *Squaw*. It stings a little. It'd be like if a shopping mall were called Holocaust Mall. We're not angry, we know what it means. But we have to educate the general public first. (Buffalo, as cited in Norden, 1996, p. 5)

REPRESENTATIONAL ETHICS

Ethics is as slippery term as there ever was. It is not the focus of this article to wrestle with its many modes. Instead, I adopt Schroeder and Borgerson's (2005, p. 579) concept of representational ethics and identity that says, "represented identities profess to express something true or essential about those represented." A representational ethics of images requires inquiry into and an understanding of "not only the implications or consequences of representational conventions—customary ways of depicting products, people, and identities . . . but also emphasizes the ethical context from which such representational conventions emerge" (p. 580).

Schroeder and Borgerson (2008) state marketers have a responsibility to produce ethical messages, thus they need not only to acknowledge how media messages operate as conduits to consumers, but also that marketing is a representational system that produces meaning outside the realm of the promoted product or service. They suggest, rather than applying the typical critiques of capitalist, consumerist society or morally evaluating representations of individuals and/or groups, that an ethics of representation is needed and that it is done from an identity perspective. That is, "represented identities profess to express something true or essential about those represented" (p. 93). This model involves not only an eye to implications

and consequences of “representational conventions—customary ways of depicting products, people and identities,” but also “the ethical context from which such representational conventions emerge” (p. 88).

Over time, representational conventions, as discussed in the following section, become a kind of “visual truth,” or “authentic knowledge derived by seeing” (Newton, 2000, p. 8). These practices construct and maintain particular types or categories that, left unchallenged, endure, and have “the weight of established facts” behind them (Gordon, 1995, p. 203). Ordinarily created through the eyes of those in societal positions of power, these representational practices “affect some people’s morally significant perceptions of and interactions with people, and if they contribute to those perceptions or interactions going seriously wrong, these activities have a bearing on fundamental ethical questions” (Walker, 1998, p. 179). Thus, if media representations cater to the interests of dominant society in maintaining suppression of a group for the gain of the other, they are unethical.

DEFINING INDIAN-NESS

Whereas “Little Black Sambo” tales reinforced the construction of racist beliefs about Blacks, songs such as “Ten Little Indians” or “Cowboy and Indian” games similarly framed Indian otherness in the White mind. Moreover, “the essence of the White image of the Indian has been the definition of American Indians in fact and in fancy as a separate and single other. Whether evaluated as noble or ignoble, whether seen as exotic or downgraded, the Indian as image was always alien to White” (Berkhofer, 1979, p. xv). Context is key. Anti-Indian sentiments did not begin solely with the subjugation and dislocation efforts of the 1800s. Rather, three major economic, social, and political movements or “fateful encounters” (Goings, 1994, p. 332) mark points in time when the “West encountered” Indian people, “giving rise to an avalanche of popular representations based on the marking of racial difference”: (a) 15th century contact between European traders and explorers and the contamination and conquest of indigenous peoples on the North American continent; (b) European colonization of the Americas and the scramble for control of territories, markets, and raw materials; (c) pre- and post Civil War migrations from the eastern United States to the West.

Thus, the wide array of individual qualities, experiences, histories, and characteristics are truncated by stereotyping into a single Pan-Indian identity based on a unilateral conception of “Indianness” (Merskin, 2001, p. 159). Consistently repeated representations have power as “these are the ideas we have been hearing for a long time and that we’ve ended up believing out of truth, custom, or repetition” (Dávila, 2001, p. 56). No other Native American stereotype has been framed as consistently and tenaciously as that

of the Indian princess (female noble savage) and the squaw (Bird, 1999; Kessler, 1996). Scholarly analysis of representations of Native American people has focused primarily on Natives as a group and, in the few studies that break portrayals out by gender; the emphasis is on men (Bird, 1999). This includes “literary lore” in which “there is no sense of the part that women have played in tribal life either in the past or today” (Gunn Allen, 1986, p. 263). Bird’s path breaking article described the sexualization and desexualization of Native American men and women in relation to the White gaze, arguing this is a form of colonization.

The two most common stereotypes of Indian women are the Indian princess, who conveys natural, wholesome, virginity, and freshness, and the Squaw/drudge, her opposite (Green, 1975; Green, 1993; Kessler, 1996; Valaskakis; 2005; Marubbio, 2006), the “failed” princess, “who is lower than a bad White woman” (Bird, 1999, p. 73). The squaw is the “darker twin” of Pocahontas (Valaskakis, 2005, p. 134), and the “anti-Pocahontas,” according to Francis (1995, pp. 121–122):

Where the princess was beautiful, the squaw was ugly, even deformed. Where the princess was virtuous, the squaw was debased, immoral, a sexual convenience. Where the princess was proud, the squaw lived a squalid life of servile toil, mistreated by her men—and openly available to non-Native men.

THE IMAGINED INDIAN WOMAN

Some of the earliest stereotyping of Native people in general, and Native women in particular, is found in “sermons, histories, and captivity narratives” (Kessler, 1996, p. 18), where the unruly savage is redeemed/civilized into the noble version. Two forms of squaw representations emerge: squaw as sexual punching bag and squaw as drudge. Historically, most Whites assumed that all Indians were inferior—ignorant degraded savages and heathens—and furthermore, that the men, who regarded them as slaves, “beasts of burden,” mistreated the women forced to do all the tedious drudgery while the lazy men ruled over them. Even if the Indian woman was not sexually loose by choice, she was victimized by polygyny, or her sexual favors could be bought, sold, or given away by male relatives. Such assumptions then reinforced a widespread perception that only Christianity raised women to a position of honor and respect (Lindley, 1996, p. 148). Smits (2007, p. 27) argued that the “squaw drudge” and “her work-shirking Indian husband were based on Euro-American misconceptions, ethnocentrism, and particularly on whites’ deeply felt need to rationalize their budding hegemony in America.” Thus, “abominably slothful” husbands who mistreated women became one definition of “savagism” (p. 27).

According to Smits (2007, p. 29), 17th-century English men initiated the “distorted images of ‘squaw drudges’ and indolent braves.” Despite a quite different lived reality, Captain John Smith, who became the husband of 12–14-year-old Pocahontas, described Native gendered work relations for women as “the women be verie painefull [industrious] and the men often idle” (p. 29). Native women and men were “put in their place” by White commentators and writers who, “through three centuries of relations . . . persisted in citing the drudgery of Indian women and the indolence of Indian men as proof of savagism.

By the 19th century, Indian women and men had been transformed into negative reference groups representing exact counter images of Euro-Americans’ ideal sexual statuses and roles” (Smits, 2007, p. 29). High profile expeditions such as Lewis and Clark’s gave credit to, and some say took advantage of, an Indian woman, Sacagawea, without ever recording her likeness.

Working to reinforce this vision, 18th- and 19th-century sculpture, paintings, novels, and sheet music also carried the symbolic stereotypical savage. Grade and high school text books, when they mention indigenous people at all, have taught this same information contributing to a consensus view of Native (in) ability and (in) visibility. Teacher Debbie Reese (Nambe Pueblo), asked “what role might the use of the word in children’s historical fiction play in the way that teacher responded to the Native woman?” Reese (2007) examined the way *The Sign of the Beaver* by Newberry award winning, non-Native author Elizabeth George Speare (1983), presents Indian women as an example. The story is about a White boy named Matt, who never uses the term *squaw*. However, the word is used eight times by Native characters. Women’s work is pejoratively described as “squaw work” (p. 52, 100, and 124), and a Native girl referring to a Native boy Attean as someone who “think squaw girl not good for much” (p. 97). Reese (2007) said,

I doubt that Attean would have the sentiments he has about women, especially women who are his elders. I don’t think he would be scornful of them. Moreover, I don’t think he would use the word “squaw” at all. If we were considering accuracy of his speech, he’d probably use the word his people would use for women in their language.

Advertisements and product labels such as Squaw brand sifted peas and Siwash Squaw apples presented the Squaw stereotype and associated her with the land and labor. In “buckskin rippers” (romance novels; Hernández-Avila, 2005, p. 208), Indian women are discarded not only by White men but also by Indian men. For example, in the fictional romance (allegedly by model Fabio) *Comanche* (p. 54 as cited in Bird), the heroine describes how once an Indian man sees a White woman, he is done with her: “Agnes had disappeared to become another faceless squaw and breeder

among the People.” In *The Making of Sacagawea*, Kessler (1996, p. 22) traced the squaw stereotype to captivity narratives, which represented her as

no more than slave to their families in you and to their husbands after marriage. Dragging and dressing meat, bearing children in the woods by themselves, and suffering the blows of men, these women have been portrayed, in some cases, as the victims of savage culture that could never comprehend the elevated treatment females deserve.

This narrative satisfied dominant culture’s need for proof of Indian’s inability to assimilate. The squaw, “defined as the perpetrator of heathen viciousness,” was used as justification for the elimination not only of the male “savage,” but also the female, in order to create safe passage for so-called “civilized” White Europeans (Kessler, 1996, p. 22). Emblematic of manifest destiny, the squaw symbol signified both the past and the obstructions to the future, scapegoat, and rebel. The representation of female Indians was “complicated through her gender and sexuality. Her gender makes her a target for rape, while her death ensures the end of a generation” (Marubbio, 2006, p. 4). “The female Indian drudge figure, notable for her many children and haggard body, and the wanton squaw—capitalize on the Native woman’s supposed promiscuity and suggest the ramifications of sexual aggression and savageness” (p. 12)

In an autobiography of the 1850s, General George Crook noted, “it was not unfrequent occurrence for an Indian to be shot down in cold blood or a squaw to be raped by some brute.” Punishment of the White men as, it seems, “unheard of” (as cited in del Mar, 1996, p. 28). Furthermore, according to another source, in 1857 among the lower Rogue Indians at the Siletz agency in Oregon, William Choate described how his two companions, upon seeing Indian women on the beach, said “they were going to *screw* the *squaws*” ([italics original], as cited in del Mar, 1996, p. 28).

Probably Sundquist, who examined 134 Indigenous women characters from “American imaginative literature poems, plays, short stories, and novels,” wrote the most comprehensive study of the representations of Indian women in print media between 1799 and 1911. Although the majority of characters were men, with characteristics such as “iron constitution, superior physique, proficiency in wilderness skills, stoicism, and a special way of speaking,” Indian women were absent these positive qualities. White women wore the shawl of virtue and goodness whereas Native women were variously categorized as “the Drudge, the Fury, and the Witch” (Sundquist, 1987, p. 13). The two most famous Native women portrayed in popular media are Sacagawea and Pocahontas, both of whom are presented as sexualized Indian Princess types. Despite there being no visual representations of the first and few of the later, that hasn’t inhibited artists, writers, and

authors from creating them according to their own ideas of female Indianness within the cultural context of the day.

Monmonier (2006, p. 2) argues that the meaning of *squaw* was “sanitized...for filmgoers” by Hollywood, “in a typical shoot-‘em-up Western the dumpy, silent squaw acts like little more than her husband’s property.” According to Marubbio (2006, p. 49), “over a seventeen-year period, 1914–1931, the *Squaw Man* films,” of Cecil B. De Mille, “promoted classist and nationalist themes of supremacy and anti miscegenation mingled with an imperialist nostalgia for the Native American and the frontier American West.” In the 1914, 1918, and 1931 versions of the *Squaw Man* films, the White male hero marries the Indian squaw, “their themes of interracial marriage reflect concerns about cultural difference, miscegenation, and interracial families” (p. 30). According to Smith (2000, p. 116), “it would be hard to over emphasize the importance of the ‘squaw-man’ story to early American cinema. Filmmakers retold the story hundreds of times, and it was the dominant plot of the Indian western genre.” Constantly risking the wrath of White cowboys, the miscegenation in these films functioned as a morality tale of warning to anti-miscegenation, which “emerges as the primary source of danger to white society” (Marubbio, 2006, p. 42)

Similar to the “sacrificing senorita” Latina stereotype (Keller, 1994; Merskin, 2008), the squaw character willingly gives her life in order for the White man to achieve his goals. “The Squaw at once realizes the situation. She must, for her love for him, make the sacrifice which she does by sending a bullet through her brain, thus leaving the way clear for him—a woman’s devotion for the man she loves.” For example, in *The Kentuckian*, the plot reveals that the White lead character must return to his White roots in the East and cannot take his squaw wife with him, rather than pose “a hindrance to his status in white society” (Marubbio, 2006, p. 45). Thus, the Indian woman is erased, expendable, and an object. Similarly, in the 1956 film *Mohawk* (Neumann, 1956), the story line read,

Reckless painter Jonathan Adams (Scott Brady) is sent into Indian country where he finds love and danger among a warrior tribe. When he falls for Onida, a native Iroquois girl, Adams makes his two deadly enemies—his spurned fiancée Great (Allison Hayes) and the squaw’s jealous lover. Torn between his love for Onida and his patriotic duty, Jonathan must battle both bloodthirsty natives and corrupt ranchers in his pursuit of justice.

References to Indian women as squaws exist not only in the distant past. In the 1976 movie *The Outlaw Josey Wales* (Eastwood & Kaufman, 1976), Clint Eastwood plays a Missouri farmer who seeks revenge on an outlaw band of Union Army soldiers who killed his family. Along the way, he picks up a rag-tag band of people (and a dog) including a stereotypical old Indian chief and a “talkative Indian ‘squaw’” who refuses to leave him (imdb.com, 2008). In the 1980 film *Mountain Men* (Lang, 1980), starring Charlton Heston

and Brian Keith, the video box described the plot as “A pair of grizzled frontiersmen fight Indians, guzzle liquor, and steal squaws in their search for a legendary valley ‘so full of beaver that they jump right into your traps’ in this fanciful adventure” (imdb.com).

As Smits (2007, p. 28) noted, representations of the drudge squaw and good for nothing-lazy husband, persisted into the 19th century, by which time the stereotypes were fully reified. The “genteel ‘lady of leisure,’ who came to personify Euro-American civilizations highest attainments, was smugly contrasted with the lowly ‘squaw drudge,’ the symbol of unregenerate savagism.” In a second study, Sundquist (1991) examined content of literary works from 1911–1980 revealing 165 female Indian characters. appearance was the most often mentioned trait by the 85 authors works studied and five categories of indian woman: sibyls and witches, sirens and furies, angels/victims, mothers and drudges, and others (which included comics, identity problems, and victims of accidents). mothers was the largest of the categories represented (46 characters) and contains the subcategories of earth mothers, terrible mothers, good mothers, and “drudges,” the one most similar to squaw. The earth and good mother categories contain the few positive traits of Indian women, although these are often used in ways that demonstrate a lack of intelligence or judgment because of being so self-less or loyal. These women are “good and kind, meek and self-effacing,” she can be “young, middle-aged, or old . . . self-sacrificing, self-abnegating” (p. 109). The terrible mother is “domineering, clinging, and possessive . . . so so wrapped up in her children that she lives only for them. The result for the children is often disastrous” (p. 104). She is terrible because she is destructive, divisive, and a nag. The drudge, “can be defined as a person who must work hard and long at unpleasant tasks . . . was treated like a drudge by her man . . . she was expected to work herself almost to death while her husband was lounging about, issuing sharp orders as if to a domestic animal” (p. 88). She often has many children and may survive several husbands. Her appearance can be scary or comical. Sundquist (1991, p. 134) described the drudge as “Working hard both in the wigwam/lodge etc. and in the fields, often from dawn to dusk”, and having “a miserable life, as they are married to tyrants who treat them cruelly and callously,” and “completely helpless victims of their husbands’ ruthless natures.” In films in particular, in the early 20th century, Native women’s double otherness is also evident. Kessler (1996, p. 148) noted, in 100 films that depicted Natives between 1970 and 1984, only 28% featured an Indian woman.

STATE OF NATIVE WOMANHOOD

It has been well established that women are generally absent, under-represented, or misrepresented in nearly all media content (Gallagher,

2001, 2006; McRobbie, 1997; Tuchman, 1978). This is especially the case for indigenous women who are not viewed as members of mainstream (i.e., White) society (Bird, 1999; Green, 1975; Merskin, 2001). Cultural and media sustained stereotypes of Native women (of which squaw is one of the most damaging and pervasive) effect access to resources and opportunities for girls and women. They also influence self-esteem as well as hopes for the future. Representations of Native women in the media and the everyday effects of stereotypic thinking on the social, legal, cultural, and economic aspects of public policy has received negligible attention from researchers, scholars, and policy makers. One of the characteristics of oppression is lack—lack of the same level and quality of health care, political access, legal equity, and power that the dominant culture enjoys. Native Americans share with African Americans, Latino/as, and Asian Americans disproportionate number of diseases particular to a life of stress, poverty, and shame. Native women bare the burden of “ethno-stress,” which is defined as follows:

A psychological response pattern stemming from the disruption of deeply held cultural life and belief systems that one cares about deeply. Such a disruption may be abrupt or occur over time and generations. Its initial effects are readily visible, but its long-term effects are many and varied, usually affecting self-image and an understanding of one's place in the world. (Cajete, 1994, p. 189)

Winona La Duke (2005), quotes colleague Agnes Williams, who described the experience of ethnostress as follows:

In other words, you will wake up in the morning, and someone will be trying to steal your land, your legal rights, your sister will be in jail, your public Anglo-dominated school district will be calling about your children's conflicts with teachers or their spotty attendance, and your non-profit organization's funding is getting cut by a foundation because *you are no longer a priority* (p. xvii).

Native women are considered to be of the fourth world, meaning, “situations in which a minority indigenous population exists in a nation wherein institutionalized power and privilege are held by a colonizing, subordinating majority” (Walters & Simoni, 2002, p. 520). Despite hurt feelings and negative self-image, particularly among young Native women, “stereotypes actually drive their distressing legal and societal treatments” (Bender, 2003, p. I). Contemporary examples of subordination and oppression include disparities in health care, economic and legal inequities, and health consequences of discrimination. For example, American Indian women have lower social and economic status than White women with lower earnings (58 cents on every dollar White men make), less education, more poverty (25%), more than a third (38%) of families headed by a Native woman are in poverty and

receive poor quality health care (Caiazza, Shaw, & Werschkul, 2004). Native American girls are “two to three times more likely to commit suicide and . . . twice as likely as other Americans to die before the age of 24” (Clarren, 2009, p. 6). Furthermore, the AIDS case rate in American Indian/Alaska Native women is almost four times the rate for non-Hispanic White women (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2000). “Native women are disproportionately affected by violence at a rate almost 50% higher than that reported for African American males” (Walters & Simoni, 2002, p. 520).

American Indian/Alaska Native women have the lowest incidence of breast cancer yet have the poorest five-year survival rates (“The unequal burden,” 1999); suffer from the second highest rate of being overweight, placing them at a higher risk for diabetes (Ross, 2000); have the highest prevalence of cigarette smoking (40.8%) compared with any other ethnic group (“Cigarette smoking,” 2001, p. 869); and are more likely than White women to be alcoholics (therefore experience disproportionately high rates of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis) (Ross, 2000). In addition, Native American women are “ten times more likely to likely be killed in a violent death than are white women” (La Duke, 2005, p. xviii). Homicide is the 9th leading cause of death of Native women. Along with African American women, Native women are at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide (Tessier, 2008; Guedel, 2009). Thus, Native girls and women live on the periphery of mainstream and, at times, Native society. They are simultaneously marked as racial and sexual other.

‘Ethno-stress’ is the reality of our situation as Native women, which is directly related to the process of colonization, sexual violence, dehumanization and marginalizing of who we are. The reality is that what is personal an intimate—whether your family history, the perceptions of you as an individual, or perceptions of your daughters—become the centerpiece of power relations between people and societies. (La Duke, 2005, p. xviii).

CONCLUSION

Conceptually, this article extends W.E.B. Du Bois’s (1903/2005) concept of “double consciousness,” which is a “sense of always looking at oneself through the eyes of others, of measuring one’s soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity” (p. 3). Du Bois said, as an American and an African American, he was a “two-ness” with “two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled stirrings; two warring ideals in one dark body” (p. 3). I suggest Native American women face a “four-ness” or a double, “double consciousness” with each identity demanding a shift, of American, that of other (Indian), as woman, and as member of a tribe. These are images (re)presented, re(inforced), and repeated in the content of mass

media and popular culture. Embedding racist and sexist stereotypes in brands, labels, landforms, and media images and words is an exercise in power.

I argue that the persistent use of the stereotypical squaw is far from harmless. Rather, that messages conveyed through the authority of mass media (broadly defined to include print and broadcast journalism, advertising, and photojournalism) and popular culture rigidify and perpetuate the stereotype in American popular imagination reifying the hierarchical position of dominant Euro-American culture by controlling access to resources and power. A woman might recognize the word *squaw* as something from the past, and yet the pain of it having been used against still burns. Thus, "the individual is both the site and subject of these discursive struggles for identity and for remaking memory" (Richardson & Adams St. Pierre, 2000, p. 962).

Stereotypes, as hegemonic tools, reduce individuals to a single, monolithic, one-dimensional types that appear and are presented as natural and normal, as "regimes of truth" (Coombes, 1998, p. 190) as they fit into ideological patterns of representations that serve, among other functions, to establish "in-group categorizations of out-groups" (Ramírez-Berg, 1990, p. 294). This expression is written on the bodies, minds, and hearts of Indian and non-Indian people. Freire (1970, p. 40) convincingly argued that an oppressive situation is one "in which 'A' objectively exploits 'B' or hinders his pursuit of self-affirmation as a responsible person." In reality and symbolically Native Americans are palimpsest, "a textual body effaced, erased, and written over" that evokes "images of violent silencing" (Marubbio, 2006, p. 25). This metaphor reveals repression, ambivalence, uncertainty, and complexity of representations of Natives in general and Native women in particular. Name-calling is established in the psychological literature as harmful, humiliating, and has lasting effects on self-esteem (Delgado, 1982; Seals & Young, 2003; Devine, 2008). "Being called names contributes to identification with the oppressor and results in an internalized oppression that leads to self-hatred and an ability to function as a whole and healthy individual with a tribal or Native American identity" (Tafoya, 2005, p. 305). Ethnostress, a potential effect of the repetition of negative discourse in the culture, has significant psycho-physiological consequences for identity formation and self-esteem for all Native Americans and for children in particular (Sanchez, 2003). Views of the S-word as non-problematic, as nothing more than a historical artifact, dismiss Indian women's concerns and silence their voices.

Under a system of hegemony, in which ideas serve to create and maintain system of dominance through consent of the oppressed, words, and images do the ideological dichotomous work of identifying who is one of us and who is one of them. I argue the mass media have symbolically colluded with societal, cultural, and economic injunctions against Native American women's participation in American life. The construction of the

squaw other is a form of what Dyer (1993, p. 98) called “media fiction” that is coded in ways consistent with White, racist, heteronormative cultural texts. They are tendencies in mass media for economic, dynamic, efficient, finished—qualities, particularly when popularized in the form of translator and servant. The persistence and ubiquity of this image speaks to expansionist mythology that still exists. “Frontier myths, which have embraced and illustrated concepts of manifest destiny, did not just shape attitudes and actions in the past; they have continued to inform present problems in America” (Kessler, 1996, p. 13).

Furthermore, racist and sexist stereotypes, while primarily impacting the lives of those (mis)represented, also influence others as well. As Stubben and Sikolow (2005, p. 89) reminded us, “The term *squaw* is not only derogatory toward Native American women, it is derogatory toward all women.”

As a media effect, stereotyping is an ethical problem. A representational ethics, as advanced by Schroeder and Borgerson (2005, p. 595), argues that when identity is used to sell, and I add whether that is verbally or visually, as information or advertisement, they “purport to express something true or essential about those represented” and this allows for a culture’s underlying ideology to emerge. Many media organizations argue they are working toward increased diversity in content and in employment. Along with this is the responsibility to know something about the people (re)presented and hired. While stereotypes did not originate with marketing and mass media, as evidenced by the brief history on Indians and American culture, communicators should be held accountable for those times when they preserve and perpetuate them.

Despite what popular culture and media portray (Merskin, 1998, 2001), American Indian culture has changed (Sanchez, 2003). Thus, with increased awareness of a people’s past and present, as a representational ethics of care, scholars and practitioners are obligated to challenge limiting word and image choices in media and marketing content as moral responsibility. What is or is not problematic should always be considered from the perspective of those represented.

This study contributes to communication research and theory by shining a light on the power a single word can have in framing reality and how it can contribute to the maintenance of hierarchical power relations. In the case of the S-word, more than two centuries of the word’s use suggest to some (usually not Native American women) that its negative energy has expired. To others, however, the very everydayness of the term speaks to its problematic nature as an ideological frame. As has been the case with the N-word, understanding this power and deconstructing its applications can help both researchers and consumers of media information engage with language and images in ways that are more ethical and compassionate.

NOTE

1. The terms *Indian*, *Native American*, *Indigenous North American*, and *Native* are used interchangeably throughout this manuscript taking into consideration the variety of individual preferences.

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COMMUNITY SURVEY
PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH & CONSULTING

PREPARED FOR
SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



AUGUST 14, 2020



1592 N COAST HIGHWAY 101
ENCINITAS CA 92024
760.632.9900 WWW.TN-RESEARCH.COM

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

True North Research, Inc. (True North) is pleased to present the Squaw Valley Public Service District (District) with this proposal to design and conduct a statistically reliable survey of adults in District's service area. Our conversations to date have been quite helpful to our understanding of District's objectives and needs with respect to the proposed research, and we have crafted this summary description of the proposed work scope and associated costs accordingly. However, if we missed an important detail—or if other issues have arisen that should be factored into the study—please feel free to contact us (760.632.9900) and we'll be happy to revise this estimate.

BACKGROUND The Squaw Valley Public Service District is committed to providing high quality community services to residents, visitors, and businesses in Olympic Valley, while also providing leadership and advocating for the protection of natural resources and the environment. The proposed survey presents an opportunity for the District gather *statistically reliable* feedback from the community on a variety of topics, including customers' satisfaction, priorities, and concerns as they relate to SVPSD and the services and facilities it provides. In addition to gathering performance-related feedback, the survey also presents an opportunity to engage the entire community in a discussion about the District's name and proposed alternative(s).

SCOPE OF SERVICES The scope of services that we propose to perform for the District includes all tasks associated with designing, conducting and analyzing the survey, as well as presenting the results. Briefly, the scope of services includes:

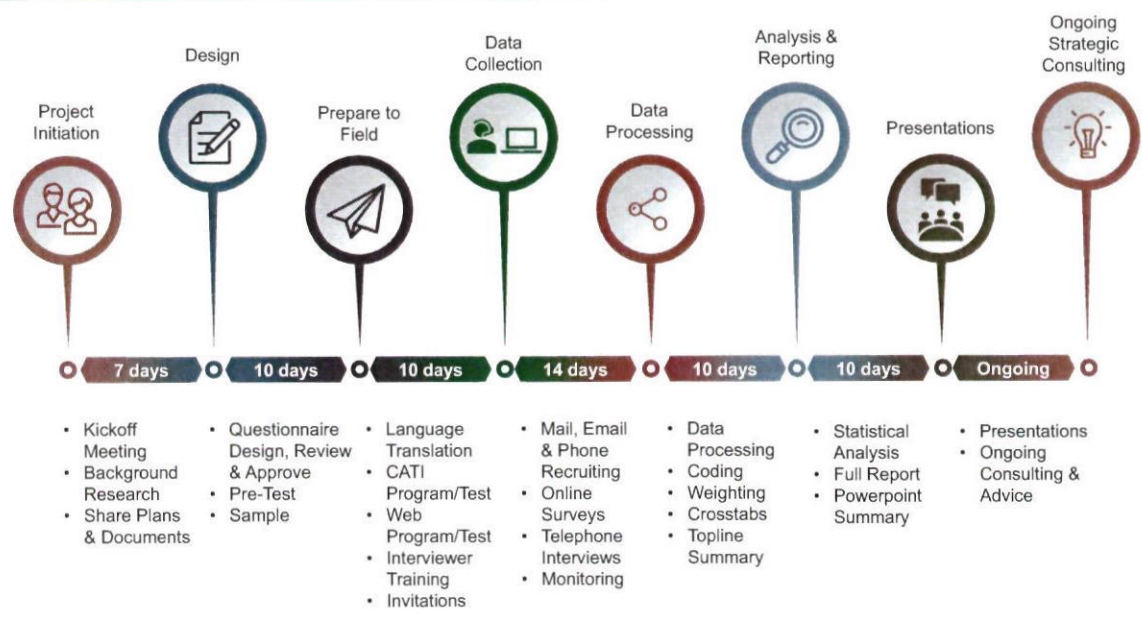
- Meet with the District to thoroughly discuss the research objectives and methodology for the survey, as well as discuss potential challenges, concerns, and issues that may surround the study.
- Develop a stratified, random sample residential customers.
- Develop a draft questionnaire for the District's review and make revisions as needed until all parties approve of the instrument. We have budgeted for an interview up to 10 minutes in length.
- Pre-test the survey instrument to ensure its integrity.
- CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) program the finalized survey instrument to ensure accurate and reliable data collection using live telephone interviewers.
- Web program the same survey instrument to allow for secure, password-protected online data collection to compliment the telephone data collection.
- Recruit participation in the survey using a combination of mailed invitations, email invitations, and telephone calls to maximize the participation rate.
- Collect interviews by telephone and online. Telephone interviewers will be professional, high quality interviewers. Given the small size of the community and our experience conducting a survey for the District in 2019, we expect to complete at least 150 interviews.
- Process the data, which includes conducting validity checks, cleaning, recoding, coding open-end responses, and adjusting for strategic oversampling (if used) through a statistical procedure known as 'weighting'.
- Prepare an initial Topline Summary which presents the overall findings of the survey.
- Summarize the survey finding in a detailed report inclusive of graphics, subgroup comparisons, narrative analysis, as well as Key Findings.

- Prepare a Powerpoint summary of the findings and present the findings to the District during a Board Meeting or other venue of the District's choosing.
- Be available to assist and provide advice to the District after the survey is complete.

COSTS We have prepared two cost options for the District's consideration. To complete the full scope of work described previously, our fixed-fee cost is \$20,000. This cost is inclusive—there will be no additional charges associated with the study. If the District is concerned about keeping the cost of the survey as low as possible, we can reduce the cost to \$15,200 by shifting to two methods of recruiting (email and telephone) and eliminating the detailed full report. The District would still receive a Topline Summary of the findings along with a Powerpoint summary.

TIME LINE True North will work with the Squaw Valley Public Service District to establish a project schedule that meets the District's needs. Figure 1 presents a typical time line for a community survey, showing the number of days that we generally recommend devoting to each stage, as well as the key research tasks that are completed in each stage. We have the availability and resources needed to meet this time line, as well as the flexibility to accelerate this schedule, if needed, to best meet the District's needs.

FIGURE 1 SURVEY TASKS AND TYPICAL TIME LINE



ABOUT TRUE NORTH True North is a full-service survey research firm that is dedicated to providing California municipalities and public agencies with a clear understanding of the opinions, perceptions, priorities and concerns of their residents and customers. Through designing and implementing scientific surveys, focus groups and one-on-one interviews, as well as expert interpretation of the findings, True North helps its clients to move with confidence when making strategic decisions in a variety of areas—such as planning, policy evaluation, performance management, establishing budget priorities, and developing effective public outreach campaigns.

During their careers, the Principals at True North (Dr. McLarney and Mr. Sarles) have designed and conducted over 1,000 survey research studies for public agencies—including more than 400

community surveys for California municipalities and special districts. Below is a sampling of the communities for which Dr. McLarney and Mr. Sarles have personally designed and conducted surveys.

Agoura Hills	Eastvale	Lemon Grove	San Anselmo
Alhambra	El Cajon	Lompoc	San Carlos
Aliso Viejo	Encinitas	Long Beach	San Clemente
Anaheim	Escondido	Los Angeles	San Diego
Apple Valley	Folsom	Los Gatos	San Gabriel
Arroyo Grande	Fontana	Madera	San Jose
Atascadero	Fremont	Malibu	San Luis Obispo
Atherton	Gilroy	Manhattan Beach	San Marcos
Azusa	Glendale	Menifee	San Marino
Banning	Glendora	Mission Viejo	San Mateo
Barstow	Goleta	Moorpark	Santa Barbara
Beverly Hills	Grand Terrace	Murrieta	Santa Clarita
Brea	Half Moon Bay	Norwalk	Santa Monica
Burbank	Hesperia	Oceanside	Signal Hill
Campbell	Huntington Beach	Oxnard	South Lake Tahoe
Cerritos	Indian Wells	Palmdale	South Pasadena
Chino	Irvine	Petaluma	Temecula
Chula Vista	Kerman	Pico Rivera	Thousand Oaks
Claremont	La Canada-Flintridge	Placentia	Truckee
Clayton	La Palma	Port Hueneme	Upland
Costa Mesa	Laguna Beach	Rancho Cucamonga	Ventura
Cudahy	Laguna Niguel	Rancho Palos Verdes	Watsonville
Cypress	Lake Elsinore	Rancho Santa Margarita	West Hollywood
Dana Point	Lake Forest	Redlands	Westlake Village
Del Mar	La Mesa	Redondo Beach	Whittier
Diamond Bar	Lathrop	Riverside	Yorba Linda
East Palo Alto	La Verne	Rocklin	Yucca Valley

PROJECT MANAGER BIO Timothy McLarney, Ph.D., will serve as the Project Manager for this study. As President of True North, he is responsible for the design, management and analysis of True North's qualitative and quantitative research projects, including those that address community needs assessments, public policy, and strategic planning issues.

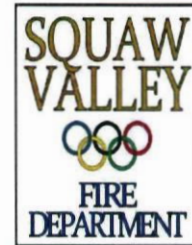
Dr. McLarney is a published author and a recognized expert in survey research methodology, sampling theory, weighting, and the use of statistical methods to generalize survey results. His research has been recognized at numerous national and state conferences, has been published in academic journals, and has earned him honors including the title of Visiting Scholar at the Institute of Governmental Studies at UC Berkeley. He has also served as an independent expert witness in survey research methodology for California legal cases.

Prior to co-founding True North Research, Dr. McLarney was the Director of Research at another west-coast survey firm and a consultant for Quest. Dr. McLarney holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in Government from Cornell University with an emphasis in survey research methods, public opinion analysis and sampling, as well as a Bachelor's degree in Politics from the University of California, Santa Cruz.





SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



Towable Air Compressor Purchase

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Brandon Burks, Operations Manager
 Dave Hunt, District Engineer
SUBJECT: Award contract for Towable Air Compressor Purchase

BACKGROUND: The District keeps a number of pieces of equipment on hand to work on the water and sewer systems. This includes a trailer mounted towable air compressor and various lengths and sizes of air hose and fittings. The existing towable air compressor was purchased in 1998 and is a Tier 0 diesel engine driven air compressor manufactured by Ingersoll Rand.

California's Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations governing portable equipment air quality standards include the *Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Diesel Particulate Matter from Portable Engines Rates at 50 Horsepower and Greater* (Effective November 30, 2018) and the *Regulation to Establish a Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program* (Effective November 30, 2018). These regulations establish air quality requirements for portable engines and define engines based on tiers (Tiers 1-4). The regulations require that no Tier 0 or 1 portable engine may operate in the State of California after January 1, 2020

Therefore, the District must retire the existing Tier 0 diesel engine towable air compressor and replace it with a CARB compliant Tier 4 diesel engine driven air compressor.

DISCUSSION: Staff worked with a number of air compressor vendors and decided to purchase a new air compressor the is the same size as the old one.

The District solicited bids from six (6) compressor vendors and three (3) bids were received in early 2020. Below are the bid results:

United Rentals (Atlas Copco)	RAM, Inc. (Sullivan Palatek)	Sullair Global (Sullair)
\$21,927.27	\$22,676.67	\$21,954.51

Staff recommends purchasing a Atlas Copco XAS 188 KD8. The Atlas air compressor is one of the best in the industry and is used by neighboring agencies including South Tahoe PUD and North Tahoe PUD. North Tahoe PUD recently awarded a contract to United Rentals for the purchase of one (1) XAS 188 KD8 compressor. The vendor is based in Sparks, NV and the District has a long successful history of working with United Rentals on our equipment repair and rental needs. The new air compressor is expected to have a design life of 20 years.

- ALTERNATIVES:**
1. Approve the bid proposal from United Rentals in the amount of \$21,927.27 and authorize the General Manager to execute all contractual documents, declare the existing air compressor as surplus equipment, and authorize staff to conduct a sale, donate and/or dispose of the item.
 2. Do not approve the bid proposal from United Rentals. This alternative is not recommended as the existing towable air compressor is not operable due to non-compliance with California air quality regulations.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The project will be funded equally from the Water and Sewer FARF's. The FY21 budget included \$25,000 for this purchase.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Staff recommends approval of the bid proposal from United Rentals for the purchase of a towable air compressor and authorization for the General Manager to execute a contract with United Rentals in an amount not to exceed \$21,927.27, to surplus the existing towable air compressor, and authorize staff to conduct a sale, donate and/or dispose of the item.

ATTACHMENTS: Bid Proposal from United Rentals dated August 11, 2020

DATE PREPARED: August 20, 2020



EQUIPMENT SALE QUOTE

184814302

BRANCH 528
790 GLENDALE AVENUE
SPARKS NV 89431
775-359-6660

Job site

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE
305 SQUAW VALLEY RD
x:X@X
OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146
Office: 530-583-4692 Cell: 530-583-4692

Customer # : 1088872
Quote Date : 08/11/20

UR Job Loc : 305 SQUAW VALLEY RD,
UR Job # : 12
Customer Job ID:
P.O. # : TBD
Ordered By : BRANDON BURKS
Written By : MATHEW TESKE
Salesperson : MATHEW TESKE

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE
PO BOX 2026
OLYMPIC VALLEY CA 96146-2026

**This is not an invoice
Please do not pay from this document**

Qty	Equipment #	Price	Amount
1	1003186 CC: 100-3186 COMPRESSOR 175-195 CFM TIER 4 * NEW ATLAS COPCO XAS 188 KD8 Towable Air Compressor - With KD8 Kubota Tier 4 Final Engine.	19795.00	19795.00
	DELIVERY CHARGE		650.00
			Sub-total: 20445.00
			Tax: 1482.27
			Total: 21927.27

CONTACT: BRANDON BURKS
CELL#: 530-583-4692


TO SCHEDULE EQUIPMENT FOR PICKUP, CALL 800-UR-RENTS (800-877-3687)
WE ARE AVAILABLE 24/7 TO SUPPLY YOU WITH A CONFIRMATION #
IN ORDER TO CLOSE THIS CONTRACT

Note: This proposal may be withdrawn if not accepted within 30 days.

THIS IS NOT AN EQUIPMENT SALE AGREEMENT/INVOICE. THE SALE OF EQUIPMENT AND ANY OTHER ITEMS LISTED ABOVE IS SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF UNITED'S EQUIPMENT SALE AGREEMENT/INVOICE, WHICH MUST BE SIGNED PRIOR TO OR UPON DELIVERY OF THE EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Atlas Copco logo is positioned in the top right corner of the image. It consists of the brand name "Atlas Copco" in a white, italicized serif font, centered between two horizontal white bars. The entire logo is set against a teal rectangular background.

Atlas Copco

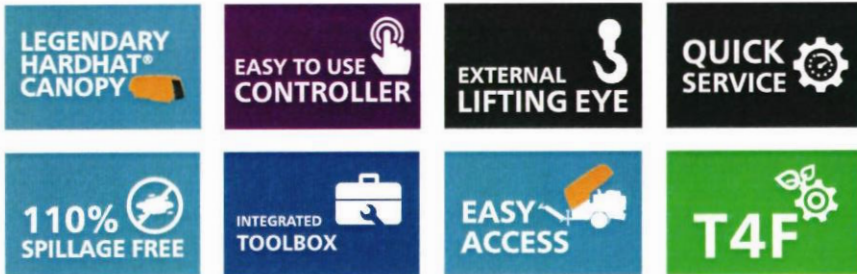
A teal-colored triangular graphic overlay is located in the bottom left corner of the image. It contains a white technical drawing of a mechanical component, possibly a compressor or engine part, with various lines and dimensions. The drawing is partially obscured by the text.

The ready to go range

XAS 188: 189 CFM - 100 PSI
With smart controller

Easy to use and quick to service

Efficiency can mean many things, such as 110% spillage free frame, an intuitive controller, easy to maneuver and quick to service. The new XAS 188 is a total package, designed and produced in the US.



Easy to use

An integrated toolbox inside the lockable canopy to store a 90lb hammer, an external lifting eye for easy lifting, user-friendly controller, canopy that opens 60° for easy access to all internal components and quick service. The XAS 188 was designed to make your life easier.

Long lasting quality

Depending on your application you might ask about robustness, durability, ruggedness or toughness – we have one simple word for all of the above – The HardHat*. Protect your equipment and your investment.

Increase your uptime

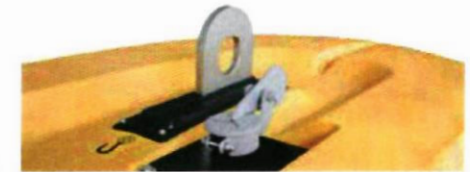
Servicing can be completed in less than 1 hour, thanks to easy access to all components and several features like spin-on filters. With the cold weather option, the compressor service interval of the XAS 188 increases from 1000 hours to 1500 hours or 2 years. In between the service intervals, the XAS 188 gives full peace of mind as the 110% fluid containment undercarriage avoids any spills.



Innovative features to boost your efficiency

Easy to maneuver and operate in the most demanding environments

The external lifting eye allows you to easily lift the compressor, moving it to where you need it to be. In addition, the vertical exhaust allows to operate the compressor in various environments.



Easy to use controller

With the new Atlas Copco XC1004 controller, all the running parameters are clearly visible on one screen. This easy to use controller was designed in-house, just for compressors.

Secure your tools

The integrated toolbox can contain a 90lb hammer.



No risk of oil spillages on site

Strong undercarriage made from a single sheet for 110% fluid containment.

Service in less than 1 hour

Thanks to spin-on filters, service can be completed quickly.





The two-tool solution

Every construction company needs a “two-tool compressor package”, where one towable compressor can power two efficient breakers. The XAS 188 can be paired with 2 * 90 lb hammers. In addition, the XAS 188 features an integrated toolbox that can safely store a 90 lb hammer when not in use.

Total control to boost your efficiency

We believe a controller should put you in complete control, while being intuitive and most importantly easy to use and navigate. Easy to use means you don't waste any time controlling the compressor, while increasing your uptime.



Easy to use

Atlas Copco designed the XC1004 controller specifically for small air compressors. It will be standard available on the XAS 188 compressor.

- All key parameters required to run a compressor efficiently are visible at first glance: pressure, fuel level and running hours.
- The controller is very easy to use, with an intuitive navigation using just 4 buttons.
- Next to the controller, an emergency stop button increases safety for any operator.
- In-house design by Atlas Copco.



Made for mobile applications

We develop compressors for tough circumstances. Whatever temperature, altitude, humidity or dust level, you need compressed air in extreme working environments. Atlas Copco uses the same key principle when developing the XC1004 controller that is IP65 rated.



Pro-active maintenance increases your uptime

The controller measures all key compressor processes. Any indication service is required or a failure might occur in the future, results in a clear warning on the main screen. As a result, you can pro-actively plan service, minimizing your downtime.



Monitor your entire fleet

The optional fleetlink module allows to access all compressor data from a distance. In addition you can monitor the location of your compressor fleet.

Increase your uptime

Service is a crucial part of the lifetime of a compressor. With service, you can guarantee the uptime of your compressor, while protecting your investment. On the other hand, service should take as little time as possible, so you maximize your uptime.



Atlas Copco ensures maximum uptime of your equipment. With the cold weather option, the compressor service interval of the XAS 188 increases from 1000 hours to 1500 hours or 2 years.



Quick service

- Easy access to all components avoids the need to dismantle the unit
- spin-on filters so service can be done without special tools



Through power connect app, quick access to view and order the relevant spare parts.

Warranty plus program

We want to reward all customers who maintain their compressors at recommended service intervals, using genuine parts and lubricants with our Atlas Copco Plus Program extended warranty on all our compressors.



PLUS Program offers

3 years factory warranty bumper to bumper*

10 years on air end and gear box*

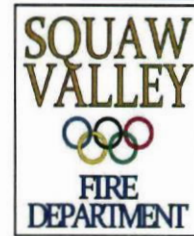
*Conditions apply

TECHNICAL DATA

Performance		XAS 188
Working pressure	psi (g)	100
Max. free air delivery	cfm	189
Max. ambient temperature at sea level	*F (*C)	122 (50)
Min. starting temperature	*F (*C)	14 (-10)
Min. starting temperature with cold weather	*F (*C)	-13 (-25)
Engine		Kubota
Model		D1803-T
Number of cylinders		3
Output at rated speed (2700 rpm)	HP	49.6
Nominal speed	rpm	2700
Unload speed	rpm	1800
Capacity		
Engine oil	gal (l)	1.62 (6.1)
Compressor oil	gal (l)	2.5 (9.7)
Fuel tank capacity	gal (l)	27 (102)
Noise level		
Sound pressure level (LpA) at 7m	dB(A)	76
Dimensions and weight (undercarriage)		
Length	in	130"
Width	in	62"
Height	in	69"
Weight (trailer mounted)	lbs	2100



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



Short-Term Rental Life-Safety Inspections MOU

DATE: June 30, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief
SUBJECT: Short-Term Rental Life-Safety Inspections Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

BACKGROUND: This MOU between Squaw Valley Public Service District and the County of Placer is intended to memorialize their respective roles in the enforcement of Life-Safety Inspections of Short-Term Vacation Rentals in Placer County.

The Placer County Board of Supervisors approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for consideration by the Squaw Valley Public Service District Board of Directors to ensure protection of the health and safety of residents and guests and to protect the environment. The MOU provides permit procedures and establishes standards for short-term rentals in the unincorporated area of eastern Placer County (above 5,000 feet above sea level in elevation). The MOU establishes a "Life-Safety Inspection" of Short-Term Rentals (STRs) agreement between each District and the County, if so desired by the District. STRs shall allow Fire District staff to conduct a life-safety inspection once every three (3) years, and upon request by the Fire District, to ensure the rental complies with Placer County Code, Chapter 9, Article 9.42, Section 9.42.040, subsection (L).

A dedicated website was developed in support of the program: <https://www.placer.ca.gov/6109/Short-Term-Rental-Program>. This resource provides information on Short-Term Rentals (STRs) for both property owners and rental guests.

If entering into agreement with the County, below is a brief overview of inspection process:

STR Life-Safety Inspection Process Overview:

1. Fire – Receives a list of properties that are enrolled in the STR program.
2. Fire – Fire Inspector shall be required to inspect the property to ensure the rental complies with Section 9.42.040, subsection (L) of the Placer

County Code. This will include confirmation of: number of bedrooms, smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, fire extinguishers, visible address, emergency communications, outdoor fireplaces, grills and barbecues.

3. Fees – A Life-Safety Inspection Fee will be collected by Placer County on behalf of SVPSD and will be transferred to SVPSD by the County within 90 days of collection.
4. Life-Safety Inspection Failure – A failure or non-compliance with a Life-Safety Inspection shall result in a re-inspection (subject to SVPSD Fire Department Fee Schedule) to ensure that the failure has been corrected. The County shall be notified of any failure or non-compliance with a Life-Safety Inspection, and of the results of any re-inspection, or required inspection due to a complaint.
5. Code Compliance – Every STR must have passed a Life-Safety Inspection in the previous 3 years before they are able to renew their STR permit.
6. Exemptions – Timeshares, fractional ownership lodging facilities, hotels, motels, or existing resorts are exempt from the permit requirements provided the lodging facility has an existing permit, business license and a current and valid TOT certificate with Placer County. Residential Associations may be exempt at the discretion of the community development resource agency (CDRA) director, upon formal written request by the short-term rental owner and accompanying acknowledgement by the residential association demonstrating that there are requirements in place that satisfy the standards of the article.

DISCUSSION: Implementation of this MOU will require Fire Department staff resources, however, it will allow the Department the ability to ensure every registered short term rental in our district has passed a Life-Safety Inspection at least once every three years, providing a safer environment for the guests. Placer County will collect and transfer fees for our time inspecting and administering the process.

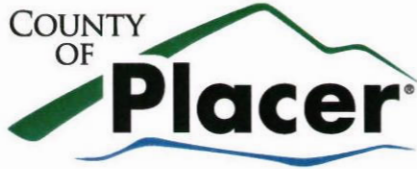
ALTERNATIVES: 1. Approve, and authorize the General Manager to execute, the MOU.
2. Do not approve the MOU.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: There will be an increase in required staff time to do the inspections and the associated administrative duties. Revenue is unknown due to the uncertainty of the number of STRs in our district and the number that may be exempt, but \$5,000 to \$30,000 of revenue is estimated per year.

RECOMMENDATION: Approve, and authorize the General Manager to execute, the MOU.

- ATTACHMENTS:**
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Squaw Valley Public Service District and the County of Placer over Short-Term Rental Life-Safety Inspections. (6-pages)
 - Ordinance 5990-B – Placer County Ordinance to amend Chapter 9 to add Article 9.42, Short Term Vacation Rentals. (1-page)
 - Exhibit 1 – Article 9.42 – Short-Term Vacation Rentals. (8-pages)
 - Placer County Staff Report – Adoption of Article 9.42: Short Term Vacation Rentals – November 19, 2019 (Exhibit A of this report is Ordinance 5990-B, same as above, and is not included to avoid duplication). (1-page)
 - Placer County Staff Report – Adoption of Resolution for Short Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule – November 19, 2019. (2-pages)
 - Placer County Staff Report – Attachment A – Resolution – Adoption of the Short-Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule. (2-pages)
 - Exhibit 1 – Short-Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule. (1-page)
 - Attachment B – Short-Term Rental Program Estimated Annual Costs. (1-page)

DATE PREPARED: August 19, 2020



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RESOURCE AGENCY

Memorandum of Understanding
Between the Squaw Valley Public Service District and the County of Placer
Over Short-Term Rental Life-Safety Inspections

This Memorandum of Understanding (the "MOU") is made and entered into this ___ day of _____, 2020, by and between the Squaw Valley Public Service District (the "Fire District") and the County of Placer, a political subdivision of the State of California (the "County"). The County and the Fire District are collectively referred to herein as the "Parties," and individually as a "Party." This MOU is made by the Parties with reference to the following Recitals:

- A. Short-term vacation rentals ("STR" or "STRs") have been a staple of the County's tourist economy, particularly in the Tahoe region, for decades. In July of 2019, the County's Board of Supervisors directed County staff to begin the process of implementing regulations on STRs in the unincorporated portion of Placer County in order to address multiple issues, including safety and occupancy limits.
- B. On November 5, 2019, the County introduced an ordinance that would regulate STRs in the unincorporated eastern Placer County (above 5,000 ft. elevation). The ordinance, which is included as Attachment A, was adopted on November 19, 2019, and resulted in the addition of Article 9.42 for Short Term Rentals into the Placer County Code.
- C. Placer County Code, Chapter 9, Article 9.42, Section 9.42.040, subsection (L), requires that every STR have a life-safety inspection (hereafter "Life-Safety Inspection"), and further sets forth the requirements for those inspections through the following text:

Fire Inspections. STRs shall allow Fire District staff to conduct a life-safety inspection once every three (3) years, and upon request by the Fire District, to ensure the rental complies with Section 9.42.030(B)(5) and (10)-(11) relating to smoke alarms (9.42.040(G)), carbon monoxide alarms (9.42.040(H)), fire extinguishers (9.42.050(I)), outdoor fireplaces (9.42.050(C)), grills and barbecues (9.42.050(D)), visible address (9.42.040(J)), and emergency communications (9.42.040(K)). The inspections, including re-inspections due to non-compliance and inspections prompted by complaints, are subject to the applicable Fire District fee schedule cost for inspections. Records of such issues shall be provided by the Fire District to the Code Compliance Services Division for

inclusion in its administrative citation process and referred to the County for enforcement. Failure to allow an inspection to occur may result in suspension and/or revocation of the STR permit pursuant to Section 9.42.060.

- D. The County and the Fire District, based on the adoption of Section 9.42.020, subsection (L) of the Placer County Code, and in acknowledgement of the importance of Life-Safety Inspections to the public health and safety of the County's residents, now seek to finalize and memorialize their agreement over the extent and scope of those inspections.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and commitments contained in this Memorandum of Understanding, the Parties agree as follows:

Section 1. MOU Duration. This MOU shall remain in existence for so long as the Placer County Code, Article 9.42 pertaining to STRs remains in effect.

Section 2. Properties Subject to Life-Safety Inspection. All STRs that are subject to the permit requirements of Article 9.42 and have not been exempted out and that are identified on the list of STR properties provided by the County to the Fire District pursuant to Section 7 below, are required to have a Life-Safety Inspection as part of the County's permit requirements.

Section 3. Inspection Frequency. Fire District shall endeavor to conduct Life-Safety Inspections at the frequency identified in the Placer County Code at Section 9.42.040, which is subject to amendment by the County. Under no circumstances shall inspections occur more than twice during the period identified in Section 9.42.040. Re-inspections due to failed initial inspections and inspections prompted by complaints do not count towards the inspection total. The Fire District will make reasonable efforts to inspect and re-inspect properties as necessary; however, it will not make more than three (3) efforts to contact and or conduct the inspection or re-inspection.

Section 4. Inspection Requirements. Life-Safety Inspections shall be limited in scope and shall only be to ensure STR compliance with Placer County Code, Chapter 9, Article 9.42, for the following:

- a. **Number of bedrooms.** Verification of the number of bedrooms based upon the requirements in Placer County Code Section 9.42.030(B)(5).
- b. **Smoke alarms.** Verification of working smoke alarms in accordance with Placer County Code Sections 9.42.040(B)(10) and 9.42.040(G).
- c. **Carbon monoxide alarms.** Verification of working carbon monoxide alarms in accordance with Placer County Code Sections 9.42.040(B)(10) and 9.42.040(H).
- d. **Fire extinguishers.** Verification of working fire extinguisher(s) in accordance with Placer County Code Sections 9.42.040(B)(10) and 9.42.040(I).
- e. **Visible address.** Verification of a visible, legible address identification in accordance with Placer County Code Section 9.42.040, subsection (J).

- f. **Emergency communications.** Verification of emergency communications method in accordance with Placer County Code Section 9.42.040, subsection (K).
- g. **Outdoor fireplaces.** Compliance with outdoor fireplace requirements pursuant to Placer County Code Section 9.42.050, subsection (C).
- h. **Grills and barbecues.** Compliance with grill and barbecue requirements pursuant to Placer County Code Section 9.42.050, subsection (D).

Section 5. Life-Safety Inspection Fee. The fee for a Life-Safety Inspection and re-inspection is subject to the applicable Fire District fee schedule cost for the inspection. The fee will be collected by the County on behalf of the Fire District, and will be transferred to the Fire District by the County within ninety (90) days of collection without deduction or offset.

Section 6. Life-Safety Inspection Failure. A failure or non-compliance with a Life-Safety Inspection shall result in a re-inspection to ensure that the failure has been corrected. The County shall be notified of any failure or non-compliance with a Life-Safety Inspection, and of the results of any re-inspection, or required inspection due to a complaint. Notification pursuant to this section shall be provided in writing to the County's Code Compliance Services office in Tahoe within five (5) days of inspection or re-inspection.

Section 7. STR List Sharing. The County will provide a list of permitted STR properties with the Fire District based on County GEO-coding on a monthly basis, and upon the request of the Fire District. New STR permitted properties within the Fire District that are in need of inspection will be separately identified in the list.

Section 8. Complaints. Fire District will forward any written complaints about non-compliance with the County's STR requirements to the County's Code Compliance Services office in Tahoe.

Section 9. Hold Harmless and Indemnification Agreement. The Fire District hereby agrees to protect, defend, indemnify, and hold Placer County free and harmless from any and all losses, claims, liens, demands, and causes of action of every kind and character including, but not limited to, the amounts of judgments, penalties, interest, court costs, legal fees, and all other expenses incurred by Placer County arising in favor of any party, including claims, liens, debts, personal injuries, death, or damages to property (including employees or property of the County) and without limitation by enumeration, all other claims or demands of every character occurring or in any way incident to, in connection with or arising directly or indirectly out of, the MOU. The Fire District agrees to investigate, handle, respond to, provide defense for, and defend any such claims, demand, or suit at the sole expense of the Fire District. The Fire District also agrees to bear all other costs and expenses related thereto, even if the claim or claims alleged are groundless, false, or fraudulent. This provision is not intended to create any cause of action in favor of any third party against the Fire District or the County or to enlarge in any way the Fire District's liability but is intended solely to

provide for indemnification of Placer County from liability for damages or injuries to third persons or property arising from Fire District's performance pursuant to this MOU.

As used above, the term Placer County means the County, its officers, agents, employees, and volunteers.

Section 10. Insurance.

It is agreed that the Fire District and the County shall each maintain at all times during the performance of this MOU insurance coverage or self-insurance in the amounts of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to cover all of their operations. Specifically, but not limited to not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) general liability, one million dollars (\$1,000,000) automobile liability, one million dollars (\$1,000,000) workers' compensation, and one million dollars (\$1,000,000) professional liability (E&O).

Section 11. General Provisions.

(a) Entire agreement. This MOU and any attachments hereto constitute the sole, final, complete, exclusive and integrated expression and statement of the terms and conditions of the agreement among the Parties hereto concerning the subject matter addressed herein, and supersede all prior negotiations, representations or agreements, oral or written, that may be related to the subject matter of this MOU.

(b) No Waivers. A waiver of any breach of any provision of this MOU shall not constitute or operate as a waiver of any other breach of such provision or of any other provisions, nor shall any failure to enforce any provision operate as a waiver of such provision or of any other provisions.

(c) No Third Party Beneficiary. This MOU is made and entered into for the sole protection and benefit of the Parties and their successors and assigns. This MOU is not intended to, and shall not be construed to, create any right on the part of any third party to bring any action or otherwise enforce any of its terms.

(d) Status of Employees. All persons performing services for District shall be solely employees or contractors of District and not employees of County, except those persons expressly and directly employed by County. Furthermore, District is not an agent of County.

(e) Notice. All notices required by this MOU, other than pursuant to Section 6 (Life-Safety Inspection Failure) or Section 8 (Complaints), shall be deemed to have been given when made in writing and hand delivered or mailed, certified, return receipt requested, to the respective Parties and their representatives at their respective addresses as set forth below or such other addresses as they may provide, in writing as set forth above, to the other Party from time to time:

To the County:
County of Placer

Community Development Resource Agency
Address: 3091 County Center Dr., Auburn, CA 95603
Attention: Deputy Director of Code Compliance

To the Fire District:

(f) Amendments. This MOU may be modified or amended only by mutual and written agreement of the Parties.

(g) Severability. Notwithstanding any provision of applicable law to the contrary, if any provision of this MOU is held to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable under present or future laws, such provision shall be fully severable, and this MOU shall be construed and enforced as if such void, illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision had never comprised a part of this MOU, and the remaining provisions of this MOU shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected by the void, illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision or by its severance from this MOU.

(h) Headings and Captions. Headings and captions on sections and subsections are provided for the convenience of the Parties only and shall not be considered in the construction or interpretation of this MOU, nor limit, amend or affect the meaning of the provision to which they pertain.

(i) Construction and Interpretation. It is agreed and acknowledged by the Parties that the provisions of this MOU have been arrived at through negotiation, and that each of the Parties has had a full and fair opportunity to review the provisions of this MOU and to have such provisions reviewed by legal counsel. Therefore, the normal rule of construction that any ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party shall not apply in construing or interpreting this MOU.

(j) Legal Jurisdiction. The Parties hereto expressly agree that this MOU shall be governed by, interpreted under and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for any disputes shall be the Superior Court for the State of California, in Placer County. The Parties hereby waive any federal court removal rights and/or original jurisdiction rights that they may have.

(k) Authority of Director. The Director of the Placer County Community Development/Resource Agency, or designee, shall administer this MOU on behalf of County. Unless otherwise provided herein or required by applicable law, the Director shall be vested with all rights, powers, and duties of County hereunder.

(l) Authority of Execution. Each person executing this MOU on behalf of a Party represents and warrants that such person is duly and validly authorized to do so on behalf of the entity which it purports to bind.

(m) Termination. In the event that the County and/or the Fire District elect to terminate this MOU, they can do so only after providing written notice to the other sixty (60) days in advance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this MOU effective as of the date first set forth above.

County of Placer

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Its: _____

Squaw Valley Public Service District

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Its: _____

Approved as to Form

County Counsel

Approved as to Form

Counsel for NCSD (if applicable)

Attachment A: Short Term Rental Ordinance

Before the Board of Supervisors County of Placer, State of California

In the matter of:

An ordinance to amend Chapter 9 to add
Article 9.42, Short Term Vacation Rentals

Ordinance No.: 5990-B

The following Ordinance was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Placer at a regular meeting held November 19, 2019, by the following vote on
roll call:

Ayes: GORE, HOLMES, GUSTAFSON, UHLER
Noes: NONE
Absent: WEYGANDT

Signed and approved by me after its passage.


Chair, Board of Supervisors

Attest:


Clerk of said Board

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Placer County Code, Chapter 9 is amended to add Article 9.42, Sections 9.42.010 through 9.42.090, as shown in Exhibit 1.

Section 2: This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on January 1, 2020. The Clerk is directed to publish this ordinance, or a summary thereof, within fifteen (15) days in accordance with Government Code Section 25124.

Exhibit 1: Article 9.42, Short Term Vacation Rentals

Exhibit 1

Article 9.42 SHORT-TERM VACATION RENTALS

9.42.010 Purpose and intent. The Lake Tahoe Basin and surrounding areas in unincorporated eastern Placer County are known for their scenic beauty and recreational opportunities. These areas are world-renowned vacation destinations. While vacation rentals have been a staple in eastern Placer County for years, the recent surge in popularity of the short-term rental in this area have created compatibility issues in established residential areas. These issues are endangering the health and safety of residents and guests and endangering the very environment and resources that attract visitors to the area. To ensure protection of the health and safety of residents and guests and to protect the environment, it is the purpose of this article to provide permit procedures and establish standards for short-term rentals in the unincorporated area of eastern Placer County (above five thousand (5,000) feet above sea level in elevation). All requirements, regulations and standards imposed by this article are intended to apply in addition to any other applicable requirements, regulations and standards imposed elsewhere in the Placer County Code, state and federal law, and by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. This article does not apply to short-term rentals in zone districts at or below five thousand (5,000) feet in elevation.

9.42.020 Definitions. The following words, phrases and terms as used in this article shall have the following meanings:

“Agent” means a person or entity authorized to rent the short-term rental on behalf of the property owner and includes a property manager, professional property management company, and/or a local contact person.

“Guest” or “Guests” means the individual or individual(s) renting the short-term rental for the purposes of staying overnight.

“Local contact person” means an individual who is personally available by telephone on a twenty-four (24)-hour basis and who maintains the ability to be onsite between thirty (30) and sixty (60) minutes and who has access and authority to assume management of the unit. An agent or professional property management company that meets the availability requirements can serve as the local contact person.

“Professional property management company” means a licensed firm charged with operating a real estate property for a fee.

“Property owner” means the owner of the real property on which the short-term rental exists.

“Resort” means a self-contained lodging facility that provides onsite amenities and activities.

“Short-term rental” means a single-family dwelling, a secondary dwelling unit, multi-family dwelling unit, studio, condominium, townhouse, duplex, guesthouse, bedroom within an existing residential unit, tiny home, or cabin, multi-person dwelling, or yurt, constructed with a building permit, rented for the purpose of continuous overnight lodging for a period of not less than one night and not more than thirty (30) days. A dwelling that is deed restricted for affordable/moderate or achievable housing is prohibited from being a short term rental pursuant to Section 9.42.050(A). Within the Tahoe Basin, non-deed-restricted secondary dwelling units may be used as short-term rentals provided the parcel on which the unit is located is greater than one acre in accordance with Section 21.3.2 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

“Transient occupancy tax certificate” or “TOT” means the certificate defined in Placer County Code Chapter 4, Article 4.16.

9.42.030 Permit requirements. It is unlawful for any person to advertise, maintain, operate or use a short-term rental in the unincorporated area of Placer County above five thousand (5,000) feet above sea level in elevation without a short-term rental permit, or in violation of the terms and conditions of the permit. Short-term rental permits shall be renewed annually, and separate permits are required for each short-term rental. The permit requirements for short-term rentals are set forth below. The issuance of any permit pursuant to this article does not relieve the owner of the obligation to comply with the other provisions of the Placer County Code pertaining to the use and occupancy of the short-term rental or the property in which it is located.

- A. **Where allowed.** As to this article, short-term rentals are allowed in all zone districts that allow residential use with approval of a short-term rental permit, and a TOT certificate, in east Placer County (properties at five thousand (5,000) feet elevation or above).

- B. **Application process.** An application for a short-term rental permit shall be submitted by the property owner or agent (written property owner authorization is required for an agent to file the application) to the code compliance services division and shall at a minimum include the following:
 - 1. Property owner or agent name and contact information.
 - 2. The name of the local contact person, if different from the property owner or agent, and a telephone number at which that party may be immediately reached.
 - 3. Address and assessor's parcel number for property for which the short-term vacation rental is located.
 - 4. Rental unit type (i.e. home, condo). If more than one residential unit is located on the property, identify if the rental unit is the property's primary or secondary dwelling.
 - 5. The number of bedrooms. For purposes of this section, a bedroom is a room that contains a minimum of seventy (70) square feet and that meets all requirements of the California Residential Code and contains a window or opening that can be used for emergency egress.
 - 6. Maximum occupancy amount. Occupancy is defined as two people per bedroom, plus two additional people, excluding children under sixteen (16) years of age. Occupancy limits begin at ten (10) pm. Occupancy limits may be increased on a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the community development resource agency director.
 - 7. Total number of on-site parking spaces, if applicable. If on-site parking is not available, an alternative parking plan must be provided designating the location of off-site parking.
 - 8. Proof of existing garbage service and total number of trash receptacles.
 - 9. A current TOT certificate, or application for TOT certificate.
 - 10. Number and location of fire extinguishers, smoke and carbon monoxide alarms.
 - 11. Certification of compliance with Fire Code and fire safety requirements.
 - 12. Acknowledgment that the property owner or agent has read and understood this article, and the county's noise, parking, garbage collection, guest safety and operational standards.
 - 13. If the information supplied by the property owner on the application for a short-term rental permit is not consistent with county records, an inspection may be required

prior to or after the issuance of the short-term rental permit. An inspection fee shall be charged for the inspection.

- C. **Term and scope of permit.** A short-term rental permit issued under this article shall expire twelve (12) months from the date of issuance, unless revoked or suspended earlier. The permit authorizes the property owner to conduct only such services as is described in the permit and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit. A permit will be renewed if prior to expiration, the following is provided: updated application information (if changes have occurred), new certifications and acknowledgments (as identified in Section 9.42.030(B)(11) and (12)), payment of the permit fee, and proof of a valid TOT certificate.
- D. **Hotel/motel, timeshare and resort exemption.** Timeshares, fractional ownership lodging facilities, hotels, motels, or existing resorts are exempt from the permit requirements of this article provided the lodging facility has an existing permit, business license and a current and valid TOT certificate with the county. Single-family dwellings within a resort are also exempt from this ordinance at the discretion of the community development resource agency director, provided the resort company can demonstrate there are policies in place and can enforce standards for parking, noise, trash, and guest safety. The short-term rental permit exemption as it relates to single-family dwellings within resorts may be revoked if five or more complaints are made to the county within a six month time period.
- E. **Residential Association Exemption.** A short-term rental within a residential association such as a homeowner's association (HOA), and/ or condo/townhouse association may be exempt from the permit requirements of this article, at the discretion of the community development resource agency (CDRA) director, upon formal written request by the short-term rental owner and accompanying acknowledgment by the residential association demonstrating that there are requirements in place through the covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) for noise, parking, and trash that satisfy the standards of this article, and that the residential association can demonstrate a history of enforcement of their requirements. The homeowner must certify the short-term rental is equipped with functioning smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and fire extinguishers. A copy of the residential association's CC&Rs shall be provided to the code compliance services division to be kept on file. A residential association that has residences with a short-term rental permit exemption from the CDRA director shall notify the county of any changes to the CC&Rs that may impact the residential association's ability to manage and enforce requirements for short-term rentals. The short-term rental permit exemption may be revoked if five or more complaints are made to the county within a six month time period.
- F. **Permit Fee.** Each short-term rental permit application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable short-term rental permit fee. The fee schedule shall be established by resolution of the board following a public hearing. Said fee may be adjusted by resolution of the board following a public hearing. Permits and fees required by this article are in addition to any license, permit, certificate or fee required any other chapter of the Placer County Code.
- G. **Date Effective.** This article shall become effective January 1, 2020. Short-term rental property owners and/or agents shall submit an application or request for exemption for an existing short-term rental by March 31 of each year. Failure to do so may be determined to be in violation of the article.

9.42.040 Operational standards. All short-term rentals are required to comply with the following standards and shall not generate other potential disturbances which may disrupt the peace, safety, and general welfare of communities. Failure to comply with the standard conditions of this section may result in fines and permit revocation as outlined in Section 9.42.050.

- A. **Responsibility of property owner to prevent nuisance behavior and maintain neighborhood peace and quiet.** The property owner and/or agent shall inform guest(s) that they are not to violate the standards of this article and shall be responsible to take any action necessary to ensure that guest(s) abide by the terms of this article and other applicable provisions of Placer County Code.
- B. **Local contact person.** A local contact person shall be personally available by telephone on a twenty-four (24)-hour basis and who maintains the ability to be physically present at the short-term rental within sixty (60) minutes of contact by code compliance, the Placer County sheriff or the guest(s), and has access and authority to assume management of the short-term rental in order to respond and remedy calls or complaints. Calls or complaints about physical conditions or circumstances that constitute an immediate threat to the public health and safety shall obligate the local contact person to immediately contact the appropriate law enforcement, fire, or other authority.
- C. **Parking.** On-site parking shall be provided for each short-term rental. If the property does not have on-site parking the property owner shall have a county-approved parking plan designating the location of off-site parking. In addition, snow area parking must comply with all applicable Placer County Code sections, including Section 10.12.020 (Illegal Parking – Generally).
- D. **Noise.** All short-term rental guests are required to comply with the standards of Placer County Code Article 9.36 (Noise) and the community noise equivalent levels (CNEL) of the Tahoe Basin Area Plan. Nighttime noise limits and quiet hours are imposed from ten (10) p.m. to seven a.m. The nighttime noise limits shall be posted inside the vacation rental in a location readily visible to all guests.
- E. **Trash and Refuse.**
 - 1. With the exception of trash properly deposited in trash collection receptacles, accumulation of trash and debris outside of the short-term rental at any time is prohibited.
 - 2. Weekly commercial trash collection must be provided for each short-term rental.
 - 3. Each exterior trash collection receptacle shall be “animal proofed” and shall comply with Placer County Code Chapter 8, Article 8.16, Part I, Division II Recollection and Storage Practices. Properties in the county located above an elevation of five thousand (5,000) feet shall provide a bear bin enclosure as defined and pursuant to the requirements of Placer County Code Chapter 8, Article 8.16, Part I, Division III Prevention of Bear Access to Garbage Can Enclosure. Failure to provide proof of bear-bin installation within one-year of permit issuance in required areas may result in denial of the permit renewal.
- F. **Interior posting requirements.** The Placer County Good Neighbor flyer shall be posted within the interior of the rental unit in a visible location. Interior postings shall contain the contact information for the local contact person, emergency evacuation information, and a notice to guests of potential financial penalties for violating the provisions of this article.

- G. **Smoke Alarms.** Smoke alarms, in good working order, shall be installed in accordance with the California Building Code and at a minimum shall be installed in each bedroom, and at least one alarm on every level of the short-term rental, including basements and habitable attics.
- H. **Carbon Monoxide Alarms.** Carbon monoxide alarms, in good working order, shall be installed in accordance with the California Building Code and at a minimum shall be installed outside each bedroom, on every level of the rental unit, including basements and habitable attics, and bedrooms or attached bathrooms with a fuel-burning appliance, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- I. **Fire extinguisher.** Each short-term rental shall be equipped with one five-pound fire extinguisher, type 3-A:40-B:C, installed at a readily available location near the kitchen. If the short-term rental has more than one level, an extinguisher must be mounted within each level. Fire extinguishers shall be inspected annually by a certified professional to ensure the extinguishers are in good working order.
- J. **Visible Address.** Each short-term rental shall have an address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Whenever the address on the short-term rental unit will not be clearly visible from the street or access road fronting the property, the address shall also be placed at the public street or access road in a manner which is clearly visible from both directions of travel on the frontage road or street. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background and conform to the minimum size requirements of Placer County Code Section 15.04.260. A short-term rental in a condominium building that does not have an individual address may utilize the condominium building address and need not comply with these requirements.
- K. **Emergency Communications.** If located in an area with inadequate cellular service, each short-term rental unit shall contain a working landline phone, Voice Over Internet Protocol, or monitored alarm system.
- L. **Fire Inspections.** Short-term rentals shall allow fire district staff to conduct a life-safety inspection once every three years, and upon request by the fire district, to ensure the rental complies with sections relating to number of bedrooms (9.42.030(B)(5)), smoke alarms (9.42.040(G)), carbon monoxide alarms (9.42.040(H)), fire extinguishers (9.42.040(I)), visible address (9.42.040(J)), emergency communications (9.42.040(K)), outdoor fireplaces (9.42.050(C)), and grills and barbecues (9.42.050(D)). The inspections, including re-inspections due to non-compliance and inspections prompted by complaints, are subject to the applicable fire district fee schedule cost for inspections. Records of such issues shall be provided by the fire district to the code compliance services division for inclusion in its administrative citation process and referred to the county for enforcement. Failure to allow an inspection to occur may result in suspension and/or revocation of the short-term rental permit pursuant to Section 9.42.060.

9.42.050 Prohibitions and restrictions.

- A. **Prohibited structures.** A structure or property with a recorded county covenant, deed restriction or agreement restricting its use, including but not limited to, affordable dwelling units, or deed-restricted secondary dwelling units shall not be used for short-term rentals. Short-term rentals

are not allowed in structures not intended for residential occupancy under the California Building Code Standards and county code.

- B. **Incidental camping.** A short-term rental permit does not authorize incidental camping, which means any overnight camping, sleeping in tents or on decks attached to the short-term rental unit, or sleeping in travel trailers or recreational vehicles parked on the short-term rental property.
- C. **Outdoor fireplaces.** No open wood burning pits, bonfires, or campfires are permitted to occur at short-term rentals. Natural gas/propane burning fireplaces and fire pits with twenty (20)-pound tanks or smaller are acceptable outside provided the device is at least ten (10) feet from a structure and any flammable materials.
- D. **Grills and barbeques.** Grills and barbeques are not permitted beneath a potentially flammable source including trees, umbrellas, decks, or other appurtenant structures, and shall be no less than ten (10) feet away from a structure or as far as can be accommodated and any flammable materials. Charcoal grills of any type are strictly prohibited.
- E. **Pets.** Pets shall be secured on the property at all times.
- F. **Subletting.** Guests are prohibited from subletting a short-term rental. Only property owners and/or agents with a valid short-term rental permit and TOT certificate are allowed to advertise and rent a residential unit as a short-term rental.
- G. **Special events.** Weddings, corporate events, commercial functions, and any other similar events which have the potential to cause traffic, parking, noise or other problems in the neighborhood are prohibited from occurring at the short-term rental property, as a component of short-term rental activities, unless a permit has been issued by the county pursuant to Placer County Code Section 17.56.300(B).

9.42.060 Penalties; decisions on permit applications. It is a misdemeanor and a public nuisance to violate any of the provisions of this article. Any person including guests, property managers, local contact person, agent, and/or property owner that violates the provisions of this article may be subject to administrative and/or judicial remedies as set forth herein. In addition, the county shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the short-term rental permit, or to create a cause of action for injunctive relief since any violation is hereby declared to be contrary to the public interest. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the remedies, procedures and penalties provided by this section are cumulative as to each other and to any others available under state law or other county ordinances. In the event of any conflict between the penalties set forth in this article and any penalties set forth in state law, the maximum penalties allowable under state law shall govern.

- A. **Fines.** The fine for code violation(s) pursuant to this section may be an administrative penalty of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) per day for each violation contained in a first administrative citation, and up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for each violation contained in a second or subsequent administrative citation. A prior citation for purposes of this section shall be an earlier administrative citation for violation of this article on the same property that occurred less than one year prior to the current citation.
- B. **Denial, suspension or revocation of a short-term rental permit.** The code compliance services division may deny, suspend or revoke a short-term rental permit for any of the following reasons:
 - 1. The short-term rental permit application is incomplete;

2. The short-term rental permit application contains a false or misleading statement or omission of a material fact;
 3. The short-term rental, property owner, agent or guest is currently in violation of, has been found to be in violation of, or is under investigation for violation of, any local, state or federal laws, statutes, rules or regulations;
 4. Code compliance staff has responded to the property, and such response results in at least one citation for violations on each visit, if occurring three times within any twelve (12)-month period;
 5. The property owner or agent is delinquent on any payment to the county of any fees, penalties, taxes, or any other monies related to the short-term rental property including, but not limited to, transient occupancy taxes;
 6. Prior revocation or suspension of a short-term rental permit;
 7. The operation of a short-term rental is a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare;
 8. A failed fire inspection, or a refusal to allow a fire inspection of the short-term rental;
 9. Absence/expiration of a TOT certificate; or
 10. Any required application fee or renewal fee has not been paid.
- C. **Appeal.** A guest, property manager, local contact person, agent, or property owner of the short-term rental may appeal a penalty or decision on a permit application issued pursuant to this article to a county hearing officer by filing a written notice of appeal to the code compliance services division within ten (10) calendar days of the service of the notice of the penalty or decision.
1. If an appeal is filed, the code compliance officer or designee shall schedule an appeal hearing with a county hearing officer selected on a rotating basis from a list of appointed hearing officers who are not current county employees. Such appeal hearing shall be heard within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the appeal.
 2. Once the appeal hearing has been scheduled, written notification thereof shall be given to the guest/property owner/agent by certified mail at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the hearing date.
 3. At the hearing, the guest/property owner/agent shall have the right to testify, to be represented by counsel, to present witnesses on the guest/property owner/agent's behalf, to cross-examine all other witnesses and to present oral and written documents and evidence on the issues.
 4. Within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall render a written decision which shall be served on the guest/property owner/agent by certified mail. The hearing officer's decision is final, unless the operator appeals pursuant to 9.42.060(C)(5).
 5. An aggrieved guest/property owner/agent may, within ten (10) calendar days from the date the hearing officer's decision is served on the guest/property owner/agent, appeal the hearing officer's decision to the board of supervisors by filing a notice of such decision with the clerk of the board. The board of supervisors shall schedule a hearing, which shall be open to the public, and the hearing officer shall promptly provide all evidence submitted at the hearing, including exhibits, briefing, and transcripts to the board of supervisors. The guest/property owner/agent shall have the right to argue their position, to be represented by counsel, and to refer to documents or testimony given at the hearing held by the hearing officer but shall not be allowed to introduce any new documents,

testimony or other evidence unless the party proffering the new evidence can show good cause as to why the new evidence was not presented at the hearing before the hearing officer. The board of supervisors may request additional briefing of any issue raised during any point of the appeal process, and may continue the hearing from time to time as deemed necessary. The board of supervisors shall issue a decision on the appeal at the conclusion of the hearing, and may sustain, modify, or reverse the decision of the hearing officer. The decision by the board of supervisors shall be the final level of administrative appeal.

- D. **Costs of enforcement.** All money and assets collected in payment of penalties for violations of this article and all money and assets collected for recovery of costs of enforcement of this article shall be used to offset the cost of enforcement of this article.
- E. **No duty to enforce.** Nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing on any code compliance officer or the county of Placer any duty to issue a warning notice, administrative or judicial citation, notice to abate, nor to abate any violations of this article and neither the code compliance officer, nor the county, shall be held liable for failure to issue an order to abate any violation of this article.

9.42.070 No property rights conferred. Short-term vacation rental permits do not provide a vested interest or entitlement in the continued operation of a short-term rental upon a change of property ownership. Short-term rental permits are revocable permits and shall not run with the land. Property owners must notify the code compliance services division and revenue services upon change of ownership. Continued operation of a short-term rental upon change of ownership will result in a violation of this article.

9.42.080 Severability. The provisions of this article are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, phrase, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or portion of this article, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this article, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

9.42.090 Administration. The Placer County community development resource agency director, the Placer County chief building official, Placer County fire warden, Placer County health officer, the Placer County environmental health officer, the Placer County sheriff, and any employee designated by any of those persons, are authorized to administer and enforce this article to ensure compliance.



MEMORANDUM
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE AGENCY
PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION
County of Placer

TO: Board of Supervisors

FROM: Steve Pedretti, Agency Director

BY: Kally Kedinger-Cecil, Associate Planner

SUBJECT: Adoption of Article 9.42: Short Term Vacation Rentals

DATE: November 19, 2019

ACTIONS REQUESTED

1. Adopt an ordinance (introduced on November 5, 2019) amending Placer County Code Chapter 9 to add Article 9.42, Short Term Vacation Rentals, and
2. Find the ordinance exempt from of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3), 15282(h) and 15378.

BACKGROUND

Short-term vacation rentals, (STRs), have been a staple of the County's tourist economy, particularly in the Tahoe region, for decades. The term "STR" encompasses a wide range of product types including single-family residences, condominiums, and accessory dwelling units. These STRs have one commonality in that they provide overnight lodging for thirty (30) days or less.

In Placer County, there are 3,778 transient occupancy tax (TOT) certificates for STRs. The majority of these (3,638 STRs) are located in east Placer, at properties at 5,000 feet elevation or above. Existing STR regulations are limited to requiring: payment of quarterly TOT fees, presence of a local contact available 24 hours a day in the event of an issue, posting of rules and regulations, and imposition of parking, trash and noise guidelines. At the July 23, 2019 Board of Supervisors hearing, staff was directed to draft an ordinance regulating STRs in unincorporated Placer County in order to address noise, parking, occupancy, and garbage collection issues.

ORDINANCE

On November 5, 2019, the Board introduced an ordinance and waived oral reading to amend Placer County Code Chapter 9 to add Article 9.42 to implement regulations for short-term vacation rentals in unincorporated eastern Placer County (above 5,000 ft. elevation). The ordinance (Attachment A), if adopted, would go into effect January 1, 2020 and STR owners would be required to obtain a permit by March 31st of each year.

CEQA COMPLIANCE

The proposed Placer County Short Term Rental Ordinance is not a project subject to CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15378, and is also exempt pursuant to sections 15061(b)(3) (General Rule) and 15282(h) (secondary dwelling units).

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board approve the following actions:

1. Find the Ordinance exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Guidelines sections 15061(b)(3), 15282(h) and 15378.
2. Adopt an ordinance amending Placer County Code Chapter 9 to add Article 9.42: Short Term Vacation Rentals.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Ordinance
Exhibit 1: Article 9.42, Short Term Vacation Rentals



MEMORANDUM
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/RESOURCE AGENCY
PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION
County of Placer

TO: Board of Supervisors DATE: November 19, 2019

FROM: Steve Pedretti, Agency Director

SUBJECT: Adoption of Resolution for Short Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule

ACTIONS REQUESTED

1. Conduct public hearing to consider adoption of a Resolution establishing the Short Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule.
2. Direct staff to negotiate Memoranda of Understanding to provide periodic fire safety inspections for short term vacation rentals with the fire districts in Eastern Placer County and return to the Board for consideration.

BACKGROUND

The Short Term Rental (STR) program, if adopted by separate action today, will require owners of STRs located in Eastern Placer County (above 5,000-foot elevation) to obtain an STR permit beginning in January 2020. Periodic fire safety inspections will be one of the requirements of the permit. As discussed during previous Board hearings on the STR program, it is appropriate that fees be charged to offset the cost of providing the STR permit program, including periodic fire inspections.

DISCUSSION

Community Development Resource Agency Cost

Staff has estimated the annual cost for the Community Development Resource Agency to provide the STR program (Attachment B). The estimated annual cost is \$455,620. This cost includes the administrative cost of permitting through the Transient Occupancy Tax vendor (Host Compliance), 75% of a Supervising Code Enforcement Officer (CEO) position, 60% of a CEO position, an Administrative Clerk position, a consultant enforcement officer, an associated vehicle, indirect, and overhead costs.

This estimate assumes the first year of the program will require a significant portion of the Supervising CEO's time for program startup, creating enforcement procedures, etc. The Supervising CEO is a new position created primarily for the STR program. The existing CEO position and the consultant officer positions will be utilized after-hours during the peak season (primarily summer and holidays) to obtain coverage seven days a week. Coverage during other times will be adjusted over the course of the year based on citizen complaints and/or other needs as required. For example, CDRA plans to have after-hours coverage after the Christmas holiday through New Year's week.

Fee rates for STRs that have professional property managers are proposed to be lower than rates for properties that are privately managed. This reflects Host Compliance's experience of reduced problems and better response to complaints by professional STR managers.

This is a new program and staff plans to review the first year results of program enforcement and will, if necessary, revise and bring an adjustment of the STR fees for 2021 to the Board for consideration late next year.

Fire Safety Inspection Cost

The STR program area encompasses four separate fire districts: North Tahoe Fire Protection District; Northstar Fire Department (Northstar Community Service District); Squaw Valley Fire Department (Squaw Valley Public Service District); and the Truckee Fire Protection District. For customer convenience and to reduce administrative costs, staff prefers applicants have a single application that

includes payment for fire inspection as part of the STR permit fee. A tentative agreement has been arranged with these fire districts to handle the inspections based on the same time and cost structure. The Eastern Placer County Fire Chiefs Joint Powers Authority has provided fee rates for their inspection services based on Cal OES 2019 salary survey for the North Tahoe Fire Protection District. The rates also reflect lower rates for STRs that have professional property managers (See Attachment B).

Subsequent to Board adoption of these fee rates, staff will work with the fire districts to prepare a Memorandum of Understanding with each district to memorialize the above and return to the Board for approval.

Permit Fee Schedule

The Permit Fee Schedule is attached to the resolution (Attachment A). The breakdown between the application and inspection components is the following:

Application Fee component:

Professionally managed properties:	\$105.00
Privately managed properties:	\$179.00

Fire Inspection cost:

Professionally managed properties:	\$ 95.18
Privately managed properties:	\$158.13

TOTALS:

Professionally managed properties:	\$200.18
Privately managed properties:	\$337.13

Attachments

Attachment A: Resolution
Exhibit 1: Permit Fee Schedule
Attachment B: Cost Estimate

cc: Todd Leopold, CEO
E.J. Ivaldi, Deputy Planning Director
Karin Schwab, County Counsel
Clayton Cook, Deputy County Counsel

Attachment A

**Before the Board of Supervisors
County of Placer, State of California**

In the matter of:
Adoption of the Short Term
Vacation Rental Permit Fee Schedule

Reso. No. 2019-_____

The following RESOLUTION was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Placer at a regular meeting held _____, by the
following vote on roll call:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Signed and approved by me after its passage.

Chair, Board of Supervisors

Attest:

Clerk of said Board

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE THAT:

WHEREAS, on July 23, 2019, the Board of Supervisors ("Board") directed staff to establish regulations for short-term vacation rentals in unincorporated eastern Placer County; and

WHEREAS, on November 5, 2019, the Board introduced an ordinance to amend Placer County Code Chapter 9 to add Article 9.42 entitled "Short Term Vacation Rentals" ("STR Ordinance") in order to establish said regulations; and

WHEREAS, the STR Ordinance (Article 9.42, Section 9.42.030(F)) authorizes the imposition of a permit fee and requires the fee to be established by separate resolution of the Board following a noticed public hearing; and

WHEREAS, on November 19, 2019, the Board adopted the STR Ordinance to establish the STR program, which will become effective on January 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, County staff has estimated the cost of permitting and administering the STR program, which is based on staff and operating cost and has documented said cost analysis in the "Cost Estimate" presented to the Board on November 19, 2019 and on file with the Clerk of the Board and the Community Development Resource Agency; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing to consider this Resolution and the fee schedule was noticed in accordance with State law, and on November 19, 2019 the Board of Supervisors held the public hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors resolves as follows:

1. The Board of Supervisors hereby establishes the initial permit fee schedule as set forth in Exhibit 1 for the short term vacation rental program.
2. Any increases or adjustments in said initial fee amounts shall be implemented by formal action of this Board through adoption of a subsequent resolution.
3. This Resolution shall take effect 60 days after adoption.

Exhibit 1: Short-Term Vacation Rental Fee Schedule

Exhibit 1

Short Term Vacation Rental Permit Fee			
Property Management	Number	Unit Cost	Cost
Professionally Managed Properties	1,943	\$ 105	\$ 204,015
Privately Managed Properties	1,407	\$ 179	\$ 251,853
Total Short Term Rentals	3,350		\$ 455,868

Cal OES 2019 Salary Survey - NTFPD			
Unit Inspection Time	Cost by Unit Inspection Hours	Annual Fee Professional (5 year)	Annual Fee Private (3 year)
2.0 Hour	\$ 475.88	\$ 95.18	\$ 158.63

Total Fees			
Property Management	STR Permit	Fire Inspection	Total Fee
Professionally Managed Properties	\$ 105.00	\$ 95.18	\$ 200.18
Privately Managed Properties	\$ 179.00	\$ 158.13	\$ 337.13

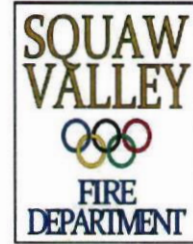
Short-term Rental Program Estimated Annual Costs

Scenario 1	# of	Hours	Annual Cost	Program Cost	Comments
Deputy Director	1		\$ -	\$ -	15% administration
Supervising Officer	1	1,040	\$ 168,000	\$ 126,000	3/4 STR (8a-3p), 1/4 Code
Officer	1	1,040	\$ 149,000	\$ 89,400	W-Sun 3p-midnight (part traditional code comp)
Consultant officer	1	1,000	\$ 120	\$ 120,000	
Administrative Clerk	0	2,080	\$ 50,000	\$ -	Processing/officer support
Vehicles	2		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	2 vehicles @ 10k per year
Office space	3		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	Utilities/Maintenace
Phone	2		\$ 1,000	\$ 840	2 phones @ \$35/month
Cell	2		\$ 2,000	\$ 1,180	2 cells @ \$45/month
Laptops	1		\$ 2,000	\$ 1,200	2 laptop w/ VPN access @\$50/month
Computer	1		\$ 1,500	\$ -	Estimate for clerk
Materials	1		\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	Shirts, rain/snow gear, handouts, citations,
Tools	1		\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	Flashlights, cameras, noise meters
Software	1		\$ 32,400	\$ 40,000	Host Compliance
Annual cost				\$ 455,620	

Attachment B



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETION 1810 FIRE STATION AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ROOF REPLACEMENT PROJECT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Dave Hunt, District Engineer
SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Acceptance of Completion

BACKGROUND: The District registered the 1810 Fire Station and Administration Building Re-roofing Project with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) in conformance with the California Labor Code Section 1773.3 on February 26, 2020. Registering a project with the DIR is required on all public works projects that exceed \$25,000 in value.

DISCUSSION: Filing of a notice of completion is necessary to close out a project filed with the DIR. Filing a notice of completion and recording the notice with the Placer County Recorder’s Office applies to contractor’s lien law and sets in motion specific time frames for sub-contractors and suppliers to file a lien if they have not been paid. Under SB 854, public agencies are required to file a Notice of Completion (NOC) for each prevailing wage project. DIR’s 18 month statute of limitation for prevailing wage enforcement does not start until the public agency has filed and served its NOC. Failing to file the notice gives the DIR an open ended period to investigate claims; filing the NOC limits the time for filing to 18 months, therefore it is in the District’s best interest to do so.

Staff reports the following project as complete:

1810 Fire Station and Administration Building Re-roofing Project
Contractor – Mountain Valley Roofing, LLC
Final Contract Price \$172,957.47

The District is holding \$8,647.87 in retention as required within the contract documents General Conditions Section G8.05. The District is obligated to release this retention and provide final payment to the contractor if, after 35 days from recording of the NOC, no liens or claims have been filed against the contractor

on account of the performance of the contract, pursuant to General Condition G8.07 of the contract documents.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The filing of a Notice of Completion is a requirement with no reasonable alternative.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The District is exempt from filing fees; therefore, there is no direct fiscal impact associated with the NOC. Project costs are being funded equally from the District's FARF's for Water, Sewer, Fire, and Garbage.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff has prepared a Notice of Acceptance of Completion for the above named project and recommends the Board approve by motion filing the notices with the Placer County Recorder's Office.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Notice of Completion for the 1810 Fire Station and Administration Building Re-roofing Project.

DATE PREPARED: August 17, 2020

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
AND WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
ATTN: BOARD SECRETARY
POST OFFICE BOX 2026
OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

Exempt from recording fees pursuant to
govt. code 6103 & 27383

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLETION, PUBLIC WORK,
SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That the name and address of the public entity for whom the public work was done, as owner thereof, is:

Squaw Valley Public Service District
Post Office Box 2026
Olympic Valley, CA 96146-2026
2. That on **August 25, 2020**, the hereinafter described public work project was accepted as completed pursuant to minute order of the Board of Directors of the Squaw Valley Public Service District, the awarding authority.
3. That the public work project, the subject of this Notice, is generally described and identified as follows; **1810 Fire Station and Administration Building Re-roofing Project.**
4. That the name and address of the contractor for such project was **Mountain Valley Roofing, LLC 1390 Centerville Ln. Gardnerville, NV 89410.**

Dated: _____

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

BY: _____
Michael T. Geary, General Manager

A Notary Public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
County of Placer)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this _____ day of _____, 20____, by Michael T. Geary, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person who appeared before me.

Signature of Notary

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document:

Notice of Acceptance of Completion, Public Work, Squaw Valley Public Service District

Document Date:

Signed 8/25/2020

Number of Pages:

1

Signer(s) Other Than Named Above:

None



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

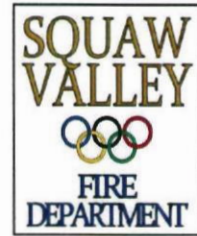


EXHIBIT G-1
7 pages

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief
SUBJECT: Fire Department Report – Information Only

BACKGROUND: The discussion section below provides information from the Fire Department regarding operations and activities that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is prepared to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: Training

EMS: CQI, S-SV Policies & procedures, EKG cardiac interpretation, shock management, Coronavirus/Covid-19 training, Cleaning/Decontamination.
Fire/Rescue: FF safety & survival, rope rescue systems, scene preservation, heavy rescue lifting-air bags, RIC (rapid intervention crew), driver training
All outside training canceled until further notice.

Public Education

All public classes and meetings canceled until further notice.
Several (daily/weekly) conference calls with Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES), SVPSD, JPA, NLTTs, and Regional Chiefs about the Coronavirus/Covid-19. Summer defensible space signs up in the Valley.

Fire Prevention

Commercial Inspections: All engine company inspections canceled until further notice. Several plan checks, LPG inspections, sprinkler rough inspections and building final inspections. First round of Defensible Space Inspections complete.

Equipment

B-21 out of service for a day for warrantee work, Ranger 21 out for service.

Emergency Calls:

Please see attached pages.

Total calls for the period: 38 (July 22 to August 18, 2020)

January 1st to August 18, 2019: 387 Calls; January 1st – July 21, 2020: 307 Calls

Wildland Mutual Aid:

- B-22 responded to the Hog Incident near Susanville for 9 days.
- B-22 responded to the North Fire, north of Reno, for 3 days.
- B-22 responded to the Loyalton Fire, they are still there at the writing of this report.

ATTACHMENTS: Total Record Volume by Incident Type Report. Surplus Sale Notification Letter.

DATE PREPARED: August 19, 2020

Monthly Report (July 22 to August 19, 2020)

51%

Percentage of Total Incidents

39%

Percentage of Total Incidents

38

INCIDENTS In Selected Time Slice

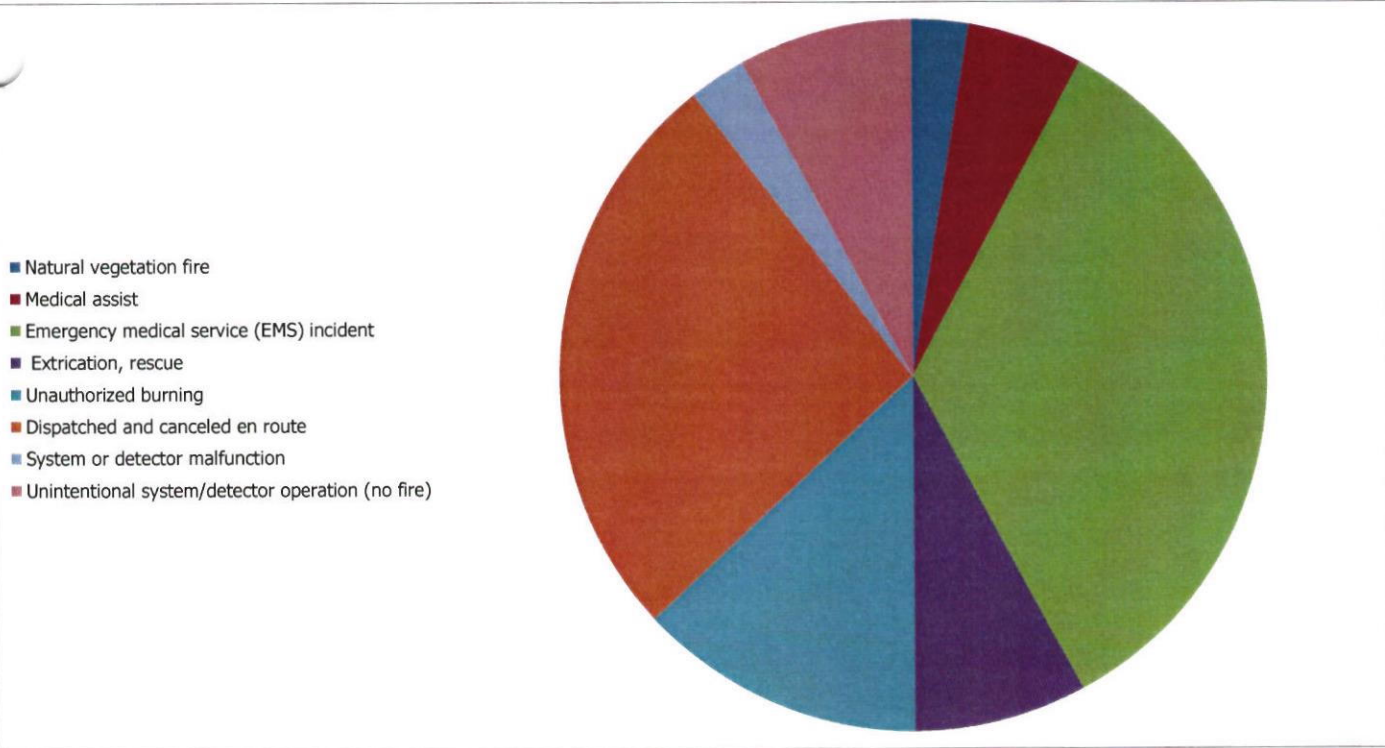
29

DAYS In Selected Time Slice



Counts

Week Ending	7/26/20	8/2/20	8/9/20	8/16/20	Total
Natural vegetation fire		1			1
Medical assist				2	2
Emergency medical service (EMS) incident	3	4	5	1	13
Extrication, rescue	3				3
Unauthorized burning	1	3	1		5
Dispatched and canceled en route	1	3	1	5	10
System or detector malfunction				1	1
Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	2		1		3
Total	10	11	8	9	38



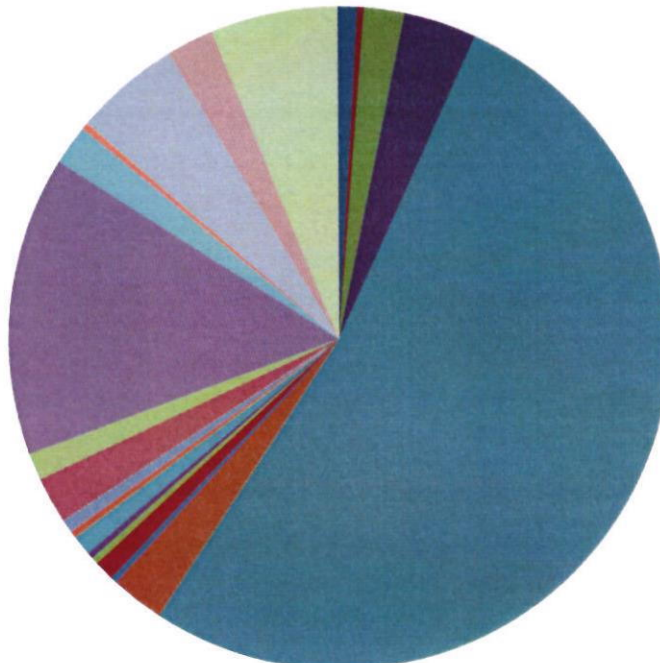
Yearly Report (January 1 to August 18, 2020)



Counts

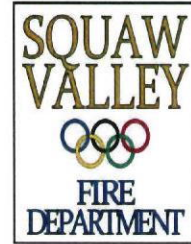
	Jan '20	Feb '20	Mar '20	Apr '20	May '20	Jun '20	Jul '20	Aug '20	Total
Structure Fire	1	1					1		3
Mobile property (vehicle) fire	1								1
Natural vegetation fire					1	1	3	1	6
Medical assist	1	1		1	2	1	3	2	11
Emergency medical service (EMS) incident	44	68	14	4	2	10	12	7	161
Extrication, rescue					1	2	5		8
Rescue or EMS standby		1							1
Combustible/flammable spills & leaks		1			1	1			3
Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition							1		1
Electrical wiring/equipment problem							1		1
Water problem			1	1		1			3
Animal problem or rescue	1								1
Public service assistance	1			1					2
Unauthorized burning					1		2	4	7
Cover assignment, standby at fire station, move-			1	2			1		4
Dispatched and canceled en route	5	6	5	3	3	7	10	6	45
Wrong location, no emergency found		1			1	1	3		6
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke			1						1
HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	4	2	3	2	2	3			16
System or detector malfunction	1	2		1		1	1	1	7
Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	3	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	19
Total	62	89	26	15	18	32	43	22	307

- Structure Fire
- Mobile property (vehicle) fire
- Natural vegetation fire
- Medical assist
- Emergency medical service (EMS) incident
- Extrication, rescue
- Rescue or EMS standby
- Combustible/flammable spills & leaks
- Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition
- Electrical wiring/equipment problem
- Water problem
- Animal problem or rescue
- Public service assistance
- Unauthorized burning
- Cover assignment, standby at fire station, move-up
- Dispatched and canceled en route
- Wrong location, no emergency found
- Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke
- HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat
- System or detector malfunction
- Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)





**SQUAW VALLEY
PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**



MEMO

From: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

Date: August 18, 2020

RE: Surplus Property Sale Results

The following items were declared surplus by the SVPSD Board of Directors at a regular meeting of the Board on July 28th, 2020. The items were available for inspection during regular business hours beginning August 10, 2020 until the date and time of the bid opening. Sealed written bids were opened and declared at 3:00 p.m. August 14, 2020. Items that did not have a bid were donated to other Fire Departments and some items were discarded. The bid results were as follows:

Bid Item	Quantity	Description	Successful Bidder	Bid Amount
F1	5	Fuel Cans	John Rogers	\$6.00
F2	1	Light Bar	N/A	
F3	1	Printer	N/A	
F4	1	Air Bag System (Bags Expired)	N/A	
F5	20	Fire Hose (Varying Size and Lengths – See Below)	Varies, See Below	
F5-A1	1	100' wildland hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-A2	1	100' wildland hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-A3	1	100' wildland hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-A4	1	100' wildland hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-A5	1	100' wildland hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-A6	1	100' wildland hose	Kurt Gooding	\$21.01
F5-A7	1	100' wildland hose	Kurt Gooding	\$21.01
F5-A8	1	100' wildland hose	Kurt Gooding	\$21.01
F5-A9	1	100' wildland hose	Kurt Gooding	\$21.01
F5-A10	1	100' wildland hose	Kurt Gooding	\$21.01
F5-B1	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B2	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B3	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B4	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B5	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00

F5-B6	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B7	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B8	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B9	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B10	1	50' structure hose	Dave Mercer	\$20.00
F5-B11	1	50' structure hose	Brad Chisholm	\$3.21
F5-B12	1	50' structure hose	Brad Chisholm	\$3.21
F6	2	Vehicle Seats	N/A	
F7	1	Overhead Projector	Brad Chisholm	\$6.73
F8-A1	1	Projector Screen	Brad Chisholm	\$11.71
F8-A2	1	Projector Screen	Brad Chisholm	\$11.76
F9	2	Nozzles (2, 1-3/4")	N/A	
F10	1	Metal Locker Unit	N/A	
F11	2	Maul	John Rogers	\$12.00
F12	1	Brush Hook	John Rogers	\$11.00
F13	2	Airplane Crash Axe	Chris DeDeo	\$20.00
F14	3	Storage Rack	N/A	
F15	3	Class III Harness	Brad Chisholm	\$5.28
F16	3	Phoenix Fire Helmets (1-Red, 2 Yellow)	N/A	
F17	3	Wildland Pants (3 Green-1 Yellow)	N/A	
F18	5	Phoenix Helmet Suspension Straps	N/A	
F19	1	EMS Bags- Varying Sizes	N/A	
F20	1	Bunker Pants	N/A	
F21	9	Bunker Suspenders	N/A	
F22	1	Backpack Pump	Dave Mercer	\$25.00
F23	2	Pick Head Axe Sheath	N/A	
F24	1	Chain Binder	N/A	
F25	1	Dewalt Sawsall	N/A	
F26	1	Makita Cordless Drill (No Battery)	N/A	
F27	1	18" Rescue Struts	N/A	
F28	1	Heavy Gauge Extension Cord on Reel	John Rogers	\$26.00
F29	1	Sony AV Receiver Sound Box	N/A	
F30	2	Thermal Image Camera (TIC)	John Rogers	\$32.00

F31	1	Firecom Headset and Intercom System W 4 Headsets And Ch Selector	N/A	
F32*	1	Kenwood Radio Chargers-Bank Of 5	N/A	
F33*	13	Kenwood Tk290 Handheld Radios	N/A	
F34*	13	Kenwood TK290 Mics	N/A	
F35*	13	Kenwood TK290 Extra Batteries (11 & 2 Clamshells)	N/A	
F36*	2	Kenwood TK380 Mednet Handheld Radios	N/A	
F37*	5	Kenwood TK7360 Mobile Radio with Mics and Speakers	N/A	
F38*	1	Kenwood TK7160 Mobile Radio with Mic and Speaker	N/A	
F39*	2	Kenwood TK760 Base Station Radio (2, 1power Unit, 1 Mic)	N/A	
F40*	10	Motorola Minitor V Pagers and Programming Software and Hardware	N/A	

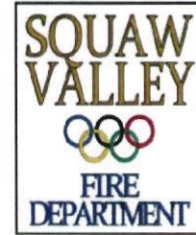
Total amount collected: \$578.95

Advertising cost: \$0

Net: \$578.95



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



WATER & SEWER OPERATIONS REPORT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Brandon Burks, Operations Superintendent
SUBJECT: Operations & Maintenance Report for July 2020 – Information Only

BACKGROUND: The following is a discussion of the District’s operations from the month noted above. It also includes the maintenance activities performed by the Operations Department that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is formatted to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: Flow Report – July 2020

Water Production:		15.02 MG
Comparison:		1.46 MG less than 2019
Sewer Collection:		6.44 MG
Comparison:		0.70 MG less than 2019
Aquifer Level:	July 31, 2020:	6,185.8'
	July 31, 2019:	6,187.1'
	Highest Recorded:	6,192.0'
	Lowest Recorded:	6,174.0'
Creek Bed Elevation, Well 2:		6,186.9'
Precipitation:	July 2020:	0.83"
	Season to date total:	30.75"***
	Season to date average:	51.59"
	% to year to date average:	59.61%

Flow Report Notes:

- The *Highest Recorded Aquifer Level* represents a rough average of the highest levels measured in the aquifer during spring melt period.
- The *Lowest Recorded Aquifer Level* is the lowest level recorded in the aquifer at 6,174.0 feet above mean sea level on October 5, 2001. This level is not necessarily indicative of the total capacity of the aquifer.

- The *Creek Bed Elevation* (per Kenneth Loy, West Yost Associates) near Well 2 is 6,186.9 feet.
- *Precipitation Season Total* is calculated from October 2019 through September 2020.
- The true *Season to date Average* could be higher or lower than the reported value due to the uncertainty of the Old Fire Station precipitation measurement during the period 1994 to 2004.
- In October 2011 the data acquisition point for the aquifer was changed from Well 2 to Well 2R.
- **Rain data for March and April 2020 was estimated using available data.

Leaks and Repairs

Water

- The District issued 16 leak/high usage notifications.
- Responded to zero after-hours customer service calls.

Sewer

- Responded to zero after-hours customer service calls.

Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicles

- Cleaned vehicles and checked inventory.

Equipment

- Cleaned equipment.

Operations and Maintenance Projects

1810 Squaw Valley Road (Old Fire Station)

- Inspected and tested the generator.
- General housekeeping.
- Painted old Admin Building.

305 Squaw Valley Road (Administration and Fire Station Building)

- Inspected and tested the generator.

Water System Maintenance

- Two bacteriological tests were taken: one at 410 Forest Glen Road and one at Zone 3 Booster Station; both samples were reported absent
- Leak detection services performed: two.
- Customer service turn water service on: zero.
- Customer service turn water service off: zero.
- Responded to zero customer service calls with no water.

Operation and Maintenance Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company

- Basic services.

Sewer System Maintenance

- Check for I and I issues.
- Sewer cleaning.

Telemetry

- The rainfall measurements for the month of July were as follows:
Nova Lynx 0.00", Squaw Valley Snotel: 0.00".

Administration

- Monthly California State Water Boards report.
- Adjusted staffing due to COVID-19.

Services Rendered

- Underground Service Alerts (14)
- Plan Review (4)
- Pre-remodel inspections (0)
- Final inspections (4)
- Fixture count inspections (0)
- Water service line inspections (8)
- Sewer service line pressure test (13)
- Sewer service line inspections (8)
- Sewer main line inspections (0)
- Water quality complaint investigations (0)
- Water Backflow Inspections (2)
- FOG inspections (0)
- Second Unit inspection (0)

Other Items of Interest

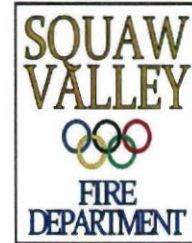
- Training – SDRMA Online class, SDRMA Safety Booklet.

ATTACHMENTS: Monthly Water Audit Report

DATE PREPARED: August 19, 2020



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



ENGINEERING REPORT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Dave Hunt, District Engineer
SUBJECT: Engineering Report – Information Only

BACKGROUND: The discussion section below provides information from the District Engineer on current projects and the department's activities that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is prepared to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: Meetings

The District Engineer participated in the following meetings in the last month:

- SVPSD Board Meeting
- Finance Committee Meeting
- Monthly Planning Meeting – Staff
- District Engineer – General Manager Meeting – Weekly
- Stimulus Funds – Capital Projects Meeting – Finance Manager, General Manger
- Village at Squaw Valley Specific Plan Design Review Meeting – Developer, staff
- West Tank Recoating Project Meeting – Farr West Engineering
- 1810 Reroofing Project Final Inspection
- Olympic Village Inn Asset Replacements Meeting – OVI staff, Operations Staff
- Squaw Valley Academy Fire Service Leak Repair – Owner, Contractor
- VueWorks Implementation Meetings – Junior Engineer, Operations Staff
- PCWA District 5 Water Agencies Meeting
- Friends of Squaw Creek Water Monitoring Forum

Projects

1810 Fire Station and Administration Building Roof Replacement Project

- This project is 100% complete.
- Final inspections performed on August 12.

West Tank Recoating Project

- Staff is preparing a Preliminary Engineering Report to support an application for funding to the USDA.
- Farr West and staff are preparing preliminary design documents.
- Construction is scheduled for late summer 2021.

Sewer System Management Plan 2020 Update

- In May of 2006 the California State Water Resources Control Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) for sewer systems greater than one mile in length; WDR 2006-003. In compliance with WDR 2006-003 the District adopted a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) on July 27, 2010. The WDR requires the SSMP be audited every 2 years and be updated every 5 years.
- Staff is preparing the 2020 Update and will present to the Board for approval to certify the update at the September 2020 Board meeting.

Sewer System Inspection Project 2020

- The District hired ProPipe to perform high definition television inspection services for a portion of the sewer system.
- The field work was completed in July.
- Staff is currently reviewing the videos and inspection reports.
- This information will be used to inform our sewer system CRP.

Engineering Department Activities – On-Going

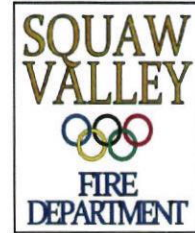
- Residential plan reviews and inspections for new and remodel construction
- GIS database updates and Viewworks implementation
- Water and Sewer Technical Specification Updates
- VSVSP Development Agreement and Design Review

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: August 19, 2020



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



ADMINISTRATION & OFFICE REPORT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary
SUBJECT: Administration & Office Report – Information Only

BACKGROUND: The following is a discussion of office activities and brief status reports regarding administration that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is formatted to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) East Slope Meeting
PCWA plans to conduct its East Slope meeting on Monday, October 5th beginning at 2:00 p.m. via GoToMeeting. As in years past, the board meeting agenda would include an opportunity for each district to make a brief report on information of general interest. District staff will attend this meeting and Board attendance is optional.

FY 2019-2020 Year-End Financial Closing Tasks and Audit Preparation

Accounting staff are gathering the necessary information to prepare the year-end financial report and are working to complete fiscal year-end reconciliation tasks. McClintock Accountancy staff will begin their audit fieldwork in late September and are scheduled to present the final audit report to the Board in November. As a reminder, in April 2020 the Board approved the contract with McClintock Accountancy to audit the basic financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 2020. The fee is not to exceed \$18,200 for the audit and reports. All fees are based on actual time spent, plus out-of-pocket costs. This is the first year of a three-year contract with McClintock.

Form 470 Officeholder and Candidate Campaign Statement

The Form 470s for all Board members were submitted to Placer County. Thanks to the Board for completing these documents in a timely manner.

Board Member Professional Development

Director Hudson recently completed the AB 1234 Ethics Training and AB 1825 Sexual Harassment Prevention training. All Board members are currently up to date on mandatory trainings. Thanks!

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

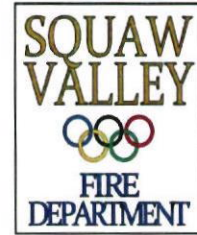
The District received a public records request from the North Tahoe Fire Protection District requesting records related to ambulance services. Staff responded with the requested information in a timely manner.

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: August 14, 2020



SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



MANAGEMENT REPORT

DATE: August 25, 2020
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Mike Geary, General Manager
SUBJECT: Management Report – Information Only

BACKGROUND: The discussion section below provides information from the District's management on current projects and activities that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is prepared to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: The General Manager participated in the following meetings in the last month:

- Direct Reports – weekly with Fire Chief, Finance & Administration Manager, District Engineer, Operations Manager, and Board Secretary
- Finance Committee
- Hazardous Vegetation MOU – staff
- Short-Term Rental Fire & Life Safety Inspections MOU – staff
- Friends of Squaw Creek Monitoring Forum – large group call
- Capital Infrastructure Loans / Stimulus Funds – staff
- SB 998 Compliance – staff
- Weekly COVID-19 Placer Operational Area Situational Awareness Call – large group call
- Tahoe-Truckee Region Recreation Reopening – large group call
- North Lake Tahoe / Truckee Stakeholder Meeting – large group call
- Weekly COVID-19 response coordination - local Special Districts General Managers
- Monthly Planning – staff
- PCWA District 5 East Slope – two meetings
- Village at Squaw Valley Specific Plan Design Kickoff - staff and project representatives
- Quarterly Lunch – District Engineer and Operations Manager
- Bike Trail Snow Removal Contract Review – staff
- IT Planning – consultant
- Resort at Squaw Creek, Phase 2 – project representative

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: August 24, 2020

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

Name of Meeting(s): **Board and Finance Committee Meetings**

Date of Meeting(s): **8/24/20, 8/25/20**

I, F. Gueissaz certify that I (FG) posted the agenda for the above meeting(s) in two (2) conspicuous places located within the boundaries of the Squaw Valley Public Service District. The posting locations were:

1. District Office at 305 Squaw Valley Road (FG – 2:42pm)
2. Squaw Valley Post Office at 1600 Squaw Valley Road (FG - 2:52pm)
3. Online Posting and Distribution (JA – 9:02am)

The posting was accomplished on 8/21/20 at 2:52 p.m.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the above statements are true and correct.

Executed at Olympic Valley, California on 8/21/20

Fabienne Gueissaz

Fabienne Gueissaz, Office Supervisor