



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, October 25, 2022, at 8:30 A.M.
305 Olympic Valley Road, Community Room, Olympic Valley, CA

Finance Committee on Monday, October 24, 2022, at 1:00 P.M.
The Committee will review finance-related items on this agenda.
305 Olympic Valley Road, Community Room, Olympic Valley, CA

Public comments will be accepted by the Board in-person until the close of public comment on each item. Comments may also be submitted to the Board Secretary at info@ovpsd.org or by mail at P.O. Box 2026, Olympic Valley, California 96146. The final mail and e-mail collection will be the day before the meeting at 2:00 p.m. The public will be allowed to speak on any agenda item as it is considered, which may not be taken in the order stated herein. Times, where provided, are approximate only. The District's Board of Directors may take formal action on any 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.

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 Olympic Valley | B-7 Mountain Housing Council |
| B-3 Olympic Valley Design Review | B-8 Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency |
| B-4 Olympic 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 the 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 Capital Improvement Financial Progress Report
- D-8 Progress Payment – McClintock Accountancy – Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Audit
- D-9 Progress Payment – Badger Meter – Water Meter Replacement Project
- D-10 Progress Payment – Farr West Engineering – OVPSD/SVMWC Emergency Intertie Project
- D-11 Progress Payment – Sierra Controls – West Tank Coating Project
- D-12 Progress Payment – Sierra Controls – SCADA Master Plan
- D-13 Progress Payment – Bay Area Coating Consultants – West Tank Coating Project
- D-14 Progress Payment – McGinley & Associates OVGMP Six-Year Review & Report
- D-15 Progress Payment – Midwest Fire – Water Tender Purchase
- D-16 Progress Payment – Lakeside Paving – 305 Olympic Valley Rd. Paving Project
- D-17 Progress Payment – Professional Pipe Services – 2022 Sewer Inspection Project
- D-18 Progress Payment – Blue Locker Commercial Diving – 2022 Water Tank Inspections

E. Approve Minutes.

- E-1 Minutes for the Regular Board of Directors meeting of September 27, 2022.

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 Eastern Placer County Regional Ambulance Study.

Information Only: Review item, accept public comment, and receive presentation from A.P. Triton, LLC summarizing the Regional Ambulance Study.

F-2 Fuels Management Program.

Information Only: Review item and accept public comment.

F-3 Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project - Feather River Forestry Professional Services Agreement.

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, approve professional services agreement with Feather River Forestry, and authorize the General Manager to execute all contractual documents.

8:30 a.m. or as soon as the matter may be heard

F-4 PUBLIC HEARING: Ordinance 2022-03 “Amending and Adopting the 2022 California Fire Code.”

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, and adopt Ordinance 2022-03, revising the District’s Fire Code and Resolution 2022-23, Findings of Fact Based on Local Conditions to Support Local Amendments.

F-5 Appoint Representative to Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment and adopt Resolution 2022-24, appointing a representative to the Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency for a four-year term.

F-6 Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2 Water and Sewer Infrastructure - Irrevocable Offer of Dedication.

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, and adopt Resolution 2022-25 authorizing execution of an Irrevocable Offer of Dedication of water and sewer facilities, a water line easement, and a sewer pipeline easement from Resort at Squaw Creek.

F-7 Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2 - Development Agreement – 5th Amendment.

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, approve fifth amendment to Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase 2 Development Agreement by adoption of Resolution 2022-26 and authorize the General Manager to execute all necessary contract documents.

F-8 Residential Bear Box Incentive Program.

Proposed Action: Review item, accept public comment, and adopt Resolution 2022-27 authorizing the District to implement a rebate program to incentivize the installation of bear boxes.

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)

Timed Item: 1:00 P.M.

H. Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) – Consultant Presentation and Community Meeting with Guided Tour

Information only: Review item and accept public comment. Deer Creek Resources will present the public draft of the CWPP and guide a walking tour within the community to review observations and recommendations.

I. Adjourn.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
Operating Account Check Register
October 31, 2022



Check Register for Board Packet:

Check #	Check Date	Name	Module	Amount
50313	9/30/2022	Air Filter Sales & Service	AP	345.60
50314	9/30/2022	AT&T	AP	553.25
50315	9/30/2022	Badger Meter, Inc	AP	19,320.00
50316	9/30/2022	Bay Area Coating Consulting Services, Inc.	AP	1,570.30
50317	9/30/2022	Capitol Elevator Company, Inc.	AP	528.00
50318	9/30/2022	Coffee Connexion	AP	95.00
50319	9/30/2022	Cranmer Engineering, Inc.	AP	200.00
50320	9/30/2022	Express Systems	AP	425.41
50321	9/30/2022	Farr West Engineering	AP	8,325.25
50322	9/30/2022	McGinley & Associates	AP	5,427.00
50323	9/30/2022	Office Depot	AP	171.58
50324	9/30/2022	Psomas	AP	935.00
50325	9/30/2022	Red Wing Business Advantage Account	AP	717.18
50326	9/30/2022	SCBA Sales & Rental LLC	AP	357.52
50327	9/30/2022	Sierra Controls, LLC	AP	20,837.96
50328	9/30/2022	Nicole Smola	AP	104.35
50329	9/30/2022	Special District Risk	AP	1,000.00
50330	9/30/2022	SWRCB-DWOCF	AP	60.00
50331	9/30/2022	Tahoe Supply Company LLC	AP	258.32
50332	9/30/2022	Western Nevada Supply Co.	AP	9,813.44
50333	10/5/2022	Boss Signs LLC.	AP	689.14
50334	10/5/2022	Angela M Costamagna	AP	675.00
50335	10/5/2022	Michael Geary	AP	409.24
50336	10/5/2022	Hunt & Sons, Inc.	AP	1,869.39
50337	10/5/2022	Hunt Propane, Inc.	AP	4,699.25
50338	10/5/2022	Life Assist	AP	82.25
50339	10/5/2022	LINA	AP	93.65
50340	10/5/2022	LINA	AP	161.06
50341	10/5/2022	Standard Insurance Company	AP	534.76
50342	10/5/2022	Standard Insurance Company	AP	449.20
50343	10/5/2022	Third Floor Story Corporation	AP	420.00
50344	10/5/2022	Thomas S Archer	AP	3,395.00
50345	10/5/2022	USA BlueBook	AP	1,260.61
50346	10/5/2022	Western Nevada Supply Co.	AP	300.81
				86,084.52
				34
Electronic / ACH Payments				
	10/2/2022	CalPERS Medical Insurance October		34,567.59
	10/14/2022	CalPERS 457 Payment		2,572.94
	10/14/2022	EMPOWER 457 Payment		4,219.23
	10/14/2022	Union Dues		435.58
	10/14/2022	BRI- Café Plan Payment		983.46
	10/14/2022	CalPERS 457 Payment		2,572.94
	10/14/2022	CalPERS Pension Payment		27,179.32
	10/14/2022	Payroll Taxes		43,413.97



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
Operating Account Check Register
October 31, 2022



Check Register for Board Packet:

Check #	Check Date	Name	Module	Amount
	10/14/2022	Payroll Direct Deposits		83,861.41
	10/14/2022	BPAS- Bi-weekly HRA		1,735.68
	10/14/2022	Wage Garnishment		461.53
	10/14/2022	BRI- Café Plan Admin Fee-September Inv		175.00
	10/15/2022	September Kansas City Dental & Life Insurance		3,130.20
				<hr/> 205,308.85 <hr/>
		Total Cash Disbursements		<hr/> 291,393.37 <hr/>



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
September 30, 2022



	ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS						CONSOLIDATED				YTD Prior Year Sep-21	Over/ (under) from PY			
	Water Actual YTD Sep-22	Water Budget YTD Sep-22	Over/ (under) YTD	Sewer Actual YTD Sep-22	Sewer Budget YTD Sep-22	Over/ (under) YTD	Garbage Actual YTD Sep-22	Garbage Budget YTD Sep-22	Over/ (under) YTD	Actual YTD			Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget
Rate Revenue	2,171,759	2,172,817	(1,058)	1,576,579	1,569,492	7,087	330,746	328,444	2,302	4,079,085	4,070,753	(8,332)	100.2%	3,764,832	314,253
Tax Revenue	5,000	5,000	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	12,500	50,000	37,500	25.0%	5,000	7,500
Rental Revenue	10,377	10,375	2	10,377	10,375	2	-	-	-	20,753	83,000	62,247	25.0%	15,941	4,812
Bike Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,000	46,000	0.0%	-	-
Mutual Water Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	25,786	(25,786)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	33,039	11,697	21,343	-	5,848	(5,848)	-	-	-	33,039	70,177	37,138	47.1%	48,834	(15,795)
Grants	-	125,000	(125,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	0.0%	-	-
Administration	(3,915)	8,433	(12,348)	(3,915)	8,433	(12,348)	-	-	-	(7,829)	67,467	75,296	-11.6%	9,443	(17,272)
Total Revenue	2,216,261	2,333,322	(117,061)	1,590,541	1,601,649	(11,108)	330,746	328,444	2,302	4,137,548	4,887,397	749,849	84.7%	3,869,836	267,712
Salaries & Wages	183,034	187,974	(4,940)	161,711	192,041	(30,329)	4,114	-	4,114	348,859	1,520,057	1,171,198	23.0%	360,064	(11,204)
Employee Benefits	74,997	96,579	(21,582)	69,807	104,209	(34,402)	747	-	747	145,551	803,153	657,602	18.1%	148,247	(2,696)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	33,039	11,697	21,343	-	5,848	(5,848)	-	-	-	33,039	70,177	37,138	47.1%	48,834	(15,795)
Materials & Supplies	35,135	16,938	18,198	2,758	3,063	(304)	-	-	-	37,893	80,000	42,107	47.4%	28,035	9,858
Maintenance Equipment	183	5,890	(5,708)	183	5,390	(5,208)	-	-	-	365	45,122	44,757	0.8%	1,423	(1,058)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	9,231	16,594	(7,363)	8,616	3,306	5,309	-	-	-	17,846	79,600	61,754	22.4%	8,122	9,724
Training & Memberships	685	3,825	(3,140)	1,487	2,625	(1,138)	-	-	-	2,173	25,800	23,627	8.4%	2,094	79
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	3,869	5,125	(1,256)	3,869	5,125	(1,256)	-	-	-	7,738	41,000	33,262	18.9%	7,886	(149)
Garbage Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,477	79,329	4,149	83,477	317,315	233,838	26.3%	74,502	8,975
Board Expenses	3,668	6,521	(2,852)	3,668	6,521	(2,852)	-	-	-	7,337	52,164	44,827	14.1%	9,030	(1,693)
Consulting	7,265	26,761	(19,497)	7,265	26,761	(19,497)	-	-	-	14,529	214,088	199,559	6.8%	12,090	2,439
Insurance	9,719	8,687	1,033	9,719	8,687	1,033	-	-	-	19,438	69,492	50,054	28.0%	16,616	2,822
Rents/Licenses & Permits	10,589	5,734	4,854	10,589	5,734	4,854	-	-	-	21,177	45,874	24,697	46.2%	15,924	5,254
Office Expenses	3,527	9,184	(5,657)	3,527	9,184	(5,657)	-	-	-	7,054	73,470	66,416	9.6%	9,774	(2,719)
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	368	1,783	(1,415)	368	1,783	(1,415)	-	-	-	736	14,266	13,530	5.2%	1,802	(1,066)
Utilities	23,662	25,359	(1,697)	7,706	12,939	(5,233)	-	-	-	31,369	153,194	121,825	20.5%	29,266	2,103
Park & Bike Trail	-	2,625	(2,625)	-	2,625	(2,625)	-	-	-	-	21,000	21,000	0.0%	-	-
Interest & Misc	3,121	3,213	(92)	3,121	3,213	(92)	-	-	-	6,243	25,706	19,463	24.3%	7,116	(873)
Transfer to/from Capital Resv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
Total Expenses	402,092	434,488	(32,396)	294,394	399,054	(104,660)	88,338	79,329	9,009	784,824	3,651,478	2,866,654	21.5%	780,824	4,000
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	1,814,169	1,898,834	(84,665)	1,296,147	1,202,595	93,552	242,408	249,115	(6,707)	3,352,724	1,235,919			3,089,012	263,712
Depreciation	80,027	81,441	(1,415)	80,027	81,441	(1,415)	-	-	-	160,054	640,215	480,161	25.0%	160,054	-
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,734,142	1,817,393	(83,251)	1,216,120	1,121,154	94,966	242,408	249,115	(6,707)	3,192,670	595,704			2,928,958	263,712

25.0% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

- **Revenue** year to date is at \$4.14 million. This is an increase of PY by approximately \$268K. This is mostly due to rate revenue.
- **Salaries & Wages** are under budget due to staff shortages. The District will have new Operator I starting in November.
- Billable wages are reimbursable. Capital Labor relates to capital projects and are not expensed. Active projects are Meter Replacements, Mutual Intertie, and West Take Recoat.
- **Materials and Supplies** relates primarily to caustic soda purchases. There is an overage due to timing of the year when bulk purchases are made.
- **Rents/Licenses & Permits** consists of bank fees as well as many contracts such as accounting software, CSDA, Viewworks and the Konica copier. Bank fees are higher due to time of year and increased credit card payments.
- **Interest & Misc** consists of interest due on the building loan. The loan will be paid off in 2025, 3 years ahead of schedule.
- In total we are 25% through the year. Revenues are at 85% of the budget and expenses are at 22%. Compared to PY at this time, our net surplus is \$264K higher, mostly due to additional rate revenue and staff shortages.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
ENTERPRISE BALANCE SHEET
 September 30, 2022



	Balance Sep-22	Balance Aug-22	Change Prior Month	Balance Sep-21	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	1,363,790	2,104,361	(740,571)	2,145,773	(781,983)
Accounts Receivable	555,199	870,191	(314,992)	322,990	232,210
Prepaid Expenses	173,906	197,927	(24,021)	141,148	32,757
Total Current Assets	2,092,895	3,172,480	(1,079,584)	2,609,911	(517,015)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	927,743	835,763	91,980	760,525	167,218
Property, Plant, & Equipment	27,734,992	27,734,992	-	27,269,427	465,565
Accumulated Depreciation	(18,225,469)	(18,172,118)	(53,351)	(17,769,402)	(456,067)
Lease Receivable	266,945	266,945	-	-	266,945
Intercompany	2,485,365	2,183,196	302,169	1,069,260	1,416,105
Total Noncurrent Assets	13,189,576	12,848,778	340,798	11,329,810	1,859,765
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,651,866	1,861,604	(209,738.16)	1,861,604	(209,738)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	114,777	114,777	-	127,635	(12,857)
Total Deferred Outflows	1,766,643	1,976,381	(209,738)	1,989,238	(222,595)
Total Assets	17,049,114	17,997,638	(948,524)	15,928,960	1,120,155
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	21,735	4,160	17,575	230,924	(209,189)
Accrued Expenses	194,103	250,995	(56,893)	198,707	(4,604)
Payroll Liabilities	268,691	318,150	(49,458)	351,815	(83,124)
Current Portion-Building loan	100,504	100,504	-	97,265	3,239
Total Current Liabilities	585,033	673,809	(88,776)	878,711	(293,678)
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building & Land Loans	255,006	555,006	(300,000)	655,510	(400,504)
PERS LT Liability	(729,334)	1,514,037	(2,243,371)	1,514,037	(2,243,371)
Other Post Employment Benefits	267,576	267,576	-	542,563	(274,987)
Total LT Liabilities	(206,752)	2,336,619	(2,543,371)	2,712,110	(2,918,862)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	732,394	828,660	(96,265)	828,660	(96,265)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	263,988	263,988	-	8,653	255,335
Deferred Inflows - Leases	262,898	262,898	-	-	262,898
Total Deferred Inflows	1,259,281	1,355,546	(96,265)	837,313	421,968
Total Liabilities	1,637,561	4,365,974	(2,728,412)	4,428,134	(2,790,572)
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	12,218,883	10,115,775	2,103,108	8,571,868	3,647,015
Current Year Net Income	3,192,670	3,515,889	(323,219)	2,928,958	263,712
Total Net Position	15,411,553	13,631,665	1,779,888	11,500,826	3,910,727
Total Liabilities and Net Position	17,049,114	17,997,638	(948,524)	15,928,960	1,120,155



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
September 30, 2022



FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

	Actual YTD Sep-22	Budget YTD Sep-22	Over/ (under) YTD	Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	Actual YTD Sep-21	Over/ (under) to PY
Rate Revenue	-	-	\$ -		\$ -	0.0%	-	\$ -
Tax Revenue	\$ 963,506	\$ 963,506	\$ -	\$ 3,854,022	\$ 2,890,517	25.0%	\$ 929,699	\$ 33,807
Strike Team/ /Station 22 Revenue	\$ 30,150	\$ -	\$ 30,150	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 368,277	\$ (338,127)
Rental Revenue	\$ 10,222	\$ 10,375	\$ (153)	\$ 41,500	\$ 31,278	24.6%	\$ 7,852	\$ 2,370
Inspections	\$ 4,735	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,235	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,265	47.3%	\$ 12,380	\$ (7,645)
Administration	\$ 48,413	\$ 48,194	\$ 219	\$ 192,777	\$ 144,364	25.1%	\$ -	\$ 48,413
Total Revenue	\$ 1,057,025	\$ 1,024,575	\$ 32,450	\$ 4,098,299	\$ 3,071,424	25.8%	\$ 1,318,207	\$ (261,182)
Salaries & Wages	\$ 444,791	\$ 447,846	\$ (3,055)	\$ 1,791,383	\$ 1,346,592	24.8%	\$ 494,639	\$ (49,848)
Employee Benefits	\$ 272,131	\$ 287,687	\$ (15,556)	\$ 1,150,747	\$ 878,616	23.6%	\$ 247,269	\$ 24,862
Billable Wages & Benefits	\$ 22,234	\$ -	\$ 22,234	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 221,941	\$ (199,708)
Admin Salaries & Benefits	\$ 76,066	\$ 89,289	\$ (13,223)	\$ 357,155	\$ 281,089	21.3%	\$ 95,002	\$ (18,936)
Materials & Supplies	\$ 4,280	\$ 8,350	\$ (4,070)	\$ 33,400	\$ 29,120	12.8%	\$ 3,477	\$ 803
Maintenance Equipment	\$ 3,471	\$ 5,375	\$ (1,904)	\$ 21,500	\$ 18,029	16.1%	\$ 4,795	\$ (1,323)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	\$ 12,009	\$ 6,721	\$ 5,289	\$ 26,883	\$ 14,874	44.7%	\$ 6,727	\$ 5,283
Training & Memberships	\$ 795	\$ 5,750	\$ (4,956)	\$ 23,000	\$ 22,206	3.5%	\$ 2,440	\$ (1,645)
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	\$ 3,418	\$ 7,485	\$ (4,067)	\$ 29,940	\$ 26,522	11.4%	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,983
Board Expenses	\$ 2,487	\$ 4,347	\$ (1,860)	\$ 17,388	\$ 14,901	14.3%	\$ 3,010	\$ (523)
Consulting	\$ 3,262	\$ 51,703	\$ (48,441)	\$ 206,813	\$ 203,551	1.6%	\$ 3,841	\$ (579)
Insurance	\$ 11,307	\$ 10,323	\$ 985	\$ 41,291	\$ 29,984	27.4%	\$ 10,039	\$ 1,268
Rents/Licenses & Permits	\$ 11,039	\$ 18,744	\$ (7,704)	\$ 74,975	\$ 63,936	14.7%	\$ 4,666	\$ 6,373
Office Expenses	\$ 1,052	\$ 6,541	\$ (5,489)	\$ 26,163	\$ 25,111	4.0%	\$ 1,711	\$ (660)
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	\$ 1,409	\$ 3,275	\$ (1,866)	\$ 13,100	\$ 11,691	10.8%	\$ 523	\$ 886
Utilities	\$ 7,862	\$ 16,670	\$ (8,808)	\$ 66,678	\$ 58,816	11.8%	\$ 10,236	\$ (2,375)
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenses	\$ 877,612	\$ 970,104	\$ (92,492)	\$ 3,880,416	\$ 3,025,038	22.6%	\$ 1,111,751	\$ (234,139)
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 179,413	\$ 54,471	\$ 124,942	\$ 217,883			\$ 206,456	\$ (27,043)
Depreciation	\$ 59,546	\$ 59,271	\$ 275	\$ 237,084	\$ 177,538	25.1%	\$ 59,546	\$ -
Net Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 119,868	\$ (4,800)	\$ 124,668	\$ (19,201)			\$ 146,911	\$ (27,043)

25.0% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

- Revenue** is at \$1M for the year. This is over plan by \$32K, and \$261K less than PY, due mostly to tax revenue, grants and strike teams.
- Salaries, Benefits, and Billable Wages** are on plan. There has been one strike team the dept has assisted that is eligible for reimbursement.
- Admin Salaries & Benefits:** One third of the administration salaries are allocated to the Fire Department.
- Facilities: Maint & Repair** is over budget due to boiler repairs needed at 305 OV Road.
- Consulting** is under budget due to the Fuels Reduction Project. Significant consulting work is expected in future months. This is grant funded.
- In total we are 25% through the year. Revenues are at 26% of the budget and expenses are at 23%.
- Compared to PY at this time, our net surplus is \$27K less, mostly due to fewer strike teams.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL BALANCE SHEET
 September 30, 2022



	Balance Sep-22	Balance Aug-22	Change Prior Month	Balance Sep-21	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	23,513	25,358	(1,845)	-	23,513
Accounts Receivable	31,261	17,086	14,175	358,277	(327,017)
Prepaid Expenses	276,630	307,697	(31,067)	232,583	44,047
Total Current Assets	331,404	350,141	(18,737)	590,860	(259,456)
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	9,446	8,892	555	12,490	(3,044)
Property, Plant, & Equipment	8,263,390	8,263,390	-	8,255,676	7,714
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,822,462)	(3,802,613)	(19,849)	(3,593,851)	(228,611)
Lease Receivable	133,473	133,473	-	-	133,473
Intercompany	946,241	923,028	23,214	718,242	227,999
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,530,088	5,526,168	3,920	5,392,556	137,531
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,247,452	1,324,288	(76,837)	1,324,288	(76,837)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	125,756	125,756	-	136,289	(10,532)
Total Deferred Outflows	1,373,208	1,450,045	(76,837)	1,460,577	(87,369)
Total Assets	7,234,700	7,326,354	(91,654)	7,443,993	(209,293)
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	2,201	4,545	(2,343)	9,133	(6,931)
Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	442,902	526,800	(83,898)	629,729	(186,827)
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion-LT Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	445,103	531,345	(86,242)	638,862	(193,759)
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building and Land Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PERS LT Liability	1,023,540	3,092,126	(2,068,586)	3,092,126	(2,068,586)
Other Post Employment Benefits	238,867	238,867	-	443,915	(205,048)
Total LT Liabilities	1,262,407	3,330,993	(2,068,586)	3,536,041	(2,273,634)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	716,724	185,848	530,875	185,848	530,875
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	241,243	241,243	-	14,814	226,429
Deferred Inflows - Leases	131,449	131,449	-	-	131,449
Total Deferred Inflows	1,089,415	558,540	530,875	200,662	888,753
Total Liabilities	2,796,926	4,420,878	(1,623,952)	4,375,565	(1,578,639)
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	4,317,906	2,879,045	1,438,861	2,921,518	1,396,389
Current Year Net Income	119,868	26,431	93,437	146,911	(27,043)
Total Net Position	4,437,774	2,905,476	1,532,298	3,068,428	1,369,346
Total Liabilities and Net Position	7,234,700	7,326,354	(91,654)	7,443,993	(209,293)



**OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
September 30, 2022**



Exhibit D-4
2 Pages

CAPITAL RESERVES OPERATIONS

	YTD Actual Sep-22	YTD Budget Sep-22	Over/ (under) to Budget	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	YTD Prior Yr Sep-21	Over/ (under) to Prior Yr
Connection Fees	43,690	26,625	17,065	106,500	62,810	41.0%	295,908	(252,218)
Placer Cty Tax	78,863	-	78,863	3,943,457	3,864,594	2.00%	72,549	6,314
HOPTR	-	-	-	39,435	39,435	0.0%	-	-
Interest	14,474	9,957	4,517	39,829	25,355	36.3%	3,686	10,788
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
Total Revenue	137,027	36,582	100,444	4,129,221	3,992,194	3.3%	372,143	(235,117)
Transfers to Utility and Fire	976,006	976,006	0	3,904,022	2,928,016	25.0%	929,699	46,307
Capital Reserve Expenditures	-	-	-	78,869	78,869	0.0%	5,000	(5,000)
Total Expenses	976,006	976,006	0	3,982,891	3,006,885	24.5%	934,699	41,307
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(838,979)	(939,423)	100,444	146,330	985,309		(562,555)	(276,424)

25.0% of the Budgeted Year Expended

Highlights

- Transfers to Utility and Fire relate to budgeted tax revenue allocated to each department.
- Capital Reserve Expenditures relate to fees from Placer County to administer Ad Valorem revenues.
- There was one new connection during the month of September.
- The District has received the Estimated Allocation of Property Taxes for Fiscal Year 2023, also known as the "September Surprise".
- The total anticipated tax revenue, less any fees from the county is estimated to be \$4,270,000.
- This is an increase over the prior year actual revenue received by \$328,000 or 8.31%. It is \$365,000 greater than the budgeted amount.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
CAPITAL RESERVES
BALANCE SHEET
 September 30, 2022



	Balance Sep-22	Balance Aug-22	Change Prior Month	Balance Sep-21	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	9,602,255	9,497,062	105,193	8,440,781	1,161,474
Accounts Receivable	2,820	2,820	-	2,704	116
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	9,605,075	9,499,882	105,193	8,443,485	1,161,590
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant, & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany	(3,431,606)	(3,106,223)	(325,383)	(1,787,502)	(1,644,104)
Total Noncurrent Assets	(3,431,606)	(3,106,223)	(325,383)	(1,787,502)	(1,644,104)
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Outflows	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	6,173,468	6,393,659	(220,190)	6,655,983	(482,514)
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	(206,091)	(206,091)	-	-	(206,091)
Water Capital	1,352,343	1,352,343	-	1,352,343	-
Sewer Capital	321,268	321,268	-	321,268	-
Fire Capital	135,611	135,611	-	135,611	-
Water FARF	1,442,097	1,442,097	-	1,442,097	-
Sewer FARF	2,813,520	2,813,520	-	2,813,520	-
Garbage FARF	155,181	155,181	-	155,181	-
Fire FARF	941,967	941,967	-	941,967	-
Bike Trail Snow Removal FARF	56,550	56,550	-	56,550	-
Current Year Net Income	(838,979)	(618,788)	(220,190)	(562,555)	(276,424)
Total Net Position	6,173,468	6,393,659	(220,190)	6,655,983	(482,514)
Total Liabilities and Net Position	6,173,468	6,393,659	(220,190)	6,655,983	(482,514)



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
REVENUES & EXPENDITURES - INTERNAL USE ONLY
 September 30, 2022



COMBINED OPERATIONS

	Actual YTD Sep-22	Budget YTD Sep-22	Over/ (under) YTD	Total Budget	Remaining Budget	YTD % to Budget	Actual YTD Sep-21	Over/ (under) to PY
Rate Revenue	\$ 4,079,085	\$ 4,070,753	\$ 8,332	\$ 4,070,753	\$ (8,332)	100.2%	\$ 3,764,832	\$ 314,253
Tax Revenue	\$ 78,863	\$ -	\$ 78,863	\$ 3,982,892	\$ 3,904,029	2.0%	\$ 77,549	\$ 1,314
Connection Fees	\$ 43,690	\$ 26,625	\$ 17,065	\$ 106,500	\$ 62,810	41.0%	\$ 295,908	\$ (252,218)
Rental Revenue	\$ 30,975	\$ 31,125	\$ (150)	\$ 124,500	\$ 93,525	24.9%	\$ 23,793	\$ 7,182
Bike Trail	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,000	\$ 46,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Mutual Water Company	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 25,786	\$ (25,786)
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	\$ 63,189	\$ 17,545	\$ 45,644	\$ 70,177	\$ 6,988	90.0%	\$ 417,111	\$ (353,922)
Grants	\$ -	\$ 125,000	\$ (125,000)	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Administration & Interest	\$ 55,058	\$ 75,018	\$ (19,960)	\$ 300,073	\$ 245,015	18.3%	\$ 13,129	\$ 41,929
Inspections	\$ 4,735	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,235	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,265	\$ 0	\$ 12,380	\$ (7,645)
Dedications	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 4,355,594	\$ 4,348,566	\$ 7,028	\$ 9,210,895	\$ 4,855,301	47.3%	\$ 4,630,488	\$ (274,893)
Salaries & Wages	\$ 793,650	\$ 827,860	\$ (34,210)	\$ 3,311,440	\$ 2,517,790	24.0%	\$ 854,703	\$ (61,052)
Employee Benefits	\$ 417,681	\$ 488,475	\$ (70,794)	\$ 1,953,900	\$ 1,536,219	21.4%	\$ 395,516	\$ 22,165
Billable Wages & Capital Labor	\$ 55,273	\$ 17,545	\$ 37,728	\$ 70,177	\$ 14,904	78.8%	\$ 270,775	\$ (215,503)
Admin Salaries & Benefits	\$ 76,066	\$ 89,289	\$ (13,223)	\$ 357,155	\$ 281,089	21.3%	\$ 95,002	\$ (18,936)
Materials & Supplies	\$ 42,173	\$ 28,350	\$ 13,823	\$ 113,400	\$ 71,227	37.2%	\$ 31,512	\$ 10,661
Maintenance Equipment	\$ 3,836	\$ 16,656	\$ (12,819)	\$ 66,622	\$ 62,786	5.8%	\$ 6,218	\$ (2,381)
Facilities: Maintenance & Repairs	\$ 29,856	\$ 26,621	\$ 3,235	\$ 106,483	\$ 76,627	28.0%	\$ 14,849	\$ 15,007
Training & Memberships	\$ 2,967	\$ 12,200	\$ (9,233)	\$ 48,800	\$ 45,833	6.1%	\$ 4,533	\$ (1,566)
Vehicle Repair/Maintenance	\$ 11,156	\$ 17,735	\$ (6,579)	\$ 70,940	\$ 59,784	15.7%	\$ 9,322	\$ 1,834
Garbage	\$ 83,477	\$ 79,329	\$ 4,149	\$ 317,315	\$ 233,838	26.3%	\$ 74,502	\$ 8,975
Board Expenses	\$ 9,824	\$ 17,388	\$ (7,564)	\$ 69,552	\$ 59,728	14.1%	\$ 12,040	\$ (2,216)
Consulting	\$ 17,791	\$ 105,225	\$ (87,434)	\$ 420,901	\$ 403,110	4.2%	\$ 15,931	\$ 1,861
Insurance	\$ 30,746	\$ 27,696	\$ 3,050	\$ 110,783	\$ 80,037	27.8%	\$ 26,655	\$ 4,091
Rents/Licenses & Permits	\$ 32,216	\$ 30,212	\$ 2,004	\$ 120,849	\$ 88,633	26.7%	\$ 20,590	\$ 11,627
Office Expenses	\$ 8,106	\$ 24,908	\$ (16,802)	\$ 99,633	\$ 91,527	8.1%	\$ 11,485	\$ (3,379)
Travel, Meetings & Recruitment	\$ 2,145	\$ 6,842	\$ (4,696)	\$ 27,366	\$ 25,221	7.8%	\$ 2,325	\$ (180)
Utilities	\$ 39,230	\$ 54,968	\$ (15,738)	\$ 219,872	\$ 180,642	17.8%	\$ 39,502	\$ (272)
Bike Trail	\$ -	\$ 5,250	\$ (5,250)	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	\$ 6,243	\$ 6,427	\$ (184)	\$ 104,575	\$ 98,332	6.0%	\$ 12,116	\$ (5,873)
Total Expenses	\$ 1,662,436	\$ 1,882,974	\$ (220,538)	\$ 7,610,763	\$ 5,948,327	21.8%	\$ 1,897,575	\$ (235,139)
	(0)	-		-			(0)	
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 2,693,158	\$ 2,465,592	\$ 227,566	\$ 1,600,132			\$ 2,732,913	\$ (39,755)
Depreciation	\$ 219,599	\$ 222,154	\$ (2,554)	\$ 877,299	\$ 657,699	25.0%	\$ 219,599	\$ -
Net Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 2,473,559	\$ 2,243,438	\$ 230,121	\$ 722,833			\$ 2,513,314	\$ (39,755)

25.0% of the Budgeted Year Expended



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - INTERNAL USE ONLY
 September 30, 2022



	Balance Sep-22	Balance Aug-22	Change Prior Month	Balance Sep-21	Change Prior Year
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	10,989,558	11,626,781	(637,223)	10,586,554	403,004
Accounts Receivable	589,280	890,098	(300,818)	683,971	(94,691)
Prepaid Expenses	450,536	505,625	(55,088)	373,731	76,805
Total Current Assets	12,029,374	13,022,503	(993,129)	11,644,256	385,118
Noncurrent Assets					
Open Projects	937,189	844,654	92,535	773,015	164,174
Property, Plant, & Equipment	35,998,381	35,998,381	-	35,525,102	473,279
Accumulated Depreciation	(22,047,931)	(21,974,731)	(73,200)	(21,363,253)	(684,678)
Lease Receivable	400,418	400,418	-	-	400,418
Intercompany	-	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	15,288,057	15,268,722	19,335	14,934,864	353,193
Deferred Outflows					
Deferred Outflows - Pension	2,899,317	3,185,892	(286,575)	3,185,892	(286,575)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	240,534	240,534	-	263,923	(23,389)
Total Deferred Outflows	3,139,851	3,426,426	(286,575)	3,449,815	(309,964)
Total Assets	30,457,283	31,717,651	(1,260,369)	30,028,936	428,347
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	23,937	8,705	15,232	240,057	(216,120)
Accrued Expenses	194,103	250,995	(56,893)	198,707	(4,604)
Payroll Liabilities	711,593	844,950	(133,357)	981,544	(269,951)
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Current Portion-LT Debt	100,504	100,504	-	97,265	3,239
Total Current Liabilities	1,030,136	1,205,154	(175,018)	1,517,573	(487,436)
Long-Term Liabilities					
Building Loan	255,006	555,006	(300,000)	655,510	(400,504)
PERS LT Liability	294,206	4,606,163	(4,311,957)	4,606,163	(4,311,957)
Other Post Employment Benefits	506,443	506,443	-	986,478	(480,035)
Total LT Liabilities	1,055,655	5,667,612	(4,611,957)	6,248,151	(5,192,496)
Deferred Inflows					
Deferred Inflows - Pension	1,449,118	1,014,508	434,610	1,014,508	434,610
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	505,231	505,231	-	23,467	481,764
Deferred Inflows - Leases	394,347	394,347	-	-	394,347
Total Deferred Inflows	2,348,696	1,914,086	434,610	1,037,975	1,310,721
Total Liabilities	4,434,487	8,786,852	(4,352,365)	8,803,698	(4,369,211)
NET POSITION					
Investment in Capital Assets	16,330,699	12,788,730	3,541,969	11,493,386	4,837,313
Water Capital	1,352,343	1,352,343	-	1,352,343	-
Sewer Capital	321,268	321,268	-	321,268	-
Fire Capital	135,611	135,611	-	135,611	-
Water FARF	1,442,097	1,442,097	-	1,442,097	-
Sewer FARF	2,813,520	2,813,520	-	2,813,520	-
Garbage FARF	155,181	155,181	-	155,181	-
Fire FARF	941,967	941,967	-	941,967	-
Bike Trail Snow Removal FARF	56,550	56,550	-	56,550	-
Current Year Net Income	2,473,559	2,923,532	(449,973)	2,513,314	(39,755)
Total Net Position	26,022,796	22,930,799	3,091,996	21,225,237	4,797,558
Total Liabilities and Net Position	30,457,283	31,717,651	(1,260,369)	30,028,936	428,347



Olympic Valley Public Service District



Fund Balance Statement September 30, 2022

	September 2022	Yield Rate September 2022	September 2021	Yield Rate September 2021
Operating Funds:				
Bank of the West-Checking	\$1,171,193		\$2,271,414	
Office Petty Cash	\$200		\$200	
L.A.I.F.	\$20,283	1.51%	\$20,233	0.21%
Total Operating Funds: Water & Sewer	\$1,191,676		\$2,291,847	
Capital Reserve Funds:				
Bank of the West-Money Market Capital	\$1,261,281	0.01%	\$1,141,124	0.01%
ProEquities - Certificate of Deposit	\$249,328	3.05%	\$254,094	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	\$2,823,341	1.00%	\$2,693,422	0.34%
Placer County-FD30146	\$4,562,817	1.00%	\$3,647,535	0.34%
Placer County - Investment Fund FD32004	\$208,509	0.85%	\$207,676	0.223%
L.A.I.F. Fire Capital	\$4,978	1.51%	\$4,931	0.21%
CalPERS CEPPT (pension) Trust	\$216,269		\$0	
CalPERS CERBT (OPEB) Trust	\$46,836		\$0	
Total Capital Reserve Funds:	\$9,865,360		\$8,440,781	
Total Funds On Deposit:	\$11,057,036		\$10,732,628	

Investments are in compliance with adopted Investment Policies

As of the board packet preparation date, all September statements were received.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
Capital Improvement Financial Progress
Utility Operations- 1st Quarter FY2023
September 30, 2022



<u>Group</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Balance Prior Year</u>	<u>Project Budget: Fiscal 2022-23</u>	<u>YTD payments</u>	<u>YTD Available</u>
<u>IMPROVEMENTS (New Construction)</u>					
PlumpJack Well	Water	ON HOLD	300,478	-	-
Hidden Lake Waterline Loop Replacement	Water	Closed	-	-	19,830
Mutual Intertie	Water	Open	10,957	240,000	11,017
Granite Chief Sewer Line	Sewer	ON HOLD	13,637	-	-
Total Improvements			325,072	240,000	30,847
<u>CAPITAL REPAIRS/REPLACEMENT (FARF)</u>					
Fire Hydrant Replacement	Water	Open	-	40,000	-
West Tank Inspection and Recoating	Water	Open	91,524	600,000	194,355
Hidden Lake Waterline Loop Replacement	Water	Closed	-	-	19,830
Residential Meter Replacement	Water	Open	139,119	600,000	39,663
A79 to CO-A79A Sewer Replacement	Sewer	Closed	-	-	27,561
Sewer Line Rehab/Replacement	Sewer	Open	15,278	500,000	-
Sewer Inspection Project	Sewer	Open	28,657	10,000	-
SCADA Replacement	W/S	Open	-	50,000	2,056
SCBA Cart	W/S	Open	-	15,000	-
New Holland	W/S/F	Open	-	50,000	-
305 - Replace Carpet (Board Room)	W/S/F	Open	-	5,000	-
305 - Replace Locks	W/S/F	Open	-	10,000	-
305 - Replace light fixtures	W/S/F	Open	-	15,000	-
305 HVAC	W/S/F	Open	-	20,000	-
1810 AC Slurry/Pave Patch	W/S/G/F	Open	-	25,000	-
1810 Exterior	W/S/G/F	Open	-	5,000	-
1810 Exhaust Vents	W/S/G/F	Open	-	7,500	-
Total Capital Repairs/Replacement			274,579	1,952,500	283,466
TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS			599,651	2,192,500	314,313
<u>GRANT PROJECTS</u>					
PCWA FAP Grant - Water Meter Replacement	Water	Open	119,978	371,600	-
PCWA FAP Grant - Mutual Intertie	Water	Open	10,957	403,625	-
DWR - Water Meter Replacement	Water	Open	-	35,080	-
PCWA FAP Grant - Pressure Zone 1A	Water	Open	49,998	54,866	-
Total Grant Projects			180,933	865,171	-



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
 Capital Improvement Financial Progress
 Fire Department- 1st Quarter FY2023
 September 30, 2022



	Group	Status	Balance Prior Year	Project Budget: Fiscal 2022-23	YTD payments	YTD Available
<u>Capital and Replacement Projects</u>						
Water Tender	FARF	Open	8,892	275,000	-	266,109
SCBA's	FARF	Open	-	50,000	-	50,000
Turnout Gear Replacement	FARF	Open	-	15,000	-	15,000
Kitchen Appliances	FARF	Open	-	13,000	-	13,000
Radios	FARF	Open	-	8,000	-	8,000
Manikin	FARF	Open	-	8,000	-	8,000
Regional Training Facility	CAPITAL	FY2024	-	50,000	-	50,000
Utility Vehicle	CAPITAL	Open	-	60,000	-	60,000
Total			8,892	479,000	-	470,109
<u>GRANT PROJECTS</u>						
Cal Fire Grant - CWPP	Fire	Open	25,849	32,000	25,849	6,151

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT D-8
2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **FY 21/22 Audit**

PROJECT NUMBER: **10-09-721000/20-12-721000**

CONTRACTOR NAME & ADDRESS: **McClintock Accounting Corporation
 Po Box 6780
 Tahoe City, CA 96145**

DATE: 10/01/2022

PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 2

PERIOD: September

BID AMOUNT: \$ 19,000.00

NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00

ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$19,000.00

WORK COMPLETED: \$ 5,270.00

% WORK COMPLETED: 28%

ORIGINAL TIME: N/A

REVISED TIME: _____

TIME ELAPSED: _____

% TIME ELAPSED: _____

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 4,270.00	\$ 5,270.00
Retention on Work Completed (5%)		\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,270.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,270.00</u>
Materials on Hand	\$ -		\$ -
Retention on Materials (5%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,270.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,270.00</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,270.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,270.00</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (1,000.00)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 4,270.00</u>

REVIEWED BY: Danielle Mueller
 Danielle Mueller, Finance and Administration Manager

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



PLEASE REMIT ALL PAYMENTS TO:
MCCLINTOCK ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION
POST OFFICE BOX 6780
TAHOE CITY, CA 96145

Olympic Valley Public Service District
Attn: Mike Geary
POB 2026
Olympic Valley, CA 96146

October 3, 2022

255885

For professional services rendered through September 30, 2022 as follows:

Second progress billing for the audit of the District's general purpose financial statement as of 6/30/22, and issuance of our report thereon.

\$ 4,270.00

\$ 4,270.00

DM
10/18/22

INVOICES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT.

INTEREST OF 1.5% PER MONTH (18% PER YEAR) WILL BE ADDED TO AMOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS OLD.

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 9
 3 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **Water Meter Replacement Project**
Badger Meter
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150035**

 CONTRACTOR NAME **Badger Meter**
 & ADDRESS: **4545 W. Brown Deer Rd.**
PO Box 245036
Milwaukee, WI 53224-6536

DATE: 10/15/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 9

 PERIOD: Thru October 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 364,533.77
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$364,533.77
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 189,609.30
 % WORK COMPLETED: 52%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 131,250.29	\$ 58,359.01	\$ 189,609.30
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 131,250.29</u>	<u>\$ 58,359.01</u>	<u>\$ 189,609.30</u>
 Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 131,250.29</u>	<u>\$ 58,359.01</u>	<u>\$ 189,609.30</u>
 DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 131,250.29</u>	<u>\$ 58,359.01</u>	<u>\$ 189,609.30</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (131,250.29)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 58,359.01</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

ORIGINAL INVOICE



INVOICE

Mail all remittances to:
 Box 88223
 Milwaukee, WI 53288-8223

4545 W Brown Deer Rd. P.O. Box 245036
 Milwaukee, WI 53224-9536 (414) 355-0400
 Credit Inquiries - credit@badgermeter.com

INVOICE NUMBER	DATE
80109073	09/29/22
D-U-N-S 00-606-9710	
NET 30 DAYS	

FED I.D. #39-0143280
 GST# 123746141

SOLD TO CUSTOMER: 43622
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
 1810 OLYMPIC VALLEY ROAD
 P O BOX 2026
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

SHIP TO CUSTOMER: 3
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
 305 OLYMPIC VALLEY RD
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

CUSTOMER PO#	SHIPPING TERMS	FREIGHT CARRIER
BADGER SERVICES	FREIGHT PREPAID	
ORDER DATE	INCO TERMS	TRACKING NUMBER
09/29/22	FCA FACTORY	
PROPOSAL #	FINAL DESTINATION	WAREHOUSE / ORDER#
	UNITED STATES	MM 1111119

LINE	PRODUCT DEFINITION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE USD
1	Badger Meter Item: 68886-104 Description: ORION CELLULAR LTE SERV UNIT Ordered: 20.000 Shipped: 20.000 5307 KATHY RICHARDS SERVICES FOR SEPTEMBER 2022	0.7500	15.00
	Sub Total		15.00
	Total		15.00
	BEACON SERVICES INVOICE, SALES REPRESENTATIVE # 5307		

This invoice is made subject to the terms & conditions found on our web-site: <https://www.badgermeter.com/terms-and-conditions>. Terms and conditions related to service units, training, and professional services can be found here: <https://badgermeter.com/service-units-terms-and-conditions>. Goods covered by this invoice were produced in compliance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended.

INVOICE



4545 W Brown Deer Rd. P.O. Box 245036
 Milwaukee, WI 53224-9536 (414) 355-0400
 Credit Inquiries - credit@badgermeter.com

Mail all remittances to:
 Box 88223
 Milwaukee, WI 53288-8223

INVOICE NUMBER	DATE
1531808	09/30/22
D-U-N-S 00-606-9710	
NET 30 DAYS	

FED I.D. #39-0143280
 GST# 123746141

SOLD TO CUSTOMER: 43622
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
 1810 OLYMPIC VALLEY ROAD
 P O BOX 2026
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

SHIP TO CUSTOMER: 3
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
 305 OLYMPIC VALLEY RD
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

CUSTOMER PO#	SHIPPING TERMS	FREIGHT CARRIER
DAVE	FREIGHT PREPAID	R & L Carriers
ORDER DATE	INCO TERMS	TRACKING NUMBER
03/11/22	FCA FACTORY	282273633
PROPOSAL #	FINAL DESTINATION	WAREHOUSE / ORDER#
	UNITED STATES	D2 1064650

LINE	PRODUCT DEFINITION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE USD
1	Badger Meter Item: 69262-251 Description: B16NLGRYWATTD0 NICOR B16 MTR BOX LID GR Y ME Ordered: 50.000 Shipped: 50.000 5307 KATHY RICHARDS	53.0000	2650.00
	Sub Total		2650.00
	Total Tax		192.13
	Total		2842.13
	Case Number: 00439159		

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INVOICE



Mail all remittances to:
 Box 88223
 Milwaukee, WI 53288-8223

4545 W Brown Deer Rd. P.O. Box 245036
 Milwaukee, WI 53224-9536 (414) 355-0400
 Credit Inquiries - credit@badgermeter.com

INVOICE NUMBER	DATE
1533229	10/10/22
D-U-N-S 00-606-9710	
NET 30 DAYS	

FED I.D. #39-0143280
 GST# 123746141

SOLD TO CUSTOMER: 43622
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
 1810 OLYMPIC VALLEY ROAD
 P O BOX 2026
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

SHIP TO CUSTOMER: 3
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
 305 OLYMPIC VALLEY RD
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

CUSTOMER PO#	SHIPPING TERMS	FREIGHT CARRIER
VERBAL DAVE	FREIGHT PREPAID	Saia
ORDER DATE	INCO TERMS	TRACKING NUMBER
03/22/22	FCA FACTORY	105899214703
PROPOSAL #	FINAL DESTINATION	WAREHOUSE / ORDER#
Quote 3348493	UNITED STATES	AZ 1066402

LINE	PRODUCT DEFINITION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE USD
12	Badger Meter Item: 103-9055 E4-4E-AM-AG-T1AA-B0A Ordered: 250.000 Shipped: 250.000 5307 KATHY RICHARDS PRODUCT TYPE E4 - ENDPOINT ONLY REGISTRATION 4E - FOR ENCODER TECHNOLOGY AM - ORION CELLULAR C APPLICATION AG - PIT/REMOTE, THRU THE LID KIT WIRING METHOD T1 - TWIST TIGHT W_SHIELD - 8 IN (EP) ENDPOINT SHIPMENT MODE AA - GROUND/OCEAN (PAUSED) CUSTOMER ID B0A - BADGER METER STANDARD (ID=B0A)	115.0000	28750.00
	Sub Total		28750.00
	Total Tax		2084.38
	Total		30834.38
	Case Number: 00438791		DK

This invoice is made subject to the terms & conditions found on our web-site: <https://www.badgermeter.com/terms-and-conditions>. Terms and conditions related to service units, training, and professional services can be found here: <https://badgermeter.com/service-units-terms-and-conditions>. Goods covered by this invoice were produced in compliance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended.

ORIGINAL INVOICE



INVOICE

Mail all remittances to:
 Box 88223
 Milwaukee, WI 53288-8223

4545 W Brown Deer Rd. P.O. Box 245036
 Milwaukee, WI 53224-9536 (414) 355-0400
 Credit Inquiries - credit@badgermeter.com

INVOICE NUMBER	DATE
1530217	09/26/22
D-U-N-S 00-606-9710	
NET 30 DAYS	

FED I.D. #39-0143280
 GST# 123746141

SOLD TO CUSTOMER: 43622
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
 1810 OLYMPIC VALLEY ROAD
 P O BOX 2026
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

SHIP TO CUSTOMER: 3
 OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
 305 OLYMPIC VALLEY RD
 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

CUSTOMER PO#	SHIPPING TERMS	FREIGHT CARRIER
VERBAL DAVE	FREIGHT PREPAID	UPS Ground
ORDER DATE	INCO TERMS	TRACKING NUMBER
03/22/22	FCA FACTORY	1Z8478860393067618
PROPOSAL #	FINAL DESTINATION	WAREHOUSE / ORDER#
Quote 3348493	UNITED STATES	AZ 1066402

LINE	PRODUCT DEFINITION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE USD
11	Badger Meter Item: 108-6251 E4-4E-AN-AF-T1AA-B0A Ordered: 200.000 Shipped: 200.000 5307 KATHY RICHARDS PRODUCT TYPE E4 - ENDPOINT ONLY REGISTRATION 4E - FOR ENCODER TECHNOLOGY AN - ORION CELLULAR CS APPLICATION AF - PIT/REMOTE PIPE INSTALL KIT WIRING METHOD T1 - TWIST TIGHT W_SHIELD - 8 IN (EP) ENDPOINT SHIPMENT MODE AA - GROUND/OCEAN (PAUSED) CUSTOMER ID B0A - BADGER METER STANDARD (ID=B0A)	115.0000	23000.00
	Sub Total		23000.00
	Total Tax		1667.50
	Total		24667.50
	Case Number: 00438791		

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OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 10
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **OVPSD/SVMWC Intertie Project**
 Planning, Design, and Construction Support
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150081**

DATE: 09/28/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 7

PERIOD: September 2022

CONTRACTOR NAME **Farr West Engineering**
 & ADDRESS: **5510 Longley Lane**
Reno, NV 89511

BID AMOUNT: \$ 148,783.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$148,783.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 19,910.25
 % WORK COMPLETED: 13%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 13,912.00	\$ 5,998.25	\$ 19,910.25
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 13,912.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,998.25</u>	<u>\$ 19,910.25</u>
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 13,912.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,998.25</u>	<u>\$ 19,910.25</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 13,912.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,998.25</u>	<u>\$ 19,910.25</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			<u>\$ (13,912.00)</u>
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 5,998.25</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager



5510 Longley Lane • Reno, NV 89511
(775) 851-4788 • FAX (775) 851-0766
billing@farrwestengineering.com

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

Invoice number 18584
Date 09/28/2022

Project R4136-2205-PWP OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
- MWC INTERTIE

Period 08/27/22 to 09/23/22

PSD-MWC Intertie

Description of Services:

Task 1 - Project Management
- Project management

Task 2 - Intertie Hydraulic Modeling & BDR
- Outline and draft BDR
- Alternatives
- Hydraulic modeling

Professional Services

	Hours	Rate	Billed Amount
Chelsea Cluff	49.00	120.00	5,880.00
Deidre Blanton	0.25	95.00	23.75
Matthew Van Dyne	0.50	189.00	94.50
Professional Services subtotal	49.75		5,998.25

Invoice total **5,998.25**

Invoice Summary

Description	Contract Amount	Current Billed	Prior Billed	Total Billed	Remaining
Task 1.0 - Project Management	6,646.00	118.25	1,170.75	1,289.00	5,357.00
Task 2.0 - Intertie Hydraulic Modeling & BDR	28,522.00	5,880.00	11,005.75	16,885.75	11,636.25
Task 3.0 - Survey	7,016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,016.00
Task 4.0 - Detailed Design	45,105.00	0.00	1,735.50	1,735.50	43,369.50
Task 5.0 - Bidding Assistance	4,060.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,060.00
Task 6.0 - Construction Administration	28,394.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,394.00
Task 7.0 - Construction Observation	29,040.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29,040.00
Total	148,783.00	5,998.25	13,912.00	19,910.25	128,872.75

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 11
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **West Tank Coating Project**
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150071**
 CONTRACTOR NAME **Sierra Controls**
 & ADDRESS: **5470 Louie Lane, Ste 104**
Reno, NV 89511-1860

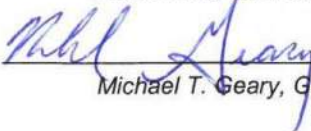
DATE: 09/30/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 3
 PERIOD: September 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 9,310.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$32,300.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$41,610.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 34,651.71
 % WORK COMPLETED: 83%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 23,217.96	\$ 11,433.75	\$ 34,651.71
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 23,217.96</u>	<u>\$ 11,433.75</u>	<u>\$ 34,651.71</u>
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 23,217.96</u>	<u>\$ 11,433.75</u>	<u>\$ 34,651.71</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 23,217.96</u>	<u>\$ 11,433.75</u>	<u>\$ 34,651.71</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			<u>\$ (23,217.96)</u>
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 11,433.75</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

Sierra Controls
5470 Louie Lane
Ste 104
Reno, NV 89511-1860
775-236-3350

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
P.O. BOX 2026
OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

Invoice number 123422
Date 09/30/2022

Project **20-6479 OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD - WEST TANK REHAB SUPPORT**

Please Reference Invoice Number on Check
If you would like to receive your invoices electronically, please send an email to office@sierracontrols.com

Customer P.O.: Agreement

Reference Quote: 20-6479

Requested By: Dave Hunt

Scope: West Tank Rehab Support

Invoice Summary

Description	Contract Amount	Percent Complete	Prior Billed	Remaining Percent	Remaining	Current Billed
Item 1. Temporary Tank Instrumentation	5,110.00	100.00	5,110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Item 2. Engineering Data	2,840.00	100.00	2,840.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Item 3. Field Engineering Support	1,360.00	100.00	1,360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO1: West Tank Rehab Support - T&M, Cellular, and VCL Fees	32,300.00	77.88	13,720.40	22.12	7,145.85	11,433.75
Warranty (NT- Non Billable)- Date Range	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	41,610.00	82.83	23,030.40	17.17	7,145.85	11,433.75

Amount

Item 1. Temporary Tank Instrumentation
Item 2. Engineering Data
Item 3. Field Engineering Support
CO1: West Tank Rehab Support - T&M, Cellular, and VCL Fees

Total 11,433.75

Invoice total 11,433.75

DH

Approved by: _____

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 12
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **2022 SCADA Master Plan**
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150036**
 CONTRACTOR NAME: **Sierra Controls**
 & ADDRESS: **5470 Louie Lane, Ste 104**
Reno, NV 89511-1860

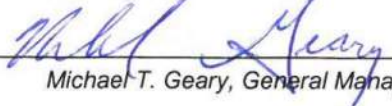
DATE: 09/30/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 3
 PERIOD: September 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 20,000.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$20,000.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 12,930.76
 % WORK COMPLETED: 65%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 12,436.22	\$ 494.54	\$ 12,930.76
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 12,436.22</u>	<u>\$ 494.54</u>	<u>\$ 12,930.76</u>
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 12,436.22</u>	<u>\$ 494.54</u>	<u>\$ 12,930.76</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 12,436.22</u>	<u>\$ 494.54</u>	<u>\$ 12,930.76</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			<u>\$ (12,436.22)</u>
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 494.54</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

Sierra Controls

5470 Louie Lane
Ste 104
Reno, NV 89511-1860
775-236-3350

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
P.O. BOX 2026
OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

Invoice number 123405
Date 09/30/2022

Project 22-6724 OVPSD - SCADA Master Plan

Please Reference Invoice Number on Check
If you would like to receive your invoices electronically, please send an email to office@sierracontrols.com

Customer P.O.:
Reference Quote:

Requested By: Dave Hunt

Scope: Provide professional services to develop current SCADA master plan

Invoice Summary

Description	Contract Amount	Prior Billed	Current Billed	Remaining
Professional Services - T&M NTE \$20,000	20,000.00	12,436.22	494.54	7,069.24
Warranty (NT- Non Billable)- Date Range	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20,000.00	12,436.22	494.54	7,069.24

Labor

IT Technician

Installation/Service

	Hours	Rate	Billed Amount
Niklas Neimeyer	2.00	110.00	220.00
<i>Installed tosibox, and worked on installation of Multitext tech modem.</i>			
<i>tested both to make sure I am able to reach both the modem and tosibox</i>			

Travel Time

Niklas Neimeyer	2.00	110.00	220.00
<i>48.7 miles one way total 97.4</i>			

Subtotal	4.00	440.00
Labor subtotal	4.00	440.00

Material & Expenses

	Units	Rate	Billed Amount
Mileage	97.40	0.56	54.54

Invoice total	494.54
---------------	--------

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 13
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **West Tank Recoating Project**
Coating Inspection Services
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150071**

CONTRACTOR NAME **B.A.C.C.S.**
 & ADDRESS: **PO Box 867**
Denair, CA 95316

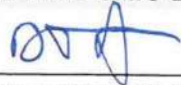
DATE: 10/15/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 3

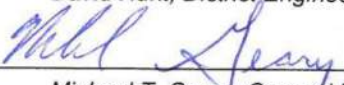
PERIOD: September 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 39,296.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: -
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$ 39,296.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 8,140.80
 % WORK COMPLETED: 21%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 6,281.20	\$ 1,859.60	\$ 8,140.80
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 6,281.20</u>	<u>\$ 1,859.60</u>	<u>\$ 8,140.80</u>
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 6,281.20</u>	<u>\$ 1,859.60</u>	<u>\$ 8,140.80</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 6,281.20</u>	<u>\$ 1,859.60</u>	<u>\$ 8,140.80</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			<u>\$ (6,281.20)</u>
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 1,859.60</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager

BAY AREA COATING CONSULTANT SERVICES. INC.

INVOICE

Date: October 15, 2022

CLIENT: Olympic Valley PUD
dhunt@ovpsd.org

PROJECT ENGINEER: Dave Hunt, P.E.
 PROJECT: West Tank Rehab Project

CONTRACT:

PO NUMBER:

INVOICE NUMBER: E07803

PAYMENT PERIOD: 9/15/22- 10/15/22

TASK NO.:

Bill 15th of each month

DIRECT COST

DATE	SERVICE	HOURS	OT HOURS	Double
10/4/2022	David H. Inspection	8.0	0.0	0
10/10/2022	David H. Inspection	8.0	0.0	0
			0.0	0
TOTAL HOURS		16.0	0.0	0.0
HOURLY RATE		\$113.10	\$127.50	\$170.00
DIRECT COST		\$1,809.60	\$0.00	\$0.00

TRUCK: \$50.00 per day	2 Days	\$50.00
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SUBSISTENCE	0
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TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

\$1,859.60

DA

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 14
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: OVGMP Six-Year Review & Report

PROJECT NUMBER: 10-09-732000

CONTRACTOR NAME: **McGinley & Associates**
 & ADDRESS: **5410 Longley Lane**
Reno, NV 89511

DATE: 09/30/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 4

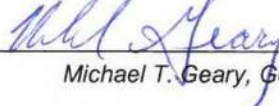
PERIOD: September 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 51,990.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$51,990.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 17,167.50
 % WORK COMPLETED: 33%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 9,375.00	\$ 7,792.50	\$ 17,167.50
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ 9,375.00	\$ 7,792.50	\$ 17,167.50
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ 9,375.00	\$ 7,792.50	\$ 17,167.50
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ 9,375.00	\$ 7,792.50	\$ 17,167.50
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (9,375.00)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 7,792.50

REVIEWED BY: 
 David Hunt, District Engineer

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager



McGinley & Associates
A Universal Engineering Sciences Company

5410 Longley Lane
Reno, NV 89511
(775) 829-2245

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
9/30/2022	27568

Bill To
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT DAVE HUNT PO BOX 2026 OLYMPIC VALLEY, CA 96146

Project Location
OLYMPIC VALLEY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SIX YEAR REVIEW AND REPORT

P.O. No.	Terms	Due Date	Project No.	Proj. Man.
	Net 30	10/30/2022	OVPSD001-OL...	

Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
OVPSD001-Task 2 Staff Hydrogeologist Subtotal Task 2	5	120.00	600.00 600.00
OVPSD001-Task 3 Staff Hydrogeologist Principal Subtotal Task 3	35.75 1.5	120.00 195.00	4,290.00 292.50 4,582.50
OVPSD001-Task 6 Staff Hydrogeologist Subtotal Task 6	21.75	120.00	2,610.00 2,610.00
Services provided 9/1/22 thru 9/30/22: 1.) QRR (six year) data compile and report prep.			

NOW ACCEPTING   	Total	\$7,792.50
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Please remit to address above

Payments/Credits	\$0.00
Balance Due	<i>DH</i> \$7,792.50

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT D-15
2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: **Water Tender Purchase**

DATE: 10/05/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 2

PROJECT NUMBER: **20-00-150038**


PERIOD: September

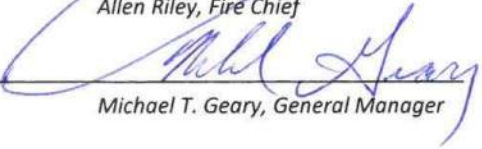
CONTRACTOR NAME: **Midwest Fire**
 & ADDRESS: **PO Box 524**
Luverne, MN 56156

BID AMOUNT: \$ 275,000.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$275,000.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 88,915.00
 % WORK COMPLETED: 32%

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

	<u>PREVIOUS</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 8,891.50	\$ 80,023.50	\$ 88,915.00
Retention on Work Completed (5%)		\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	<u>\$ 8,891.50</u>	<u>\$ 80,023.50</u>	<u>\$ 88,915.00</u>
Materials on Hand	\$ -		\$ -
Retention on Materials (5%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	<u>\$ 8,891.50</u>	<u>\$ 80,023.50</u>	<u>\$ 88,915.00</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	<u>\$ 8,891.50</u>	<u>\$ 80,023.50</u>	<u>\$ 88,915.00</u>
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (8,891.50)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			<u>\$ 80,023.50</u>

REVIEWED BY: 
 Allen Riley, Fire Chief

APPROVED BY: 
 Michael T. Geary, General Manager



MIDWEST FIRE.
PO Box 524
Luverne, MN 56156

Invoice

Midwest Fire Equipment & Repair Company
 Luverne MN 56156-0524

Please Remit To:
 PO Box 524
 Luverne MN 56156

Bill To
Olympic Valley Fire Department 305 Squaw Valley Drive Olympic Valley, CA 96146 USA

Date	Invoice #
10/5/2022	22-5324
USA Toll Free 800-344-2059	

P.O. Number	Terms	Rep	Ship	Via	F.O.B.
#3192	Due on Acceptance of	NJ	10/5/2022		
Quantity	Item Code	Description	Unit Price	Amount	
1	Deposit	DEPOSIT FOR CHASSIS VIN: 3ALACYFE4PDUG8599	88,915.00	88,915.00	
1	Deposit	DEPOSIT RECEIVED ON 9/15/2021	-8,891.50	-8,891.50	
				Total	\$80,023.50

Thank you for your business.	
Phone #	Fax #
(507) 283-9141	507-283-9142

Payment in U.S. Dollars
A 1.5 % Finance Charge will be added after 30 Days.

Web Site
www.MidwestFire.com

20-00-150038

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

EXHIBIT # D-16
2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: 305 Olympic Valley Road Paving 2022
Asphalt Repair, Striping, & Crack Seal Services
PROJECT NUMBER: 10-00-150021
CONTRACTOR NAME: Lakeside Paving & Sealing, Inc.
& ADDRESS: PO Box 924
Carnelian Bay, CA 96140

DATE: 10/17/2022
PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 2
PERIOD: September 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 27,100.00
NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$0.00
ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$27,100.00
WORK COMPLETED: \$ 27,100.00
% WORK COMPLETED: 100%

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

	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	TO DATE
EARNINGS:			
Work Completed	\$ 23,900.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 27,100.00
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ 23,900.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 27,100.00
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ 23,900.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 27,100.00
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ 23,900.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 27,100.00
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ (23,900.00)
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 3,200.00

REVIEWED BY: Alexa Kinsinger
Alexa Kinsinger, Junior Engineer

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

Statement



Olympic Valley Public Service District
 PO Box 2026
 Olympic Valley, CA 96146-2026

Post Office Box 924
 Carnelian Bay, CA 96140
 CA Lic# 829462
 NV Lic# 69490
 (530) 583-3600

JANET@LAKESIDEPAVING.COM

Date
 10/17/2022

Date	Transaction				Amount	Balance
09/13/2022	305 Olympic Valley Rd - Olympic Valley- INV #10049. Due 09/13/2022. Orig. Amount \$3,200.00.				3,200.00	3,200.00
CURRENT	1-30 DAYS PAST DUE	31-60 DAYS PAST DUE	61-90 DAYS PAST DUE	OVER 90 DAYS PAST DUE	Amount Due	
0.00	0.00	3,200.00	0.00	0.00	\$3,200.00	

AK

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D - 17
 2 Pages


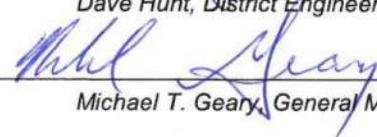
PROJECT TITLE: **2022 Sewer Television Inspection Project**
 PROJECT NUMBER: **10-00-150090**
 CONTRACTOR NAME & ADDRESS: **Professional Pipe Services
 47 Discovery, Suite 205
 Irvine, CA 92618**

DATE: 10/19/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 1
 PERIOD: June/July 2022

BID AMOUNT: \$ 46,389.95
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: 3,492.86
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$49,882.81
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 49,882.81
 % 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	\$ -	\$ 49,882.81	\$ 49,882.81
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ 49,882.81	\$ 49,882.81
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ -	\$ 49,882.81	\$ 49,882.81
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ -	\$ 49,882.81	\$ 49,882.81
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ -
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 49,882.81

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



SUBCONTRACTOR: Professional Pipe Services
PROJECT NAME: 2022 Sewer Inspection
APPLICATION NO.: 2-6300011632
APPLICATION DATE: 8/8/2022
PERIOD TO: 7/30/2022

Olympic Valley Public Service District
 205 Squaw Valley Road
 Olympic Valley, CA 96146

ITEM NO.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	SCHEDULED VALUE	PRIOR PERIOD		THIS PERIOD		TOTAL TO DATE		
						QTY	AMOUNT	QTY	AMOUNT	QTY	AMOUNT	
1	All labor and materials associated with digital scanning of 6-inch sewer lines	11490	LF	\$ 2.03	\$ 23,324.70	4,926.49	\$ 10,000.77	5,968.60	\$ 12,116.26	10,895.09	\$ 22,117.03	
2	All labor and materials associated with digital scanning of 8-inch sewer lines	90	LF	\$ 1.77	\$ 159.30	0.00	\$ -	445.30	\$ 788.18	445.30	\$ 788.18	
3	All labor and materials associated with digital scanning of 10-inch sewer lines	3860	LF	\$ 1.77	\$ 6,832.20	3,983.02	\$ 7,049.95	0.00	\$ -	3,983.02	\$ 7,049.95	
4	All labor and materials associated with digital scanning of 12-inch sewer lines	1430	LF	\$ 1.77	\$ 2,531.10	0.00	\$ -	1,368.30	\$ 2,421.89	1,368.30	\$ 2,421.89	
5	All labor and materials associated with digital scanning of 15-inch sewer lines	1140	LF	\$ 1.77	\$ 2,017.80	0.00	\$ -	1,250.30	\$ 2,213.03	1,250.30	\$ 2,213.03	
6	All labor and materials associated with CCTV inspection of 4-inch sewer mains with access through sewer cleanouts	215	LF	\$ 2.49	\$ 535.35	0.00	\$ -	1,479.50	\$ 3,683.96	1,479.50	\$ 3,683.96	
7	All labor and materials associated with CCTV inspection of 4-inch sewer laterals (approximately 130 laterals) with access through property or easement line cleanouts	3350	LF	\$ 3.22	\$ 10,787.00	3,408.02	\$ 10,973.82	0.00	\$ -	3,408.02	\$ 10,973.82	
8	All labor and materials associated with CCTV inspection of 4-inch sewer laterals (approximately 1 lateral) with building/house cleanouts and flag or paint lateral location at approximate property or easement line	45	LF	\$ 4.50	\$ 202.50	141.10	\$ 634.95	0.00	\$ -	141.10	\$ 634.95	
9					\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	
10					\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	
11					\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	
12					\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	0.00	\$ -	
SUBTOTALS						\$ 46,389.95		\$ 28,659.49		\$ 21,223.32		\$ 49,882.81
SUBTOTALS						\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
TOTALS						\$ 46,389.95		\$ 28,659.49		\$ 21,223.32		\$ 49,882.81

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
PROGRESS PAYMENT REPORT

EXHIBIT # D-18
 2 Pages

PROJECT TITLE: 2022 Tank Inspections - East & Zone 3 Tanks

DATE: 10/20/2022
 PAYMENT ESTIMATE #: 1

PROJECT NUMBER: 10-01-661000

PERIOD: September 2022

CONTRACTOR NAME: Blue Locker Commercial Diving Services LLC
 & ADDRESS: 362 Arbour Garden Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89148

BID AMOUNT: \$ 7,050.00
 NET CHANGE ORDERS: \$600.00
 ADJUSTED CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$7,650.00
 WORK COMPLETED: \$ 7,650.00
 % 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	\$ -	\$ 7,650.00	\$ 7,650.00
Retention on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings on Work Completed	\$ -	\$ 7,650.00	\$ 7,650.00
Materials on Hand			\$ -
Retention on Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Earnings On Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL NET EARNINGS	\$ -	\$ 7,650.00	\$ 7,650.00
DEDUCTIONS:			
1.			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Deductions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
1. Release Retention			\$ -
2.			\$ -
3.			\$ -
Total Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL ADJUSTED EARNINGS	\$ -	\$ 7,650.00	\$ 7,650.00
LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS			\$ -
PAYMENT DUE THIS ESTIMATE			\$ 7,650.00

REVIEWED BY: Alexa Kinsinger
 Alexa Kinsinger, Junior Engineer

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

**OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES #900
SEPTEMBER 27, 2022**

*Agenda with board packet and staff reports is available at the following link:
<https://www.ovpsd.org/board-agenda-september-2022>*

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

Directors Present: Dale Cox, Katy Hover-Smoot, and Fred Ilfeld.

Directors Absent: Bill Hudson.

Staff Present: Thomas Archer, District Counsel; Jessica Asher, Board Secretary; Brandon Burks, Operations Manager; Brad Chisholm, Fire Captain; Mike Geary, General Manager; Dave Hunt, District Engineer; and Danielle Mueller, Finance & Administration Manager.

Others Present: Jean Lange, Katrina Smolen, David Stepner

Jean Lange led the Pledge of Allegiance.

B. Community Informational Items.

- B-1** Friends of Squaw Creek (FOSC) – Katrina Smolen said that FOSC is working to change the organization’s name following the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) renaming of the creek to Washeshu Creek. She provided information on Truckee River Day and discussed the group’s efforts to manage invasive species.
- B-2** Friends of Squaw Valley (FOSV) – Mr. Stepner provided a positive summary of the volunteer efforts to support monthly green waste days in the Valley. He stated that the group will likely return to its original founding mission to advocate that the Village at Palisades Tahoe Project has reduced scope and environmental impacts.
- B-3** Olympic Valley Design Review Committee (OVDRC) – Mr. Stepner discussed the proposed AT&T Cell tower just north of Olympic Valley.
- B-4** Olympic Valley Municipal Advisory Council (OVMAC) – David Stepner provided a summary of the OVMAC and North Tahoe Regional Advisory Council (NTRAC) meetings. There was a discussion about the uncertain impacts of climate change and the challenges associated with preparing planning documents that both address anticipated changes to water supply and follow prescriptive guidance.
- B-5** Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company (SVMWC) – Mr. Stepner provided an update on summer construction projects; due to weather conditions (smoke and rain) the project goals have been modified. At the annual meeting earlier this month, the two incumbent Board Members were reelected.
- 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) – Director Cox reviewed the T-TSA Board Meeting summary. The agency is considering hiring the interim General Manager full-time.

B-9 Capital Projects Advisory Committee (CAP) – Ms. Mueller said this month’s meeting was cancelled. Application for the FY 2022-23 Allocation of Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) funds is open until October 14th. The funding is expected to be at least \$5M.

B-10 Firewise Community – None.

C. Public Comment/Presentation.

None.

D. Financial Consent Agenda Items.

Directors Cox and Hover-Smoot convened with staff on September 26, 2022, from approximately 3:00 – 3:55 p.m. to review items D-1 through D-16, F-3, and other finance-related items on the agenda. Ms. Mueller provided a summary of the meeting. The District received the Estimated Allocation of Property Taxes for Fiscal Year 2023, the total anticipated tax revenue, less any fees from the county, is estimated to be \$4,270,000. This is an increase over the prior year actual revenue received by \$328,000 and \$365,000 higher than budgeted. A portion of this funding will likely be contributed to pay down the Fire Department CalPERS Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL). There was a brief discussion about increased fuel costs.

Public Comment – None.

Director Ilfeld made a motion to approve the financial consent agenda which was seconded by Director Hover-Smoot. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

E. Approve Minutes.

E-1 Minutes for the Board of Directors Regular Meeting of August 30, 2022.

The Board reviewed the item, accepted public comment, and approved the minutes for the Board of Director meeting of August 30, 2022.

Public Comment – None.

Director Ilfeld made a motion to approve the minutes of the Board of Director meeting of August 30, 2022, which was seconded by Director Hover-Smoot. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

F. Old & New Business.

F-1 Fuels Management Program.

The Board reviewed the item and accepted public comment.

Mr. Geary and Captain Chisholm reviewed the staff report and briefly discussed the successful collaboration between Friends of Squaw Valley, Palisades Tahoe, and the District to host monthly Green Waste Days this year. Ms. Asher provided an update on the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The Board requested the item be presented at the October Board Meeting. Mr. Geary provided information on the Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley Fire Protection Project.

Public Comment –

Mr. Stegner provided information about the funding gap for the Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley Fire Protection Project and requested the District consider how to maintain the monthly Green Waste Day service when Palisades Tahoe's Lot 4 is developed.

F-2 Introduce Ordinance 2022-03 "Amending and Adopting 2022 California Fire Code."

The Board reviewed the items, accepted public comment, and waived the reading for Ordinance 2022-03 "Amending and Adopting the 2022 California Fire Code."

Ms. Asher provided background on the process to amend and adopt the 2022 California Fire Code, which is done every three years. Captain Chisholm explained the proposed revisions in detail.

Public Comment – None.

President Cox asked for a motion to waive the reading of the Ordinance 2022-03 "Amending and Adopting the 2022 California Fire Code." The motion was moved by Director Hover-Smoot and seconded by Director Ilfeld. A roll call vote was taken, the motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to direct staff to post and publish a notice of public Hearing and Summary of Ordinance which was seconded by Director Ilfeld. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

F-3 California Infrastructure & Economic Development Bank – Facility Loan Payment.

The Board reviewed the items, accepted public comment, and approved an additional \$300,000 loan payment from the Utility Dept. Budget for the facility at 305 Olympic Valley Road.

Ms. Mueller reviewed the staff report. This item was reviewed with the Finance Committee. There was a discussion about this being the best use of funds since the Miscellaneous Group UAL is at the desired funding level and an additional payment funded by tax revenue will be recommended for the Safety Group UAL.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to approve a \$300,000 additional payment for the facility at 305 Olympic Valley Road, which was seconded by Director Ilfeld. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

F-4 Resolution 2022-21 "Adopting Revisions to the Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual (PP&PM)."

The Board reviewed the items, accepted public comment, and adopted Resolution 2022-21 adopting revisions to the PP&PM.

Mr. Geary reviewed the staff report. The Board approved the Memorandum of Understanding for the Operations Department on August 30, 2022. Revisions to sections 4.09, 6.15, 6.24 and 6.29 of the PP&PM are required to reflect the results of negotiations.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to adopt Resolution 2022-21 adopting revisions to the PP&PM, which was seconded by Director Ilfeld. A roll call vote was taken. The motion passed unanimously. Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

F-5 Notice of Completion – 2021 Sewer Television Inspection Project.

The Board reviewed the items, accepted public comment, and authorized staff to file a Notice of Completion with Placer County for the 2021 Sewer Television Inspection Project.

Mr. Hunt reviewed the staff report.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to authorize staff to file a Notice of Completion with Placer County for the 2021 Sewer Inspection Project. The motion was seconded by Director Ilfeld. The motion passed. Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

There was a brief discussion about the Owl 360° camera, microphone, and speaker being tested during the meeting; remote participation; and new Brown Act legislation.

F-6 Authorize Contract Award – S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project – Phase II.

The Board reviewed the items, accepted public comment, and authorized the General Manager to execute all contractual documents for the S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project – Phase II.

Mr. Geary reviewed the staff report. Danielle Bradfield, Registered Professional Forester, is working with permitting agencies and plans to issue a request for proposals. Staff is requesting pre-approval of the contract if a responsive bid is received such that the project can be completed this season. The woodchips created from the project will be provided as erosion control for projects in the Valley.

Public Comment – None.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to authorize the General Manager to execute all contractual documents for the S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project – Phase II. The motion was seconded by Director Ilfeld. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

G. Management Status Reports.

G-1 Fire Department Report

Captain Chisholm reviewed the report and discussed strike team participation, that Kurt Gooding and Mike Wright will be the shop steward and backup shop steward for Local 39, positive interactions

with the Operations Department, recent training exercises, the open seasonal/part-time position, and provided an update on the Mosquito Fire.

G-2 Water & Sewer Operations Report

Mr. Hunt reviewed the report and noted that water demands have decreased slightly since last month and that the aquifer is higher than this time last year.

G-3 Engineering Report

Mr. Hunt reviewed the report. The West Tank Coating Project was delayed two weeks due to the Mosquito Fire. The water supply is now operating with much smaller temporary tanks and the SCADA consultants are working with the Operations team to ensure the system is operating as designed. The Painted Rock Water Line Extension will create one-lane traffic on Highway 89 this week. The Blue Locker Diving team performed tank inspections on Zone 2 and 3 tanks; the Zone 3 tank will likely need recoating next year. There was a discussion about the Water and Sewer Service Agreement with the Resort at Squaw Creek; an extension will be presented to the Board next month. There was a brief discussion about the HVAC Master Plan, which is ongoing by SEED, Inc.

Public comment- Jean Lange asked if Well 18-3R would serve the Resort at Squaw Creek and supplement the District's water supply. Staff responded that the well would be designed to serve Phase II water needs and there would be a credit to the water supply portion of the connection fees if the well provides water supply for other projects.

G-4 Administration & Office Report

Ms. Asher reviewed the report.

G-5 General Manager Report

Mr. Geary reviewed the report.

G-6 Legal Report (verbal)

None.

G-7 Directors' Comments (verbal)

The Board requested that staff research climate change forecasting to determine how other water Districts have modeled future conditions in Water Supply Assessments and planning documents. The Board also noted appreciation for the work of staff to provide clean water to the Valley.

Director Ilfeld made a motion, seconded by Director Hover-Smoot to adjourn to closed session at 11:17 a.m. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

H. Closed Session – District Labor Negotiations.

The Board met in Closed Session pursuant to Government Code §54957 et al regarding District labor negotiations.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion, seconded by Director Ilfeld to adjourn to open session at 12:15 p.m. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

Only the items on the closed session agenda were discussed and no actions were taken in closed session.

This item was taken out of order.

I-2. Possible Action from Closed Session – General Manager’s Employment Contract.

The Board reviewed the item, accepted public comment, and approved the amendment to the General Managers Employment Contract.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to approve the amendment to the General Managers Employment Contract, which was seconded by Director Ilfeld. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

I-1. Possible Action from Closed Session – Approve FY 2022-2023 Employee Salary Schedules.

The Board reviewed the item, accepted public comment, and adopted Resolution 2022-22 approving FY 2022-2023 Employee Salary Schedules.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion to adopt Resolution 2022-22 approving FY 2022-2023 Employee Salary Schedules, which was seconded by Director Ilfeld. A roll call vote was taken. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Yes | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

J. Adjourn.

Director Hover-Smoot made a motion, seconded by Director Ilfeld to adjourn at 12:18 PM. The motion passed.

Cox – Yes | Hover-Smoot – Absent | Hudson – Absent | Ilfeld – Yes

By, J. Asher



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-1
142 Pages

Regional Ambulance Study

DATE: October 25, 2022
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief
SUBJECT: Regional Ambulance Study

BACKGROUND: Periodically the community and Olympic Valley Public Service District Board have been interested in the Fire Department providing ambulance transport service. The decision should be based on costs and benefits, specific to patient care, the Department's financial status, profitability, staffing levels, impacts to response times during simultaneous calls, operational impacts, as well as the operational and financial impacts on our neighboring fire protection and EMS departments. All are important questions that should be considered prior to deciding to implement such service.

Those questions – and others – are addressed in the proposed Regional Ambulance Service and provide a structure for a decision-making process that may provide the OVPSD Board of Directors with the ability to make an informed decision.

DISCUSSION: Staff has worked to understand the required resources and implications of providing ambulance service. These were outlined in the Board Reports from April 2020 and July 2021 and remain largely similar but with some key changes.

In July of 2021, the Board authorized the Fire Chief to execute a Professional Services Agreement with AP Triton, in partnership with North Tahoe and Truckee Fire Protection Districts, to perform the Regional Ambulance Study to help inform the feasibility of the District providing ambulance service and the associated impacts to our regional partners.

There are significant changes to the Fire Department's understanding and general landscape of relevant and core assumptions from when staff embarked on its feasibility assessment a few years ago, and they materially affect the outcome of that assessment. Key changes to the original assumptions of the Ambulance Service Study include:

- The OV Fire Dept. no longer has the support from its neighboring Fire Departments.
- The offer from a neighboring fire department to sell a surplus ambulance has been rescinded.
- The ability of the Fire Dept. to ensure minimum staffing levels required to provide ambulance service has been challenged by two full-time employees out on long term disability and the availability and reliability of seasonal staffing.
- Staffing is impacted by:
 - the cost of housing
 - commuting from more affordable regions as far as two hours from Olympic Valley
 - callback availability because travel-time is too long
 - high gas prices
 - availability and cost of childcare
 - morale
 - workload (increased by AB38 inspections and Placer County STR inspections)
 - work-life balance
- Pandemic-spurred supply chain issues (increased ambulance availability and increased costs)

- ALTERNATIVES:**
1. Direct the Fire Chief to move forward with implementing an ambulance program for Olympic Valley.
 2. Perform a Feasibility Assessment considering the Ambulance Study:
 - In three years after AV Revenue/staffing levels).
 - At start of Village development with "Gap Funding".
 - At 25% of Village build out.
 - Other significant changes to revenue and/or call volume.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The estimated annual operating costs of an ambulance program is approximately \$900,000 versus an anticipated revenue stream of just over \$200,000. An estimated financial deficit of just over \$200,000 for our regional Fire/EMS partners.

RECOMMENDATION: Reevaluate the ambulance program after three years, after construction of the Village at Olympic Valley Specific Plan starts. Gap funding recommended

in the service impact analyses prepared by Citygate and potentially included in the Development Agreement for the project may support the necessary staffing levels. Other significant changes to AV tax revenue or call volume may also help fund the proposed program.

ATTACHMENTS: AP Triton's Eastern Placer County Regional Ambulance Study.

DATE PREPARED: October 20, 2022



**Eastern Placer County
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY CHIEFS**

**Eastern Placer County
REGIONAL
AMBULANCE STUDY**

September 2022

**North Tahoe Fire Protection District
Olympic Valley Fire Department
Truckee Fire Protection District**



AP TRITON
VISION • INNOVATION • SOLUTIONS

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Acknowledgments

AP Triton Consulting wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to each of those individuals whose contributions and assistance made this project possible.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to each of you...

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

Steve Leighton

Fire Chief

Alan Whisler

Operations Division Chief

Kim Eason

Finance Director

Sarah Lagano

Logistics Battalion Chief

Steve McNamara

Division Chief/Fire Marshal

Scott Sedgwick

EMS Battalion Chief

Naman Beatie

Safety Battalion Chief

Olympic Valley Fire Department

Allen Riley

Fire Chief

Danielle Grindle

Finance/Administration Manager

Jessica Asher

Board Secretary

Truckee Fire Protection District

Kevin McKechnie

Fire Chief

Bill Seline

Fire Chief (Retired)

Laura Brown

EMS Battalion Chief

Matt Parkhurst

Operations Division Chief

Ryan Ochoa

Captain/IT Manager

...and each of the firefighters, officers, and support staff who daily serve the citizens and visitors of Eastern Placer County and the surrounding communities.

Introduction

AP Triton, LLC (Triton) was retained by the Eastern Placer County JPA Fire Chiefs to evaluate the residual impacts on the region's emergency services if Olympic Valley Fire Department implemented patient transport services.

Consistent with the Eastern Placer County JPA Fire Chiefs Request for Proposals and Triton's Scope of Work, Triton conducted an objective-based phased study beginning with a data-driven analysis of the regional EMS and fire emergency response system in the greater Truckee-Tahoe-area, evaluated the regional EMS response system, identified the synergies, existing capacity, and any unintended impacts of alternative system designs to the regional fire and EMS system, specifically Olympic Valley Fire Department (OVFD), North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTFPD), and Truckee Fire Protection District (TFPD).

The following report represents hundreds of hours of work by Triton's subject matter experts, who approached this project from an unbiased perspective without any preconceptions. This study complies with the agreed-upon project scope of work.

The study represents a snapshot in time and is an in-depth review of all aspects of each agency and concludes with the following recommendation:

Maintain the Status Quo & Continue to Evaluate

The data and evaluations of all options indicate that the agencies should maintain service delivery as it currently stands. However, changing conditions, an increase or decrease in service volume, and an evolving financial landscape may make the addition of an ambulance in the future a viable option. This will require analyzing the service conditions based on service objectives and key performance indicators over time.

Triton would like to thank the Fire Chiefs and their staff for their patience during the extensive and time-consuming process of analyzing data from the multiple sources and formats required to finalize the study.

**Section I:
CURRENT CONDITIONS
& DEPLOYMENT ANALYSIS**

Overview of the Agencies Studied

The following section provides a general overview and description of the three fire service organizations participating in this study.

Eastern Placer County Joint Powers Authority Board

The Eastern Placer County Joint Powers Authority Board (EPCJPAB) is an operational group comprised of representatives from the Meeks Bay Fire Protection District (MBFPD), the Olympic Valley Fire Department (OVFD), Northstar Community Services District (NCSD), North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTF), and the Truckee Fire Protection District (TFPD).

The purpose of the Eastern Placer County JPAB is: "to promote, coordinate and effect on a common basis, the goals and objectives applicable to the operation and maintenance of its fire department activities, to maintain and improve the levels of service."¹

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

Formed in 1993, North Tahoe FPD is a result of the consolidation of the Tahoe City Fire Protection District in Tahoe City and the North Tahoe Fire Protection District in Kings Beach. NTF is a Special District overseen by an elected five-member Board of Directors (BOD).

The North Tahoe Fire Protection District is located on the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe with a service area is comprised of approximately 32 square miles and an estimated 2019 population of nearly 9,000 persons.² The district consists of urban, suburban, and rural communities. The visitor population increases substantially during weekends and holidays.

Meeks Bay Fire Protection District

NTF has a contractual arrangement with the Meeks Bay Fire Protection District to provide a full-time chief officer and manage MBFPD's firefighters and other staff for fire protection, along with providing training and administrative services. MBFPD does not have any of its own staff. In a 2018, an independent consulting firm recommended that North Tahoe FPD and Meeks Bay FPD take the necessary steps to initiate a legal unification through the annexation of MBFPD into NTF. As of the time of this writing, these steps have not been taken.

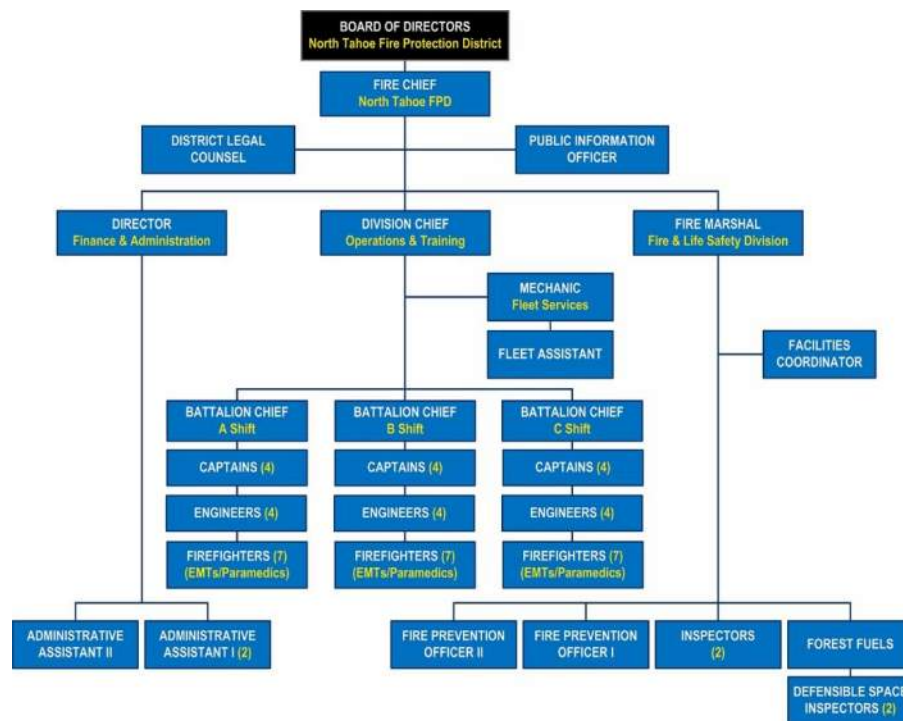
Meeks Bay FPD is located in El Dorado County and NTF has an agreement with the County that allows them an operating area from Emerald Bay to the Placer County line. Meeks Bay FPD owns two fire stations (Station 67 and Station 68). Station 68 is unstaffed and only houses Water Tender 68.

NTF Organization Structure

The NTF is overseen by the Fire Chief who is responsible to the Board of Directors. The Fire Chief maintains a span of control of 1:4. The BOD members represent five regions within the Lake Tahoe basin. From this group, the BOD elects a President and Vice President.

The following figure is an illustration of the current organizational structure of the North Tahoe Fire Protection District. As shown, the Fire Chief directly oversees a Public Information Officer (PIO), Director of Finance & Administration, a Fire Marshal that manages the Fire & Life Safety Division, and a Division Chief responsible for Operations & Training along with Fleet Services.

Figure 1: North Tahoe FPD Organization Chart (2022)



Operations & Deployment

NTF is an all-hazards public safety organization providing traditional fire suppression, wildland firefighting, both medical first-response and ground emergency medical transport (GEMT) at the Advanced Life Support (ALS) level, hazardous materials response, and other special operations. These include Backcountry, water, ice, avalanche, rope, trench, and confined space rescue services. The district also has members on the Tahoe Nordic Search & Rescue Team and the Tahoe Truckee Regional Rescue Team.

North Tahoe FPD maintains six fire stations but deploys its apparatus and personnel from five full-time staffed stations. NTF also manages Meeks Bay Stations 67 and 68. Operations personnel are assigned to one of three shifts. Station 54 is unstaffed and serves as a Mechanic's Station and maintenance facility. Station 55 houses reserve apparatus and is utilized by the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers, and during wildland station houses a CALFIRE engine.

In 2018, the North Tahoe Fire Protection District was assigned a Public Protection Classification (PPC®) grade of Class of 3/3Y by the Insurance Services Office (ISO).

Other Services Provided

In addition to operational services, NTF has a strong Division of Fire & Life Safety. The Division conducts fire inspections, code enforcement, plan reviews, and investigations of fires and suspected incidents of arson. The CERT volunteers educate citizens about disaster preparedness for local hazards and conducts training in basic disaster response skills.

Olympic Valley Fire Department

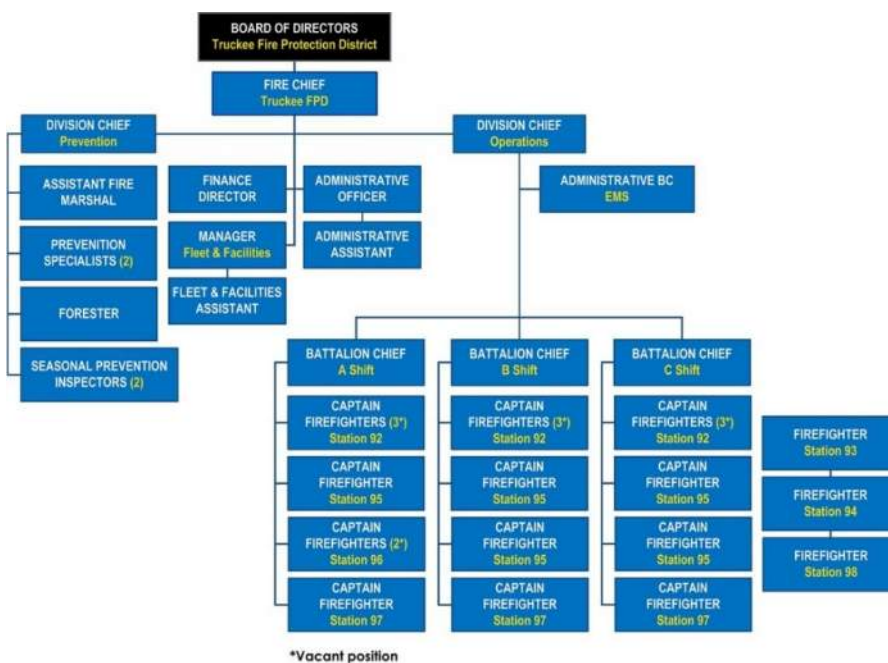
The Olympic Valley Fire Department (OVFD) functions as a division of the Olympic Valley Public Service District (OVPSD), which has served the Olympic Valley since 1964. OVPSD provides assorted community services such as water, sewer, garbage collection, emergency services, and other services.

The Olympic Valley Fire Department serves area consisting of about 10 square miles with an estimated permanent population exceeding 950 persons and a peak population that includes visitors of around 3,500.³

OVFD Organization Structure

The following figure represents the current organizational structure of the Olympic Valley Public Services District. As shown, fire protection is one component of the OVPSD. The Fire Chief is responsible to the General Manager and oversees the Fire Captains, Fire Engineers, and Firefighters. The department employs 13 full-time and three seasonal staff.

Figure 3: Truckee FPD Organization Chart (2021)



TFPD is organized into two primary divisions, each managed by a Division Chief: Prevention and Operations. The Division Chiefs, Finance Director, Fleet & Facilities Manager, and Administrative Officer report directly to the Fire Chief.

Operations & Deployment

The Truckee Fire Protection District is an all-hazards public safety organization providing traditional structural fire suppression, wildland firefighting, vehicle extrication, confined space rescue, airport rescue firefighting, Urban Search & Rescue, high-angle rescue, hazardous materials response, Swiftwater rescue, ice rescue, and dive rescue operations.

In addition, TFPD provides medical first-response and ground emergency medical transport at the ALS level. Every member of the Truckee Fire Protection District is a trained and accredited Paramedic.

In 2015, the Truckee Fire Protection District was assigned a Public Protection Classification (PPC®) grade of Class of 4/4X by the Insurance Services Office (ISO).

Other Services Provided

The Prevention Division Chief also serves as the Fire Marshal that manages a comprehensive fire prevention and safety education program. This includes fire inspections, code enforcement, plan reviews, fire and arson investigations, and various public education programs.

Regional Public Safety Resources

The following section entails brief descriptions of the various public safety resources in the region that are utilized by the three fire agencies participating in this study.

Communications & Dispatch

The Grass Valley Emergency Command Center (GVECC) is operated by CAL FIRE and functions as the primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the area. The Center provides dispatch and communications services for the fire agencies participating in this study. GVECC utilizes the ProQA™ Paramount Priority Dispatch System to provide emergency medical dispatch (EMD) with pre-arrival instructions and criteria-based dispatch.

The Grass Valley Emergency Command Center has adopted benchmarks for performance standards. The call-answering benchmark is 10 seconds or less 95% of the time. Call-processing is 60–120 seconds but may be longer for EMD calls. The Center maintains standard operating guidelines (SOG) and continuous quality improvement (CQI).

In 2020, GVECC answered 23,525 9-1-1 calls and 27,346 calls seven-digit incoming calls. According to the Center, there were 31,533 “fire” calls in 2020. EMS incidents are not distinguished from fire calls and are recorded as fire incidents.

In addition to GVECC, the Placer County Sheriff Washoe County (Nevada) Sheriff, El Dorado County Sheriff, Nevada County Sheriff, and several local police departments function as PSAPs providing dispatch and communications services for fire and law enforcement.

Hospitals & Tertiary Care Facilities

The following figure lists the most common facilities to which patients are transported by the North Tahoe Fire Protection District and Truckee Fire Protection District.

Figure 4: Local & Regional Clinical Facilities

Clinical Facility	Trauma Level	Stroke Center	PCI/Cath Lab
Barton Memorial Hospital	3	No	No
Incline Village Community Hospital	N/A	No	No
Renown Regional Medical Center	1	Yes	Yes
St. Mary's Regional Medical Center	2	Yes	Yes
Tahoe Forest Hospital	3	No	No

As shown, Renown Regional and St. Mary's Regional are designated at the higher levels for trauma. Both facilities maintain the capacity for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)—also referred to as coronary angioplasty and are designated Stroke Centers. However, both facilities are approximately 35 miles from Truckee.

Mutual & Automatic Aid

The region maintains a large number of mutual and automatic aid resources available to each of the participants in this study. These include fire agencies with a substantial number of engines, at least four ladder trucks, multiple ambulances, wildland apparatus, and various specialty units.

The following figure lists the various fire agencies that provide mutual and/or automatic aid and their resources and minimum staffing.

Figure 5: Local & Regional Mutual Aid Resources

Agency	Station No.	No. Engines	No. Aerials	Other Units	No. Staff
CALFIRE	#50	1 ^A	0		3–4
CALFIRE	#55	1 ^A	0		3
Lake Valley FD	#6	1	0		3–4
Lake Valley FD	#7	1	0		3
North Lake Tahoe	#11	1	1	Various cross-staffed units	5–6
North Lake Tahoe	#12	1	0		3
North Lake Tahoe	#13	1	0		3
North Tahoe FPD	#51	1	0	Various cross-staffed ALS units	4
North Tahoe FPD	#52	1		Various cross-staffed ALS units	4
North Tahoe FPD	#53	1		Various cross-staffed ALS units	2
North Tahoe FPD	#56	1	0	Cross-staffed ALS medic unit	2
North Tahoe FPD	#67	1		Cross-staffed ALS medic unit	2
Northstar CSD	#31	1	0	Type 3 Engine	2–4
Northstar CSD	#32	0	1		
Olympic Valley FD	#21	1	0	Rescue, Type 3 Engine	2–4
Olympic Valley FD	#22	1	0		
S. Lake Tahoe FD	#1	1	0		3–4
S. Lake Tahoe FD	#2	0	0	ALS Medic	4
S. Lake Tahoe FD	#3	1	0		3–4
Truckee FPD	#92	1	1		5
Truckee FPD	#95	1	0		2
Truckee FPD	#96	1	0		4
Truckee FPD	#97	1	0		2

^AType 3 Engine

Air Medical Transport

There are two rotary-wing (helicopter) air medical transport providers available in the region: Care Flight Air Ambulance, operated by the Regional Emergency Medical Service Authority (REMSA) and CALSTAR Air Medical Services.

Care Flight and CALSTAR flight crews are each comprised of a Certified Flight Nurse (CFRN) and a Critical Care Paramedic (CCEMT-P). Both services have been fully accredited through the Commission on Accreditation of Medical Transport Systems (CAMTS).

Emergency Medical Services in Eastern Placer County

There are substantial automatic aid and mutual aid system agreements in Eastern Placer County. The Agreements include all levels of fire and rescue services and ambulance transportation services. The four main fire service agencies involved in these agreements are Olympic Valley Fire Department, North Tahoe Fire Protection District, Northstar Community Services District, and Truckee Fire Protection District. The responses for ambulance service in the study area are from two geographically located fire districts, North Tahoe Fire Protection District and Truckee Fire Protection District. Each of these districts has a history of providing fire protection to their communities, including providing ambulance transportation services to the Eastern Region of Placer, Nevada, and El Dorado Counties.

These regional areas of Nevada, Eastern Placer, and El Dorado Counties cover everything from the waterfront on rivers and lakes to wilderness areas of the Sierras, as well as multi-story residential buildings throughout their respective communities. As all risk fire service agencies work together, they can meet the demands of their residents and the large number of visitors who use these regional recreational areas. The two peak seasons are winter and summer, which experience the largest increase in visitors.

The NTF provides ALS paramedic services with paramedic engine companies and paramedic ambulances throughout the district. These paramedic ambulances provide patient transportation to the Eastern region of Placer County and El Dorado County to the Nevada state line.

Truckee Fire Protection Fire District (TFPD) ALS paramedic services are provided at the paramedic engine company and ambulance levels. These paramedic ambulances cover the TFPD and provide services to the Eastern region of Placer and Nevada Counties.

Currently, NTF provides most of the patient transportation services to Olympic Valley Fire Department. With TFPD providing the remainder of the ambulance service needs into the area. This regional approach has worked well, with OVFD providing ALS-level medical first response (MFR). Patient assessment and care are initiated by OVFD paramedic personnel. Then either NTF or TFPD provides ambulance transportation services.

Three hospitals receive most of the patients transported from the Olympic Valley region and the Eastern Placer and El Dorado Counties. Tahoe Forrest Hospital in Truckee, California, Barton Memorial Hospital in South Lake Tahoe, California, and Renown Hospital in Reno, Nevada. These hospital destinations are determined by the patients' clinical findings and medical requirements. Tahoe Forrest and Renown Hospitals receive the majority of the patients transported. As a result, there can be a significant Time on Task (TOT) for the ambulances providing the patient transportation in all cases. These times can extend well over an hour to an hour and a half, in duration for each patient transportation provided. These TOTs are related more to the time assigned to the EMS incident, including response, on-scene, patient transport, patient care transfer, and travel time back to the units regularly assigned response areas.

Currently, these regional hospitals do not experience the Ambulance Patient Off Load Times (APOT) issues common throughout California hospitals. These hospitals meet the California EMS Authority (EMSA) and Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency (S-SVEMS) expectations of transfer of patient care to the receiving hospital staff within 20 minutes or less.

The ability to provide paramedic-level patient care from the first responder engine company levels allows both the NLTFPD and TFPD to have available capacities in their EMS systems. This allows both districts to have a unique ability to cross-staff these personnel onto the paramedic engine companies' paramedic ambulances. When the EMS regional demands warrant such actions, those immediate demands are met by using their respective available capacities and placing additional paramedic ambulances into service as needed.

The region also has air ambulance and air rescue services available. The air resources include Care Flight, CAL STAR/Reach, and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) operating as air rescues for the region. Additionally, when the patient's clinical findings and acutely level require a higher tertiary level of hospital care immediately, these air resources may be used to meet the patient's needs to be transported to the specialty care hospital such as; trauma centers and burn centers.

Financial Review

As is common with municipal forms of government, each of the participating agencies employs an accounting and budgeting system that utilizes the “fund accounting” concepts. This system may separate accounting for receipts and disbursements into various purposes such as operating divisions, capital expenditures and debt service activities of the governmental agency, to track expenditures made by and revenues attributable to the operation of each purpose. A “fund” is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. This type of accounting system is not designed to identify a profit or loss, rather to track the sources and uses of cash. The General Fund typically reflects, in these instances, a fire protection district, the operations of the performance of the core services provided by the municipality such as law enforcement, fire protection, human resources, legal, finance, and the administrative side of the operation, such as the office of the Fire Chief or Board of Directors of the District. With regards to each of the agencies included in this study, the annual budget for each District is prepared in the General Fund. Each of the Districts operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

Revenues and expenses are identified by their nature with those that are readily identified and quantifiable being termed “recurring” and those not so, being identified as “non-recurring”. As an example, property tax revenue meets the definition of recurring revenues while grant or reimbursed strike team revenues would be less readily quantifiable and be classed as non-recurring. Similarly, salaries would, hopefully, be included in recurring expenses while grant expenditures, debt service and capital expenditures would typically be included in non-recurring expenditures.

Each of the three agencies participates in the CalPERS pension system. Costs associated with this benefit have grown significantly over the past several years and are projected to continue to grow as each of the districts strives to eliminate its respective unfunded actuarial liability associated with the pension obligation.

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

As previously identified, each of the agencies utilizes fund accounting to record and report its transactions. The North Tahoe Fire Protection District operates through one fund, the General Fund. This fund is used to account for all receipts and disbursements, treated as revenues and expenses for each fiscal year. NTF reviews capital expenditures against specific project appropriation accounts.

Revenues

Property Taxes

The collection of local property taxes is the single largest source of revenue pertaining to the NTF. Revenues generated from this source are affected by two primary components, the assessed value of the real properties taxed, and the tax rate charged against that value. The value of a property is affected by the market conditions in the community and, in California, is subject to state legislation limiting the growth of real estate tax assessments. There are various types of properties that are components to the total valuation in the NTF. NTF's property tax revenues have increased at approximately 4.6% annually resulting in an increase in property tax revenue from \$5,460,000 in FY 17 to \$6,542,000 in FY 21.

Registered voters within the District passed a special tax in August 2005 which provided \$2,867,936 of revenue in FY 21. This revenue stream has increased annually at an approximately 2.6% rate. Additionally, property owners within the District passed a special assessment in the fall of 2007 which provided \$788,592 of revenue in FY 21. Annual growth of this special assessment is limited by the statute.

In 2019/2020, voters approved the Community Facilities District (CFD) No. 2012-1 (Ladder Truck O&M), which provided \$15,813 of revenue in the current fiscal year.

NTF has consistently received annual residual distributions (RDA dissolution) from the Placer County Successor Agency as well as pass-through funds.

Other Revenues

Ambulance revenues have increased by approximately 6% from FY 17 to FY 21 in spite of experiencing an annual reduction in revenues in FY 18 and FY 19. In addition to these receipts, NTF receives GEMT and IGT federal funds through the State of California for Medicare/Medi-Cal ambulance transports.

The District provides fire, EMS, and prevention services under contracts to other agencies including Alpine Springs County Water District, Meeks Bay Fire District, North Tahoe Public Utilities District, El Dorado County, and the NV Fire Safe Council.

Other revenues attributable to the NTF include funds from grant funds, prevention fees, interest, and rental income. Other reimbursements and administrative billings provide other additional funds.

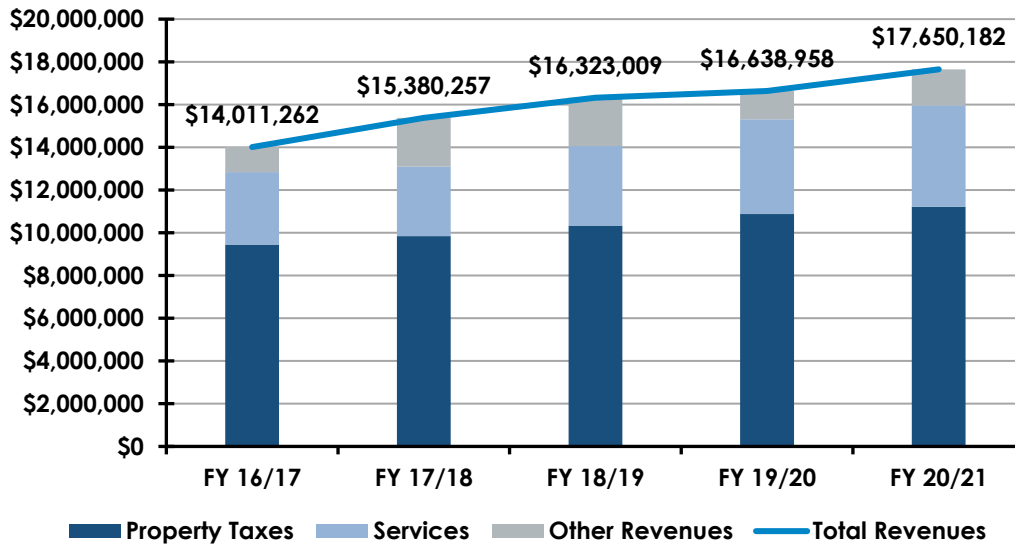
The following figure provides the General Fund historical amounts for recurring and non-recurring revenue sources for NTF.

Figure 6: North Tahoe Fire Protection District Historical Revenues (FY 17–FY 21)

Revenue	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Property Tax Revenue	5,459,566	5,662,125	5,955,405	6,233,717	6,542,229
Special fire tax	2,585,869	2,641,136	2,735,741	2,832,795	2,867,936
Fire suppression assessment	720,307	736,047	756,114	779,164	788,592
RDA Passthrough	221,412	249,456	284,926	328,158	356,610
RDA Dissolution	463,017	558,050	604,092	705,617	663,800
Total taxes collected	9,450,171	9,846,814	10,336,278	10,879,451	11,219,167
Service contracts	1,744,462	1,668,410	1,841,741	1,991,736	2,080,979
Ambulance services	1,511,147	1,375,481	1,310,363	1,706,079	1,856,723
IGT	—	—	304,258	267,470	277,760
Mitigation fees	76,874	120,262	132,589	76,156	97,202
Inspections/plan check fees	59,312	83,561	131,574	387,398	432,401
Total recurring	12,841,966	13,094,528	14,056,803	15,308,290	15,964,232
CalFire Lease	1,467	21,493	21,555	18,239	18,032
GEMT ambulance reimbursements	20,712	329,772	90,683	(43,955)	(37,661)
Grant proceeds-SAFER	323,365	519,124	134,083	—	—
Grants - MDTS	90,604	—	—	143,901	—
Other grants	—	420,376	447,323	596,778	501,700
Interest income	78,388	92,087	108,898	93,325	20,744
Sale of surplus equip	78	14,484	28,939	1,241	203
Strike team reimbursements	484,290	685,664	1,089,440	277,517	908,786
Transfers from mitigation funds	80,000	110,000	125,000	100,000	100,000
Transfers from CFD Mello Roos	—	—	—	1,090	1,045
Meeks Bay cost share	—	82,039	169,631	133,581	154,780
Other	90,392	10,690	50,654	8,951	18,321
Non-recurring	1,169,296	2,285,729	2,266,206	1,330,668	1,685,950
Total revenue	14,011,262	15,380,257	16,323,009	16,638,958	17,650,182

Shown graphically, property taxes and revenues from services performed show growth on a historical basis.

Figure 7: NTF Historical Property Taxes, Services, & Other Revenues (FY 17–FY 21)



The operating expenses of the North Tahoe Fire Protection District are similar to those of most emergency services departments and include salaries and related benefits, supplies, services, utilities, repairs, and maintenance costs. The District also makes payments annually on debt incurred to build fire stations and acquire apparatus, to make capital expenditures not requiring long term financing and to move funds to other accounts.

As expected, salaries and benefits comprise approximately 75% of the NTF's operating expenses on an annual basis. Salary and wages expenditures are affected by wildland incidents which typically result in significant overtime costs. Authorized positions have remained within one or two positions over the past five years being analyzed. In FY 2021, 49.5 line positions were authorized with an additional 15 administrative and support staff for a total of 64.5 authorized positions. As previously discussed, costs related to CalPERS pension liability have risen significantly, outpacing the increase in compensation over the past few years, in order to extinguish the previously unfunded pension liability.

Recurring operating expenses, other than salaries and benefits, of NTF have increased and decreased during the historical period based on the needs of the organization and economic conditions affecting costs such as energy. The following figure provides a historical review of the operating costs, debt service and capital expenditures of NTF.

Figure 8: NTF Historical Expenses (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Expenses	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Salaries	6,377,412	6,685,625	6,716,959	7,315,489	7,558,097
Benefits	4,154,163	4,322,411	4,886,791	4,683,388	5,006,600
Total Salaries & Benefits	10,531,575	11,008,036	11,603,750	11,998,877	12,564,697
Supplies	1,016,562	1,104,632	1,406,038	962,606	1,401,129
Services	944,262	967,319	1,151,552	1,206,481	1,177,103
Energy	134,836	102,899	120,639	141,035	152,409
Maintenance	347,897	465,217	366,098	314,914	337,010
Recurring Expenses	12,975,132	13,648,103	14,648,077	14,623,913	15,632,348
Debt Service	755,489	802,029	868,952	869,650	890,163
Capital	220,323	300,119	603,399	405,749	71,237
Non-Recurring Expenditures	975,812	1,102,148	1,472,351	1,275,399	961,400
Total Expenditures	13,950,944	14,750,251	16,120,428	15,899,312	16,593,748

Government agencies are unlike for-profit enterprises in that they cannot easily create new sources of revenue. To that end, changes in economic conditions negatively affecting revenues cannot be overcome without reducing services or using pre-established reserve balances. At the end of FY 2021, Reserve balances were at approximately 55% of total annual expenditures or a little more than six months of expenditures.

Figure 9: NTF Summary of Revenues, Expenses & Reserve Balances (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Recurring Revenues	12,841,966	13,094,528	14,056,803	15,308,290	15,964,236
Non-Recurring Revenues	1,169,296	2,285,729	2,266,206	1,330,668	1,685,950
Total Revenues	14,011,262	15,380,257	16,323,009	16,638,958	17,650,186
Recurring Expenses	13,730,621	14,450,132	15,517,029	15,493,563	16,522,511
Non-Recurring Expenditures	298,180	421,826	738,312	499,586	184,654
Total Expenditures	14,028,801	14,871,958	16,255,341	15,993,149	16,707,165
Net Cash Flow (Deficit)	(17,539)	508,299	67,668	645,809	943,021
Beginning Reserve Balance	6,955,331	6,937,792	7,446,091	7,513,759	8,159,568
Ending Reserve Balance	6,937,792	7,446,091	7,513,759	8,159,568	9,102,589

Olympic Valley Fire Department

The Olympic Valley Fire Department operates as a division of the Olympic Valley Public Service District (PSD), similar to a municipal fire department operating within the structure of a City government. The OVFD portion of the Service District is primarily funded through the assessment and collection of property taxes. OVFD operates through three funds, an Operating Fund, a Capital Reserve Fund, and the Fixed Asset Replacement Fund. In this instance, the Operating Fund serves as the General Fund for the OVFD.

Revenues

Property Taxes

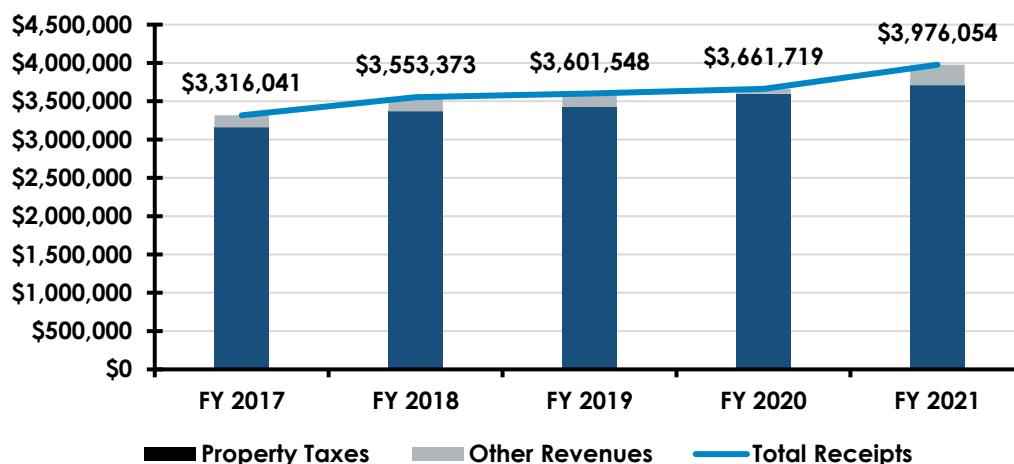
The collection of local property taxes is the single largest source of revenue pertaining to the OVFD. Revenues generated from this source are affected by two primary components, the assessed value of the real properties taxed, and the tax rate charged against that value. The value of a property is affected by the market conditions in the community and, in California, is subject to state legislation limiting the growth of real estate tax assessments. There are various types of properties which are components to the total valuation in the PSD. The OVPSD's assessed value increased by approximately \$46 million dollars between FY 20 and FY 21, resulting in an increase in property tax revenue of \$87,000 in FY 21. Property tax revenues have grown from \$3,158,000 in FY 17 to \$3,707,000 in FY 21, an average annual increase of 4.3%.

Other Revenues

Other revenues attributable to the OVFD include funds from providing CPR classes, interest and rental income. OVFD began providing inspection services in FY 2020 and this is expected to produce annual revenues of approximately \$10,000 in the future. Historic Strike Team reimbursements result from responses to wildfire incidents due to the continuing drought conditions.

Shown graphically, the following figure indicates the growth in recurring (property taxes) and non-recurring revenues (other receipts) for the OVFD from FY 2017 to FY 2021.

Figure 10: Olympic Fire Department Historical Revenues (FY 2017–FY 2021)



The OVFD budget is prepared according to California law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a modified accrual basis of accounting. The funds are appropriated by the nature of the expenditure. Funds are also appropriated to provide for retiree pension and health insurance benefits. OVFD operates using one fund to record all operational transactions. The Olympic Valley Service District Board approves the budget.

As would be expected with any service-based endeavor, salaries and benefits comprise the most significant expenditure of OVFD at approximately 90% of annual total operating expenses. Administrative expenses have averaged just under 6% of total operating expenses on an annual basis with remaining 4% being expended on materials and supplies, equipment and facilities maintenance, training, and vehicle operating costs.

For the FY 21–22, OVFD is authorized at 16 full-time positions including three full-time “seasonal” firefighters that are compensated for the equivalent of eight months annually. Beginning in FY 21–22, a payment is included in the employee benefits section for the prepayment of a portion of the CalPERS unfunded actuarial pension liability.

The following figure identifies the historical allocation of costs by major category for OVFD for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2017, through 2021.

Figure 11: OVPSD/OVFD Historical Expenditures (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Expenses	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Salaries & Wages	1,869,348	1,916,540	1,837,546	2,002,232	2,009,173
Benefits	857,244	1,046,504	1,210,949	1,311,940	1,141,565
Total Salaries & Benefits	2,726,592	2,963,044	3,048,495	3,314,172	3,150,737
Materials & Supplies	22,939	26,556	25,449	16,858	38,630
Equipment Maintenance	10,970	14,916	14,218	20,167	18,350
Facilities Maintenance	35,586	25,257	29,242	21,220	25,168
Training	23,068	33,771	38,371	22,527	23,500
Vehicle Operating Costs	24,142	34,628	30,077	22,510	25,000
Total Fire Dept Costs	2,843,297	3,098,172	3,185,852	3,417,453	3,281,385
Board Expenses	16,128	16,195	16,228	17,656	16,863
Professional Fees	22,254	12,691	13,950	17,799	16,400
Insurance	22,289	26,542	29,317	34,722	48,679
Special Fees	48,649	46,679	52,623	60,316	68,034
Office Expenses	8,919	13,657	13,458	18,179	15,600
Travel & Meeting Expenses	16,354	8,011	7,633	16,975	7,500
Utilities	44,149	39,518	39,556	45,056	61,521
Total Admin Expenses	178,742	163,293	172,765	210,702	234,596
Total Recurring Expenses	3,022,039	3,261,465	3,358,617	3,628,155	3,515,981
Debt Service	129,195	32,603	33,582	(189,799)	265,627
Contributions to Capital	150,000	141,748	142,177	-	185,000
Transfers to (from) Reserves	14,809	117,559	67,172	223,363	9,446
Net Non-Recurring Expenditures	294,004	291,910	242,931	33,564	460,073
Total Expenditures	3,316,043	3,553,375	3,601,548	3,661,719	3,976,054

As previously discussed, OVFD operates through three funds, General Fund, a Capital Reserve Fund and the Fixed Asset Replacement Fund. For the latter two funds, money is transferred into the reserve balances from which money is removed to make planned purchases. The Capital Reserve Fund serves not only the fire department, but also provides capital resources to the utility service component of the District.

Fund transfers into the two reserve funds appears to be based more on available cash flow than on a planned and scheduled basis as the amounts fluctuate from year to year. There does not appear to be a dedicated operating reserve for the OVFD.

The District has established a “target ending fund balance” of sixty days of Operations and Maintenance costs and the two reserve accounts are included in that calculation. The following figure summarizes receipts and disbursement of the General Fund and the two Reserve Funds from FY 2017 through FY 2021.

Figure 12: OVFD Revenues, Expenditures & Reserve Funds (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Recurring Revenues	3,157,996	3,367,063	3,425,459	3,597,362	3,707,937
Non-Recurring Revenues	158,045	186,310	176,090	64,357	268,117
Total Revenues	3,316,041	3,553,373	3,601,548	3,661,719	3,976,054
Recurring Expenses	3,022,039	3,261,465	3,358,617	3,628,155	3,515,981
Debt Service	129,195	32,603	33,582	(189,799)	265,627
Contributions to Capital Reserve	150,000	141,748	142,177	—	185,000
Transfers to (From) Cap. Reserve	3,822	117,559	342	1,049	—
Transfers to (From) FARF Reserve	31,098	—	66,830	222,313	9,446
Non-Recurring Expenditures	314,115	291,910	242,931	33,564	460,073
Total Expenditures	3,336,154	3,553,375	3,601,548	3,661,719	3,976,054
Net Cash Flow (Deficit)	(20,113)	(2)	0	0	0
Capital Reserve					
Beginning Balance	3,822	117,559	342	1,049	—
Plus: Additions	9,654	16,000	21,000	47,000	50,515
Plus: Connection Fees	(9,029)	(367,934)	—	—	—
Less: Uses of Funds	236,826	2,451	23,793	71,842	122,357
Ending Balance	232,379	236,826	2,451	23,792	71,842
Fixed Asset Replace Fund (FARF)					
Beginning Balance	724,362	383,014	501,944	569,182	783,773
Plus: Additions	31,098	186,456	209,414	222,313	194,446
Less: Uses of Funds	(372,446)	(67,526)	(135,124)	(7,722)	(107,500)
Ending Balance	383,014	501,944	576,234	783,773	870,719
Total Reserve Balances	619,840	504,395	600,027	855,614	993,075

Truckee Fire Protection District

As previously identified, each of the agencies utilize fund accounting to record and report its transactions. The Truckee Fire Protection District operates through two funds, the General Fund, and a Mitigation Fund. The Mitigation Fund is used to collect mitigation fees which can only be used for to expand the District's fire protection facilities and equipment in order to sustain the current level of service for residential and commercial growth created by new development.⁶

Similar to other governmental units in California, the TFPD budget is prepared according to California law. Its annual financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement and the accrual basis of accounting. As previously indicated, TFPD utilizes two funds, the General Fund to record operations, debt service and capital transactions and a Mitigation Fund to collect fees from developers to be used to provide capital infrastructure in growth areas of the District. The Mitigation Fund is accounted for separately from the General Fund

Revenues

Property Taxes

The collection of local property taxes is the single largest source of revenue pertaining to the TFPD. Revenues generated from this source are affected by two primary components, the assessed value of the real properties taxed, and the tax rate charged against that value. The value of a property is affected by the market conditions in the community and, in California, is subject to state legislation limiting the growth of real estate tax assessments. There are various types of properties that are components to the total valuation in the TFPD. TFPD's property tax revenues have increased at approximately 6.5% annually resulting in an increase in property tax revenue from \$7,302,000 in FY 17 to \$9,374,000 in FY 21. Fire suppression assessments have increased from \$1,100,000 in FY 17 to \$1,326,000 in FY 21, an average annual increase of approximately 4.8%. Ambulance revenues have increased by approximately 13% from FY 17 to FY 21.

TFPD has, through voter approval special taxes under California Government Code § 50075.1, implemented special taxes in four separate areas of the District. Serene Lakes was approved on June 23, 1981; Donner Summit was approved on June 9, 1981; CSA 31 in Nevada County was approved on September 16, 1997; and CFD 2017-1 was approved on March 28, 2017.

Only the CFD 2017-1 has a provision for annual increases that is tied to the CPI or 3%, whichever is higher. The special tax levies are required to be segregated into a special account until utilized to fund maintenance and operating costs pursuant to the terms of each separate special assessment. All taxes assessed are paid in full by the respective counties, Placer and Nevada, under the “Teeter Plan.” This allows the District budget expenditures based on the projected revenues but also provides for the respective counties to collect and retain penalties and interest received on delinquent tax payments.⁷

Other Revenues

Other revenues attributable to the TFPD include funds from GEMT reimbursements, grant funds, prevention fees, interest, and rental income. Other reimbursements and administrative billings provide other additional funds.

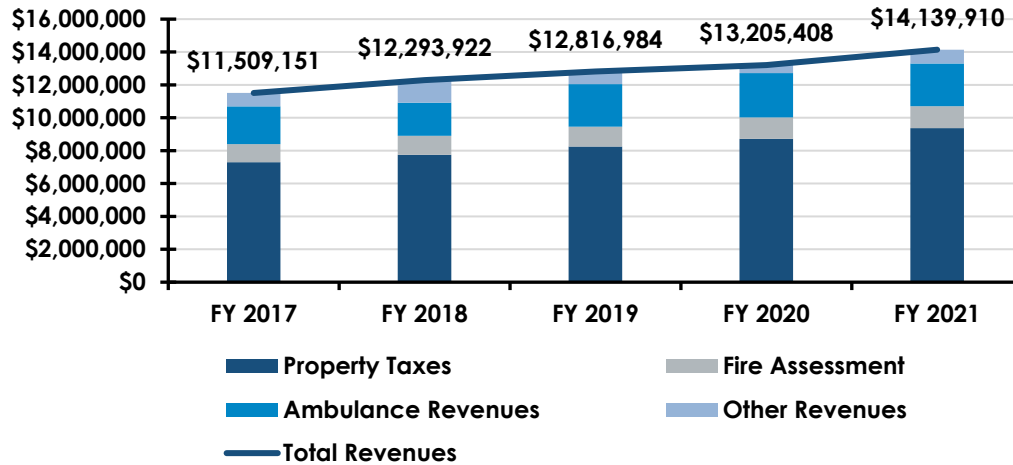
The following figure provides the General Fund historical amounts for recurring and non-recurring revenue sources for TFPD.

Figure 13: General Fund Historical Revenues (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Revenues	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Taxes	7,302,087	7,746,973	8,251,328	8,717,820	9,373,538
Fire Suppression Benefit Asses	1,099,873	1,155,181	1,211,073	1,302,226	1,325,933
Ambulance Revenue	2,293,430	2,017,079	2,584,126	2,695,721	2,601,270
Placer County Programs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Emergency Incident Reimburses	328,918	350,819	417,277	96,643	414,603
Recurring Revenues	11,044,308	11,290,052	12,483,804	12,832,410	13,735,344
Measure T	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	41,156	51,244	103,554	81,980	47,124
Rents	29,182	28,839	27,572	21,844	33,280
Non-emergency Reimburses	37,222	41,138	25,664	36,014	13,035
Prevention Fees	41,650	39,756	64,476	94,150	167,966
Miscellaneous	3,629	11,607	34,795	2,979	15,645
Sale of Fixed Assets	1,877	300	1	1	3
Administrative Billings	5,785	4,840	11,209	6,403	8,056
Grant Funds	192,320	620,549	—	111,595	91,143
GEMT Reimbursements	112,022	205,596	65,909	18,033	28,315
Non-Recurring Revenues	464,843	1,003,869	333,180	372,999	404,567
Total Revenues	11,509,151	12,293,921	12,816,984	13,205,409	14,139,911

Presented graphically, the above information indicates an historical pattern of revenue growth within the TFPD.

Figure 14: TFPD General Fund Revenue Growth (FY 2017–FY 2021)



Expenses

Recurring Expenses

Recurring expenses include salaries and benefits, supplies, services, maintenance, and the write-off of uncollectable ambulance billings. Line staffing has remained consistent with three battalion chiefs, twelve captains and 24 ALS certified firefighters serving the District throughout the five-year historical period. Administrative positions have increased from ten in FY 2017 to twelve in FY 2018 and to fourteen in FY 2022. Salary costs have increased from \$5,180,000 in FY 2017 to \$6,519,000 in FY 2021, an approximately 6.5% annual increase. A portion of the increase is from the increase in administrative positions with the balance being in pay rate increases.

Ongoing pension costs have increased at an approximate 6% annual rate during the same period however, payments necessary to reduce the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) have increased at an annual rate of 28.5%. The payment to extinguish the UAL in FY 2017 was \$254,487 but increased to \$689,689 in FY 2021. This increase is typical of that experienced by other CalPERS participants. Total salaries and benefits have increased at an annual rate of 7.50% between FY 2017 and FY 2021.

Total salaries and benefits have grown from 77% of recurring expenses in FY 2017 to 79% in FY 2021. Recurring expenses have increased from \$10,893,000 in FY 2017 to \$14,095,000 in FY 2021 with the most significant portion of the increase attributable to salaries and benefits. Increases in communications and insurance costs have accounted for a significant portion of the \$235,000 increase between FY 2017 and FY 2021 in the services category.

Non-Recurring Expenditures

Non-recurring expenditures include those items that are capital in nature such as the acquisition of new apparatus, refurbishment of existing apparatus, acquisition, or replacement of equipment. Historically, these expenditures are less than 3% of the total annual expenditures.

The following figure is a summarization of the historical operating expenses and the non-recurring expenditures from the TFPD General Fund.

Figure 15: TFPD GF Operating Expenses & Non-Recurring Expenditures (FY 2017–FY 2021)

Expenses	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual
Salaries	5,179,766	5,723,590	5,973,752	6,039,288	6,518,993
Benefits	3,186,542	3,492,531	3,930,900	4,088,605	4,625,438
Total Salaries & Benefits	8,366,307	9,216,121	9,904,652	10,127,893	11,144,431
Supplies	257,324	274,540	239,702	225,669	246,059
Services	1,338,142	1,807,434	1,221,799	1,427,415	1,573,860
Maintenance	469,996	334,848	466,702	578,191	368,374
Ambulance Billing Write-Offs	461,667	480,649	800,595	1,500,800	762,529
Total Recurring Expenses	10,893,436	12,113,592	12,633,450	13,859,968	14,095,253
Capital Expenditures	310,300	269,511	326,007	179,407	227,088
Non-Recurring Expenditures	310,300	269,511	326,007	179,407	227,088
Total Expenditures	11,203,735	12,383,103	12,959,457	14,039,375	14,322,341

Financial Projections

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

Revenues

Property tax revenues have historically increased at an annual rate of 4.75% over the past five years. While there is no reason to indicate the growth trend will not continue, this projection will use a 4% property tax growth factor to remain conservative in its presentation. This philosophy will remain throughout the revenue projections. A 2% growth factor will be utilized in projecting the special fire tax and the fire suppression assessment. RDA passthrough and dissolution receipts are extremely difficult to project and, for that reason, the projected revenue from that source will use 80% of the FY 22 budgeted amount with no projected growth in those revenues.

Service contract revenue is projected to grow at a 3% annual rate as is ambulance services revenue. Mitigation and inspection fee revenue are projected at \$110,000 and \$360,000 annually. Recurring revenues are projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.7% through FY 26/27.

Non-recurring revenues, consisting of grants, strike team reimbursements and other receipts are projected at \$1,750,000 annually.

Expenses

Salaries and benefits are projected to increase 3% annually considering the cost of living (COLA) adjustments contained in the current Memorandum of Understanding between the labor association and the District. The total cost of the salaries and wages portion is anticipated to be reduced by grant funds and strike team wages totaling \$750,000 annually. Benefits are expected to increase 3.5% annually.

Supplies and services costs are expected to increase 2% annually using the FY 21/22 budget as a base year. The cost of utilities is expected to increase dramatically in FY 22 and FY 23 as the energy markets will be affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the strain on world supplies caused by the cancelling of export agreements between Europe and Russia. After establishing a new "base year" in FY 23, energy growth rates are expected to be 3% annually. Maintenance costs are projected to grow at an annual rate of 2%.

Debt service expenditures will continue to be reduced annually as final payments are made on four of the District's long-term obligations during the projection period. Capital expenditures are projected at \$100,000 annually.

The following figure is a projection of the revenues, expenditures, and impact on reserves from the FY 21/22 budget through FY 26/27.

Figure 16: NTF Revenue & Expense Projections, (Budgeted FY 22–FY 27)

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Property Tax Revenue	6,883,597	7,158,941	7,445,299	7,743,110	8,052,835	8,374,948
Special fire tax	2,962,084	3,021,326	3,081,752	3,143,387	3,206,255	3,270,380
Fire suppression	811,678	827,912	844,470	861,359	878,586	896,158
RDA Passthrough	348,655	278,924	278,924	278,924	278,924	278,924
RDA Dissolution	655,845	524,676	524,676	524,676	524,676	524,676
Total Taxes Collected	11,661,859	11,811,778	12,175,121	12,551,457	12,941,276	13,345,086
Service contracts	2,152,857	2,217,443	2,283,966	2,352,485	2,423,060	2,495,751
Ambulance services	1,500,000	1,545,000	1,591,350	1,639,091	1,688,263	1,738,911
IGT	65,838	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Mitigation fees	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other fees	358,600	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Total Recurring	15,849,154	16,109,221	16,585,436	17,078,032	17,587,599	18,114,749
Non-recurring	2,330,818	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Total Revenue	18,179,972	17,859,221	18,335,436	18,828,032	19,337,599	19,864,749
Salaries & wages	7,577,728	7,887,454	8,143,878	8,407,994	8,680,034	8,960,235
Benefits	5,313,996	5,471,916	5,634,573	5,802,111	5,974,674	6,152,414
Salaries & Benefits	12,891,724	13,359,370	13,778,451	14,210,104	14,654,708	15,112,649
Supplies	1,504,362	1,534,449	1,565,138	1,596,441	1,628,370	1,660,937
Services	2,027,892	2,068,450	2,109,819	2,152,015	2,195,056	2,238,957
Energy	167,209	200,000	206,000	212,180	218,545	225,102
Maintenance	404,604	412,696	420,950	429,369	437,956	446,716
Debt service	853,931	740,872	642,820	608,508	607,912	607,912
Recurring	17,849,722	18,315,837	18,723,178	19,208,618	19,742,547	20,292,272
Capital	120,250	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transfers-other funds	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Non-Recurring	330,250	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
Total Expenditures	18,179,972	18,625,837	19,033,178	19,518,618	20,052,547	20,602,272
Cash Flows (Deficit)	—	(766,616)	(697,742)	(690,585)	(714,948)	(737,523)
Beginning fund balance	9,102,589	9,102,589	8,335,973	7,638,231	6,947,646	6,232,698
Ending fund balance	9,102,589	8,335,973	7,638,231	6,947,646	6,232,698	5,495,175

Olympic Valley Fire Department

In conjunction with the annual budget process, a revenue and expense projection is completed by the District. These projections are typically conservative based on the historical increases observed during the analysis completed by AP Triton but will be utilized for the study. The following figure is a projection of revenues and expenses for the Olympic Valley Public Service District and the OVFD beginning with the adopted budget for FY 22 and extending through FY 27. The following are the revenue and expense projections for OVPSD/OVFD.

Figure 17: OVPSD/OVFD Revenue & Expense Projections (Budgeted FY 22–FY 2027)

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Property Taxes	3,718,794	3,774,576	3,831,195	3,888,662	3,946,992	4,006,197
Other Revenues	251,727	258,641	257,164	253,775	49,397	48,107
Total Receipts	3,970,521	4,033,217	4,088,359	4,142,437	3,996,390	4,054,304
Salaries & Wages	2,033,910	2,066,077	2,098,759	2,131,966	2,165,705	2,198,191
Benefits	1,053,684	1,058,717	1,090,948	1,124,469	1,159,336	1,173,726
Total Salaries & Benefits	3,087,594	3,124,793	3,189,707	3,256,435	3,325,041	3,371,917
Materials & Supplies	29,625	30,716	31,484	32,271	33,077	33,904
Equipment Maintenance	22,100	27,573	28,262	28,968	29,693	30,435
Facilities Maintenance	27,500	28,188	28,892	29,614	30,355	31,114
Training	37,000	37,574	37,949	38,329	38,712	39,099
Vehicle Operating Costs	25,300	26,035	26,686	27,353	28,037	28,738
Total Fire Dept Costs	3,229,119	3,274,877	3,342,979	3,412,970	3,484,915	3,535,206
Board Expenses	17,263	17,207	17,214	17,221	17,503	17,236
Professional Fees	76,040	16,281	16,525	16,773	17,024	17,280
Insurance	49,166	50,641	52,160	53,725	55,337	56,997
Special Fees	76,099	76,860	77,629	78,405	79,189	79,980
Office Expenses	24,420	25,031	25,656	26,298	26,955	27,629
Travel & Meeting Expenses	15,100	14,666	14,813	14,961	15,110	15,261
Utilities	59,306	61,678	64,145	66,711	69,380	72,155
Total Admin Expenses	317,394	262,363	268,142	274,093	280,498	286,538
Total Recurring Expenses	3,546,513	3,537,240	3,611,121	3,687,063	3,765,413	3,821,744
CalPERS UAL payments	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-
Contributions to Capital	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	225,000	225,000
Transfers to (from) Reserves	24,008	45,977	27,238	5,374	5,977	7,560

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Non-Recurring Expend.	424,008	495,977	477,238	455,374	230,977	232,560
Total Expenditures	3,970,521	4,033,217	4,088,359	4,142,437	3,996,390	4,054,304
Net cash flows (Deficit)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Reserve						
Beginning Balance	71,842	18,352	34,852	51,352	67,852	84,352
Plus: Additions						
Plus: Connection Fees	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Less: Uses of Funds	(70,00)					
Ending Balance	18,352	34,852	51,352	67,852	84,352	100,852
Fixed Asset Fund (FARF)						
Beginning Balance	870,719					
Plus: Additions	224,008	295,977	277,238	255,374	230,977	232,560
Less: Uses of Funds	(324,667)	(375,634)	(389,284)	(526,754)	(442,247)	
Ending Balance	770,060	690,403	578,357	306,977	95,707	328,267
Total Reserve Balances	788,412	725,255	629,709	374,829	180,059	429,119

Truckee Fire Protection District

Revenues

Property tax revenues are conservatively projected to grow at an annual rate of 5% with the fire suppression benefit assessment projected to grow at an annual rate of 4%.

Ambulance revenue is projected to, again, conservatively grow by 2% annually. The other services and billing revenues are projected to remain as budgeted in FY 2022.

Expenses

Salaries and wages are projected to grow 3% annually from the budgeted amount in FY 22. Retirement payments for current costs are projected to remain at approximately 18% of current compensation but the payments on the unfunded CalPERS pension liability are projected to increase 9% annually. Employee insurance and 457 benefits are expected to remain at approximately 23% of gross wages. Fuel is expected to increase by 25% in FY 2023. All other operating expenses are projected to increase by 2% annually. No provision is made for capital expenditures during the projection period.

TFPD operates with a balanced budget philosophy with funds being transferred into or from the reserve balances to balance the budget. The projections developed indicate the positive or negative impact to the reserve balances on an annual basis.

The following figure is a projection of TFPD revenues, expenses, and impact on reserve balances from the FY 22 budgeted amounts through FY 27.

Figure 18: TFPD Projected Revenues, Expenses & Impacts (Budgeted FY 2022–FY 2027)

Revenues/Expenses	FY 2022 Budget	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Property Taxes	9,891,756	10,386,344	10,905,661	11,450,944	12,023,491	12,624,666
Fire Assessment	1,311,340	1,363,794	1,418,345	1,475,079	1,534,082	1,595,446
Ambulance Revenues	2,610,000	2,662,200	2,715,444	2,769,753	2,825,148	2,881,651
Other Revenues	374,040	374,040	374,040	374,040	374,040	374,040
Total Revenues	14,187,136	14,786,377	15,413,490	16,069,816	16,756,762	17,475,802
Salaries	7,426,238	7,649,025	7,878,496	8,114,851	8,358,296	8,609,045
Benefits	4,745,660	4,994,123	5,224,777	5,469,349	5,728,860	6,004,415
Salaries & Benefits	12,171,898	12,643,148	13,103,273	13,584,200	14,087,156	14,613,460
Supplies	234,250	238,935	243,714	248,588	253,560	258,631
Services	1,425,908	1,485,936	1,515,655	1,545,968	1,576,887	1,608,425
Maintenance	351,350	358,377	365,545	372,855	380,313	387,919
Ambulance Write-Offs	350,128	357,131	364,273	371,559	378,990	386,570
Recurring Expenses	14,533,534	15,083,527	15,592,460	16,123,170	16,676,906	17,255,004
Capital Expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Recurring	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	14,533,534	15,083,527	15,592,460	16,123,170	16,676,906	17,255,004
Net cash flows (Deficit)	(346,398)	(297,149)	(178,969)	(53,354)	79,856	220,798

Capital Facilities & Equipment

Apparatus and other vehicles, trained personnel, firefighting and emergency medical equipment, and fire stations are the essential capital resources necessary for a fire department to carry out its mission. No matter how competent or numerous the firefighters, if appropriate capital equipment is not available for operations personnel, it would be impossible for NTF, OVFD, and TFPD to perform their responsibilities effectively. The essential capital assets for emergency operations are facilities, apparatus, and other emergency response vehicles. This section of the report assesses each jurisdiction's fire stations and frontline apparatus, ambulances, and other vehicles.

Fire Station Features

Fire stations play an integral role in the delivery of emergency services for several reasons. To a large degree, a station's location will dictate response times to emergencies. A poorly located station can mean the difference between confining a fire to a single room and losing the structure or survival from sudden cardiac arrest. Fire stations also need to be designed to adequately house equipment and apparatus and meet the needs of the organization and its personnel.

Fire station activities should be closely examined to ensure the structure is adequate in both size and function. Examples of these functions can include the following:

- Kitchen facilities, appliances, and storage
- Residential living space and sleeping quarters for on-duty personnel (all genders)
- Bathrooms and showers (all genders)
- Training, classroom, and library areas
- Firefighter fitness area
- The housing and cleaning of apparatus and equipment, including decontamination and disposal of biohazards
- Administrative and management offices, computer stations, and office facilities
- Public meeting space

In gathering information from three fire agencies, Triton asked them to rate the condition of their fire stations using the criteria from the next figure. The results will be seen in the following figures.

Figure 19: Criteria Utilized to Determine Fire Station Condition

<p>Excellent</p>	<p>Like new condition. No visible structural defects. The facility is clean and well maintained. Interior layout is conducive to function with no unnecessary impediments to the apparatus bays or offices. No significant defect history. Building design and construction match the building's purposes. Age is typically less than ten years.</p>
<p>Good</p>	<p>The exterior has a good appearance with minor or no defects. Clean lines, good workflow design, and only minor wear of the building interior. Roof and apparatus apron are in good working order, absent any significant full-thickness cracks or crumbling of apron surface or visible roof patches or leaks. Building design and construction match the building's purposes. Age is typically less than 20 years.</p>
<p>Fair</p>	<p>The building appears to be structurally sound with a weathered appearance and minor to moderate non-structural defects. The interior condition shows normal wear and tear but flows effectively to the apparatus bay or offices. Mechanical systems are in working order. Building design and construction may not match the building's purposes well. Showing increasing age-related maintenance, but with no critical defects. Age is typically 30 years or more.</p>
<p>Poor</p>	<p>The building appears to be cosmetically weathered and worn with potentially structural defects, although not imminently dangerous or unsafe. Large, multiple full-thickness cracks and crumbling of concrete on the apron may exist. The roof has evidence of leaking and multiple repairs. The interior is poorly maintained or showing signs of advanced deterioration with moderate to significant non-structural defects. Problematic age-related maintenance and major defects are evident. It may not be well-suited to its intended purpose. Age is typically greater than 40 years.</p>

North Tahoe Fire Protection District Stations

The following figures list the various features of each of North Tahoe FPD's fire stations.

Figure 20: NTF Station 51


Address/Physical Location:		222 Fairway Dr., Tahoe City, CA 96145				
		General Description: Headquarters station, office of the Fire Chief, Operations Chief, Battalion 5, Prevention, Administration. Tahoe City response area. Staffed 24/7/365.				
Structure						
Date of Original Construction	2012					
Seismic Protection	Yes					
Auxiliary Power	Yes					
General Condition	Excellent					
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	5	Back-in Bays	0		
ADA Compliant	Yes					
Total Square Footage	20,279					
Facilities Available						
Sleeping Quarters	7	Bedrooms	7	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	7					
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Yes					
Kitchen Facilities	Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned	Yes					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	4 full/5 half					
Training/Meeting Rooms	Yes					
Washer/Dryer	Yes					
Safety & Security						
Station Sprinklered	Yes					
Smoke Detection	Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	Yes					
Security System	Yes					
Apparatus Exhaust System	Yes					

Figure 21: NTF Station 52


Address/Physical Location:		288 North Shore Blvd., Kings Beach, CA 96143					
		General Description: Kings Beach response area. Staffed 24/7/365.					
Structure							
Date of Original Construction		1956					
Seismic Protection		No					
Auxiliary Power		Yes					
General Condition		Fair					
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays	1	Back-in Bays	3		
ADA Compliant		No					
Total Square Footage		7,410					
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters		4	Bedrooms	3	Beds	2	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability		5					
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Yes					
Kitchen Facilities		Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned		Yes					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		2 full/1 half					
Training/Meeting Rooms		Yes					
Washer/Dryer		Yes					
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered		No					
Smoke Detection		Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No					
Security System		No					
Apparatus Exhaust System		Yes					

Figure 22: NTF Station 53


Address/Physical Location:		5425 West Lake Blvd., Homewood, CA 96141			
		General Description: Homewood response area. Staffed 24/7/365.			
Structure					
Date of Original Construction		1965			
Seismic Protection		No			
Auxiliary Power		Yes			
General Condition		Good			
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		Back-in Bays	
		0		3	
ADA Compliant		No			
Total Square Footage		2,310			
Facilities Available					
Sleeping Quarters		2 Bedrooms		2 Beds	
		0		Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability		2			
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Yes			
Kitchen Facilities		Yes			
Individual Lockers Assigned		Yes			
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		2 full bathrooms			
Training/Meeting Rooms		No			
Washer/Dryer		Yes			
Safety & Security					
Station Sprinklered		Yes			
Smoke Detection		Yes			
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No			
Security System		No			
Apparatus Exhaust System		Yes			

Figure 23: NTF Station 54 (Maintenance)


Address/Physical Location:		159 Observation Dr., Tahoe City, CA 96145											
		General Description:											
		Houses Repair 5. Mechanic shop only.											
Structure													
Date of Original Construction		1964											
Seismic Protection		No											
Auxiliary Power		Yes											
General Condition		Fair											
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		0		Back-in Bays		3					
ADA Compliant		No											
Total Square Footage		3,016											
Facilities Available													
Sleeping Quarters		0		Bedrooms		0		Beds		0		Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability		N/A											
Exercise/Workout Facilities		No											
Kitchen Facilities		Yes											
Individual Lockers Assigned		No											
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		1 full											
Training/Meeting Rooms		No											
Washer/Dryer		No											
Safety & Security													
Station Sprinklered		No											
Smoke Detection		Yes											
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No											
Security System		No											
Apparatus Exhaust System		Yes											

Figure 24: NTF Station 55


Address/Physical Location:		240 Carnelian Bay Rd., Carnelian Bay, CA 96140					
		General Description: Staffed seasonally by CAL FIRE. Carnelian Bay Response area.					
Structure							
Date of Original Construction		1962					
Seismic Protection		No					
Auxiliary Power		Yes					
General Condition		Fair					
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2		
ADA Compliant		No					
Total Square Footage		3,860					
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters		4	Bedrooms	1	Beds	10	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability		5					
Exercise/Workout Facilities		No					
Kitchen Facilities		Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned		Yes (CAL FIRE)					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		2 full/1 half					
Training/Meeting Rooms		No					
Washer/Dryer		Yes					
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered		No					
Smoke Detection		Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No					
Security System		No					
Apparatus Exhaust System		Yes					

Figure 25: NTF Station 56


Address/Physical Location:		270 Alpine Meadows Rd., Alpine Meadows, CA 96146						
		General Description:						
		Alpine Meadows response area, second due for OVFD. Primary ambulance response for OVFD. Staffed by NTF under contract with Alpine Springs County Water District. Staffed 24/7/365.						
Structure								
Date of Original Construction		1993						
Seismic Protection		No						
Auxiliary Power		Yes						
General Condition		Good						
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		1	Back-in Bays		1	
ADA Compliant		No						
Total Square Footage		3,000						
Facilities Available								
Sleeping Quarters		2	Bedrooms		2	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability		2						
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Yes						
Kitchen Facilities		Yes						
Individual Lockers Assigned		Yes						
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		2 full						
Training/Meeting Rooms		No						
Washer/Dryer		Yes						
Safety & Security								
Station Sprinklered		No						
Smoke Detection		Yes						
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No						
Security System		No						
Apparatus Exhaust System		Yes						

Figure 26: Meeks Bay Station 67



Address/Physical Location:		8041 Hwy 89, Tahoma, CA 96142					
		General Description: Meeks Bay response area. Staffed by NTF under contract with MBFPD. Staffed 24/7/365.					
Structure							
Date of Original Construction	1961						
Seismic Protection	No						
Auxiliary Power	Yes						
General Condition	Good						
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2			
ADA Compliant	No						
Total Square Footage	4,600						
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters	4	Bedrooms	4	Beds	0	Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability	4						
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Yes						
Kitchen Facilities	Yes						
Individual Lockers Assigned	No						
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	1 full/1 half						
Training/Meeting Rooms	Yes						
Washer/Dryer	Yes						
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered	No						
Smoke Detection	Yes						
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No						
Security System	No						
Apparatus Exhaust System	Yes						

Figure 27: Meeks Bay Station 68

Address/Physical Location:		7164 7th Ave., Tahoma, CA 96142					
	General Description:						
	Tahoma response area. Unstaffed station. Houses WT 68.						
Structure							
Date of Original Construction	Not reported						
Seismic Protection	No						
Auxiliary Power	Not reported						
General Condition	Fair						
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2			
ADA Compliant	No						
Total Square Footage	Not reported						
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters	0	Bedrooms	0	Beds	0	Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability	0						
Exercise/Workout Facilities	No						
Kitchen Facilities	No						
Individual Lockers Assigned	No						
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	1 half						
Training/Meeting Rooms	No						
Washer/Dryer	No						
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered	No						
Smoke Detection	Yes						
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No						
Security System	No						
Apparatus Exhaust System	No						

Olympic Valley Fire Department Stations

The following figures list the various features of each of Olympic Valley's fire stations.

Figure 28: OVFD Station 21



Address/Physical Location:		305 Squaw Valley Road			
	General Description:				
	<p>Fire Department Administration. Staffed 24/7, minimum 4 to 6 persons, as needed.</p> <p>Cross staff two Type 1 engines, Advanced Life support light duty rescue, water tender, and two Type 3 engines.</p>				
Structure					
Date of Original Construction	2004				
Seismic Protection	Yes				
Auxiliary Power	Diesel Gen Set				
General Condition	Good				
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	5	Back-in Bays	0	
ADA Compliant	Yes				
Total Square Footage	14,540				
Facilities Available					
Sleeping Quarters	6	Bedrooms	6	Beds	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	6				
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Yes				
Kitchen Facilities	Yes				
Individual Lockers Assigned	Yes				
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	4				
Gender Separation	Yes				
Training/Meeting Rooms	Yes				
Washer/Dryer	Residential and PPE Extractor and Dryer				
Safety & Security					
Station Sprinklered	Yes				
Smoke Detection	Yes				
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	Yes				
Security System	Yes				
Apparatus Exhaust System	Yes				

Figure 29: OVFD Station 22

Address/Physical Location:		1810 Squaw Valley Road							
		General Description:							
		Staffed during high risk, high occupancy events and seasons. Not normally staffed 24/7. Apparatus transferred from Station 21 as needed.							
Structure									
Date of Original Construction		1987							
Seismic Protection		Yes							
Auxiliary Power		Yes							
General Condition		Good							
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		0		Back-in Bays		4	
ADA Compliant		Yes							
Total Square Footage		6,795							
Facilities Available									
Sleeping Quarters		1	Bedrooms		3	Beds	3	Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability		3							
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Yes							
Kitchen Facilities		Yes							
Individual Lockers Assigned		No							
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		Yes							
Gender Separation		No							
Training/Meeting Rooms		Yes							
Washer/Dryer		Residential							
Safety & Security									
Station Sprinklered		No							
Smoke Detection		Yes							
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		Yes							
Security System		No							
Apparatus Exhaust System		No							

Truckee Fire Protection District Stations

The following figures list the various features of each of Truckee FPD's fire stations.

Figure 30: TFPD Station 91 (Administration)


Address/Physical Location:		10049 Donner Pass Rd, Truckee, CA 96161											
		General Description: Administrative offices. No response units are housed at this location. No 24/7 accommodations.											
Structure													
Date of Original Construction		1954 (last addition)											
Seismic Protection		No											
Auxiliary Power		NG Generator											
General Condition		Fair											
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		0		Back-in Bays		1					
ADA Compliant		No											
Total Square Footage		5,738											
Facilities Available													
Sleeping Quarters		0		Bedrooms		0		Beds		0		Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability		N/A											
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Basic											
Kitchen Facilities		Small break room											
Individual Lockers Assigned		Not reported											
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		3 bathrooms 1 shower											
Training/Meeting Rooms		Small Conference room											
Washer/Dryer		No											
Safety & Security													
Station Sprinklered		No											
Smoke Detection		Yes											
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No											
Security System		Yes											
Apparatus Exhaust System		No											

Figure 31: TFPD Station 92


Address/Physical Location:		11473 Donner Pass Rd, Truckee, CA 96161				
		General Description: Staffed 24/7 with a minimum of two firefighters maximum of five. Houses a fist out and second out ALS Ambulance. On duty Battalion Chief Quarters. Covers the central area of the district.				
Structure						
Date of Original Construction	1982 (last remodel)					
Seismic Protection	No					
Auxiliary Power	NG generator					
General Condition	Good					
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	1	Back-in Bays	6		
ADA Compliant	No					
Total Square Footage	12,960					
Facilities Available						
Sleeping Quarters	6	Bedrooms	6	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	6					
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Yes					
Kitchen Facilities	Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned	Yes					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	4 full bathrooms					
Gender Separation	Yes					
Training/Meeting Rooms	One					
Washer/Dryer	Residential, and washer-extractor one and dryer for PPE					
Safety & Security						
Station Sprinklered	Yes					
Smoke Detection	Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No					
Security System	Keypads on entry doors					
Apparatus Exhaust System	Plymovent system					

Figure 32: TFPD Station 93


Address/Physical Location:		11572 Donner Pass Rd, Truckee, CA 96161				
		General Description: Residential substation; not staffed 24/7. Resident Firefighter capable.				
Structure						
Date of Original Construction	1983					
Seismic Protection	No					
Auxiliary Power	No					
General Condition	Fair					
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2		
ADA Compliant	No					
Total Square Footage	3,333					
Facilities Available						
Sleeping Quarters	2	Bedrooms	2	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	2					
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Not reported					
Kitchen Facilities	Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned	N/A					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	2 bathrooms					
Gender Separation	Yes					
Training/Meeting Rooms	No					
Washer/Dryer	Yes Residential					
Safety & Security						
Station Sprinklered	No					
Smoke Detection	Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No					
Security System	Keypads on entry doors					
Apparatus Exhaust System	No					

Figure 33: TFPD Station 94



Address/Physical Location:		12986 Northwoods Blvd, Truckee, CA 96161					
		General Description: Residential substation not staffed 24/7. Resident Firefighter capable.					
Structure							
Date of Original Construction	1973						
Seismic Protection	No						
Auxiliary Power	No						
General Condition	Fair						
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2			
ADA Compliant	No						
Total Square Footage	3,202						
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters	3	Bedrooms	3	Beds	0	Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability	2						
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Not reported						
Kitchen Facilities	Yes						
Individual Lockers Assigned	N/A						
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	2 bathrooms						
Gender Separation	Yes						
Training/Meeting Rooms	No						
Washer/Dryer	Residential type						
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered	No						
Smoke Detection	Yes						
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No						
Security System	Keypad at entry doors						
Apparatus Exhaust System	No						

Figure 34: TFPD Station 95

Address/Physical Location:	10900 Manchester Dr, Truckee, CA 96161
	<p>General Description: Staffing 24/7 minimum two. Primary ALS Ambulance one reserve. Main response area eastern side of the district.</p>

Structure						
Date of Original Construction	1978 modernization and expansion 2011					
Seismic Protection	Yes					
Auxiliary Power	NG generator					
General Condition	Excellent					
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	2	Back-in Capable Bays	4		
ADA Compliant	Yes					
Total Square Footage	2,162					
Facilities Available						
Sleeping Quarters	2	Bedrooms	2	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	2					
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Yes					
Kitchen Facilities	Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned	Yes					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	2.5 bathrooms					
Gender Segregation	Yes					
Training/Meeting Rooms	No					
Washer/Dryer	Residential					
Safety & Security						
Station Sprinklered	Yes					
Smoke Detection	Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No					
Security System	Keypads on entry doors					
Apparatus Exhaust System	Plymovent system					

Figure 35: TFPD Station 96


Address/Physical Location:		10277 Truckee Airport Rd, Truckee, CA 9616				
	General Description:					
	Shared station with CAL FIRE. Truckee staff two minimum, four maximum. First and second out ALS Ambulances. CAL FIRE Type 3 staffed 24/7 with capability to staff an additional engine. Supports the Central area of the district and is second due to NorthStar.					
Structure						
Date of Original Construction	1999					
Seismic Protection	Yes					
Auxiliary Power	NG generator					
General Condition	Good					
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	4	Back-in Capable Bays	8		
ADA Compliant	Yes					
Total Square Footage	13,810					
Facilities Available						
Sleeping Quarters	10	Bedrooms	10	Beds	0	Dorm Beds
Maximum Staffing Capability	10					
Exercise/Workout Facilities	Shared with CAL FIRE					
Kitchen Facilities	Yes					
Individual Lockers Assigned	Yes					
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	4 full bathrooms					
Gender Separation	Yes					
Training/Meeting Rooms	Yes					
Washer/Dryer	Residential					
Safety & Security						
Station Sprinklered	Yes					
Smoke Detection	Yes					
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No					
Security System	Keypad on entry doors					
Apparatus Exhaust System	Plymovent system					

Figure 36: TFPD Station 97



Address/Physical Location:		53823 Sherritt Ln, Soda Springs, CA 95728											
		General Description:											
		Staffed 24/7 with two. Primary ALS ambulance and one reserve. Primary response coverage west end of district.											
Structure													
Date of Original Construction		1977											
Seismic Protection		No											
Auxiliary Power		Propane Generator											
General Condition		Fair											
Number of Apparatus Bays		Drive-through Bays		0		Back-in Bays		3					
ADA Compliant		No											
Total Square Footage		8,400											
Facilities Available													
Sleeping Quarters		2		Bedrooms		4		Beds		0		Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability		4											
Exercise/Workout Facilities		Yes											
Kitchen Facilities		Yes											
Individual Lockers Assigned		Yes											
Bathroom/Shower Facilities		2.5 Bathrooms											
Gender Separation		No											
Training/Meeting Rooms		Yes											
Washer/Dryer		Residential											
Safety & Security													
Station Sprinklered		No											
Smoke Detection		Yes											
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal		No											
Security System		Keypads on entry doors											
Apparatus Exhaust System		Plymovent											

Figure 37: TFPD Station 98

Address/Physical Location:		7300 Short Rd, Soda Springs, CA 95728					
		General Description: Resident substation only. Misc. apparatus.					
Structure							
Date of Original Construction	1999						
Seismic Protection	No						
Auxiliary Power	No						
General Condition	Fair						
Number of Apparatus Bays	Drive-through Bays	0	Back-in Bays	2			
ADA Compliant	No						
Total Square Footage	3,200						
Facilities Available							
Sleeping Quarters	2	Bedrooms	2	Beds	0	Dorm Beds	
Maximum Staffing Capability	N/A						
Exercise/Workout Facilities	No						
Kitchen Facilities	Yes						
Individual Lockers Assigned	N/A						
Bathroom/Shower Facilities	1.5 bathrooms						
Gender Separation	No						
Training/Meeting Rooms	No						
Washer/Dryer	Residential type						
Safety & Security							
Station Sprinklered	Not reported						
Smoke Detection	Yes						
Decontamination/Bio. Disposal	No						
Security System	Keypad on entry doors						
Apparatus Exhaust System	No						

Collective Inventory of the Fire Stations & Facilities

The following figure lists the inventories and features of the participating fire agencies and the Meeks Bay Fire Protection District.

Figure 38: Combined Fire Station Inventories (2022)

Fire Agency	No. of Stations	No. of Bays	Staffing Capacity	Total Square Footage
North Tahoe FPD	5 ^A	16	21	36,859
Olympic Valley FD	2	9	7	21,335
Truckee FPD	7 ^B	30	32	52,805
Meeks Bay FPD	2	4	0	4,600+
Totals:	16	59	60	115,599

^AExcludes Station 54 maintenance facility. ^BExcludes Administration facility.

The current combined fire station inventory includes 16 fire stations, 59 apparatus bays a maximum staffing capacity of at least 60 personnel and more than 115,600 square feet of total space. However, it should be noted that TFPD Stations 93, 94, and 98 are not regularly staffed and respond to a small number of calls annually.

Apparatus & Vehicles

Fire apparatus, ambulances, and other emergency response vehicles must be sufficiently reliable to transport firefighters and equipment rapidly and safely to an incident scene. In addition, such vehicles must be properly equipped and function appropriately to ensure that the delivery of emergency services is not compromised.

As a part of this study, Triton requested that the participating fire agencies provide an inventory of their frontline EMS apparatus. For each vehicle listed, the fire agency was asked to rate the condition of its EMS unit or ambulance utilizing criteria described in the next figure. The information from that assessment will be included in the inventory figures for each jurisdiction.

Figure 39: Criteria Used to Determine Apparatus & Vehicle Condition

Components	Points Assignment Criteria	
Age:	One point for every year of chronological age, based on the date the unit was originally placed into service.	
Miles/Hours:	One point for every 10,000 miles or 1,000 hours	
Service:	1, 3, or 5 points are assigned based on service type received (e.g., a pumper would be given a 5 since it is classified as severe duty).	
Condition:	This category considers body condition, rust, interior condition, accident history, anticipated repairs, etc. The better the condition, the lower the assignment of points.	
Reliability:	Points are assigned as 1, 3, or 5, depending on the frequency a vehicle is in for repair (e.g., a 5 would be assigned to a vehicle in the shop 2 or more times per month on average; while a 1 would be assigned if in the shop on average once every 3 months or less).	
Point Ranges	Condition Rating	Condition Description
Under 18 points	Condition I	Excellent
18–22 points	Condition II	Good
23–27 points	Condition III	Fair (consider replacement)
28 points or higher	Condition IV	Poor (immediate replacement)

North Tahoe Fire Protection District

The following figure lists the current frontline inventory of NTF's frontline ambulances.

Figure 40: North Tahoe FPD Frontline Ambulance Inventory (2022)

Medic Unit	Type	Manufacturer	Year	Condition	Station
Medic-51	Type I	Braun NW	2020	Excellent	Station 51
Medic-52	Type I	Braun NW	2019	Excellent	Station 52
Medic-53	Type I	Braun NW	2017	Excellent	Station 53
Medic-56	Type I	Braun NW	2014	Good	Station 56
Medic-67	Type I	Braun NW	2015	Good	Station 67

North Tahoe FPD maintains a Type I medic unit (built in 2014) in reserve at Station 51, which is in "Good" condition. All engines are staffed at the ALS level.

Truckee Fire Protection District

The following figure lists the current frontline inventory of TFPD frontline ambulances.

Figure 41: Truckee FPD Frontline Ambulance Inventory (2022)

Medic Unit	Type	Manufacturer	Year	Condition	Station
First-Due Frontline Medic Units					
Medic 92	Medic	Ford F-450	2020	Excellent	Station 92
Medic 95	Medic	Ford F-450	2014	Excellent	Station 95
Medic 96	Medic	Ford F-450	2019	Excellent	Station 96
Medic 97	Medic	Ford F-450	2018	Excellent	Station 97
Second-Out Frontline Medic Units					
Medic 292	Medic	Ford F-450	2016	Excellent	Station 92
Medic 295	Medic	Ford F-450	2016	Excellent	Station 95
Medic 296	Medic	Ford F-450	2016	Excellent	Station 96
Medic 297	Medic	Ford F-450	2009	Fair	Station 97

In addition to its medic units, TFPD maintains four frontline ALS-equipped Type 1 structural engines assigned and housed to one of the four fire stations. Three of the engines were manufactured by Spartan and one by International. Two are in “Excellent” condition and two in “Poor” condition. The engines range in age from 4–25 years.

Olympic Valley Fire Department

OVFD does not currently provide ground emergency medical transport so does not maintain ambulances in its inventory. The department utilizes a light rescue, Type 1 and Type 3 engines, and a water tender.

Review of Historical System Performance

Historical service demand and performance reviews are critical in understanding the potential needs and impact of changing the number of units, their capabilities, staffing, or location. This study section evaluates the current incident workload within various performance parameters. While this is a comprehensive analysis and will review all aspects of the service provided, it primarily focuses on emergency medical services (EMS).

General Information

The information in this section evaluates the general service performance. Industry best practices and time segment analysis drives the evaluation. While none of the affected agencies have locally or regionally adopted performance standards, the ambulances are evaluated by the Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMS Agency (SSVEMSA). These standards were not available for this analysis. However, this analysis did utilize commonly recognized and adopted industry standard analytic techniques and standards as a base for comparison.

The data utilized underwent thorough data engineering to retain and validate the information's viability. This information was missing key components for managing time segments. For example, unit notification was either missing, or in the case of the dispatch data, did not contain the correct field for evaluation. In addition, none of the records indicated unit response priority, such as emergent or non-emergent.

Operational Performance Standards

The most visible service delivery in the fire service is its ability to respond effectively during an incident. Therefore, citizens, policymakers, and agency leaders want to understand what to expect during an emergency. In this case, the only applicable policies were those of the SSVEMSA, and these only apply to ambulance performance. However, the agencies involved use cross-staffing extensively, and a deployed ambulance may influence the performance of fire apparatus.

This study methodology utilizes industry best practices for determining performance. For example, all statistical measures are presented at the 90th percentile. The most widely accepted performance standards available are those produced by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). While none of the agencies in this study have adopted the NFPA performance goals, the time segments and evaluation methodology are utilized. For the agencies in this study, two operational standards may apply:

- NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems defines communication center performance.
- NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Development of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments defines operational services delivery.

These standards define several specific time segments and operational benchmarks. For example, alarm handling time is between the call initiation at the call center and the first unit notification. It is an indication of the communications center's effectiveness. Turnout time is between unit notification and en route. It can help identify issues the crew faces as they respond to the apparatus. Another indicator is the travel time between when the unit is en route and then on scene and might indicate the adequacy of station locations. Finally, an excellent overall system performance indicator is the total time it takes to respond to an incident, from call initiation to the first effective unit on the scene.

The agencies in this study would benefit from adopting system goals. The goals must be flexible and realistic enough to apply to the wide range of population density and demographics within the service area. Most demographics are broken into those levels determined by the United States Census Bureau, namely rural and urban. However, agencies do not need to adopt these population density levels and can add suburban, wilderness, or others that may help leadership manage system performance. To maintain service transparency, any goal or standard that is adopted should be published for public consumption.

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International and the NFPA recommends that agencies adopt performance benchmarks and periodically evaluate their performance to improve service to reach those benchmarks. As an example, the NFPA states the following benchmarks apply to staffed fire stations and this study's agencies:⁸

- Alarm handling: 60 seconds 90% of the time
- Turnout time: 80 seconds for fire and special operations and 60 seconds for emergency medical responses, 90% of the time
- First unit travel: 4 minutes or less to arrive 90% of the time in urban environments
- Advanced life support (ALS) unit travel: 8 minutes or less 90% of the time in urban environments

Evaluated Data Information & Reliability

The dates included in the incident analysis range from January 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021. This time frame does provide a good understanding of recent overall performance. Still, it does not give enough information to make a reliable service demand projection. As a result, the focus is placed on current capabilities for developing potential changes to the service model.

The geographic information system (GIS) files obtained from Nevada and Placer County open data portals for this study outline six unique jurisdictions. The GIS files include the jurisdictional boundaries of North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTF) and Truckee Fire Protection District (TFPD). Additionally, the files contain the three special districts of Alpine Meadows Water District (AMWD), NorthStar Community Services District (NCSD), and Olympic Valley Public Services District (OVPSD). Unfortunately, Meeks Bay Fire Protection District's (MBFPD) legal boundaries were unavailable.

Within the six jurisdictions, there are four service providers. NCSD and OVPSD rely on their fire departments, NorthStar Fire Department (NFD), and Olympic Valley Fire Department (OVFD) for all hazards and emergency medical services (EMS). MBFPD and AMWD contract with NTF for all hazards services. NTF and TFPD provide the all-hazards response to their areas and provide EMS treatment and transport for all jurisdictions in the region.

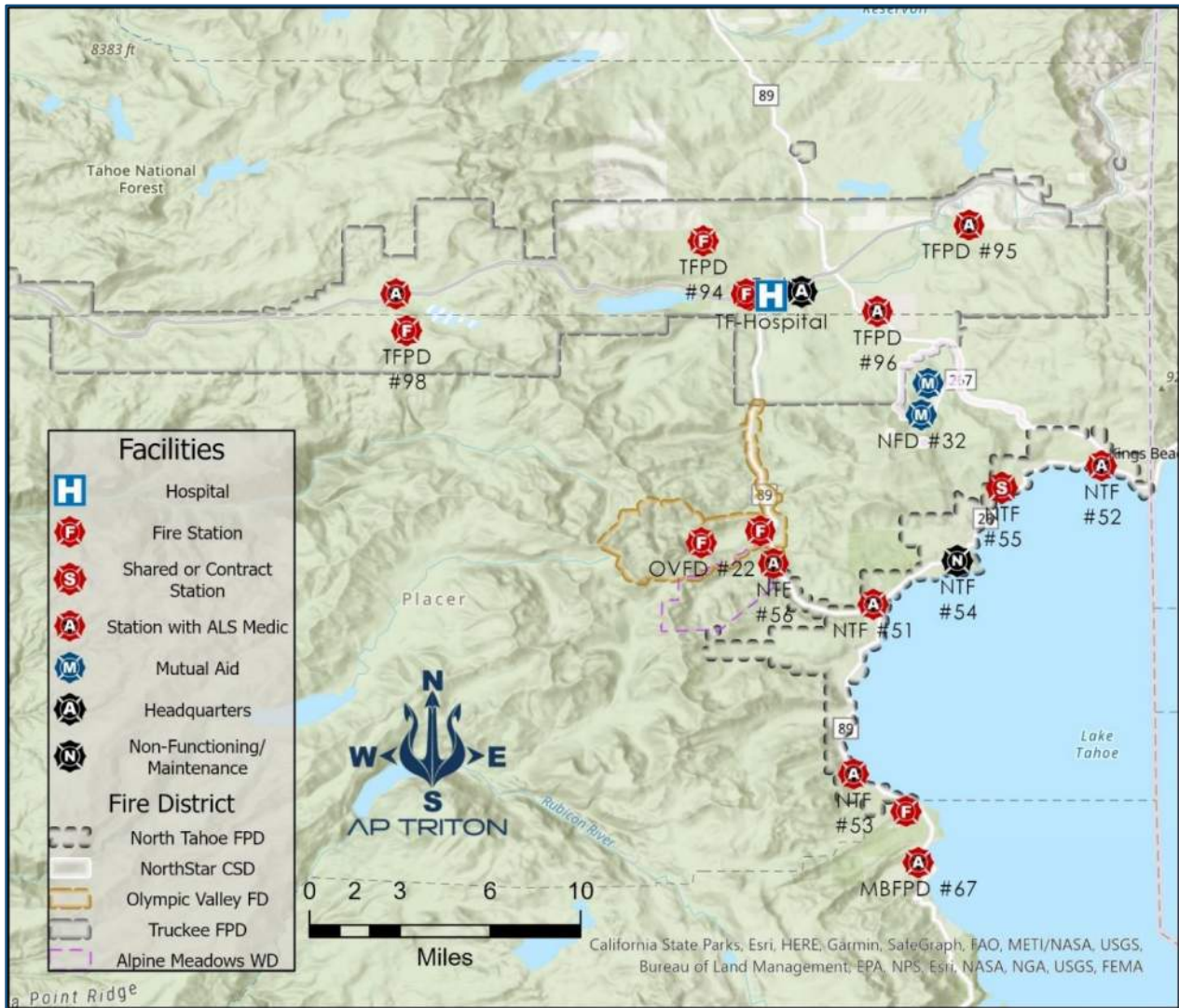
The participating agencies of NTF, TFPD, OVFD, and the CAL FIRE Grass Valley Emergency Communications Center (GVECC) submitted several data sets for the study. OVFD provided incident data and unit data. NTF and TFPD provided incident data, unit data, and patient data. Before data submission, agencies accomplished the removal of personal identification information. In addition, GVECC submitted computer-aided dispatch records for the incident, transports, and unit information.

Due to NTF's contractual relationship with MBFPD and AMWD, their data is included with NTF's. NCSD has its own fire department, NFD, which did not provide data for this study. Therefore, the NCSD data is only found in TFPD and NTF responses into NCSD and only represents TFPD and NTF responding units. TFPD and NTF provide ambulance responses into the jurisdictions of NCSD and OVPSD. The data was combined using engineering best practices into one data source for the analysis.

Engineering the data provided by GVECC, OVFD, TFPD, and NTF and matching those through common data points and the GIS boundaries produced a single data set for this analysis. Data storage is in a Microsoft® Excel® workbook format. Any data manipulation happened outside of the workbook to ensure data integrity.

Production of the geographic areas comes from the GIS files obtained from the Placer and Nevada county open data portals. Incident geocoding primarily comes from the GVECC data. If the GVECC record was missing, geocoding came from the agency records if available. It is helpful to group incidents into specific response areas as some, for example, OVPSD, NCSD, and AMWD share similar demographic features. Production of jurisdictional data required matching geocoded information through the GIS files. The following figure is an overview of the geographic boundaries and facilities captured for this study.

Figure 42: Study Area Map



This historical performance review has three sections. The first section deals with the overall system demand from the incident records. The second explores general unit performance. The final segment explores emergency medical service (EMS) and ambulance transport incidents more thoroughly.

Overall System Performance

Each agency is responsible for the all-hazards responses within its jurisdiction(s). There are robust interoperability and aid programs in place throughout the region. Understanding the area's overall performance, especially the medical transport component, requires considering what each agency brings to the asset pool.

NTF staffs two stations with a staffed engine and staffed ambulances, and three stations where the station crew staffs either an engine or an ambulance, depending on incident needs. The practice of crews moving across apparatus is commonly called cross-staffing. TFPD staffs two stations with a staffed engine and staffed ambulance and has two stations that cross-staff either an engine or an ambulance.

OVFD typically adds one station that cross-staffs different apparatus, which does not include an ambulance. OVFD may occasionally increase the number of staffed apparatus depending on additional crewmember availability. The following figure summarizes the total units available to the region by those agencies participating in the study.

Figure 43: Available Units

Agency	Unit Type	Staffed
TFPD	Engine	2
	Ambulance	2
	Engine/Ambulance (Cross Staffed)	2
	Total Units:	6
NTF	Engine	2
	Medic	2
	Engine/Ambulance (Cross Staffed)	3
	Total Units:	7
OVFD	Engine	1

Service Demand

Service demand in the count of total incidents viewed from multiple dimensions. This data set also includes scheduled interfacility transfers. Evaluating the entire region and each agency independently indicates how busy the system is and how well they can address the volume. Evaluating an agency outside the study area but similar in size and capabilities as the study region can provide context regarding how active or inactive the system is. Firehouse magazine publishes a national run survey annually.

Information on Reading Fire Department, Pennsylvania, a similar-sized, similarly staffed agency, shows they ran a total of 23,660 incidents in 2020 with 12 units.^{9,10} This agency is the fifty-first agency out of one hundred fifteen in the survey sorted by call volume.

In contrast, the studied system in east Placer County responded to approximately 4,494 calls for service in 2020 with 13 units. Therefore, the study area is not a busy system by comparison. Nevertheless, their responses significantly impact their communities each year.

The three years in the study do not indicate a call volume trend direction. The up and down pattern of the volume for each agency, coupled with the limited years in the sample, did not provide adequate trending data. The assumption is that, like most agencies, the study organizations were impacted by the COVID pandemic, reducing the number of calls for service in 2020 and perhaps affecting the 2021 numbers as well. For that reason, and since it appears that the economic and population drivers are due to tourism, a transient population, volume projections are not provided. As an illustration, the following figure is a comparative list of incident volume for each agency separated by year.

Figure 44: Annual Incident Volume by Agency

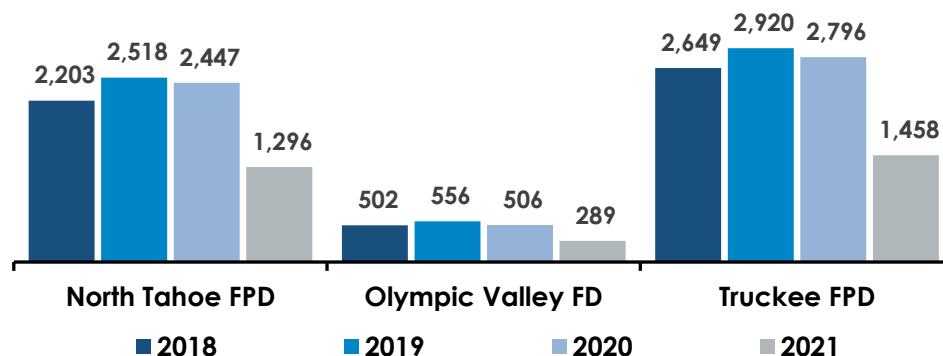


Figure 44 displays each agency's responses and should be consistent with the counts within each of the jurisdictional records management systems. However, the three agencies in the study provide all-hazards response services across multiple jurisdictions. To avoid counting an incident more than once, much of the remaining analysis is conducted for each incident, grouped by jurisdiction. In this way, an incident in OVFD's area which required apparatus from both NTF and TFPD is only counted once as an incident not as three separate incidents. The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) standardizes call types, and emergency medical incidents (EMS) fit into the "300" series incident types. The incident categorization by type is captured in each agency's records management system. The next figure illustrates the annual call volume for each jurisdiction within the NFIRS category groups, counting the incident only once, irrespective of the number of responding agencies. The percentages in each category are similar to many agencies throughout the fire service.

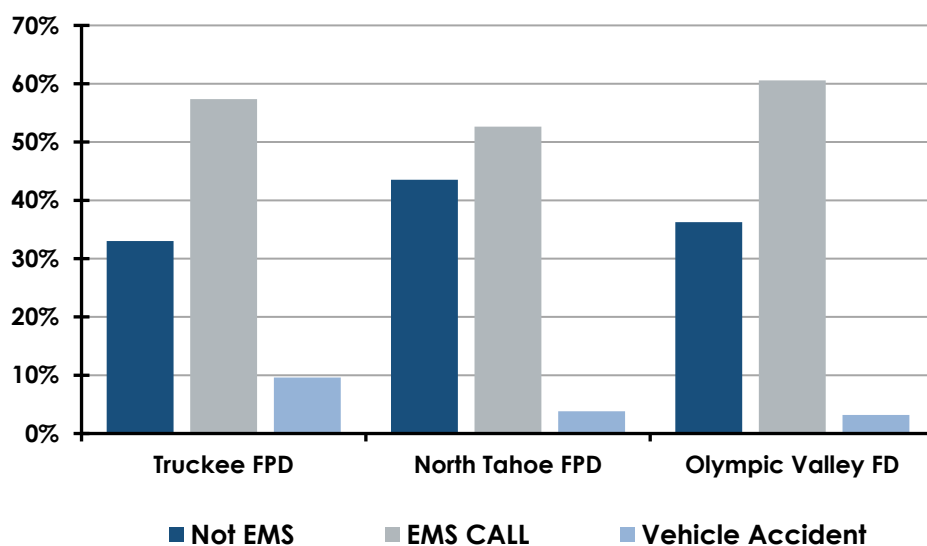
Figure 45: Incident Volume by NFIRS Category

NFIRS Category	Percent of Total Calls	2018 (Count)	2019 (Count)	2020 (Count)	2021* (Count)
North Tahoe FPD (Includes MBFPD & AMWD Incidents)					
100 – Fire	6.1%	72	71	173	33
200 – Rupture/Explosion	0.1%	1	2	2	0
300 – Rescue/EMS	58.0%	887	1025	913	506
400 – Hazards	5.7%	88	94	98	48
500 – Service	7.2%	96	150	104	64
600 – Good Intent	11.0%	144	178	205	104
700 – False Alarm/Call	11.6%	190	197	192	89
800 – Disaster/Weather	0.1%	3	3	1	1
900 – Special	0.2%	2	3	7	0
3.5-Year Total:		1,483	1,723	1,695	845
Olympic Valley PSD					
100 – Fire	2.5%	9	4	19	2
200 – Rupture/Explosion	0.1%	1	0	1	0
300 – Rescue/EMS	64.5%	268	264	210	153
400 – Hazards	3.0%	14	14	10	3
500 – Service	2.7%	13	8	14	2
600 – Good Intent	21.1%	82	91	86	34
700 – False Alarm/Call	5.7%	19	22	21	17
800 – Disaster/Weather	0.4%	2	1	2	1
3.5-Year Total:		408	404	363	212
Truckee FPD					
100 – Fire	5.2%	119	125	161	52
200 – Rupture/Explosion	0.1%	4	4	0	1
300 – Rescue/EMS	67.2%	1,662	1,724	1,629	936
400 – Hazards	4.3%	81	162	94	45
500 – Service	8.1%	155	222	243	94
600 – Good Intent	4.3%	48	122	122	93
700 – False Alarm/Call	10.6%	256	284	286	111
800 – Disaster/Weather	0.0%	0	2	2	0
900 – Special	0.1%	1	9	2	0
3.5-Year Total:		2,326	2,654	2,539	1,332

* Partial year totals

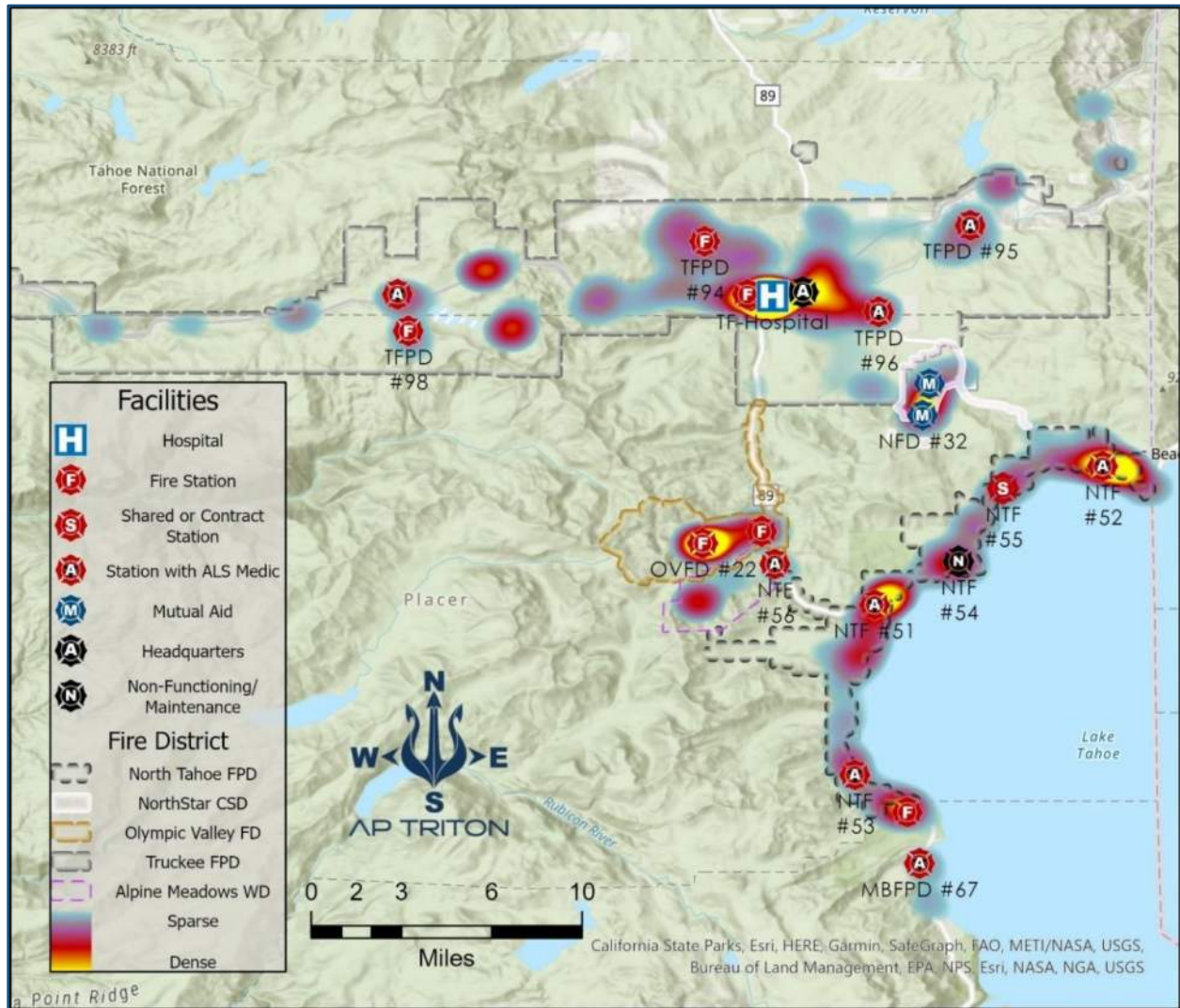
Because this study primarily focuses on EMS, it is helpful to emphasize the volume percentage in the "300" category. The EMS program is explored in much greater detail later in this study, but a brief overview appears below. In the "300" series, vehicle accidents are a more significant volume of incidents for each agency, so they are identified separately. The EMS call volume is approximately 56% for the three agencies in this study, and vehicles accidents account for 7.25%. The remaining 36.75% are the other categories such as fires, explosions, good intent, alarms, and others. The next figure highlights the percentages of all incidents in the study period for each agency and groups the incidents into EMS, auto accidents, and other call types.

Figure 46: Call Percentages by Agency



The following figure is the incident volume over the provided 3½ years of incident data, portrayed geographically. The incidents are grouped and evaluated by the total count and proximity to other calls. The color indicates the density of this grouping. The brighter yellow, the more densely packed the incidents, while the blue areas are less dense. The high-density areas center on tourism locations, such as ski resorts, bay resorts, and lakes. The very bright center for TFPD centers around the hospital and surrounding buildings. While the intensity of the volume in this area is not entirely understood, many of the EMS non-emergency interfacility transports originate at this hospital. In addition, the surrounding buildings have many alarms associated with them. Over 90% of the incidents in this TFPD area are EMS incidents, and the rest are public service (category 500) or system-alarms (category 700).

Figure 47: Call Density Map



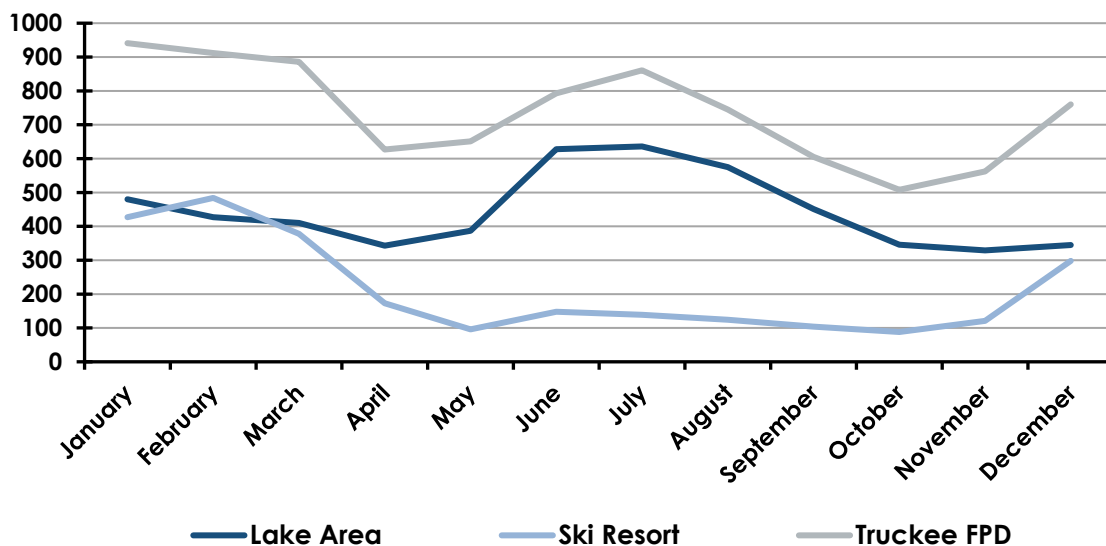
Temporal Study

There are variations when calls occur within any response system, including this one. Therefore, the temporal study evaluates the variability of month-to-month, seasonal, weekday, and hour-of-the-day call volumes. During the month-to-month evaluation, it became evident there was some significant seasonality that appeared location-dependent and seemed likely due to tourism.

Jurisdictional grouping by potential tourism type helps to illustrate the seasonality. For example, NTF and MBFPD are grouped based on their proximity to the lake and labeled "Lake Area." Similarly grouped are the snow ski resort jurisdictions of OVPSD, AMWD, and NCSD and are marked "Ski Resort." TFPD did not need grouping as it appeared to have a unique temporal variation.

The lake area is presumably more likely to attract summer visitors and increase call volume in May and decrease in October. Conversely, the ski resort jurisdictions' call volumes increase around November, opening day, and decline sharply somewhere near the closing day in spring. Both opening and closing days vary depending on the snowpack. Because OVFD is a member of this study, and the opening and closing dates for Palisades Tahoe ski resort, OVPSD's ski area, was the most accessible, these opening and closing dates define the season. Interestingly TFPD appears to represent the entire region's seasonality with peaks during both seasons and dips during the fall and spring months. The following figure shows month and tourism group variability using all provided data.

Figure 48: Monthly Call Variability by Tourism Area



The seasonality of the call volume for the snow ski jurisdictions may have significant operational implications. Capturing and grouping other ski areas such as Sugar Bowl, Homewood, and Soda Springs is ideal and would provide added dimensionality. Unfortunately, they could not be isolated explicitly with the data provided and are not separated or included in the ski resort group. The incident data for these ski areas appear in NTF and TFPD overall responses.

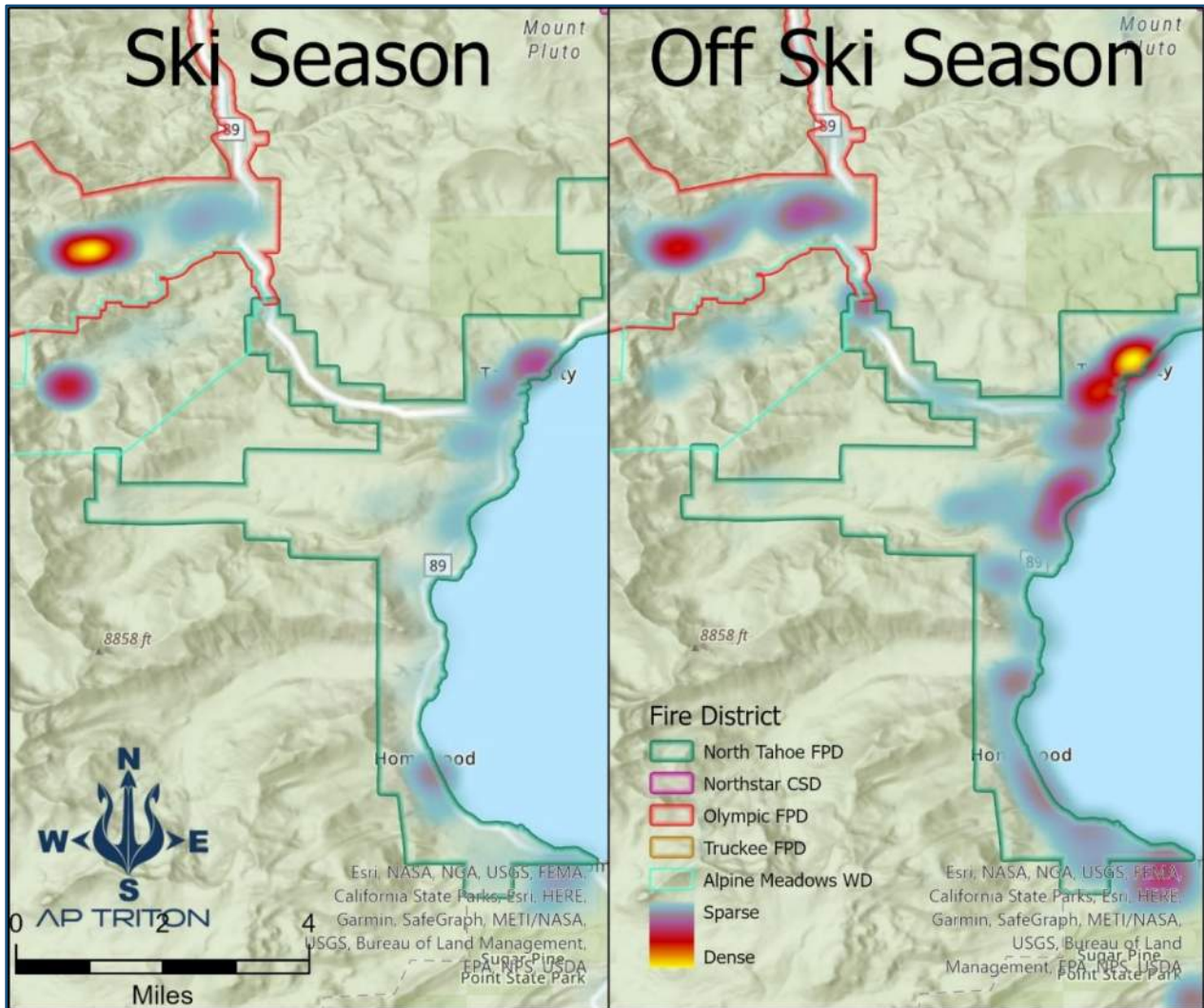
Because NCSD, AMWD, and OVPSD all rely on NTF and TFPD for ambulance response and patient transport, the impact of this seasonality is also significant for those agencies. The seasonality for ski jurisdictions is substantial, as evident in the following figure. During the active ski months, the total responses in these areas are over 75% of total calls. The following figure is the number and percentage of calls by season for the ski resort jurisdictions and includes all available data.

Figure 49: Volume Seasonality for Ski Jurisdictions

Season	Incidents	Percent of Total Calls
Olympic Valley (OVFD response area with ambulance response by NTF or TFPD)		
Ski Season	1,034	75%
Off Ski Season	353	25%
Total Incidents:	1,387	
NorthStar (NSFD response area with an ambulance response by NTF or TFPD)		
Ski Season	634	79%
Off Ski Season	169	21%
Total Incidents:	803	
Alpine Meadows (All Response by NTF or TFPD)		
Ski Season	325	83%
Off Ski Season	65	16%
Total Incidents:	390	

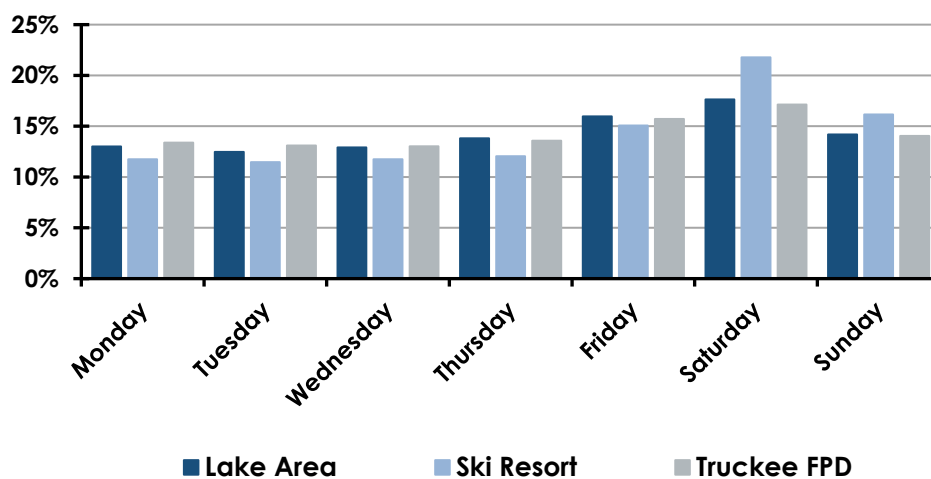
Because OVPSD and AMWD rely heavily on NTF station 56 for their ambulance service, it is interesting to note the change in call density by season. The seasonality is especially interesting to look at geographically. Because this appears constant throughout the evaluation period, it may have a significant operational impact. Appropriately managed, it may allow the agencies, OVFD, and NTF to move or adjust their staffing with this seasonality in mind. The following figure is a map that graphically illustrates the dramatic shift in the location of call-density based on the snow ski seasons.

Figure 50: Incident Density by Ski Season



Operations are often affected by volume shifts throughout the week. However, this variation does not significantly impact the agencies within this study. In this case, there is little volume variation day-to-day. Evaluating daily volume based on the season was also conducted, but that did not change the results. Each agency experiences a slight volume increase on the weekend, defined as Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, but this did not appear especially significant. The following figure is a study of the call volume by weekday and includes all calls for service in the study period. It uses percentages to normalize the size of the bar for each area.

Figure 51: Percent of Incidents by Day of the Week

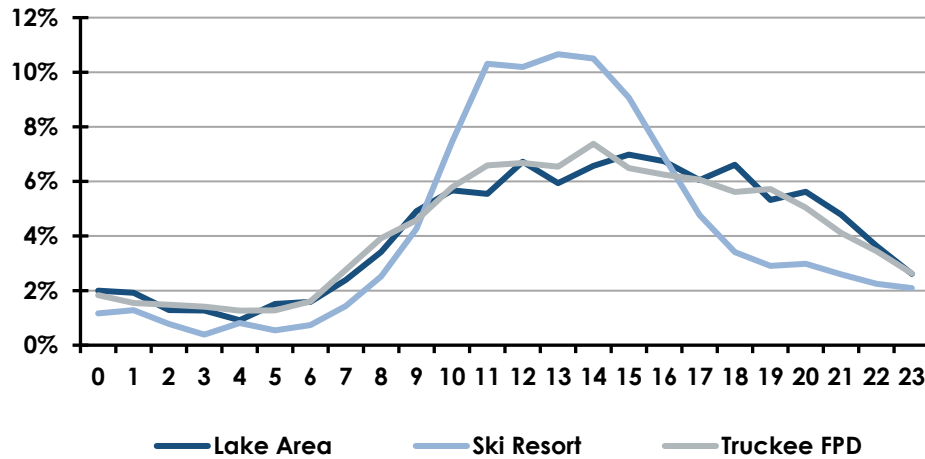


The hour of the day can also have an operational impact. Most jurisdictions experience some variation, which can significantly impact service delivery. For example, a downtown office area may increase call volume during the day when workers arrive and decrease at night when they leave. This shift in incident instances may allow an agency to size or deploy its assets more efficiently based on anticipated needs. Shifting, adding, or removing staff and apparatus based on demand can be more cost-effective and add operational capability.

The hour-by-hour evaluation completed for the study agencies indicated a noticeable hourly volume change. However, evaluating this information based on seasonality and weekday did not appreciably change the assessment. Evaluating these incidents based on weekdays indicated a slight shift towards later in the evening on Friday and Saturday nights, but this did not appear significant.

All three areas, lake, ski, and TFPD, have similar percentages of calls responses during specific hours. The highest rate of change hour-over-hour is between 8:00 AM–9:00 AM and then again between 5:00 PM and 7:00 PM. The most significant 12-hour volumes change between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM and are consistent through each region. In the case of this study, the twelve-hour window is vital because managed appropriately, adding a twelve-hour, or "peak hour," unit can reduce call load for the entire system. Therefore, for this study, a "day" incident happens between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM, and "night" incidents occur outside of those hours. The following figure identifies the volume variability for the lake, ski, and TFPD areas by the hour the incident starts. The measure is a percentage of calls to adjust for each jurisdiction's differences in volume.

Figure 52: Incidents by Hour of Day



Time Performance

Time is perhaps the best measure of the health of an agency's response program. Time is also one of the more quantitative ways to judge performance against standards or expectations. Understanding an overview of system performance is accomplished by looking at two time segment evaluations. The segments, call processing time, and total response time provides a good overview of the system's performance. Call processing evaluates the communication center and is the difference between the communications center answering the call and the first unit notified of an incident. Total response time represents the difference between the communications center answering the phone and the first unit arriving on the scene.

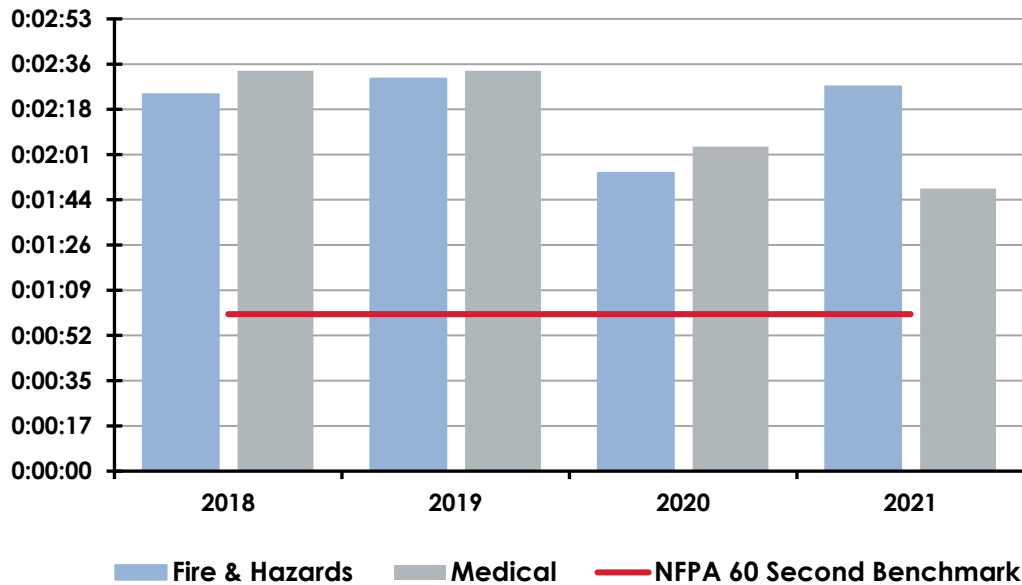
The key to a solid time-based performance evaluation is the validity and structure of the data. In the case of this study, the data provided required significant structure evaluation and validation, and it is essential to understand the limitations and issues associated with the information submitted for review. For example, creating a complete incident data set required merging the different files into one usable data set. There was a 6% drop in records overall when joining the data sets during this process. Other errors also reduced the number of available records to evaluate.

While analyzing the specific time segments in this study, 30% of the data was disallowed for the evaluation to permit appropriate statistical structure and mathematical manipulation. Removing incidents from consideration happened for various reasons, such as null information and incorrect timestamps. In this case, repair required removing timestamps that created differences of longer than twenty-four hours, which is considered excessive, or negative times, which is inaccurate. These errors accounted for 12% of the removals and significantly improved the reliability of the statistical evaluation. Additional data refinement accounted for the remaining 18% of the removed data. Luckily, the deleted data did not substantially impact the statistical values in the analysis and enhanced the study's credibility. The remaining information after removing the outliers appears to be a reliable picture of specific data points, enough for a representative statistical analysis.

The first step for operations to commence in an emergency is for responders to become aware of the incident and start responding. This notification must be completed rapidly for the organization's performance to be considered timely. GVECC does not utilize the emergency medical dispatch system. Therefore, according to NFPA1221: *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, the benchmark for this is within 60 seconds, 90% of the time for emergency operations.¹¹

The following figure illustrates the 90th percentile call processing times provided for all incidents in the study period separated into call types. GVECC is not doing well compared to the 60-second NFPA benchmark.

Figure 53: Call Processing Times



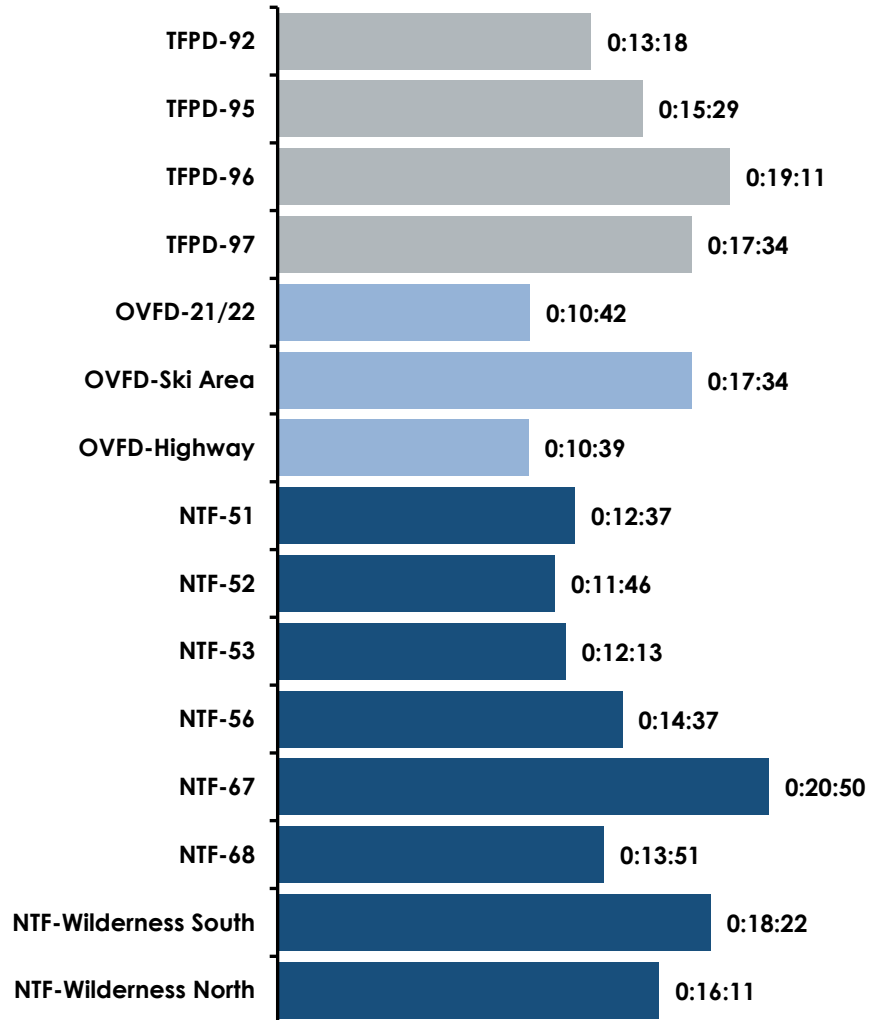
The next time segment for the entire system is the total response time performance. The total response time is the difference between when the communications center answers the call and when the first apparatus arrives. Total response time includes all three independent time segments of call processing, turnout time, and travel time for the first unit to arrive. The unit-specific turnout time and travel time segments are discussed later in this report.

Because the distance from stations and community demographics are important factors when evaluating performance, it is helpful to understand total response time by geographic regions. Unfortunately, no logical geographic indicators existed within the data set. However, grouping the data into approximate station areas could be accomplished utilizing modern business analytic tools. First, the incidents were plotted on a dynamic map, grouped by the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) zone.

Next, a master grouping was created by manually evaluating the proximity of the calls to a station. Finally, the master zone goes into the incident record. For example, the area around TFPD's station 92 includes twelve CAD dispatch zones with identifiers like T6 or T21A. These are plotted on a dynamic map and visualized graphically. These incidents are then judged for their suitability to fit into station 92's estimated primary response zone, and the created TFPD-92 area gets placed into the data for each incident.

According to the NFPA standards, the total response time benchmark for a medical emergency incident is 6 minutes, 30 seconds, 90% of the time. For emergencies other than medical incidents, the goal is 6 minutes, 50 seconds, 90% of the time. The next figure shows the 90th percentile total response time for the first unit to arrive and grouped into areas of interest using the method mentioned above.

Figure 54: Total Response Time at the 90th Percentile

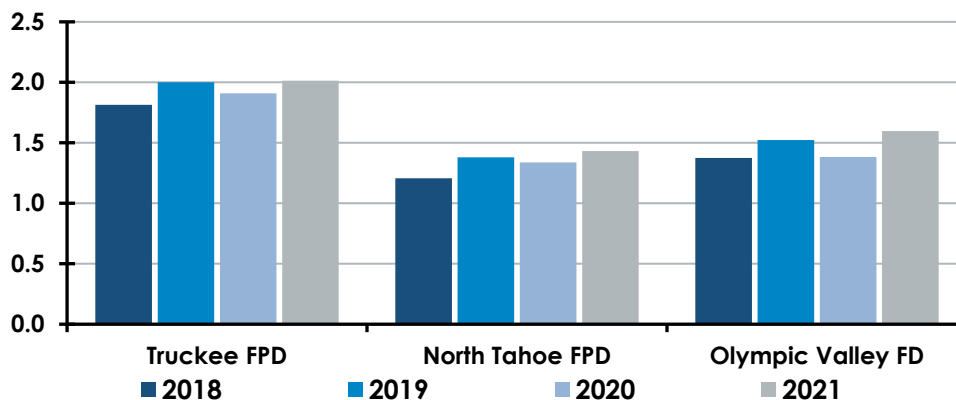


Reliability

The ability of an agency to respond to incidents is considered its reliability. Unfortunately, there are only a few pieces of information in the data provided and statistical measures that are adequate reliability indicators. The first metric is a call per day per staffed station ratio, with the most data points available for evaluation. TFPD consistently staffs four stations, NTF five stations, and OVFD one. Evaluation reveals that the daily average responses per station are annually between one and two calls per day.

In contrast, a busy agency like San Francisco can be calculated from public data¹² and returns a ratio of 8.9 calls per day. This ratio is not an indication of how active each unit is. Instead, this ratio is a general idea of how busy each agency is. The next figure is the average call volume per staffed station, by agency and year. It illustrates the agencies are active, but in no way exceptionally so, especially in comparison to a busy agency like San Francisco.

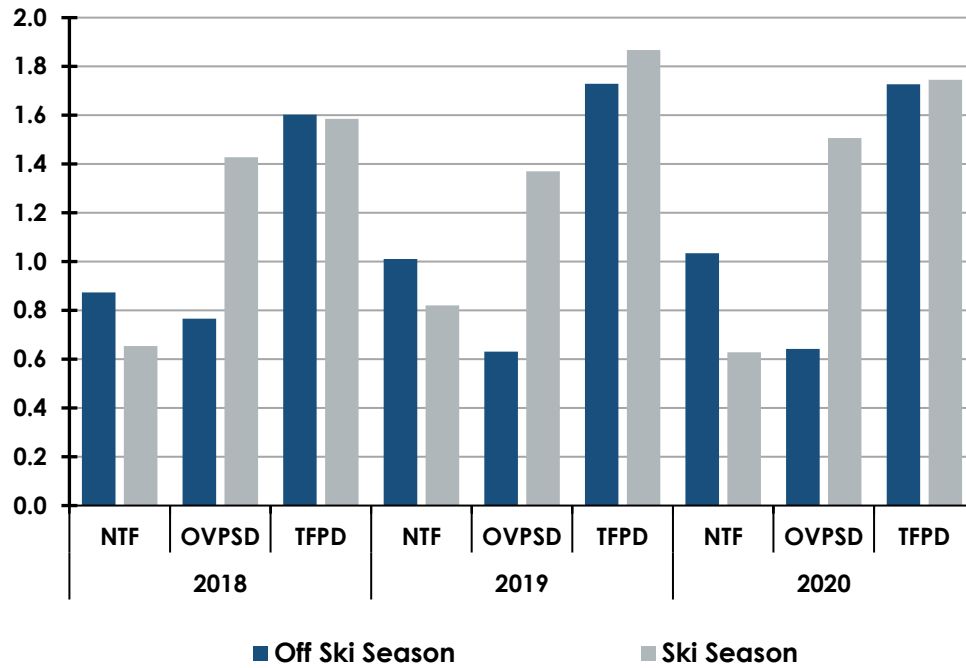
Figure 55: Station Daily Average Incident Volume



As previously discussed, there is a definite seasonality in call volume for each jurisdiction. Evaluating call volume per day within these seasons shows a different result from the annual review. While TFPD stays relatively consistent regardless of season, the call volume per day increases for OVPSD during the ski season and increases for NTF during the off-ski season.

The rate of change for NTF is between 20–40%, while the difference for OVPSD is almost 100%. The data from 2021 is only a partial year, and the seasonality is not apparent, so it is not included. The next figure indicates the average daily calls per staffed station grouped by season, year, and jurisdiction.

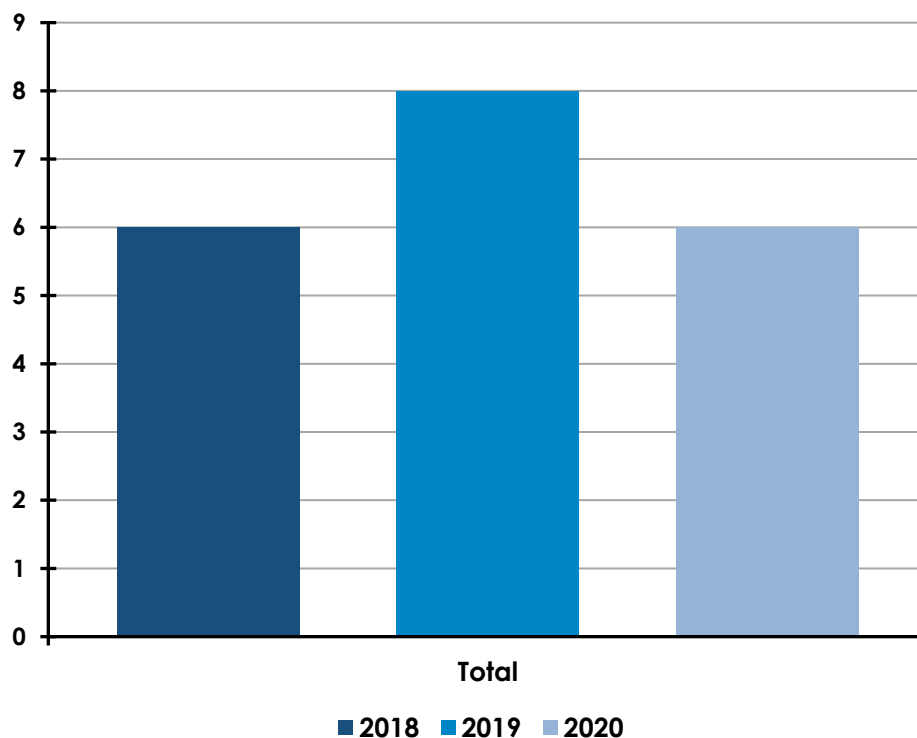
Figure 56: Seasonality in Station Average Daily Calls



Another way to decide whether a system can accommodate the incident load is to evaluate the total number of calls working at any given time. "Call concurrency" is a measure of how often incidents are happening simultaneously. For clarification, one concurrent call indicates two incidents are happening simultaneously.

Because starting and ending times are critical to this information, the analysis excluded some incidents from this evaluation. The excluded incidents are incidents over seven hours and those with incorrect data. The next figure indicates the maximum concurrent calls within the entire study system over three years.

Figure 57: Maximum Call Concurrency



While it may seem a heavy burden to have that many incidents going on simultaneously, the redundancy built into the system is currently adequate to handle this volume. There are a total of fourteen staffed units in the region. The system maintains a minimum of four staffed ambulances, four staffed engines, and six cross-staffed units. Therefore, managing the nine simultaneous calls indicated is theoretically possible. It is also important to note that 90% of concurrent calls happen during the daytime. The maximum nighttime number of simultaneous calls is five.

Single resource units like chief officers or investigators are not part of this study. However, a single resource might hold the incident open. For example, a chief or single resource watching to ensure a brush fire did not reignite would still count as an ongoing incident, and any incident dispatched during that time would be considered a concurrent call. In this instance, this incident is not affecting the system's ability to respond to another incident, but it does appear in the analysis.

If the number of times a concurrent call reached or exceeded the system's capabilities were high, this would be of much greater concern. While it is not uncommon for the system to have six calls happening simultaneously, any more than that is rare. The following figure shows complete counts and concurrent incidents for all studied jurisdictions across three years.

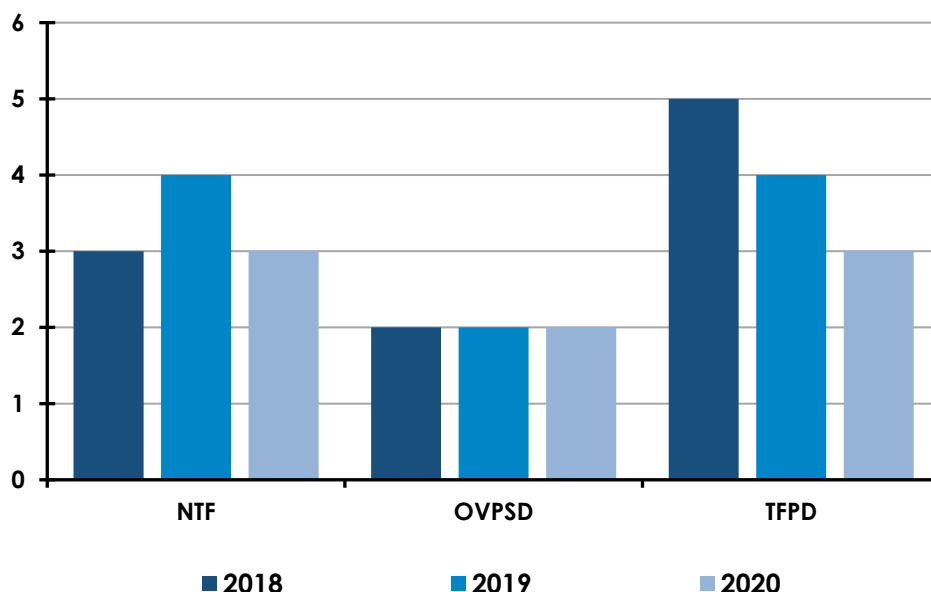
Figure 58: All Concurrent Incidents

Concurrent Calls	2018	2019	2020
Total incidents:	4,217	4,781	4,597
No concurrent	1,964	2,116	1,943
1	2,253	2,665	2,654
2	881	1,098	1,095
3	293	398	398
4	69	130	124
5	14	43	40
6	2	15	9
7	0	7	1
8	0	2	0

The overall system appears healthy, although careful monitoring of call concurrency is essential. For example, a change in deployment could become necessary if the simultaneous incidents become a challenge for crews to manage or if this concurrency delays response.

Since each agency must manage the incidents in their jurisdictions, it is also essential to evaluate their concurrency. The following figure shows concurrent calls within a given jurisdiction for each complete year of data grouped by jurisdiction.

Figure 59: Concurrent Calls by Jurisdiction



NTF typically staffs seven units for their response jurisdictions, including AMWD and MBFPD. There were four maximum concurrent incidents in the data set, which is the same as saying five incidents happening simultaneously. The number of units they staff appear capable of handling this volume. Their ability to respond and assist either OVPSD or NCSD during NTF's busy times may be of some concern.

TFPD maintains six staffed units. In the three years studied, the maximum number of concurrent calls was five in this jurisdiction. The most, six simultaneous incidents within their jurisdiction, happened in 2018. While it is theoretically possible to handle all six incidents, they would only have one unit committed to each call or rely on aid. TFPD rarely has more than four simultaneous incidents in their jurisdiction. However, it may be limiting their ability to support OVPSD or NCSD with ambulances or other units when that happens. Fortunately for the system, it does not appear to happen often

OVFD is a little more concerning as the maximum concurrency shows it exceeded even its theoretical abilities. While it does not often happen, it did happen forty-five times in the three years. Any concurrent call with only one staffed unit indicates that they may not handle incident volume during busy times without outside assistance. Therefore, the trend and specific multiple call instances will need vigilant ongoing evaluation to ensure adequate staffing at OVFD. Per the OVFD Chief, the department added staffing that resulted in its ability to cross-staff units. This appeared to occur after data was provided and might alter the results in the future.

The next figure is an annual count of total and concurrent incidents, showing the entire cases of simultaneous calls by jurisdiction.

Figure 60: Concurrent Calls by Jurisdiction

Concurrent Calls	2018	2019	2020
North Tahoe FPD (7 NTF staffed units)			
Total Incidents:	1,483	1,723	1,695
No Concurrent Incidents	1,224	1,352	1,335
1	259	371	360
2	32	66	65
3	3	17	8
4	0	4	0
Olympic Valley PSD (1 OVPD staffed unit)			
Total Incidents:	408	404	363
No Concurrent Incidents	373	372	330
1	35	32	33
2	4	2	3
Truckee Valley FPD (6 TFPD staffed units)			
Total Incidents:	2,326	2,654	2,539
No Concurrent Incidents	1,756	1,901	1,781
1	570	753	758
2	108	159	155
3	15	34	31
4	4	6	4
5	1	0	0

NTF and TFPD are similar to the whole system, with 90% of concurrent calls happening during daytime hours. The maximum number of concurrent calls during the daytime is the same as during the night.

OVPD is significantly different as 94% of the simultaneous calls happen during the day. Two calls simultaneously happened only once at night in the data set.

Unit Performance Evaluation

The building blocks of the overall system performance are the individual units that make it up. Service gaps will become evident after establishing performance benchmarks and defining baseline performance. Progressive leadership will want to institute policies and allocate resources to try and close the gap between baselines and benchmarks. For fire service agencies, this is more manageable if changes are specific and focused. Making particular recommendations requires an understanding of the performance of individual units.

Cross-staffing Units

Typically fire service crews are assigned to one primary unit at their station. However, many agencies will have specialty units at the same station. In the event of a specific incident type, the crews can take different or additional equipment to address the nature of these emergencies. This practice is commonly known as cross-staffing. While this is a common practice, OVFD, TFPD, and NTF units rely heavily on this operational technique. However, cross-staffing creates difficulties when studying a unit's performance. For example, if an engine crew cross-staffs a hazardous materials (HazMat) apparatus, the HazMat unit is typically considered out of service (OOS) when the engine responds to an incident. Conversely, the engine is OOS when the HazMat unit responds to something. Since cross-staffing is so common in the study system, the vehicles needed grouping for adequate analysis.

Apparatus grouping allows for a better understanding of the overall effect of incident call load and the unit's reliability. With a limited staffing model of two firefighters on each apparatus within the study area agencies, the primary unit is considered OOS when a cross-staffed unit responds. Therefore, grouping for this analysis used the most logical approach. While it may not address every specific incident in which the crew took the cross-staffed apparatus, this grouping should address this complex issue.

For this study, staffed ambulances with a designated crew are assumed to only staff that ambulance. For engines assigned at the same station as a permanently staffed ambulance, the assumption is that the engine crew does all of the cross-staffing work and the engine groups with all unstaffed units. Stations with a single crew but multiple units, all units are grouped with the station. For example, NTF station 53 has an engine and an ambulance but only one crew. This group is labeled NTF 53. Similarly, NTF station 52 has multiple units and two crews, so all cross-staffed units are grouped with NTF E52, and the labeling for the staffed ambulance is NTF M52.

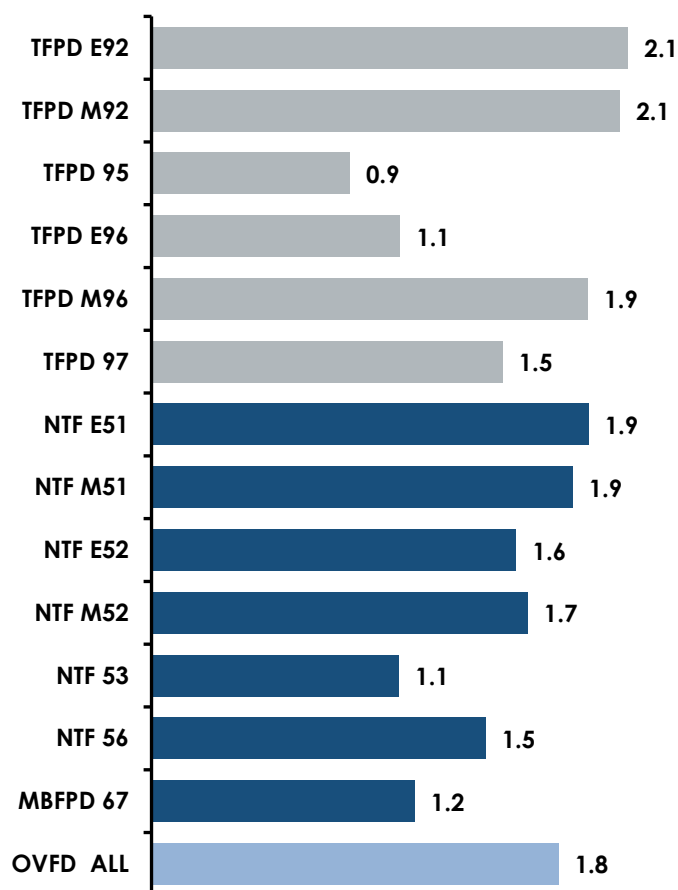
The other grouping rule for the unit aspect of this study is that OVFD typically has only enough crew to staff one unit, even though there are multiple stations and apparatus. Therefore, OVFD analysis is done on all units and labeled OVFD ALL. Finally, the study does not include chief vehicles from any agency.

Unit Demand

Because this is primarily a study of medical response resources, the NFIRS category 300 calls, EMS and rescue calls, are evaluated separately for each unit when appropriate. A more detailed examination of EMS services is in the next section.

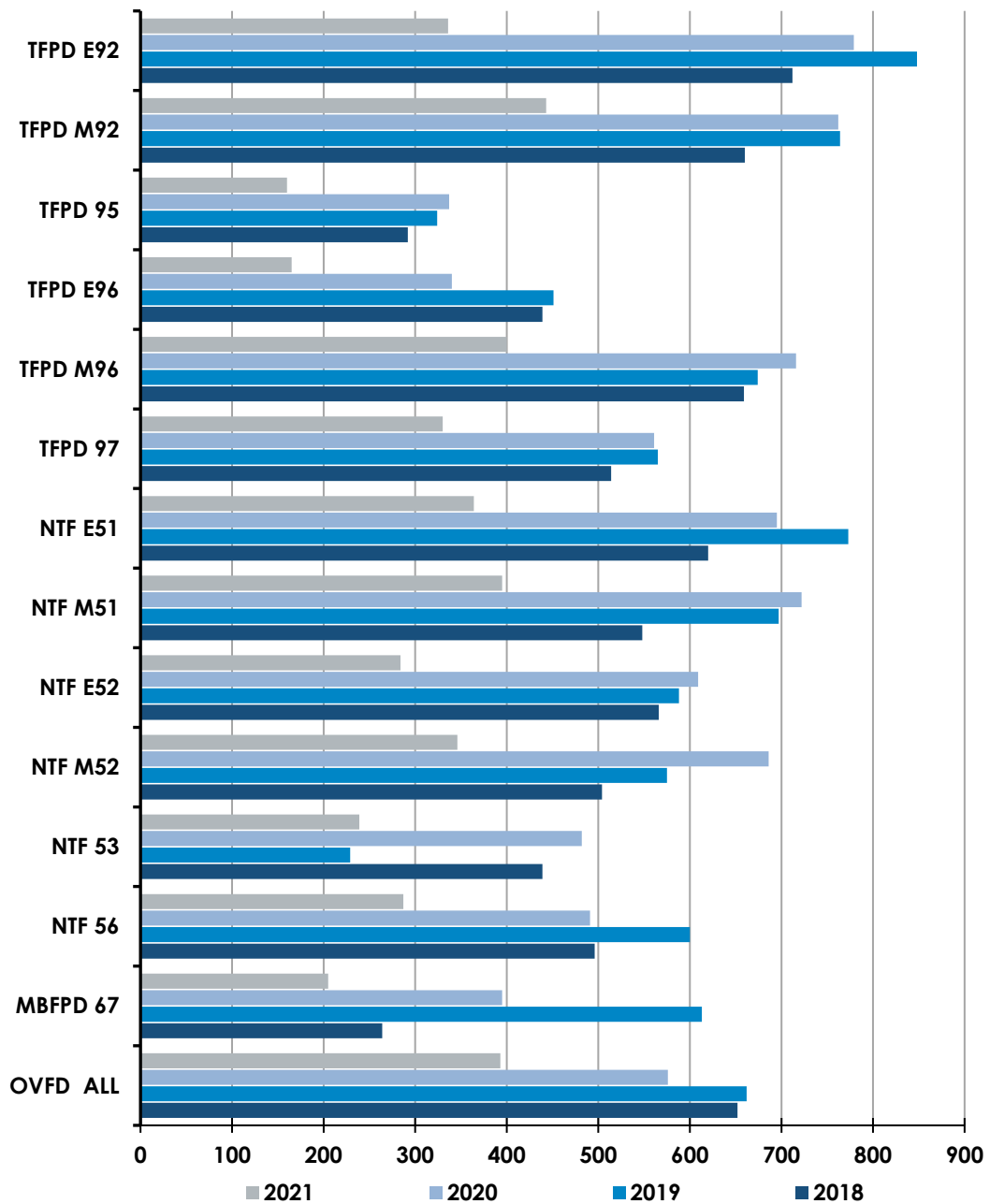
Total call volumes for each unit are relatively manageable on an annualized basis. For example, the busiest grouped unit, TFPD E92, averaged 2.1 calls a day for the study period. The average daily calls for service for all grouped units for the study period is 1.6 calls per day. The following figure shows the average number of calls per day for each grouped unit using the grouping described at the beginning of this section.

Figure 61: Average Unit Daily Calls



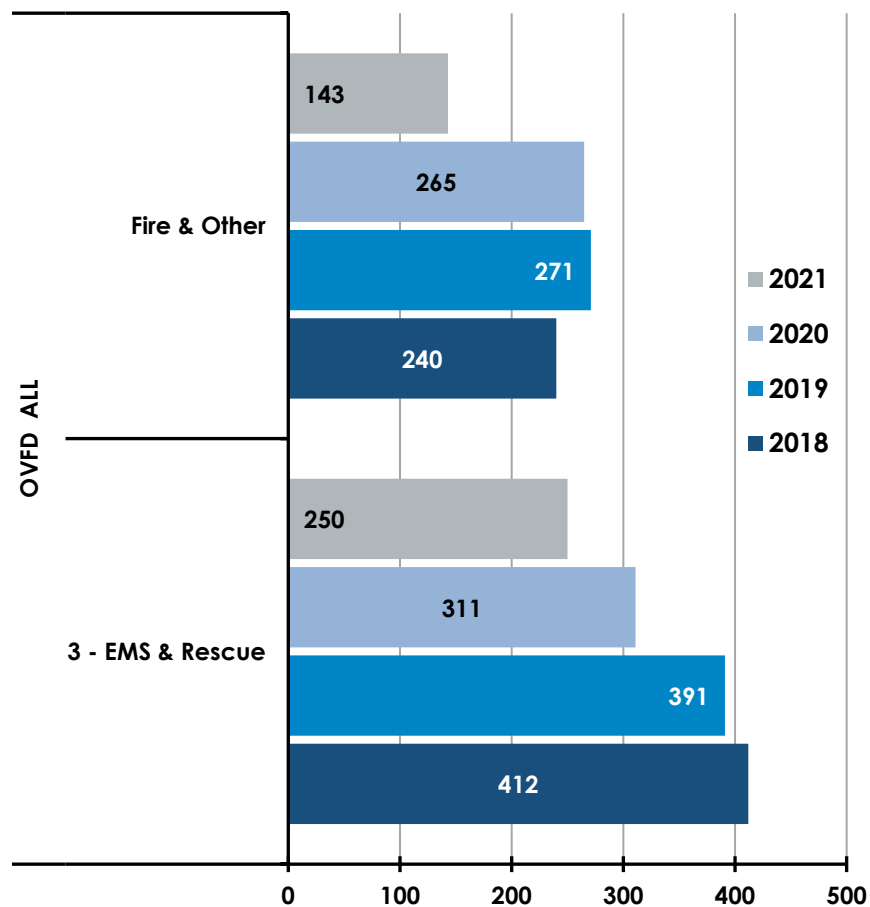
The evaluation of each grouped unit call volume by year did not reveal any growth trends for future projections. This lack of trending data is likely due to demand interruption during the pandemic, similar to the total call volume. The limited data in the study further reduced the ability to identify trends. The following figure provides a volume overview for each unit by year in the study period, and each unit grouping is as discussed above.

Figure 62: Grouped Unit Call Volume



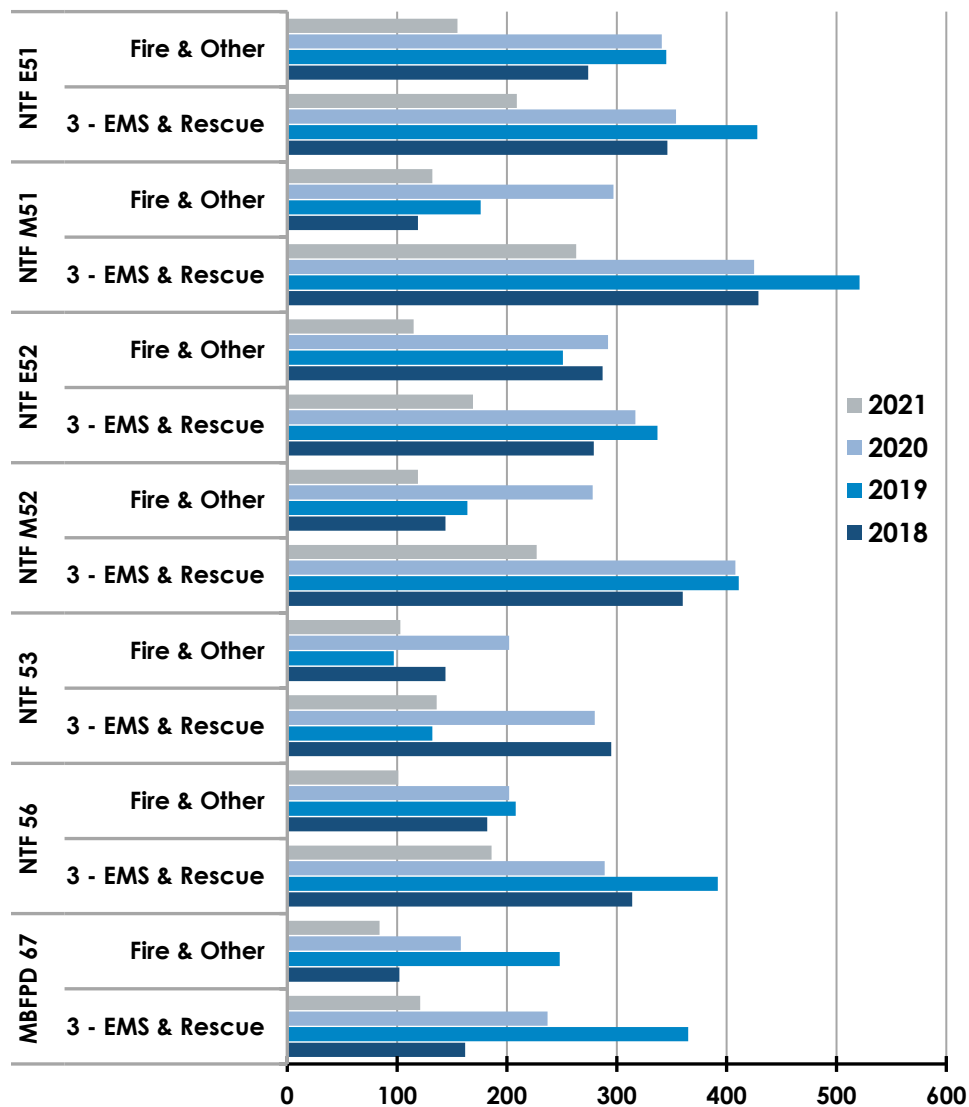
A closer evaluation of the responses follows for each jurisdiction, and the assessments show the category "300" NFIRS incidents independently. As expected for OVFD, the volumes and response types directly reflect the jurisdiction's overall call volumes and response types. There might appear to be a trending decrease in call volume over the three years, but this is not necessarily truly a trend. The following figure shows OVFD call volume where all OVFD units are included in the study as they typically only have enough crewmembers to operate one of their cross-staffed units.

Figure 63: OVFD Crew Volume by Year & EMS or Fire Incident



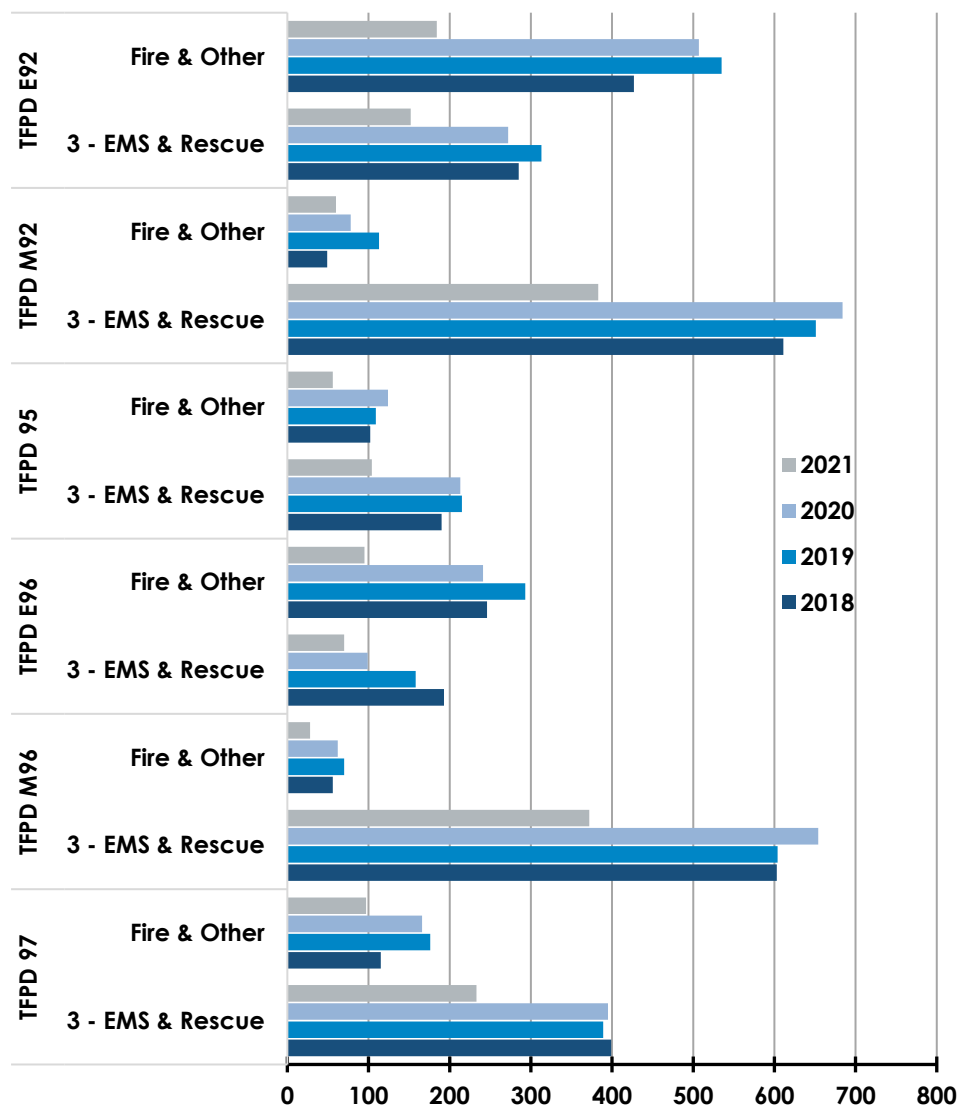
NTF unit response volume is relatively evenly distributed across all units, and no single grouped unit is significantly busier than the other units. The following figure shows each NTF unit's annual call volume with category "300" evaluated separately and the units grouped as discussed above.

Figure 64: NTF Grouped Unit Call Volume



TFPD unit call volumes do not appear as evenly distributed as NTF. For example, the staffed engine and staffed ambulance at station 92 and the ambulance at station 96 carry a call volume load noticeably higher than the rest. However, the relatively low daily call volume will likely not cause significant performance issues. The next figure shows each TFPD unit's annual call volume with category "300" evaluated separately and the units grouped as discussed above.

Figure 65: TFPD Grouped Unit Call Volume



Time Performance

Typically, a complete evaluation of the manageable time segments of response includes turnout and travel times. Turnout time is the difference between unit notification and initial response. Travel time is the difference between unit response and when the unit arrives.

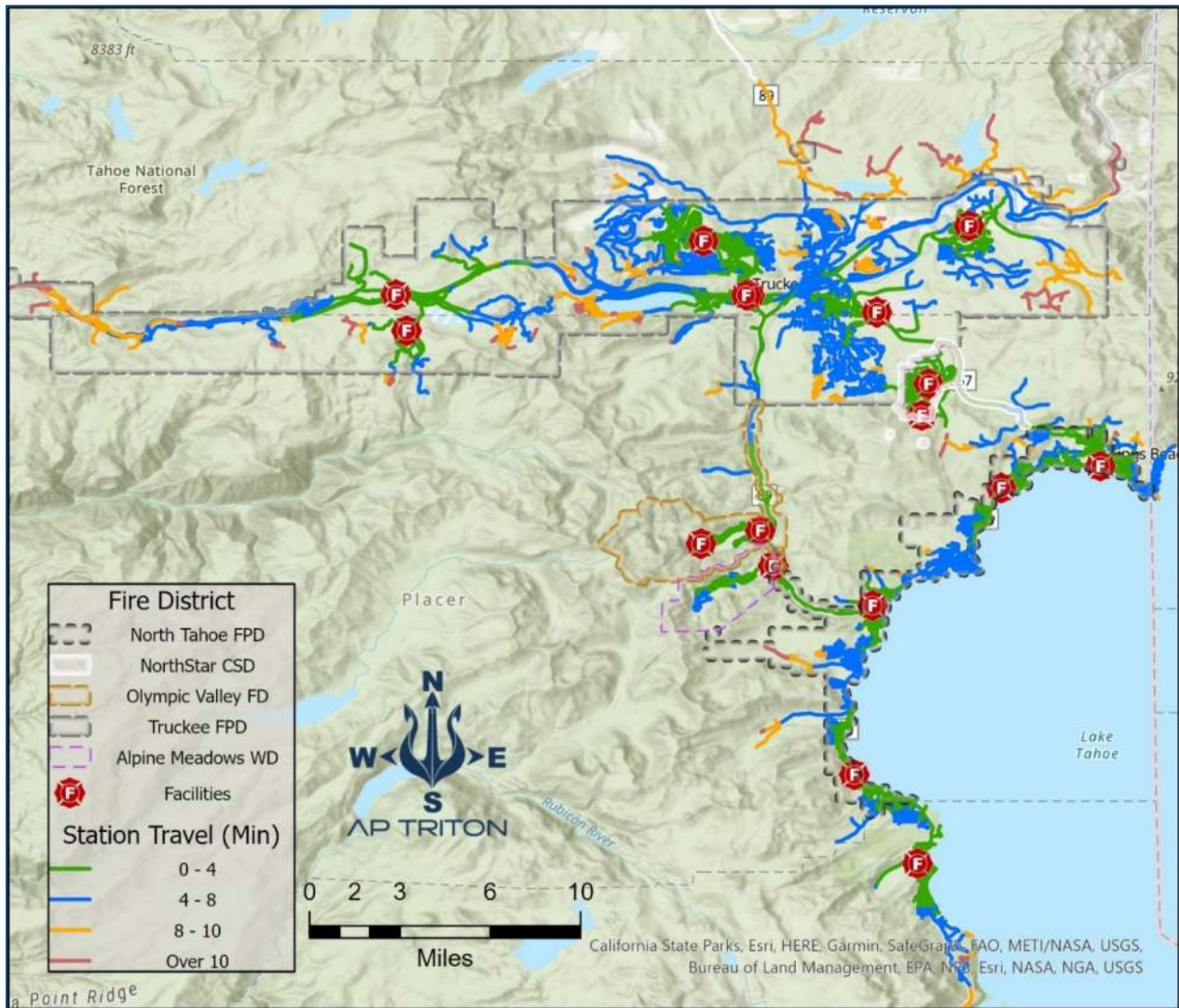
The provided data made it challenging to evaluate the actual performance. The priority was to develop a model to come to a reasonable representation, which was not possible for turnout time from the data. After evaluation a representative turnout time could not be established.

Turnout time is one of the few time segments that can be aggressively managed by fire department leadership. This segment can be affected by policy and motivation, whereas travel time typically requires a large capital outlay. As mentioned in the performance benchmark section for EMS calls, the turnout time goal should be 60 seconds at the 90th percentile.

Another time segment in the response, travel time, can help management understand the strategic placement of stations. Travel time is the difference between when the unit starts to respond and its arrival on the scene. The travel time for the first unit on location and the entire response time can help leaders understand how station location affects overall performance. However, in the case of this data, it was not possible to get an accurate or reliable historical performance. Therefore, a geodatabase model evaluation produced that perspective.

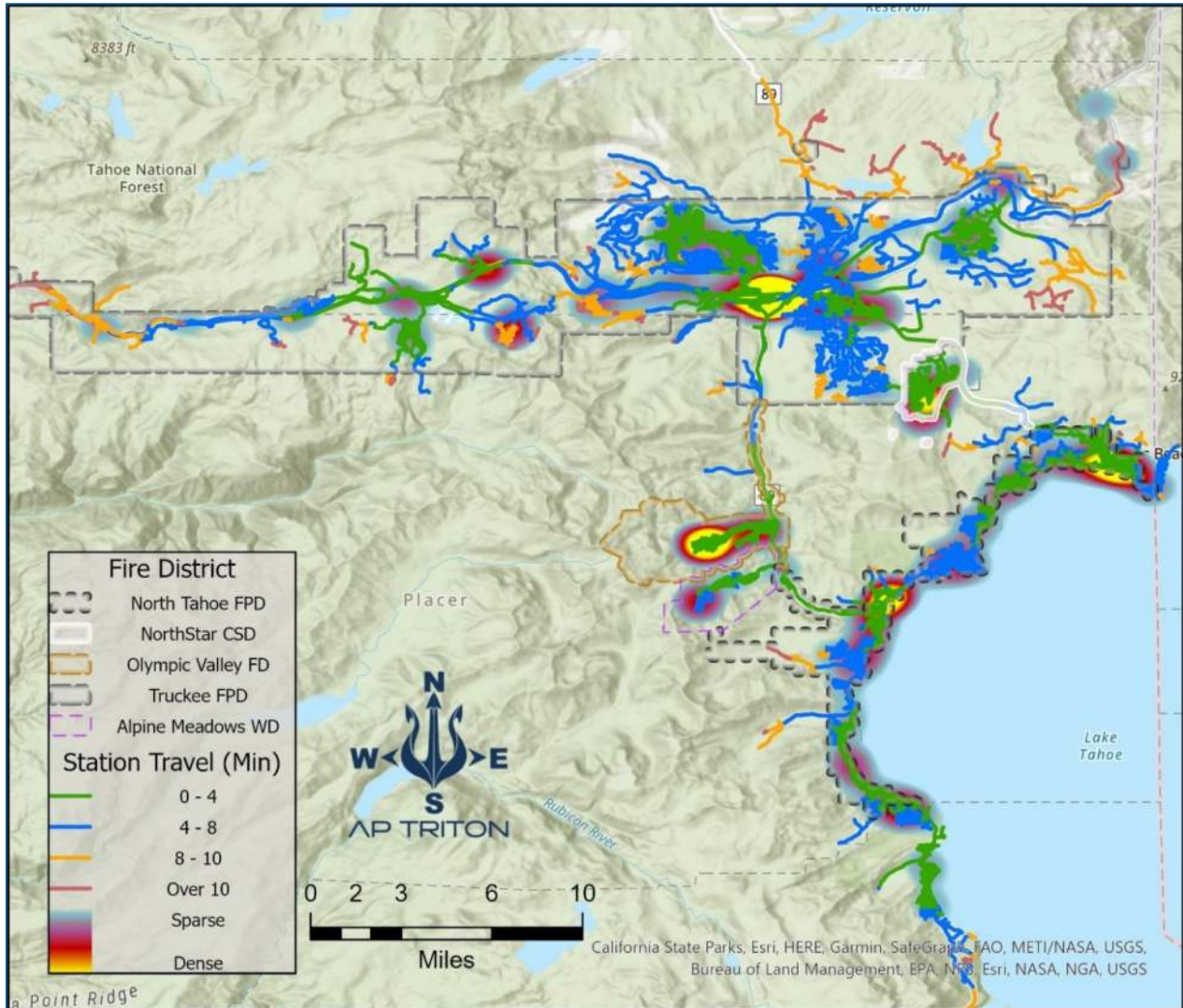
Since a historical performance perspective was unavailable for this study, a computer-based model was created. The model utilized the latest release of ESRI's ArcGIS Pro product and estimates drive time from each station location. All stations with the capability to respond, including resident stations, appear in the drive time analysis. The recognized travel time benchmark identified by NFPA 1710 is 4 minutes, the green lines in the following figure.¹³ A 4-minute travel time is challenging to meet in other than urban environments, and for this system, somewhere under 8 minutes appears to be the most likely performance capability. Drive times greater than 8 minutes, the orange and red lines in the following figure, are potential areas of concern. The following figure is the estimated travel time from each station utilizing the ArcGIS Pro drive time analysis.

Figure 66: Estimated Regional Travel Time Map



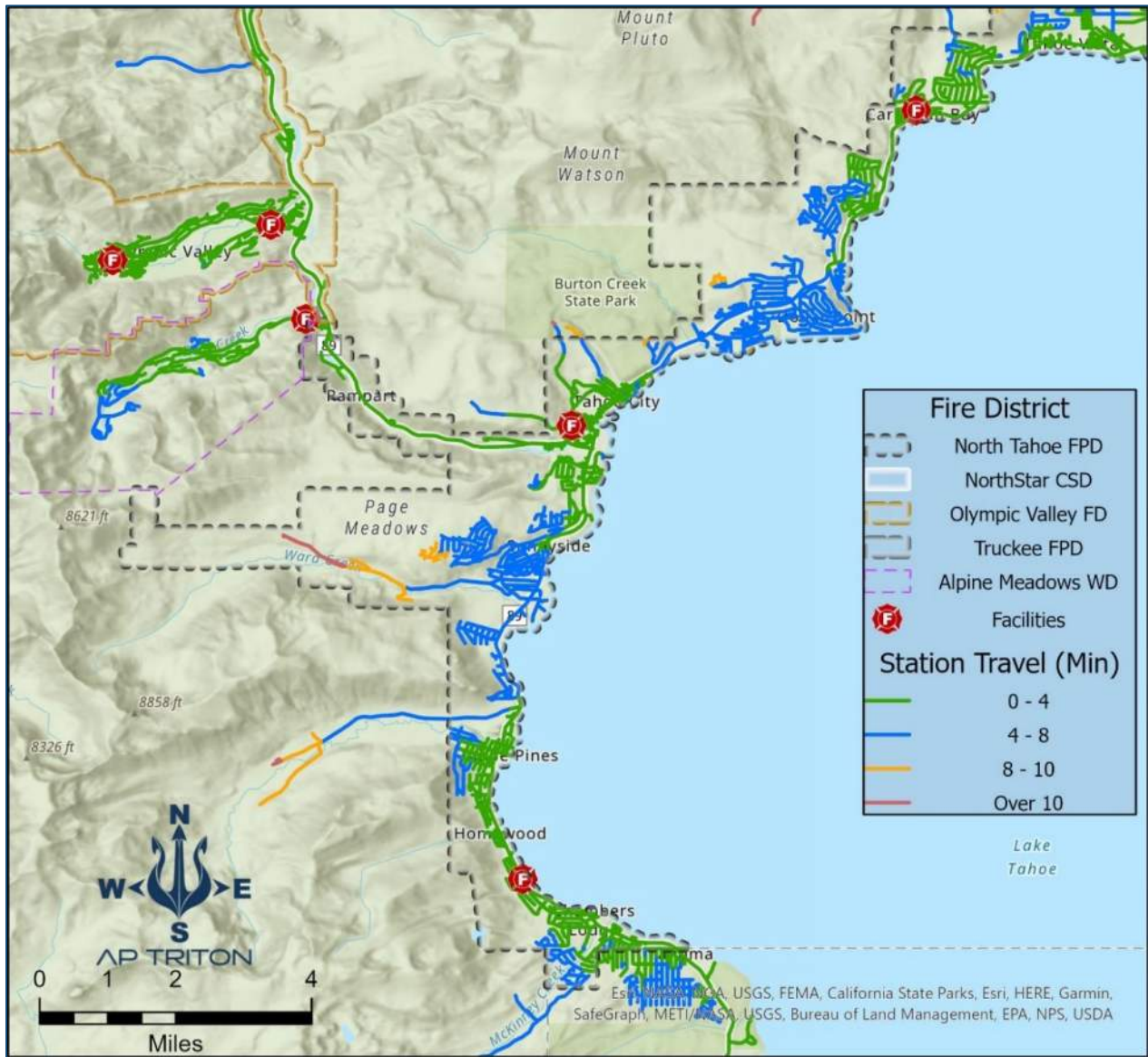
Adding the call density layer from the earlier evaluation shows most areas of the highest call density have an estimated travel time below 8 minutes. The following figure is the same drive time analysis described above with the call density layer added. For clarity, facilities do not appear.

Figure 67: Travel Time Estimate with Incident Density Map



Because the primary question of this report is the potential to change the EMS staffing model for OVFD, a closer evaluation of the NTF and OVFD areas is helpful. Overall, the station drive time for this area is similar to the region. The following figure shows the estimated travel time focused on the NTF and OVPSD areas.

Figure 68: NTF-OVFD Area Travel Time Estimate Map



Unit Reliability

The final aspect of the unit evaluation in this study is to try and understand how reliable or available units are to respond. The average daily call volume earlier in this section was the first step in measuring reliability. The measure used in this section is the unit hour utilization (UHU). The data for this evaluation was relatively complete, with 95% of the data usable. However, it is essential to attempt to capture the entire usage for the units and fix the 5% of unusable data. Data engineering techniques were used to improve the missing or insufficient data and adjust the deficient 5%. To repair this, the average time the same type of apparatus, an engine, for example, was assigned to the same kind of incident was added to the record.

The unit hour utilization (UHU) calculation is determined by dividing the total committed time for a unit by the entire time the apparatus should be available. For example, a hypothetical engine company is committed to incidents a total of 705 hours in a year. There are 8,760 hours the engine might be available that year in this case. Therefore, the UHU is calculated as 705 (hours engaged) divided by 8,760 (hours potentially available). This equation equals 0.08, typically displayed as a percentage, or 8%.

A typical guideline to estimate if a unit reaches a maximum capacity and its ability to respond becomes questionable is 10%. However, this is not a written benchmark or standard; instead, it relates to the concept of the 90th percentile. Typically, the expectation is that ambulances have a higher UHU as they are used across many geographic locations. Private ambulance companies, for example, like to see a much higher UHU so that the unit becomes profitable. For the grouped units in this study, a reasonable UHU would be 10% for staffed engine companies, including their cross-staffed apparatus, and 10% for all one crew stations, including all of the units they cross-staff. Ambulance UHU needs to be discussed at each agency to ensure profitability and availability and the need to protect the crew's ability to function without being overworked.

The annual UHU for OVFD is not very high. The average for the three full years of data is only 4.36%. The following figure shows the annual UHU for both stations and apparatus and includes all data submitted for the study.

Figure 69: OVFD UHU

Crew	Apparatus	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^A	Average UHU
Olympic Valley (Station 21)						
Engine 21	Total for all Station 21 Units	4.56%	4.30%	3.51%	5.19%	4.39%
	Engine 21 Only	2.84%	2.79%	2.40%	2.93%	2.74%
	Rescue 21	1.04%	0.73%	0.55%	1.92%	1.06%
	Other Cross-Staffed Units	0.67%	0.78%	0.57%	0.34%	0.70%
Total including Station 22:^B		4.61%	4.56%	3.90%	5.38%	4.61%
Olympic Valley (Station 22)^B						
Engine 22	Total for all Station 22 Units	0.05%	0.26%	0.39%	0.19%	0.22%
	Rescue 22	0.05%	0.24%	0.32%	—	0.20%
	Other Cross-Staffed Units	—	0.02%	0.07%	0.19%	0.09%

^APartial year data.

^BStation 22 firefighters come from Station 21 during heavy call volume or traffic & staffing is available.

Annualization of the UHU is an overall look into the data. However, as previously discussed, there is a significant hour of the day and seasonality issue for all NTF and OVFD. Therefore, limiting the analysis of the entire OVFD crew to ski season status and daytime, the UHU is a very different story. Fortunately, they do not appear very busy at night, but this raises a concern that they are approaching and surpassing the 10% availability during the day both on and off ski seasons. The next figure is OVFD's UHU adjusted for seasonality and only includes the daytime hours.

Figure 70: OVFD Daytime & Seasonal UHU

Unit/Crew	Season	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
All	Ski Season	6.2%	7.2%	14.3%	17.4%	11.3%
	Summer	9.5%	14.1%	8.3%	N/A	10.6%

Like OVFD, NTF does not have many units approaching the 10% mark when annualized. However, there are units. Notably, Medic 51 has exceeded 10% in 2019, and 2021 and is approaching that metric on average. The following figure is NTF's annual unit utilization for each station and unit and includes all cross-staffed unit times.

Figure 71: NTF UHU

Crew	Apparatus	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average UHU
North Tahoe (Station 51)						
Engine	Total for all Engine 51 Units	5.59%	6.86%	4.75%	5.29%	5.62%
	Engine 51 Only	2.62%	3.46%	4.12%	4.64%	3.71%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	2.97%	3.40%	0.63%	0.66%	1.91%
Medic	Medic 51	8.30%	10.34%	8.90%	10.11%	9.41%
North Tahoe (Station 52)						
Engine	Total for all Engine 52 Units	3.75%	3.74%	4.01%	3.92%	3.86%
	Engine 52 Only	1.90%	2.24%	3.68%	3.66%	2.87%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	1.85%	1.50%	0.34%	0.26%	0.99%
Medic	Medic 52	6.99%	7.82%	8.02%	8.76%	7.90%
North Tahoe (Station 53)						
Station	Total for the Station	5.33%	3.09%	5.95%	6.40%	5.19%
	Engine 53	1.14%	0.74%	1.33%	1.09%	1.08%
	Medic 53	3.73%	1.93%	4.54%	4.99%	3.80%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	0.45%	0.42%	0.08%	0.32%	0.42%
North Tahoe (Station 56)						
Station	Total for the Station	6.86%	8.35%	6.16%	7.61%	7.24%
	Engine 56	0.61%	0.80%	0.81%	0.65%	0.72%
	Medic 56	6.24%	7.55%	5.35%	6.95%	6.52%
North Tahoe (Meeks Bay Station 67)						
Station	Total for the Station	1.83%	4.89%	3.90%	4.48%	3.77%
	Engine 67	1.19%	2.11%	1.00%	0.91%	1.30%
	Medic 67	0.65%	2.77%	2.90%	3.57%	2.47%

Adjusting for seasonality and only looking at the daytime call load identifies significant potential issues. Engine 51 approaches the 10% rule in the ski season and is consistently over that benchmark in the summer months. Medic 51 also remains busy in both seasons during the day. Engine 52 is more committed during the ski season, and Medic 52 is also starting to show signs of being extended. Station 56, particularly Medic 56, is crucial for the west ski resorts, and it is now beginning to see its ability to respond diminishing, especially during ski season.

Travel time for the second due ambulance is a significant barrier to service. One dimension that was not captured in the data but is a large part of the unit utilization for ambulances is the travel back to their stations from their transport destinations. For example, it takes Medic 56 an average of over 20 minutes to travel to Truckee and the hospital there. Hence, it is reasonable to expect the actual UHU to increase proportionally when this data is included at some point. The next figure shows the NTF's annual unit utilization with seasonality and adjusted for daytime hours.

Figure 72: NTF Daytime & Seasonal UHU

Unit/Crew	Season	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
Engine 51	Ski Season	9.8%	7.5%	12.1%	6.6%	9.0%
	Summer	11.0%	16.2%	10.9%	N/A	12.7%
Medic 51	Ski Season	8.1%	15.1%	5.6%	18.1%	11.7%
	Summer	9.6%	14.5%	7.4%	N/A	10.5%
Engine 52	Ski Season	8.4%	5.2%	8.7%	10.7%	8.3%
	Summer	9.9%	7.3%	6.6%	N/A	7.9%
Medic 52	Ski Season	9.4%	7.4%	6.3%	17.2%	10.1%
	Summer	5.4%	9.4%	11.0%	N/A	8.6%
Station 53	Ski Season	6.5%	6.2%	4.1%	7.0%	5.9%
	Summer	3.2%	2.3%	6.9%	N/A	4.1%
Station 56	Ski Season	9.2%	6.2%	12.5%	12.3%	10.1%
	Summer	9.0%	4.7%	5.4%	N/A	6.4%
Station 67	Ski Season	4.5%	7.2%	4.1%	7.6%	5.8%
	Summer	6.7%	7.3%	4.6%	N/A	6.2%

Truckee fire, in contrast, has a relatively more consistent utilization percentage for each unit from year to year. However, annually, they are approaching the 10% benchmark on their staffed ambulances, Medic 92 and 96. None of their stations or engines are approaching the 10% mark. The following figure is TFPD's annual unit utilization for each grouped unit.

Figure 73: TFPD UHU

Crew	Apparatus	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average UHU
Truckee Fire (Station 92)						
Engine	Total for all Engine 92 Units	6.72%	6.34%	6.33%	5.02%	6.10%
	Engine 92 Only	3.56%	4.20%	4.06%	3.63%	3.86%
	Medic 292	1.27%	1.00%	1.01%	0.78%	1.02%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	1.89%	1.14%	1.26%	0.62%	1.24%
Medic	Medic 92	8.98%	9.53%	8.92%	10.23%	9.42%
Truckee Fire (Station 95)						
Station	Total for the Station	3.40%	3.31%	3.45%	3.11%	3.32%
	Engine 95	0.85%	0.55%	1.37%	1.20%	0.99%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%	0.23%	0.26%
	Medic 95 & 295	2.29%	2.51%	1.83%	1.68%	2.09%
Truckee Fire (Station 96)						
Engine	Total for all Engine 96 Units	3.94%	3.43%	2.78%	2.48%	3.16%
	Engine 96 Only	2.28%	2.59%	2.16%	1.79%	2.20%
	Medic 296	1.45%	0.80%	0.53%	0.69%	0.87%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	0.20%	0.04%	0.10%	0.00%	0.16%
Medic	Medic 96	9.57%	9.07%	10.00%	10.37%	9.75%
Truckee Fire (Station 97)						
Station	Total for the Station	6.94%	7.41%	6.89%	8.48%	7.43%
	Engine 96	0.72%	1.44%	1.80%	1.58%	1.38%
	Medic 296	5.86%	5.74%	4.80%	6.56%	5.74%
	Other Cross Staffed Units	0.36%	0.24%	0.30%	0.35%	0.38%

When looking at peak times and seasonality, the only engine or station of concern is TFPD Engine 92. It has reached over 10% during the day regardless of the season, but the nighttime usage must be very low to account for the difference between the below figure and the previous figure. The staffed ambulances, Medic 92 and Medic 96, are approaching or consistently crossing 10% regardless of the season. Compared with NTF and OVFD, there does not appear to be as much seasonality in their usage. The following figure is TFPD's annual unit utilization separated into seasons and adjusted for daytime operations.

Figure 74: TFPD Daytime & Seasonal UHU

Unit/Crew	Season	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
Engine 92	Ski Season	12.6%	10.6%	5.9%	14.9%	11.0%
	Summer	13.1%	7.3%	11.0%	N/A	10.5%
Medic 92	Ski Season	13.8%	6.5%	10.9%	19.3%	12.6%
	Summer	8.0%	7.0%	14.2%	N/A	9.7%
Station 95	Ski Season	1.9%	4.8%	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%
	Summer	6.3%	4.2%	3.3%	N/A	4.6%
Engine 96	Ski Season	6.5%	5.7%	2.1%	5.6%	5.0%
	Summer	4.7%	4.0%	4.4%	N/A	4.4%
Medic 96	Ski Season	8.9%	15.8%	8.5%	11.5%	11.2%
	Summer	9.4%	6.8%	10.6%	N/A	9.0%
Station 97	Ski Season	8.5%	7.3%	4.9%	7.3%	7.0%
	Summer	7.7%	6.4%	10.7%	N/A	8.2%

Generally, most of the utilization percentages for each agency are manageable at the annual level. However, each agency should evaluate whether they can meet the demand during peak activity times and seasons. This utilization, taken in conjunction with the travel time modeling, indicates an overall vulnerability in the system.

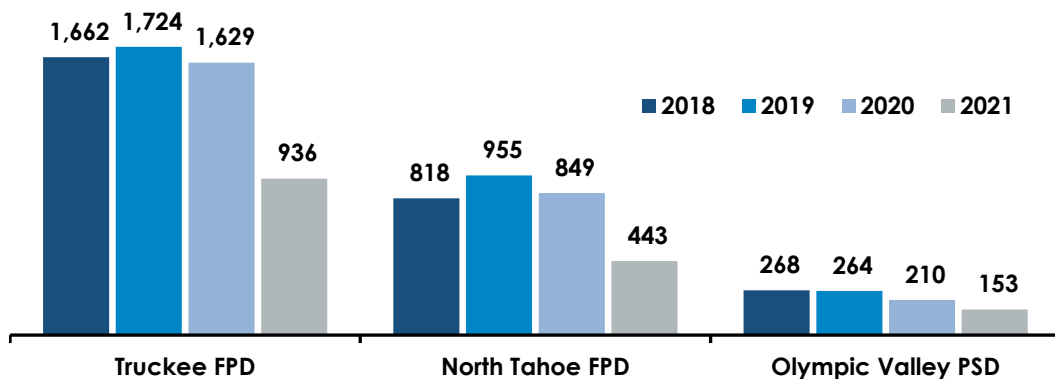
EMS System Performance

As stated earlier, the focus of this study is to evaluate if and how the EMS model might improve. To that end, this section will focus on assessing EMS system performance. The focus of this section shifts from the NFIRS EMS category, the "300" codes, and looks more closely at incidents with actual patients and potentially transports.

Service Demand

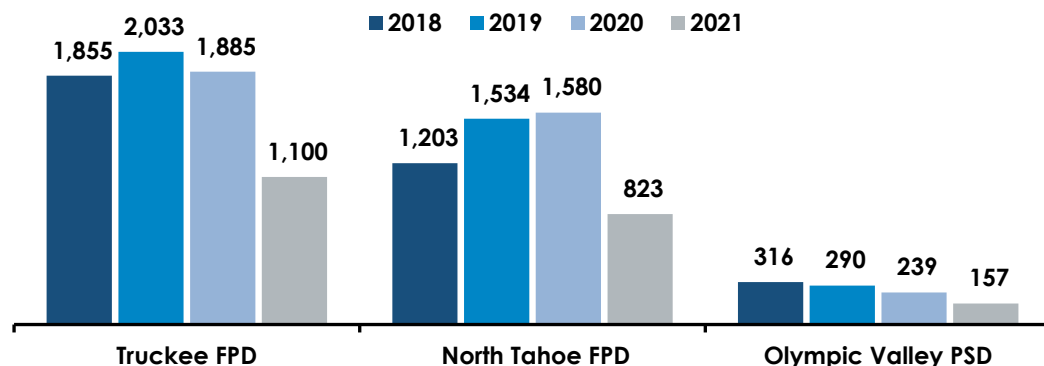
As previously discussed, emergency medical incidents account for approximately 60% of the system requests. However, due to the needed granularity of this section, the grouping in this analysis will cause a slight difference in previously reported totals. For example, the previous EMS call grouping focused on the NFIRS category 300 call, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 75: NFIRS Category "300" (EMS) Incidents



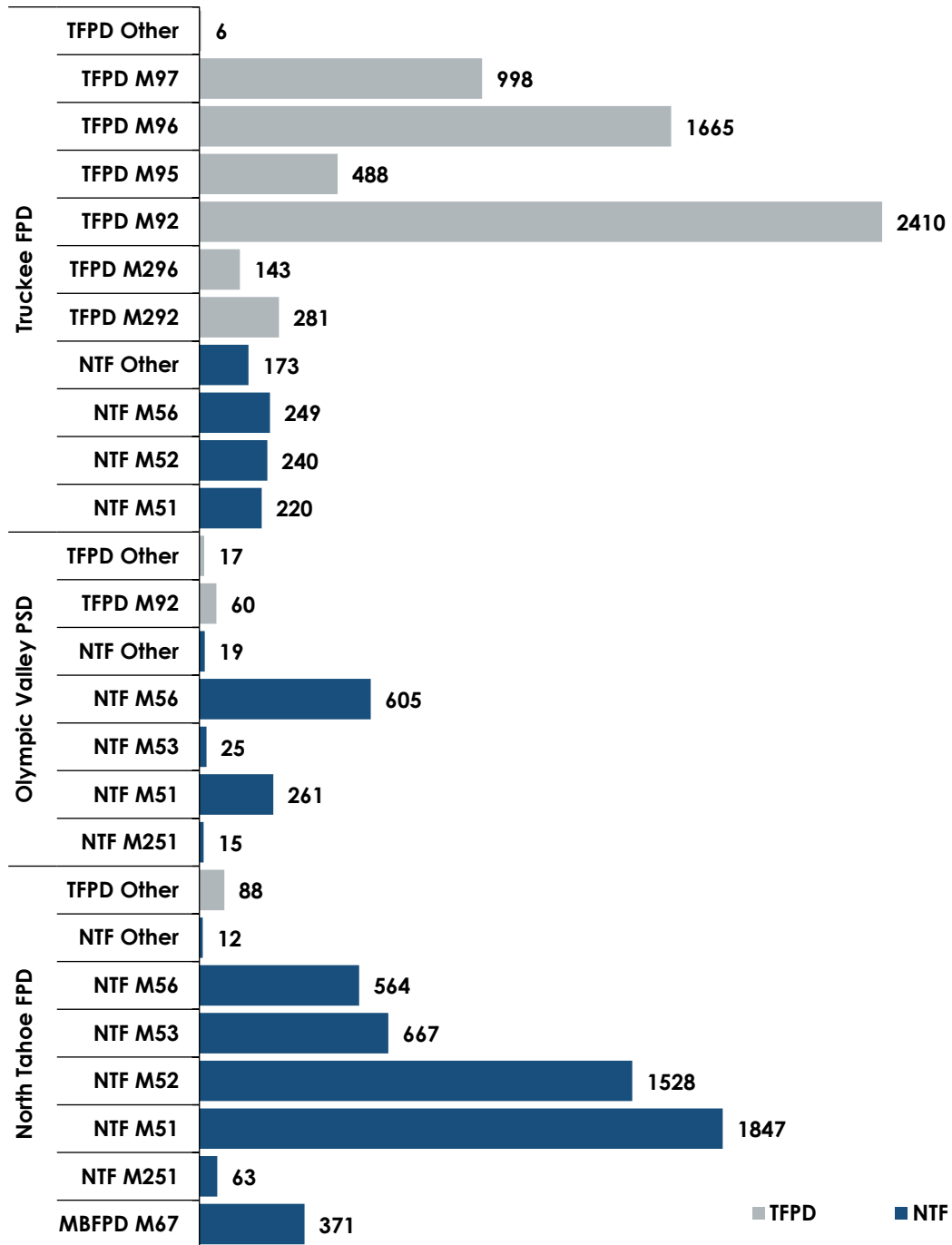
However, a more comprehensive range of incidents may have patients, which is done by changing the focus from NFIRS categories to patients and transports. The total number of incidents changes and increases. The following figure shows the annual number of incidents by jurisdiction included in this section.

Figure 76: Medical Component Incidents



It is helpful to understand into which area each unit is responding to. The following figure limits the calls to the agencies in this study. Ambulances from the same agency that did not often contribute to a specific area get grouped for ease of reviewing. The following figure is the number of agency ambulances responding into a particular jurisdiction.

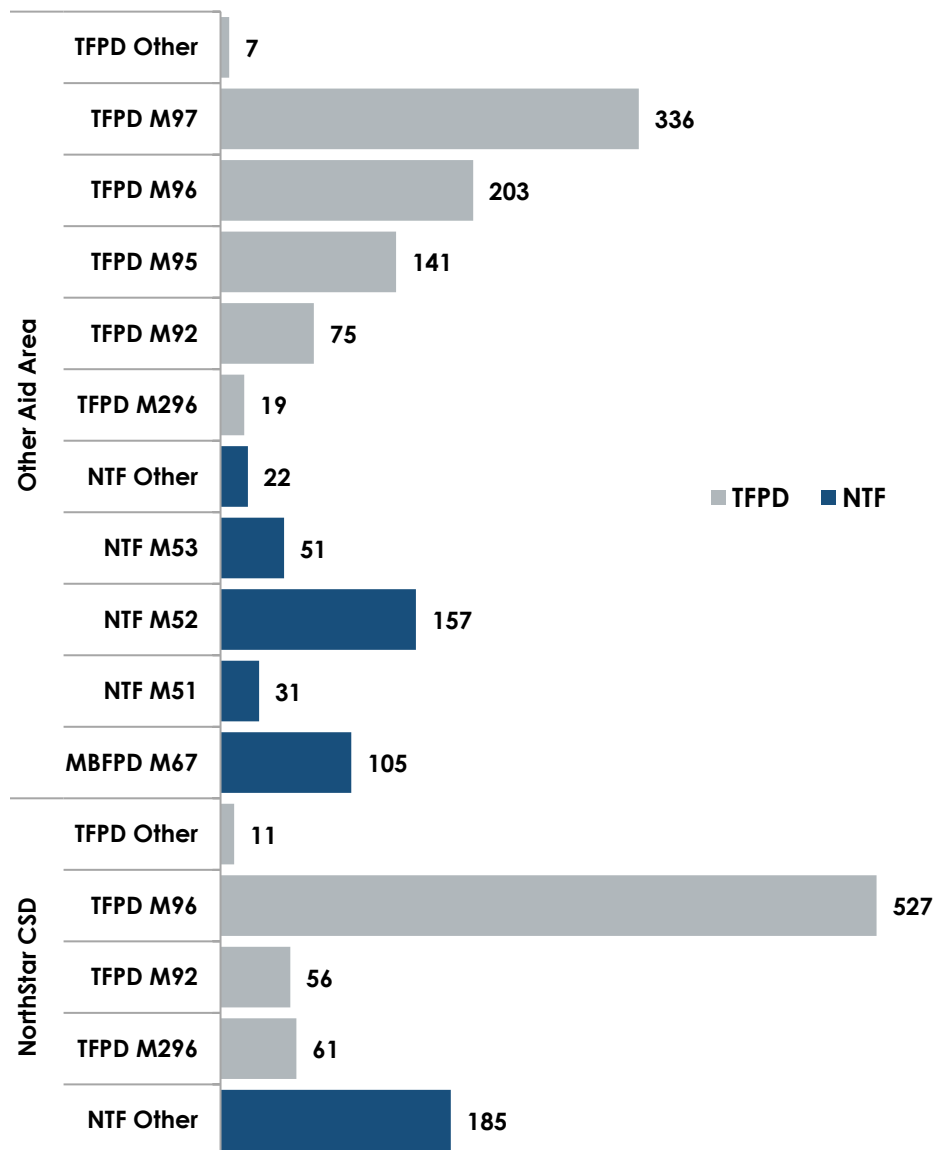
Figure 77: Ambulance Counts by Jurisdiction



Agency ambulances also responded into areas not included in the study, affecting the total number of responses for those ambulances. However, overall this does not account for a large volume of incidents. TFPD provided the most significant share of these responses, especially to NCSD. TFPD Medic 96 is the primary response unit in that area.

The following figure is the count of agency ambulances that responded to specific areas outside the jurisdictions participating in this study.

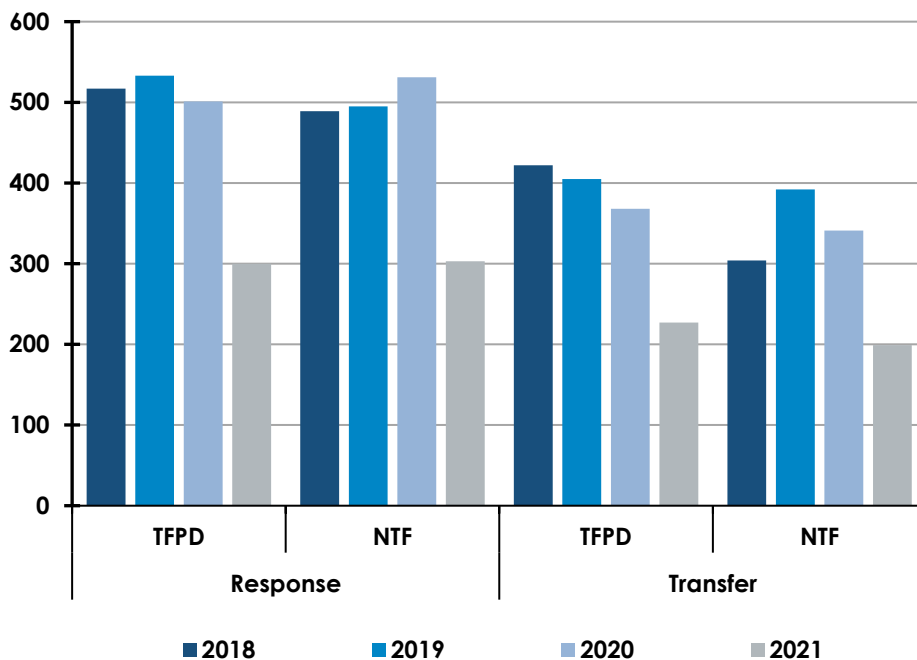
Figure 78: Ambulance Responses to Out-of-Study Jurisdictions



Ambulances typically transport two types of patients. The first is the patient associated with an emergency incident, labeled as a "response" for the following analysis.

The other is a scheduled interfacility patient transport, identified as "transfers" in this analysis. Scheduled transfers make up about 41% of all ambulance transports by both TFPD and NTF. The following figure shows each agency's annual transports separated into the response or transfer category.

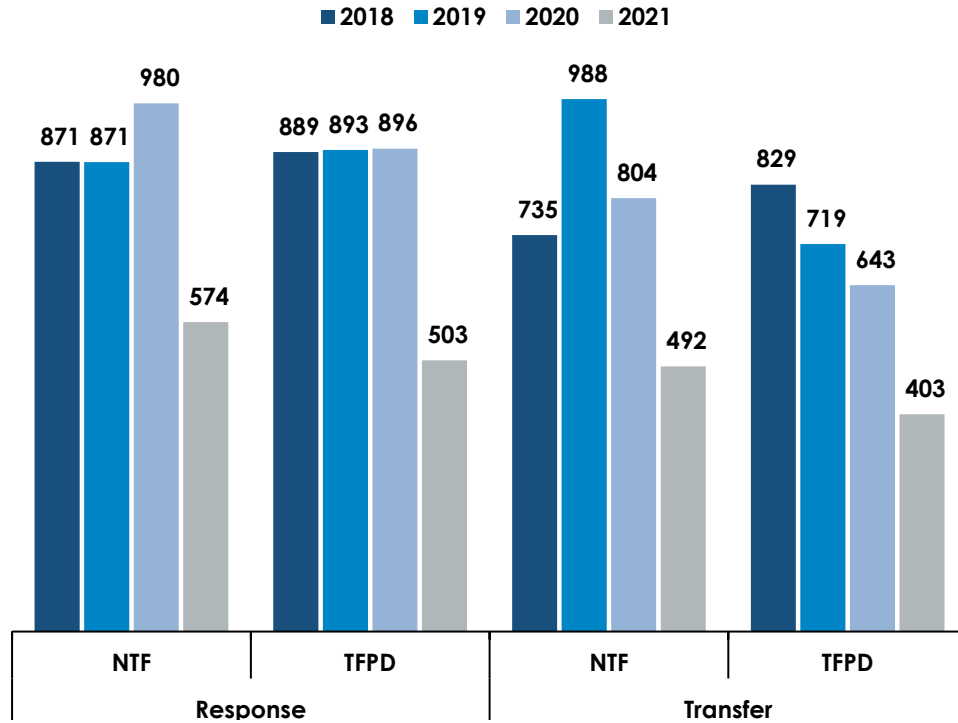
Figure 79: Transports by Agency



Time Performance for EMS Incidents

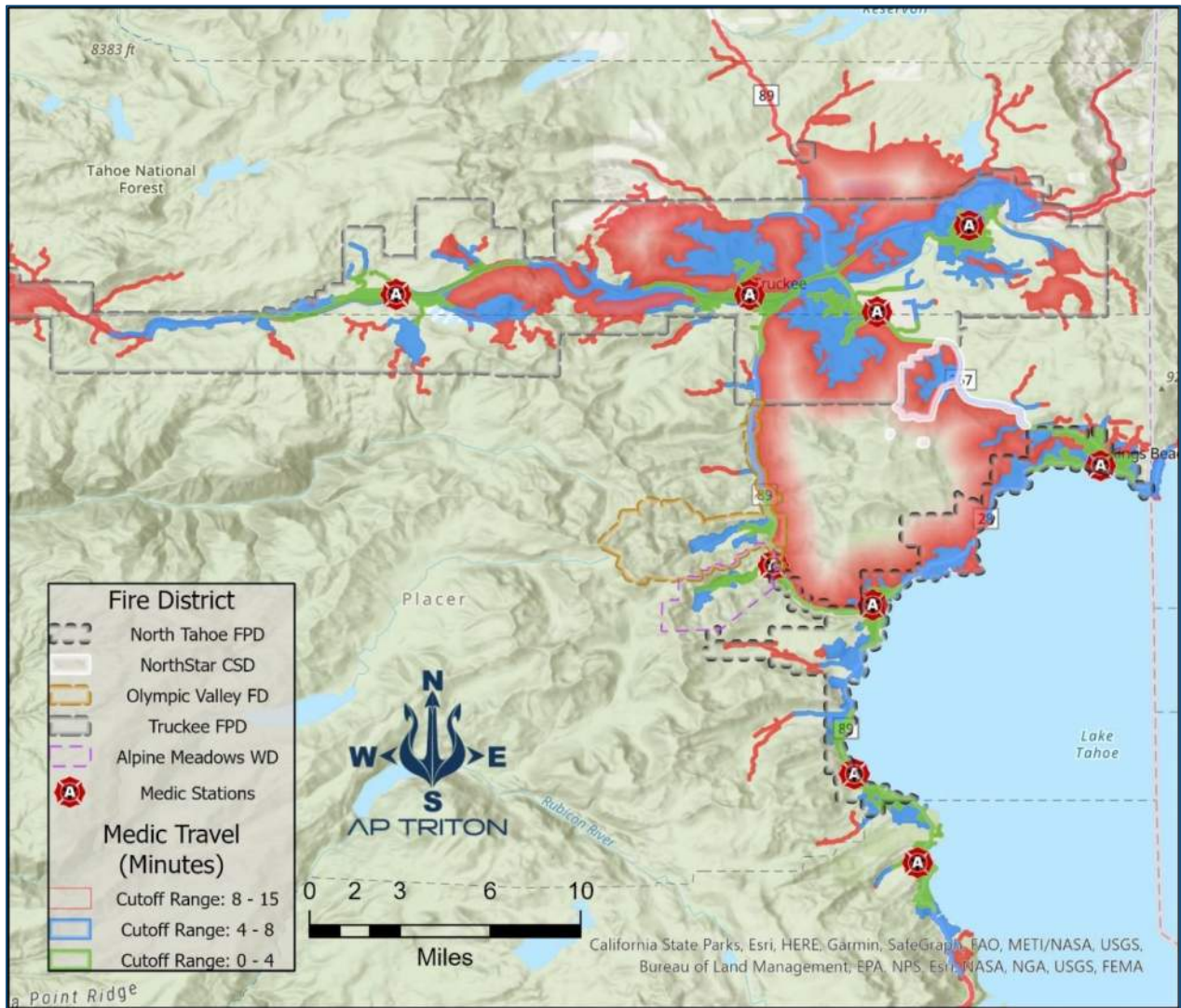
The transporting agencies are dedicating a significant amount of time to patient transfers. Of the over twelve thousand hours dedicated to transporting patients, 46% is for patient transfers. Committing that much time to scheduled transfers is a significant time investment and may affect the system's ability to respond to emergencies. The following figure is the annual number of hours committed to transporting patients for both NTF and TFPD separated into the response and transfer categories.

Figure 80: Transport Hours Committed



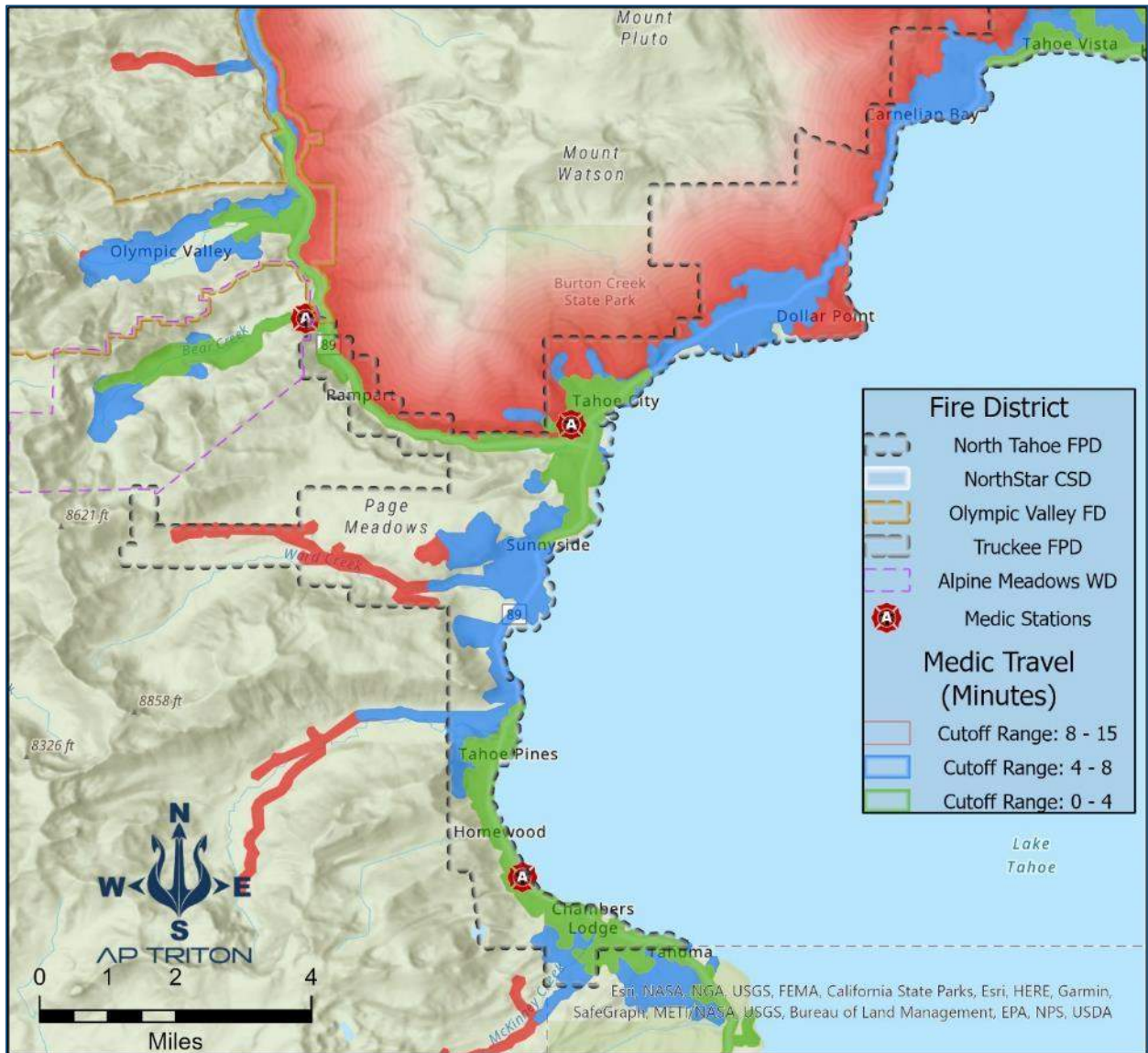
Similar to the unit travel times, data issues prevented calculating historical travel times to regions. Therefore, a drive time model, identical to the theoretical travel time model, was created in ArcGIS Pro to evaluate the estimated drive times for ambulances. The modeling includes all stations with an ambulance unit, including cross-staffed ambulances. The next figure indicates most populated areas meet the NFPA suggested benchmark of an 8-minute travel time, assuming the closest ambulance unit is available.

Figure 81: Ambulance Drive Time Map



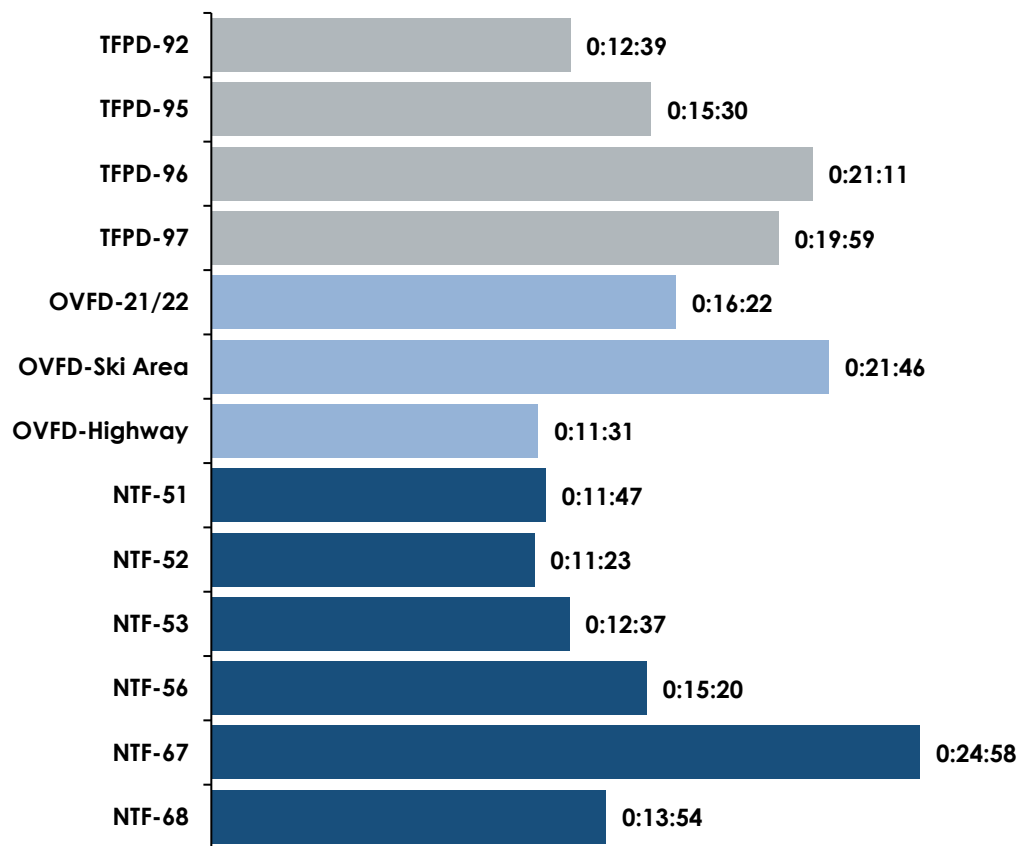
Because this study is primarily concerned with the service model for the OVPSD area, a closer look at that area's ambulance coverage time is warranted. OVPSD's coverage meets the NFPA benchmark of 8 minutes, providing Station 56 can respond and is not out on another incident. The following figure looks at the ambulance response model for the NTF and OVPSD areas.

Figure 82: NTF-OPPSD Ambulance Drive Time Map



There was enough historical data to evaluate the total response time of the first ambulance on scene. As a review, the total response time calculation is from when the dispatch center receives the initial notification, and the unit arrives on the scene. In this case, the focus is on the first ambulance on scene. This evaluation is not necessarily the first unit to arrive but focuses on when the ambulance arrives. Call processing time, turnout time, and travel time all figure into total response time. The following figure shows the 90th percentile evaluation of the total response time of the first ambulance on scene evaluated by areas of interest. The station areas' determination is the same as the first due evaluation earlier in this report.

Figure 83: Ambulance Total Response Time

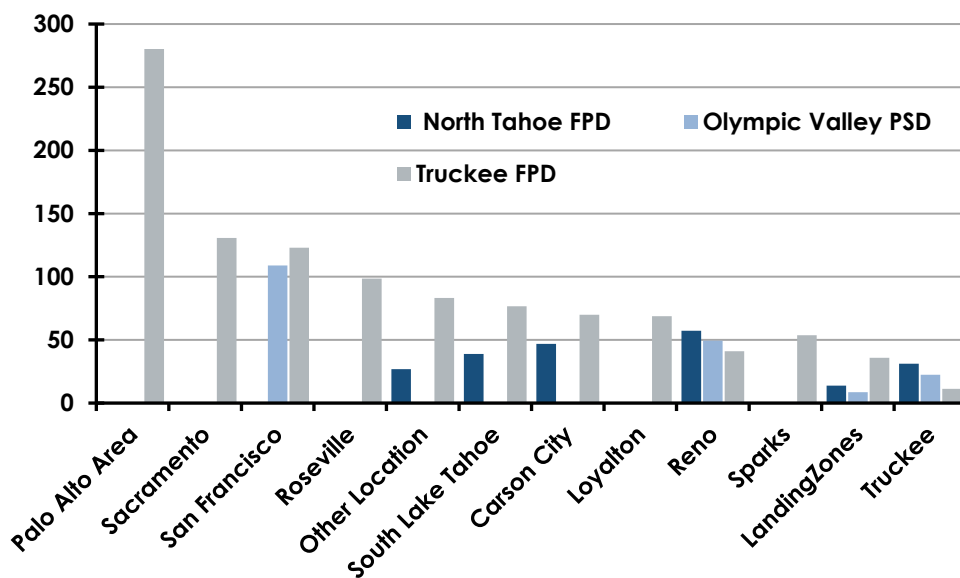


One time segment specific to ambulance response with transports is how long it take to complete the patient transportation to the destination. Transport time can be excessive in areas like this study area where the concentration of destinations is thin. Transport time is the difference between when an ambulance leaves the scene for the patient's destination until it arrives. The travel time to the destination does appear in the data records. However, the return to quarters or operational area is not. Consequently, it is crucial to figure this return time into the expected total unit utilization when planning ambulance placement.

In the data, there were nearly fifty destination locations listed. Unfortunately, this included different spellings of the same location and other data complications. Therefore, each destination is grouped by its destination city to evaluate the travel times to specific locations.

To get an idea of how long each patient's transport might take based on the origin of the incident, they were grouped by jurisdiction and then evaluated against the destination city. For example, most patients from OVPD's response area are transported to Truckee, and the travel time averaged 25 minutes. TFPD to Truckee was about 10 minutes, while NTF to Truckee was nearly 33 minutes. The following figure evaluates the average travel time in minutes based on the jurisdiction of the incident and the city of the destination. It does not indicate which unit responded.

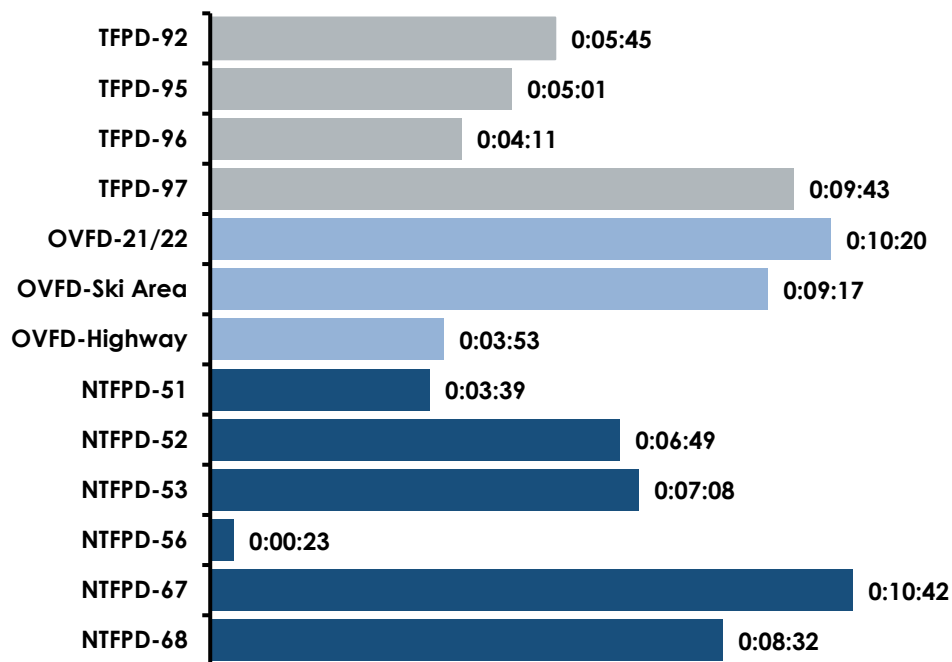
Figure 84: Travel Time to Destinations from In-Study Jurisdictions



Another concern for agencies who rely on outside assistance is how long they wait on the scene for the requested resources to arrive. In this case, OVFD relies entirely on NTF or TFPD to provide ambulance transport services. However, OVFD is responsible for the emergency response in their jurisdiction and simultaneously responds with the outside agency ambulance with an OVFD advanced life support engine.

A gauge of how well the system works is to examine the difference from when the first engine arrives until the first ambulance arrives. In jurisdictions other than OVPSD, the ambulance arrives first on EMS calls over 80% of the time. Having the ambulance first on scene differs for OVPSD, who responds first with advanced life support equipped apparatus most of the time. The following figure evaluates at the 90th percentile how long the engine waited on the scene for an ambulance if it was the first on the scene.

Figure 85: Ambulance Wait Times



In the preceding figure, the 90th percentile for OVFD's wait time is 10 minutes, 20 seconds. However, the 90th percentile measure may not conclusively indicate a problem with the system, and multiple excessive wait times may indicate an issue as well. Therefore, the analysis includes a detailed data investigation longer than the 90th percentile. Forty-five incidents exceeded the 90th percentile, and of those, twelve were over 16 minutes. Eight of those over 16 minutes were responses to the ski resort clinic.

Of the remaining four excessive wait times, two exceeded 30 minutes. The evaluation of the two extreme wait times showed one to be at the clinic but was the third concurrent call in the system. The other excessive call was the second in concurrent calls, but other reasons for the long wait time were not identifiable.

EMS System Reliability

The last step in this historical performance evaluation is the total number of concurrent EMS calls for the entire system. In theory, there are nine ambulances within the system, four staffed and five cross-staffed by engine company personnel. Historically this system has seen up to eight EMS calls simultaneously, although rare. As long as all units are available, the system should handle this volume of simultaneous incidents. It is relatively common to have four EMS calls simultaneously, but the system can accommodate this with the staffed ambulances. The following figure is the annual concurrent NFIRS category "300" calls for the years with complete data.

Figure 86: Total Number of Simultaneous EMS Calls

Concurrent Calls	2018	2019	2020
Total Category "300" Incidents	2,829	3,355	3,333
No Concurrent Call	866	1,253	1,265
1 call	1,323	1,386	1,363
2 calls	473	504	488
3 calls	134	153	157
4 calls	29	39	49
5 calls	4	13	11
6 calls	0	6	0
7 calls	0	1	0

The system has enough theoretic redundancy built in to respond to multiple incidents. However, taken into context with the seasonality of the system, the unit hour usage of the ambulances, and the rest of the historical data analysis, one conclusion is that the system might have some vulnerability. Unfortunately for this study, the data was insufficient to pinpoint a specific EMS metric that might show the information necessary to conduct additional analysis.

Section II: OPTIONS

Options

Option 1: Year-round staffing of ambulance (365/24 hours) Unit Hours: 8,760

Description: As previously identified, North Tahoe FPD and Truckee FPD provide ALS ambulance transport services to not only their respective primary jurisdictions, but, through automatic aid and mutual aid agreements, the surrounding areas. As NTF performs the most significant number of these responses to Olympic Valley, the study will focus on its activities. Information regarding the payer mix for a significant portion of FY 2021 presented by NTF was used to develop the calculations provided in the following figure. Current FY 2021 year-to-date information provided by NTF staff is used for the following calculations. The calculations, based on NTF medic units responding to 1,062 responses and transfers produced the following results.

Figure 87: NTF Ambulance Revenue and Payer Mix

Payer	Percentage of Payments	Reimbursement	Percent of Transports	Total Transports	Total Projected Revenues
Medicare & Medicare HMO	9.28%	457	25.54%	271	123,902
Medicaid & Medicaid HMO	4.57%	492	11.68%	124	61,016
Insurance	17.58%	830	26.64%	283	234,719
Self-Pay	52.50%	2,659	24.82%	264	700,953
Kaiser & Kaiser	16.07%	2,637	7.66%	81	214,558
Misc.	0.00%	—	3.66%	39	—
Total	100.00%		100.00%	1,062	\$1,335,149

Applying the above information to the Olympic Valley response volume, calculated at a 65% transport factor, multiplied by an annual call volume of 264, produces the following anticipated revenue stream to support the operation of an OVFD ALS medical transport unit.

Figure 88: Projected Olympic Valley Ambulance Annual Revenue Stream

Payer	Percentage of Payments	Reimbursement	Percent of Transports	Total Transports	Total Projected Revenues
Medicare & Medicare HMO	9.28%	457	25.54%	44	20,099
Medicaid & Medicaid HMO	4.57%	492	11.68%	20	9,838
Insurance	17.58%	830	26.64%	42	34,845
Self-Pay	52.50%	2,659	24.82%	45	119,667
Kaiser & Kaiser	16.07%	2,637	7.66%	13	34,287
Misc.	0.00%	—	3.66%	6	—
Total	100.00%		100.00%	170	\$218,737

Significant costs will be associated with providing this service by OVFD to its community. The following figure presents a rough estimate of the costs associated with providing ALS medical transport service on a 24/7 basis.

Figure 89: Estimated Annual Operating Costs of an OVFD ALS 24/7 Medical Unit

Description	Cost per Hour
FF/Paramedic	\$229,407
FF/EMT	\$253,082
Total Compensation	\$482,489
Payroll taxes	\$31,597
Pension	\$131,704
Health insurance	\$65,965
Workers Compensation	\$13,574
Benefits	\$242,841
Salary & Benefits	\$725,330
Unit equipment lease	\$15,000
Supplies	\$64,500
Maintenance	\$15,000
Services	\$24,000
Total Operating Costs	\$843,830
Annual Medic Unit Debt Service	\$65,000
Turnout Gear	\$21,000
Computer	\$6,000
Total First Year Costs	\$935,830
Total Unit Hours	8,760
Total Unit Hour Cost	\$106.83
Reduction for Non-Recurring First Year Costs	(\$3.08)
Subsequent Years Unit Hour Costs	\$103.75

Impacts: The most relevant impact would be the decreased response time to obtain a medical transport to medical emergencies in the Olympic Valley Community. But this increased efficiency in providing service would have significant financial impacts on the community.

As is evident, annual operating costs of approximately \$900,000 versus an anticipated revenue stream of just over \$200,000, produces a significant annual deficit. This deficit may be reduced by reducing the deployment model to peak times or other part-time staffing which would reduce operating costs but would also reduce the opportunity to receive revenue.

It must be noted that, as NTF and TFPD ALS medical units typically provide these services to OV, revenues to these agencies will be reduced by the projected \$218,737, plus any IGT or other federal and state reimbursements.

Providing 24/7 EMS transportation by the OVFD will require an additional fully equipped ambulance for immediate placement into service. The current standards used in the State of California are 120% for reserve ambulances of the normal in-service ambulance fleet. This unit would cover emergency machinal issues, e.g., vehicle accidents, and the primary unit unable to respond to initial 911 dispatch.

With this option, there may be a service delivery need to staff another ambulance (reserve) for the Inter Facility Transfers (IFT) due to the North Tahoe FPD unit at Alpine Meadows being eliminated for the majority of the year due to loss of revenue. The staffing hours would run concurrently with the IFT process in place now when the assigned month for IFT rotates to OVFD. The reserve ambulance could be used for these IFT incidents as each agency would be assigned for the month. This IFT rotation would be split into three EMS transportation agencies.

Option 2: Seasonal staffing of ambulance (257 days/24 hours) Unit Hours: 6,168

Description: This ambulance coverage would cover the peak seasonal times within the Olympic Valley area, using standardized billing and reimbursement for patient transportation. These projections are based on the calculated ratio of 257/365 applied to the full year projected revenue stream.

Figure 90: Projected Revenue of Seasonally Staffed ALS Transport Unit

Payer	Percentage of Payments	Reimbursement	Percent of Transports	Total Transports	Total Projected Revenues
Medicare & Medicare HMO	9.28%	457	25.54%	31	14,152
Medicaid & Medicaid HMO	4.57%	492	11.68%	14	6,927
Insurance	17.58%	830	26.64%	30	24,535
Self-Pay	52.50%	2,659	24.82%	32	84,259
Kaiser & Kaiser	16.07%	2,637	7.66%	9	24,142
Misc.	0.00%	—	3.66%	4	—
Total	100.00%		100.00%	120	\$154,015

Estimated Financial Costs/Savings: Revenues would be reduced by the previously identified factor of 257/365 and salary and benefits by a similar factor.

Figure 91: Cost of Seasonally Staffing an ALS Transport Unit

Description	Cost per Hour
FF/Paramedic	\$161,258
FF/EMT	\$246,077
Total Compensation	\$407,605
Payroll taxes	\$26,693
Pension	\$111,263
Health insurance	\$55,727
Workers Compensation	\$11,468
Benefits	\$205,151
Salary & Benefits	\$612,756
Unit equipment lease	\$15,000
Supplies	\$64,500
Maintenance	\$15,000
Services	\$24,000
Total Operating Costs	\$731,256
Annual Medic Unit Debt Service	\$65,000
Turnout Gear	\$21,000
Computer	\$6,000
Total First Year Costs	\$823,256
Total Unit Hours	8,760
Total Unit Hour Cost	\$93.98
Reduction for Non-Recurring First Year Costs	(\$3.08)
Subsequent Years Unit Hour Costs	\$90.90

Impacts: There will be longer ambulance response times in the Olympic Valley response area when the primary ambulance is committed to emergency responses and transports or is not staffed. As previously described in Option 1, annual operating costs of approximately \$730,000 versus an anticipated revenue stream of just over \$154,000, produces a significant annual deficit.

As previously discussed, as NTF and TFPD ALS medical units typically provide these services to OV, revenues to these agencies will be reduced by the projected \$154,015 plus any IGT or other federal and state reimbursement.

The primary peak season demands for the OVFD are the low season peak demands for the primary fire district that provides the current ambulance services (NTF). However, NTF personnel staff the medic unit at the station at Alpine Meadows, the station responding to OV. With a reduction in revenue, there is a high likelihood that the level of ambulance service currently provided would be reduced as the Alpine Meadows station may not be financially viable to be staffed as it currently is. It appears that the highest area of demand is at the medical clinic at the ski resort. This is located at the base of the ski lift.

Providing 24/7 EMS transportation by the OVFD will require an additional fully equipped ambulance for immediate placement into service. The current standards used in the State of California are 120% for reserve ambulances of the normal in-service ambulance fleet. This unit would cover emergency machinal issues, e.g., vehicle accidents, vehicle unable to respond to initial 911 dispatch.

With this option, there may be a service delivery need to staff another ambulance (reserve) for the Inter Facility Transfers (IFT) due to the North Tahoe FPD unit at Alpine Meadows being eliminated for the majority of the year due to loss of revenue. The staffing hours would run concurrently with the IFT process in place now when the assigned month for IFT rotates to OVFD. The reserve ambulance could be used for these IFT incidents as each agency would be assigned for the month. This IFT rotation would be split into three EMS transportation agencies.

Option 3: Weekend staffing of ambulance (70 days/24 hours) Unit Hours: 1,680

Description: This would be ambulance staffing for the peak weekend coverage. Staffing would be part-time seasonal employees. This would also, based on an analysis of response data, create a disproportionate revenue sharing with the mutual aid companies as call volume is higher on the weekends.

Figure 92: Projected Revenue from Weekend Staffing Using Part-time Seasonal Employees

Payer	Percentage of Payments	Reimbursement	Percent of Transports	Total Transports	Total Projected Revenues
Medicare & Medicare HMO	9.28%	457	25.54%	23	10,617
Medicaid & Medicaid HMO	4.57%	492	11.68%	11	5,228
Insurance	17.58%	830	26.64%	24	20,112
Self-Pay	52.50%	2,659	24.82%	23	60,063
Kaiser & Kaiser	16.07%	2,637	7.66%	7	18,385
Misc.	0.00%	—	3.66%	3	—
Total	100.00%		100.00%	91	\$114,405

Estimated Financial Costs/Savings: Revenues would be significantly reduced, however, the deployment model would be on the higher volume response days.

Total operating costs would be appreciably lower than previous options. However, costs per hour are significantly higher as the cost of acquiring and maintaining a medic unit will be significant.

Figure 93: Operating and Capital Costs required for a 70 Day, Seasonal ALS Response Unit

Description	Cost per Hour
Paramedic	\$46,200
EMT	\$37,800
Total Compensation	\$84,000
Payroll taxes	\$2,750
Pension	\$0
Health insurance	\$0
Workers Compensation	\$450
Benefits	\$3,200
Salary & Benefits	\$87,200
Unit equipment lease	\$15,000
Supplies	\$24,500
Maintenance	\$15,000
Services	\$24,000
Total Operating Costs	\$165,700
Annual Medic Unit Debt Service	\$65,000
Turnout Gear	\$0
Computer	\$6,000
Total First Year Costs	\$236,700
Total Unit Hours	1,680
Total Unit Hour Cost	\$140.89
Reduction for Non-Recurring First Year Costs	(\$3.57)
Subsequent Years Unit Hour Costs	\$137.32

Impacts: As previously described in Option 1, annual operating costs of approximately \$165,000 versus an anticipated revenue stream of just over \$115,000, produces an annual deficit. Again, the impact on the community and the responding agencies may be the significant reduction of the number of days of staffing at the Alpine Meadows station.

Option 4: Status Quo Operations

Description: This option provides for a continuance of services as they currently exist. NTF would continue to staff the medic unit at Alpine Meadows and provide ALS transport services with additional support provided by additional units from NTF and Truckee. ALS medical first response would continue to be provided by OVFD.

Estimated Financial Costs/Savings: The FY 2022 budget projects funding for the staffing of the Alpine Meadows fire station by NTF to be \$623,228, which is to be paid by the Alpine Springs County Water District. NTF also retains all ambulance service billing revenues from ALS ambulance responses made by NTF from the station. The combination of these revenues has allowed NTF to staff the Alpine Meadows station virtually 365 days a year, well beyond the contracted days. There would be no financial impacts on the budgets of either OVFD or NTF.

Impacts: The acceptance of this “status quo” option maintains the current service delivery currently in effect. The financial positions of involved agencies would be unaffected, and the response times would remain consistent with those currently being experienced. The Alpine Meadows station presently being staffed beyond the contracted period, while not guaranteed, would continue to be so.

Section III:
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION
COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS

LAFCO Role & Requirements

The agencies reviewed desired to analyze whether OVFD should initiate providing ambulance services beyond the current ALS level of emergency medical services. Because OVFD has not to date provided these services, should it choose to initiate ambulance services, it must apply to the Placer Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to legally begin providing a new or different service not previously provided, also referred to as activating a latent power (Government Code §56824.10). According to Government Code §§56050.5, a latent power is a service an agency may provide based on its principal act but not provided by December 31, 2000.¹⁴

As mentioned, OVFD functions as a division of the Olympic Valley Public Service District, which was formed in 1964. The District was originally formed as a County Water District, but changed its name in 1998 to reflect that it was providing a variety of services. The District continues to be governed by its original principal act—the County Water District Act (California Water Code §30000, et al.). County Water Districts are authorized to provide fire services which fire protection districts are empowered to provide in the Fire Protection District Law of 1987 (Health and Safety Code §13800–13970). A County Water District is also empowered to provide emergency medical services and ambulance services. Because these services are considered distinct services that are empowered separately, in the event OVFD decides to pursue providing ambulance services, LAFCO must consider activation of ambulance services as a new or different service for OVFD through a formal application process.

Ultimately, this review recommends that the service structure remain unchanged, and the agencies continue to observe service conditions. Should there be a change in service conditions, then it is recommended that the agencies analyze the potential for initiating ambulance services once again. Of particular note is that LAFCO is precluded from approving an application for activation of a latent power unless it is determined that the district will have sufficient revenues to carry out the proposed new or different services.

Should OVFD determine it is feasible to initiate the provision of the new service at some point in the future, then an application to LAFCO will be necessary. In accordance with Government Code §56824.10, 56824.12, and 56824.14, the application and consideration process would consist of the following:

- Initiation of proposal by adoption of a resolution of application of the affected agency (Government Codes §56824.10 and §56654) at a public hearing with 21-day public notice.¹⁵ A certified copy of the resolution must be filed by the district clerk with LAFCO.
- A proposal shall include all of the following matters (Government Codes §56824.12(a) and §56700):
 - State that the proposal is made pursuant to this part.
 - State the nature of the proposal and list all proposed changes of organization.
 - Set forth a description of the boundaries of affected territory accompanied by a map showing the boundaries.
 - Set forth any proposed terms and conditions.
 - State the reason or reasons for the proposal.
 - Request that proceedings be taken for the proposal pursuant.
 - State whether the proposal is consistent with the sphere of influence of any affected city or affected district.
- A proposal must be submitted with a plan for services prepared pursuant to Government Code §56653 and must include all of the following information:
 - The total estimated cost to provide the new or different function or class of services within the special district's jurisdictional boundaries.
 - The estimated cost of the new or different function or class of services to customers within the special district's jurisdictional boundaries. The estimated costs may be identified by customer class.
 - An identification of existing providers, if any, of the new or different function or class of services proposed to be provided and the potential fiscal impact to the customers of those existing providers.

- A written summary of whether the new or different function or class of services or divestiture of the power to provide particular functions or classes of services, within all or part of the jurisdictional boundaries of a special district, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 56654, will involve the activation or divestiture of the power to provide a particular service or services, service function or functions, or class of service or services.
 - A plan for financing the establishment of the new or different function or class of services within the special district's jurisdictional boundaries.
 - Alternatives for the establishment of the new or different functions or class of services within the special district's jurisdictional boundaries.
- The Commission will review the proposal after a public hearing and will approve or disapprove according to Government Code §56824.14. *The Commission must not approve a proposal unless it determines that the special district will have sufficient revenues to carry out the proposed new or different functions or class of services except unless the Commission conditions its approval on the concurrent approval of sufficient revenue sources.*
 - Unless otherwise required by the principal act of the subject special district, this change of organization is not subject to an election.

**Section IV:
OVERALL FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS,
& RECOMMENDATIONS**

Findings

- Data collection, reporting, and exporting for analysis are not robust for TFPD, OVFD, and the GVECC. Unless addressed, this will continue to be problematic for data-driven decisions within the ambulance service area.
- There is a significant seasonality to the locations of the call volume data. This is especially prominent for the NTF and OVFD service areas.
- Call volume by hour follows a familiar curve, with needs for service peaking between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM. The calls are slightly more concentrated on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, most prominent in the ski resort areas.
- Although call processing times improved slightly in 2020, they continue to be well above the NFPA 60-second benchmark, remaining close to 2 minutes.
- The 90th percentile for an engine to wait for the ambulance is approximately 11 minutes. Because of the lower call volume, this percentile is highly susceptible to extremes. Most of the extended responses were to the ski area clinic.
- The predicted ambulance travel time into OVFD's service area is less than 8 minutes, assuming the Alpine Meadows station is responding.
- Approximately 90% of The EMS transport requests from OVFD's response area are responded to and carried out by NTF, a majority from the unit stationed at Alpine Meadows.
- In the event OVFD were to place an ambulance in service either full-time or seasonally, the impact on NTF would result in the Alpine Meadows stationed Medic Ambulance being taken out of service as many as 215 days per year due to a reduction in revenues.
- The reduction in the availability of the NTF Alpine Meadows stationed medic ambulance will have a negative impact on ambulance availability for interfacility transfers.
- There is a finite amount of revenues available to provide services throughout the combined jurisdictions.
- Revenues removed from one district may affect the ability to provide mutual aid to another district.

Conclusion

The EMS service delivery system in the area is supported by North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District, Truckee Fire Protection District, and Olympic Valley Fire and utilizes a coordinated approach to delivering advanced life support and ambulance transportation. As with any system, there is a finite amount of revenue available to provide services throughout the region.

Any consideration of the addition of ambulances should be balanced with service demand, projected patient outcomes, and available funding to support the expansion.

As noted, North Tahoe Fire Protection District responds to most of the ambulance transportation requests for service within the Olympic Valley Fire Department's response area from its Alpine Meadows station. Truckee Fire Protection District also responds when requested, however, much less frequently. Triton has determined that should OVFD place an ambulance in service, even if it is only during peak times, the loss of revenue to North Tahoe Fire Protection District will have an adverse impact on staffing the Alpine Meadows station providing year-round services to the area.

OVFD ALS-trained personnel are adequately equipped and, per the analysis, arrive in under a predicted 4-minute travel time and deliver sufficient initial scene stabilization while waiting for the ambulance for transport. *This fact calls into* question the need to add another ambulance to a system that may not generate enough revenue to support the addition. Should OVFD add an ambulance to its response system, the department will need to consider that the loss of the Alpine Meadows unit could result in OVFD losing that resource as mutual aid to the area, requiring OVFD to fill the void.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Improve Data Collection & Quality

Description: Any ongoing analysis will require a more robust, accurate, and complete data set in all affected agency's records management systems. Focus on data requires universal policies applied as the data is gathered, a quality assurance inspection and approval after it is captured, and a methodology for extracting and analyzing the information. Each agency should independently evaluate its records based on a regional or local policy. Locking key time segments based on dispatch information, requiring a request process to make a time-stamp change, will assist with collecting the data.

Outcome: A consistent, complete, and accurate data set will enable the agencies to analyze their performance more rapidly and against their own performance objectives.

Estimated Financial Cost: Initial cost will be staff time. This includes policy, quality assurance, and analysis. Additional costs may be incurred if the records management systems cannot support an improved data initiative. There may also be costs associated with bridging data from the computer-aided dispatch system and the records management system if that option is considered.

Recommendation 2: Establish & Adopt Performance Objectives

Description: None of the agencies in the study have adopted performance objectives except those formalized by the Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency (S-SV EMSA). The agencies should adopt performance objectives for each program, including time-based measures and what units constitute an adequate response. These should include response requirements for the different demographic areas and may be helpful if they are regional adoptions.

Outcome: Clear performance objectives publicized and adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.

Estimated Financial Cost: Staff time.

Recommendation 3: Maintain the Status Quo & Continue to Evaluate

Description: The data and evaluations of all options indicate that the agencies should maintain service delivery as it currently stands. However, changing conditions, an increase or decrease in service volume, and an evolving financial landscape may make the addition of an ambulance in the future a viable option. This will require analyzing the service conditions based on service objectives and key performance indicators over time.

Outcome: Evaluating the service continually and looking for trends will enable the jurisdictions to identify the need for change. This will allow a managed approach to making the change. Please see Appendix A for more information on ongoing performance evaluations.

Estimated Financial Cost: Staff time and the costs associated with improving data collection.

Recommendation 4: Review Opportunities to Increase Revenue Through Evaluating Billing Rates on a Periodic Basis

Description: The costs of providing EMS services are increasing annually and it is recommended that a review of EMS-related fees be conducted annually.

Outcomes: It may be possible to capture additional revenue through a review of the EMS fee structure.

Estimated Costs: Staff time.

Section V: APPENDICES

Appendix A: Ongoing Performance Evaluation

This study looked at several aspects of performance, and it appears that changing the system now may not be the best service for the region. However, this may change over the coming months or years. The agencies must understand what is needed to improve or maintain performance levels. This section will attempt to identify concepts that may help guide the agencies while they evaluate their future.

Key Performance Indicators

No single key performance indicator (KPI) defines when an agency should grow or make significant changes. Instead, it is a holistic evaluation of the system and its ability to maintain service delivery. These change over time and with the evolution of the services provided. However, a few generalized concepts may help the system determine if an additional ambulance can be supported and is required.

This ambulance study focused on a point in time to help the agencies involved understand what assets may be required to continue performance. While the status quo appears to provide adequate coverage for the immediate future, this may not always be the case. But how do agencies determine when an additional ambulance is needed?

Because of how the system is built, financial considerations will be the most important determining factor. Limited financial resources and the shared services between the study agencies must be evaluated against potential performance gains. For example, if one agency adds an ambulance service, it will negatively impact the other agencies. But there will come a time when the negative impact can be wholly absorbed without causing a reduction of available response units. Managed correctly, the phased introduction of additional services while simultaneously offsetting expenses with tax dollars may make this transition palatable to the entire system. However, it may become evident that current resource levels are insufficient for service demand, regardless of the payer system's ability to infuse funding. In that case, the tax agency must add financial resources to maintain or improve response or determine its satisfactory service level with the available funds.

This leads the examination into what defines an overloaded and underperforming system. The idea is to keep ambulances that run only EMS calls as busy as possible. This is attempted to be done without demoralizing or injuring crews and still have the service capacity to effectively respond to the next call. The metric utilized for determining this availability in the industry is called unit hour utilization (UHU). Private ambulance companies like to see the UHU as high as possible, as their crews typically work 8–12-hour shifts instead of the 24–48-hour shifts of fire departments. A staff operating 8 hours will help the private ambulance company maintain profitability if its UHU and billing rate are sufficient to cover the crew costs and overhead. But the Eastern Placer County Joint Powers Authority (EPCJPA) is not a for-profit, private ambulance company. In addition, they are responsible for more than just EMS responses.

Applying the UHU is not a universal calculation either. Typically fire service agencies judge themselves on a 90th percentile basis. This means a UHU for a first response apparatus without a second response apparatus at the same station should have less than 10%. Therefore, one statistical measure for the EPCJPA would be to approach with caution, adding work to any cross-staffed ambulance out of a single crew station close to a 10% UHU. On the other hand, staffed ambulances may have a higher UHU before their workload becomes too much. The current industry thought is that between 25% to 30% UHU is an acceptable workload. Unfortunately, UHU may not be a complete evaluation of a unit's availability to respond.

This requires a different KPI for system load. A more inclusive unit availability measure is the unit hours worked (UHW) metric. This metric adds not only incident load but other required activities. And if a crew is working a 24- or 48-hour shift, then the UHW must account for needed rest and downtime. For example, assume an EMS crew is on duty for 48 hours. In those 48 hours, proper rest, approximately 6 hours every 24 hours, should be available. Therefore, there are only 36 hours available to work in a 48-hour shift. Of that time, 2 hours are relegated to mandatory physical fitness, and the agency expects 4 hours of other training. This means that in a 48-hour shift, the crew will only likely respond to calls for the remaining 30 hours.

Converting UHU to UHW based on the above 48-hour example, the UHW would be higher, about 40% to 48%. This is calculated by applying 25% to 30% UHU to a 48-hour shift, returning 12 and 14.4 hours for incidents, respectively, and then dividing the total hours of response by the 30 hours of expected work availability.

But this is just one metric. As was previously presented, the workload varies throughout the day but maintains a steady volume between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Therefore, a shift UHW of 30% might look reasonable. Still, if their daytime UHW is approaching 60%, the unit may not be available to respond to close-in incidents. It becomes essential then to evaluate UHW as just one of the metrics. The timing of the workload needs to be understood and assessed as well.

Another KPI that may help the agencies decide is whether the expected closest unit is responding, and if not, what is the reason for the change. For example, is a more remote unit sent because the most immediate one is on another call? Or is the other apparatus administratively unavailable or inaccessible because the cross-staffed vehicle is on another incident?

Finally, a potential performance statistical KPI evaluation is the response and wait time evaluations. Are incidents getting the expected response performance? That will require the agencies to adopt specific performance measures. Is the effective response force, in the case of this research, an engine and an ambulance, arriving within its performance expectation? Again, this will require the agencies to adopt a specific performance measure. The Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency (S-SV EMSA) has adopted ambulance performance measures. However, this may not be inclusive enough for the EPCJPA's overall performance measure that includes other than EMS responses. The agencies should adopt a complete set of performance standards, as one of the cross-staffed units may reduce effectiveness in other programs.

Data

Undoubtedly the first hurdle the agencies will face is the improvement of data collection and validation. Many fields in the data set were inadequate or missing. Items such as response priority or mode and realistic en route or on-scene times. The data collection needs to be complete and an effective quality assurance policy in place. Daily evaluation of incidents outside the accepted parameters of the key performance indicators (KPI) and determination of the reason and validity of these outlier data points must happen. Without a good set of data, evaluation is nearly impossible.

One point to consider is whether seconds matter in the time sets. For some analyses, such as total unit time committed or response time, a few minutes will not make a significant difference. However, these seconds in management components such as turnout time, travel time, and call processing time can make a huge difference. Therefore, the data set must contain accurate data to accomplish an objective analysis, and the time must be recorded to the second.

Another data set concern is how to identify and handle erroneous data. For example, it is improbable a unit would have a 0:00 turnout time, except when the call is instigated at the station or unit. It also seems unlikely a crew would take more than 10:00 to get on the rig. Still, it is possible if there are extenuating circumstances. The agencies involved must agree on an outlier program to ensure the region is all working from the same analytic sets.

A final data collection idea is to add exception data. For example, most NFIRS systems have a field where a unit can explain why it could not meet a performance requirement. This delay field should be consistent throughout the region to help identify trends in delays and should be strictly monitored for quality. Placing the exception reason within the records management system speeds up performance evaluations and reduces missed communications.

Trend Spotting & Solutions

The analysis can begin now that the agencies have built good data sets and agreed to specific KPIs and performance objectives. While this report indicated the best approach, for now, was to maintain the status quo, this is only a snapshot in time. In the future, performance may degrade or overwhelm the agency's ability to respond to emergencies. How is that identified?

Evaluation of the KPIs against performance objectives must be done on an ongoing basis. Monthly or quarterly analysis and discussion on the examination should occur internally at a minimum, but within the EPCJPA community would be better. The idea is to spot trends, not specific failures. For example, suppose over 10% of an area's incidents did not get the closest ambulances in one reporting period. In that case, that is cause for concern but could just be a swing in response volume, a typical occurrence in the industry. However, suppose it becomes apparent that an area is getting less service over time. In that case, it might be essential to do a more thorough investigation. Whether the response zone is starting to miss performance standards or not, the idea is for the trend to be positively identified and acted upon. Identifying a potential problem and applying temporary measures, like adding an overtime ambulance for a period, may help the system understand a given failure. Likewise, evaluating all KPIs over time becomes valuable as the performance degrades. Leaders should investigate the trend to see if there is a leading or causal measure, and addressing that root problem will allow for a managed performance approach.

When trend spotting identifies potential issues and experiments identify possible solutions, a permanent solution needs to be found. That may be adding a part-time or seasonal ambulance, more crew to staff an existing ambulance full-time or any of the above. Then discussion about what the funding looks like and how to phase in the solution can be identified.

Again, no one measure is a magic bullet for determining when to make a change in the system. Evaluating the S-SV EMSA reports and analyzing them from a performance mindset rather than a compliance one might be a good start. However, determining the measures to employ, agreeing on performance requirements, maintaining quality data, and then analyzing the results over time will help identify when change is needed. Evaluating each KPI individually and how they affect the whole is the only systematic approach that will aid the agency.

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- ¹ Eastern Placer County Joint Powers Authority Board, Placer County website.
- ² North Tahoe FPD documentation in data table.
- ³ Olympic Valle Fire Department documentation in data table.
- ⁴ Truckee Fire Protection District documentation in data table.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Truckee FPD CAFR.
- ⁷ Truckee Fire Protection District, Special Tax Report, December 2021
- ⁸ National Fire Protection Association (2020). Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Department
- ⁹ www.readingpa.gov/about-reading-fire-department
- ¹⁰ Firehouse Magazine, (June 2021). 2020 National Run Survey, Part 1.
- ¹¹ National Fire Protection Association (2019). Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems.
- ¹² <https://sf-fire.org/find-your-station>
- ¹³ National Fire Protection Association (2020). Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Department.
- ¹⁴ Government Code §56050.5 "Latent service or power" means those services, facilities, functions, or powers authorized by the principal act under which the district is formed, but that are not being exercised, as determined by the commission pursuant to subdivision (i) of §56425.
- ¹⁵ 56654(a) A proposal for a change of organization or a reorganization may be made by the adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of an affected local agency.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-2
3 Pages

FUELS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief and Mike Geary, General Manager

SUBJECT: Fuels Management Program – Monthly Update

BACKGROUND: Since November 2020, the District has worked to expand the Fire Department's Fuels Management Program. The Board of Directors directed staff to provide progress reports at its monthly meetings. A comprehensive update was provided at the November 2021 Board Meeting and is here:

https://www.ovpsd.org/sites/default/files/F-1_2021-11-16_Fuels%20Management%20Program%20Board%20Mtg%20-%20Compiled-Rev.pdf

DISCUSSION: Olympic Valley Fuels Reduction Project (North Ridge)

The District received a grant of \$540,000 from CAL FIRE to fund the *Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project*. The project will create a fuel break on the north ridge of the Valley, thinning an approximate 120-acre area.

Feather River Forestry (OVPSD's contracted Forester) is starting to incur expenses toward the project. Feather River Forestry is hopeful to get the associated environmental and archaeological studies completed in the coming weeks. It is anticipated that Feather River Forestry will have pre-bid documents completed by May 2023.

National Forest Foundation Alpine Meadows-Olympic Valley Fuels Project

This project is located on the ridge between Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley, toward the Highway 89 corridor. TTCF's Forest Futures Program granted NFF \$263,000 for environmental planning. With a completed NEPA analysis, NFF will have a "shovel ready" project and be able to seek funding for the implementation of the project. TTCF is seeking an additional \$185,000 in funding to expand the project area of treatment. The NEPA surveys and analyses will start in 2022 and run through the summer of 2023. On the ground work could start as early as 2024 and run through 2026.

Five Creeks Project

The proposed project would complete fuels reduction, forest restoration, habitat enhancement, invasive plant treatments, and road management actions on approximately 6,000 acres along the Highway 89 corridor south of Truckee, California. The first phase of the project, called Cabin Creek, expects to begin implementation late in 2023 or 2024. This project will be adjacent to portions of Olympic Valley Fire Department’s boundaries along the Truckee River corridor as well as along a portion of the north ridge of Olympic Valley.

S-Turns Fuel Reduction Project – Forest Futures Grant

Feather River Forestry is currently gathering approvals from all permitting agency and will then be soliciting bids for the project. It is still hopeful that the project will be completed this fall.

Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Staff has received and distributed the final version of the CWPP. There will be a Consultant Presentation and Community Walking Tour at 1:00 pm on Tuesday October 25, 2022.

Green Waste Days

The Friends of Squaw Valley (FoSV) and OV Firewise Community committed to staffing the site with volunteers on the day of the events, and Palisades Tahoe agreed to staging the events on Olympic Valley Road, across from the Fire Station. A big thank you to both the FoSV and Palisades Tahoe for their contributions and participation. District staff worked with the FoSV/Firewise Community to publicize the events and provide the labor and equipment necessary to clean-up and load the green waste into dumpsters on the Monday following each event. The 2022 Season total is approximately 660 cubic yards of green waste removed from the Valley.

GREEN WASTE DAYS - 2022			
#	DAY	DATE	GREEN WASTE COLLECTED (CU. YD)
1	Sunday	May 15	150
2	Sunday	June 12	90
3	Saturday	June 18	60
4	Sunday	July 10	90
5	Sunday	August 14	120
6	Sunday	September 11	60
7	Sunday	October 9	90
		TOTAL:	660

Green Waste-Only Dumpster Rebate Program

Staff received fourteen (14) requests for 100% reimbursement for renting a six-yard, green waste-only dumpster for one-week from TTSD. The District is funding the Rebate Program from garbage rates and allows reimbursement of \$136.67 per property.

ALTERNATIVES: This report is informational only; no action is requested from the Board.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The District was awarded a grant in the amount of \$31,898 from CALFIRE for the preparation of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), a grant of \$539,888 from CALFIRE to perform forest fuels reduction on 120-acres, and a grant of \$50,000 from TTCF for fuels reduction work on 3-acres at the S-Turns on Olympic Valley Road.

The District has executed a professional services agreement with Danielle Bradfield (Feather River Forestry) for grant writing and consulting services for a not-to-exceed amount of \$10,000. Staff have spent a significant amount of time developing our Fuels Management Program and preparing and managing grant funds.

Expenses related to the Green Waste Events will be paid from the Garbage Fixed Asset Replacement Fund, the current balance of the Garbage FARF is \$143,972. The costs estimated for this program include TTSD's delivery, pick-up, and disposal of three (3) 30-cubic yard containers per GWD, administration, and labor and expected to be approximately \$3,300/event

RECOMMENDATION: This report is informational only; no action is requested from the Board.

ATTACHMENTS: None

DATE PREPARED: October 20, 2022.



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-3
18 Pages

Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project – Feather River Forestry Professional Services Agreement

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary and Mike Geary, General Manger

SUBJECT: Professional Services Agreement (PSA) with Danielle Bradfield at Feather River Forestry for the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project funded by CAL FIRE

BACKGROUND: The District continues to proactively expand its role to address wildfire risks by increasing its current Defensible Space program and creating a new Fuels Management Program.

In 2020, the District entered a contract to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to identify and prioritize the fuels reduction and wildfire prevention strategy for the Valley, a portion of the Truckee River corridor, as well as surrounding wildlands.

In 2021, the Board approved a \$10,000 agreement with Feather River Forestry to leverage the CWPP to apply for the grant funds.

In September 2022, a grant agreement was executed with the CalFIRE/CA Climate Investments Fire Prevention Program for \$539,888 for completion of the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project. The project will create a 120-acre fuel break on the ridgeline immediately north of the community (Project OV-1 on the attached map). The work will be implemented utilizing mechanical thinning methods with mastication of surface and ladder fuels, where needed, such that flame length, intensity, rate of spread, and potential duration of wildfire will be significantly reduced.

DISCUSSION: The grant agreement includes a contractual budget of \$23,160 for a Registered Professional Forester (RPF); see *Project Budget*, attached. Staff recommends contracting with RPF Danielle Bradfield with Feather River Forestry, who prepared the grant application, to achieve the project objectives by specifying

the fuel break design and layout, silvicultural prescriptions, and appropriate treatment methodology. The RPF will also complete all required environmental compliance documents and permitting, including the Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption and CEQA document, and provide project management services including bid support, contractor selection, inspection, and project and grant close-out.

These professional services provide for the design of an effective project in full compliance with all state and local regulations and provides professional guidance, administration, and project implementation to ensure the project meets the grant objectives. Feather River Forestry previously administered timber operations associated with fuel break implementation under similar grant processes in the same general area as this project. This prior experience helps to estimate work production rates for the fuel type and treatment methodologies proposed for the project.

There are very few RPFs in the region available for this work, however, Forest River Forestry is available and is highly recommended. Staff has worked with Feather River Forestry since 2021 and the contractual relationship proves to be cooperative, productive, and efficient.

ALTERNATIVES: 1. Approve the PSA with Feather River Forestry for professional forestry services not-to-exceed \$23,160 and authorize the General Manager to execute all contractual documents.

2. Do not approve the PSA with Feather River Forestry.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: Feather River Forestry's scope of work and project budget are embedded in the CalFire *Project Scope of Work*, attached. The professional services agreement includes a not-to-exceed cost of \$23,160, which is reimbursable under the terms of the CalFire grant awarded for the project.








RECOMMENDATION: Approve the PSA with Feather River Forestry and authorize the General Manager to execute the agreement.

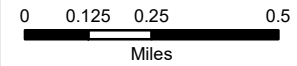
ATTACHMENTS:

- Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project – Map of Project Area (OV-1)
- CalFire Project Scope of Work
- Project Budget

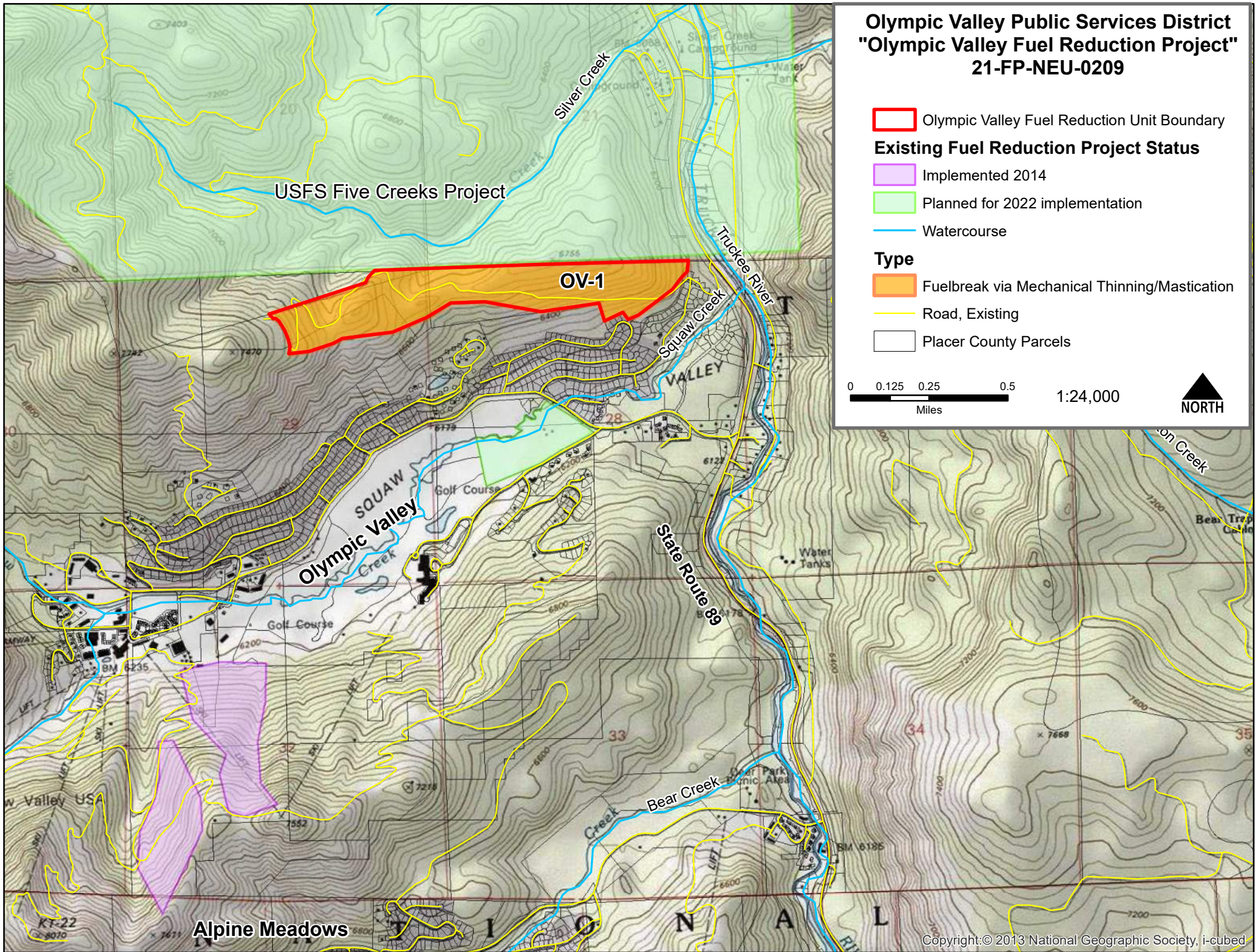
DATE PREPARED: October 20, 2022

Olympic Valley Public Services District "Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project" 21-FP-NEU-0209

-  Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Unit Boundary
- Existing Fuel Reduction Project Status**
 -  Implemented 2014
 -  Planned for 2022 implementation
 -  Watercourse
- Type**
 -  Fuelbreak via Mechanical Thinning/Mastication
 -  Road, Existing
 -  Placer County Parcels



1:24,000





California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
(CAL FIRE) California Climate Investments
Fire Prevention Grants Program
Project Scope of Work



Project Name: Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project

Project Tracking Number: 21-FP-NEU-0209

Project Description Summary: Please provide a paragraph summarizing proposed project including the location, habitable structures, acres treated, etc. (Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

The proposed Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project will create one fuel break strategically located adjacent to and within the community of Olympic Valley in Placer County, California. The fuel break will total 120 acres located upon the ridgeline immediately north of the community. The fuel break will be implemented utilizing mechanical thinning methods with mastication of surface and ladder fuels, where needed, such that flame length, intensity, rate of spread, and potential duration of wildfire will be significantly reduced. This project provides protection for the approximately 900 habitable structures in Olympic Valley as well as improved safety along the major evacuation routes of Squaw Valley Road and State Route 89.

A. Scope of Work

This item is broken into project specific criteria depending on the type of project being proposed: Wildfire Prevention Planning, Wildfire Prevention Education or Hazardous Fuels Reduction. Please **answer one section of questions** that pertain to the primary activity type for your project.

Section 1: Hazardous Fuels Reduction

1. Describe the geographic scope of the project, including an estimate of the number of habitable structures and the names of the general communities that will benefit.

The geographic scope of the project is the community of Olympic Valley, California, bound by Granite Chief Wilderness to the west, Alpine Meadows to the south, the Truckee River corridor and state route 89 to the east, and US Forest Service lands to the north. The Olympic Valley community, nearby Alpine Meadows community, and Lake Tahoe Basin will benefit from the improved public safety along Highway 89, the main evacuation route for each, and increased wildfire resilience resulting from proposed project.

The Olympic Valley community contains approximately 900 habitable structures with an assessed value for land and improvements in the Olympic Valley Fire Protection District over \$1.5 billion dollars. The total assessed value of single-family homes is approximately \$790 million with the average single family home value just over \$1 million dollars.

Placer County's Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) estimates the permanent population of the community to be 950 and peak visitor population of 3,500-12,000. Per the 2021 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, both resident and visiting populations are housed in approximately 663 residential units, 1,180 condominiums, and approximately 20 commercial entities consisting of private residences, ski resorts, hotels and supporting businesses.

2. Describe the goals, objectives, and expected outcomes of the project.

The goal of the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project is creation of one fuel breaks adjacent to and within the community of Olympic Valley as identified in the Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Project objectives include 1) Creation of 120 acres of fuel break north of the community of Olympic Valley and immediately adjacent to the Five Creeks project 2) reduce wildfire's risk to human health and safety, and 3) reduce the risk of adverse wildfire effects and potential fire behavior (flame length, intensity, rate of spread, duration) through reduction of fuel loading and arrangement within the Defense Zone of the Olympic Valley Wildland Urban Interface.

Expected outcomes of the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project include creation of 120 acres of fuel break within one treatment unit identified in the Olympic Valley CWPP utilizing a combination of fuel treatment methods including thinning from below, selective tree removal, and mechanical mastication.

The fuel break pretreatment areas are dominated by Sierra Mixed Conifer stand type of excessive stand density ranging from 180-220 square feet basal area per acre. Species composition is approximately 60% White Fir, 30% Jeffrey Pine, 6% Sugar Pine, and 4% Red Fir, with an average of 240 trees per acre over 8 inches DBH. The average stand diameter at breast height (DBH) of White Fir is 12.0", Jeffrey Pine is 14.3", Sugar Pine is 18.0", and Red Fir is 22.4". Cumulative pretreatment quadratic mean diameter is 13 inches DBH. Openings in the conifer overstory are dominated by native shrub species including manzanita and whitethorn and young growth White Fir regeneration under 3" DBH.

Following fuel break implementation using methods including mechanical thinning and mechanical mastication, stand conditions in each fuel break will exhibit reduced horizontal and vertical continuity of fuels such that the potential flame length, intensity, rate of spread, and duration of wildfire will be significantly reduced. This reduction in potential fire behavior provides for increased safety of residents and emergency personnel in a wildfire situation through reduced fire behavior.

Post-treatment stand conditions will exhibit reduced stand density of 75-100 square feet basal area per acre, depending on slope position, as a means to achieve these goals. The stand quadratic mean diameter will be increased approximately 5 inches DBH as trees retained will generally be larger, more fire tolerant trees. The residual stand will contain a species composition that provides for increased stand vigor and resilience to future disturbance such as fire, insects, disease, and drought. To this end, the relative site occupancy of White Fir will be reduced in favor of the more drought and fire tolerant native pine species. The residual stand will also exhibit lower crown bulk density and an increase in crown base height as a means to reduce fuel continuity and the probability of crown ignition and/or sustaining a running crown fire. Surface and ladder fuels will largely be removed through a combination of mechanical and hand thinning, and mechanical mastication.

Access roads leading from the community to the ridgeline north of the community will be improved as part of forest product extraction involved with fuel break implementation. This improvement will support ingress and egress of emergency personnel during a wildfire event, providing for protection of human health and safety.

3. Provide a clear rationale for how the proposed project will reduce the risks associated with wildfire to habitable structures.

Olympic Valley is situated between two ridgelines north and south of the community, the Granite Chief Wilderness to the west, and Highway 89/Truckee River Corridor to the east. Generally unmanaged timberlands exist to the north, east, and south of the community, presenting the risk of wildfire entering the community from these areas. Fuel break OV-1 along the northern ridgeline will preemptively allow for wildfire to be held outside of the community should it potentially enter from that direction.

Related, a wildland fire approaching the subject ridgeline will expose the Olympic Valley community to potentially significant ember cast, presenting the risk of fire spread within the WUI. Wind and convection columns can transport embers over considerable distances and cause susceptible structures to ignite even without active fire spread in the immediate area. Given that, reducing potential ember cast by keeping wildfire as far as feasible from the community is paramount to protecting the high-density residential setting within Olympic Valley.

Implementation of fuel break OV-1 will enhance existing ingress and egress from the wildlands north and south of Olympic Valley. Existing access roads will be cleared and made passable for forest product extraction, leaving these roads in an improved condition for use by emergency response personnel should a wildfire event occur. Further, hazardous fuels will be reduced along roads within the fuel breaks, further improving safety for fire suppression personnel. Collectively, these project outcomes will reduce the risks associated with wildfire to habitable structures.

4. Identify any additional assets at risk to wildfire that will benefit from the proposed project. These may include, but are not tied to, domestic and municipal water supplies, power lines, communication facilities and community centers.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan contains a list of critical facilities, infrastructure, and other District Assets within Olympic Valley which are additional assets at risk to wildfire that will benefit from the proposed project including 1) high voltage power lines and associated electric power substation, 2) AT&T Pac Bell Switching Station, 3) Olympic Valley Public Services District infrastructure including vertical and horizontal wells, two wellhouses, one above ground booster pump station, one below ground booster pump station, five RTU sites, three sewer flow meters, backup power and servers, water and sewer lines, 4) the Olympic Valley Fire Protection District, 5) Mutual Water Company infrastructure including structures and tanks, vertical wells, horizontal wells, one wellhouse, one above ground booster pump station, and water service lines, 6) Palisades Tahoe Ski Resort infrastructure including lifts, irrigation, and domestic water supply, 7) Resort at Squaw Creek water systems for irrigation, 8) Thirteen bridges on public and private roads within the community, 9) communication lines, and 10) The Truckee River, a Bistate/Federally regulated water way.

5. How will the project/activity utilize the left-over woody biomass? Will the project/activity use a biomass facility to reduce greater greenhouse gas emissions?

The project will remove targeted woody material to the greatest extent possible given market conditions, biomass facility availability, and wood product demand. Small logs removed from the fuel breaks will be delivered to purchasing mill(s) and/or firewood facilities in the region. The removal of firewood material from the project areas will allow for logs and tree tops down to a smaller end diameter to be removed, leaving less slash on site. Should a biomass energy facility be available within a feasible haul distance of the project area and be actively pursuing woods-produced chips at the time of project implementation, delivery of such chips will be prioritized to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions.

B. Degree of Risk

1. Discuss the location of the project in relation to areas of moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone as identified by the latest Fire and Resource Assessment Program maps. Fire hazard severity zone maps by county can be accessed at: http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland_zones_maps.php

The proposed fuel break location is within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) as identified by the current Fire Resource Assessment Program Maps. The residential areas of the Olympic Valley community are also within the VHFHSZ. At the landscape level, the project area is situated amongst contiguous miles of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone within Placer County. A portion of the meadow system adjacent to Squaw Creek is identified as Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and this zone is

located over 2,000 feet from fuel break unit OV-1, with VHFHSZ in the matrix.

2. Describe the geographic proximity of the project to structures at risk to damage from wildfire. (Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

The proposed project includes creation of a fuel break OV-1 adjacent to and within the community of Olympic Valley. This fuel break is located immediately adjacent to structures at risk to damage from wildfire in the eastern portion of the unit. This fuel break unit is situated at the property line of residential lots located in northeastern Olympic Valley.

C. Community Support

1. Does the project include any matching funds from other funding sources or any in-kind contributions that are expected to extend the impact of the proposed project?

The project contains in-kind contributions from the grantee, Olympic Valley Public Services District, for labor and supplies. These in-kind contributions will provide for external communication mailings to all residents within the Olympic Valley Public Services District, involvement and coordination with District staff during the life of the project, and grant management and administration.

2. Describe plans for external communications during the life of the project to keep the effected community informed about the goals, objectives, and progress of the project. Activities such as planned press releases, project signage, community meetings, and field tours are encouraged.

The Olympic Valley Public Services District will provide planned press releases to the Sierra Sun and Moonshine Ink, two local publications. The initial press release will introduce the project goal, funding source, project objectives, deliverables, and approximate timeline. Subsequent press releases will include project status, next steps, expectations, and implementation timing and location details. Each press release will also be sent via US Postal Service to all property owners, approximately 1,300 households, and to the OVPSD distribution list of 1,000 residents and related stakeholders. Project signage will be provided at a conspicuous location within or adjacent to each fuel break unit. Temporary and permanent signage will provide information related to the funding source, as well as succinct information on fuel break location/extent, general silvicultural objectives, estimated timeline, and OVPSD contact information. Temporary signage will be placed prior to and during operations, and will address topics current to implementation. Permanent signage will address a project overview including goals, objectives, outcomes, cost, and implementation statistics.

Upon grant award, a community meeting will be scheduled to present the project goals and objectives to the public along with project deliverables, timelines for each project

component, and a question-and-answer period. Site visits for the public will also be scheduled following project layout and during project implementation. The site visits will be facilitated by the project Registered Professional Forester and OVPSD staff and will provide for public education on the purposes of the fuel break, design rationale, silvicultural prescription, implementation methodology, and a question-and-answer session.

3. Describe any plans to maintain the project after the grant period has ended.

The silvicultural prescriptions for the proposed fuel breaks intend to return the landscape to a condition within the natural range of variability, allowing for prescribed underburns to maintain healthy forest conditions. Thus, maintenance of the fuel break OV-1 will be achieved through either prescribed fire or mechanical mastication based on vegetation type, aspect, amount of regrowth, and proximity to habitable structures. Should a specific area of fuel break not be feasible for prescribed fire due to potential smoke impacts or other valid public or resource concern, mechanical mastication and/or hand thinning will be used to reduce the volume and regrowth of fuels.

Visual monitoring of the fuel breaks performed by the OVPSD contract Registered Professional Forester (RPF) will dictate timing and location of maintenance treatments, and environmental compliance needs for identified maintenance actions. Depending on the results of the RPF's monitoring, appropriate and available funding sources will be considered as an overall strategy of the OVPSD fuels management program.

4. Does the proposed project work with other organizations or agencies to address fire hazard reduction at the landscape level?
(Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

The proposed project compliments three existing fuel reduction projects that have either been completed in 2014, or planned for 2022 implementation. The US Forest Service "Five Creeks" Project is located immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of proposed fuel break OV-1. The 6,151-acre Five Creeks Project aims to mitigate the potential for high severity fire within the WUI while maintaining habitat and ecosystem services through a series of actions that address forest restoration, fuels reduction, habitat enhancement and roads management.

The Five Creeks project area aligns with the Truckee River and the SR 89 corridor, south of the town of Truckee and north of Olympic Valley. The US Forest Service has identified the project area and vicinity as a high use area, adjacent to the Town of Truckee along the Truckee River/ State Route (SR) 89 corridor which experiences significant visitation and contains critical infrastructure including developed campgrounds, private residences, recreation residences, transmission lines, the Placer County Eastern Regional Landfill, mountain biking, hiking, and fishing trails, rock

climbing destinations, and vehicles traveling from Interstate 80 to Lake Tahoe. The SR 89 corridor also serves as a major evacuation route for the Lake Tahoe Basin. In order to promote safe conditions while maintaining and enhancing the ecosystem services provided by the area, treatment has been warranted by the agency due to the high use nature of the area, its proximity to urban areas, the potential for high severity fire, and forest health issues.

Due to the proximity of the Five Creek Project to the urban core of Olympic Valley and neighboring communities, management objectives for forests closest to the urban core and the WUI defense zone are to create or maintain an open forest structure, dominated by larger, fire tolerant trees. The resulting open-canopied forest and discontinuity of crown fuels, both horizontally and vertically, would result in a very low probability of sustained crown fire. Within the WUI threat zone, the objectives are to establish and maintain a pattern of area treatments that are effective in modifying wildfire behavior while maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services.

The objectives of the Olympic Valley fuel reduction project are consistent with those of the neighboring Five Creeks Project and Palisades Tahoe fuels management efforts. Due to the close proximity of each aforementioned project to one another, the efficacy of each will be increased, providing for hazard reduction at the landscape level.

Additionally, the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project unit OV-1 will compliment the efforts of a privately funded 30-acre fuel reduction project adjacent to Squaw Valley Road. This project will occur on private timberlands under a Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption and has been fully prepared by an RPF, with timber operations planned for July 2022.

Further, in year 2020 the Olympic Valley Firewise Community recorded 2,845 hours of home hardening efforts, 12,352 hours of defensible space efforts, 616 volunteer hours spent on Green Waste Days and related Firewise Community events, and additionally spent \$896,486.00 on defensible space and home hardening. Likewise, in 2021, Valley View Town Homes, a commercial entity in Olympic Valley, invested \$1.2 million to reside its residential complex's wood siding with fire resistant metal and composite siding, metal eaves, and the removal of all flammable landscaping with non-flammable hardscape. The combined efforts of the proactive community members and commercial investors within Olympic Valley will complement the goals and objectives of the proposed project, ultimately extending the impact of the proposed project.

D. Project Implementation

1. Discuss the anticipated timeline for the project. Make sure to take seasonal restrictions into account.

The first year of grant funding will be dedicated to the design, layout, and permitting of the three fuel break areas. This time period allows for required resource surveys, identification of treatment areas and all required resource protection zones through flagging, creation of GIS maps to be used in permitting, identification of trees to be removed (timber marking), and completion and approval of the appropriate Cal Fire harvest document(s) and CEQA document.

Years 2-4 of the grant will be the operational seasons. The Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project is located at elevations ranging from 6,100' to 7,470' above sea level. The operational season conducive to mechanical and hand methods of fuel break implementation generally occurs during a six-month window from May through October annually. It is anticipated fuelbreak OV-1 would be implemented within a single operational season (year 2), though the valid term of the grant through provides additional operational seasons as provided as shown below, should it be needed for operator availability or market conditions.

The timeline below is consisted with the aforementioned approach:

<u>Grant Component</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>
Project design, layout, permitting	Up to one year from grant award, estimated to be June 2022 through 2023.
External Communications	Upon grant award(est. 6/2022) through project completion (3/2026) with public field tours scheduled following project layout and during project implementation. Project signage to be placed prior to project implementation.
Fuelbreak implementation	Aug – November 2023,
Quarterly Grant Reporting	Annually on 4/30, 7/30, 10/30, and 1/30 during the valid term of the grant.
Final Grant Reporting	January – March 2026.

Verify the expected time frames to complete the project will fall under the required completion dates depending on the source of the funds awarded.

The expected timeframe for the Olympic Valley Project is feasible based on the implementation of fuel breaks at similar elevations and within similar fuel types within the Truckee and Tahoe Basins. The contract RPF for the Olympic Valley Public Services District has completed the required design, layout, surveys, and permitting for similar fuel breaks within the one-year limitation established by the grant guidelines, including CEQA documents and Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemptions. The same documents are planned for use with the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project.

Related, the Olympic Valley PSD's contract RPF has administered the timber operations associated with fuel break implementation under similar grant processes in the same general area as the subject proposed project. This prior experience has provided relevant production rates for the fuel type and treatment methodologies planned for subject project. Based on these known production rates, implementation of the Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction Project is anticipated to take two operational seasons. Due to the valid term of the Fire Prevention Grant through March of 2026, and additional operational season is available, should it be required for any reason. Based on these factors, full completion of all grant components will fall under the required completion dates for the CCI Fire Prevention Grant funding.

Using bullets, list the milestones that will be used to measure the progress of the project.

- Project unit design, layout, flagging/timber marking, submission and receipt of approved Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption for OV-1: Completion Date: June 1, 2023
- Project advertisement/Request for Bids released/Bidder's Tour: Completion Date: June 30, 2023
- Bid selection and award: Completion Date: July 30, 2023
- Press release and advertisement of public field tour of project area: July 30, 2023
- Commencement of timber operations: August 15, 2023
- Completion of OV-1 timber operations: estimated to be November 15, 2023 (operations are expected to commence and complete all 120 acres during the 2023 operational season).

- Completion of press release regarding project commencement, expectations, timelines; Schedule and advertise public tour of active operations: August 30, 2023

- Final grant reporting: Completion date: March 31, 2026

Using bullets, list the measurable outcomes (i.e., project deliverables) that will be used to measure the project's success.

- Receipt of approved Cal Fire harvest document and CEQA document.
- Public involvement and education through field tours of project area before and during project implementation.
- Creation of 120 acres of fuel break within and adjacent to the community of Olympic Valley.
- Increased stand resiliency to wildfire as measured through reduction of stand density and increase in stand quadratic mean diameter within fuel break units.

If applicable, how will the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) be met?

A Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption will be used to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for fuel break OV-1.

Are there any existing forest or land management plans; Conservation Easements; Covenant, Conditions & Restrictions (CC&R's); matters related to zoning; use restrictions, or other factors that can or will limit the wildfire prevention proposed activity?

No, there are no existing forest or land management plans; conservation easements, CCR's, matters related to zoning; use restrictions, or other factors that can or will limit the wildfire prevention proposed activity.

E. Administration

1. Describe any previous experience the project proponent has with similar projects. Include a list of recent past projects the proponent has successfully completed if applicable. Project proponents having no previous experience with similar projects should discuss any past experiences that may help show a capacity to successfully complete the project being proposed. This may include partnering with a more experienced organization that can provide project support.

The District is currently managing a CalFIRE Fire Prevention Grant for development of our Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Grant Agreement 5GG20117). In 2021 the District also managed administration of a \$20,000 grant for one acre of fuels reduction work. The Department has previously administered a "Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response" (SAFER) Grant and regularly administers several water/sewer

grants such as those from Placer County Water Agency and the CA Department of Water Resources. The District is currently managing grant funds up to \$450,000 per project and has managed numerous large planning and implementation projects such as the Olympic Valley Creek/Aquifer Interaction Study, redundant water supply project, and Truckee River Siphon construction project.

2. Identify who will be responsible for tracking project expenses and maintaining project records in a manner that allows for a full audit trail of any awarded grant funds. (Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

The Olympic Valley Public Service District, which oversees the Olympic Valley Fire Department, would manage the project and be responsible for tracking project expenses and maintaining project records. As a government agency, the District manages all projects in a manner to allow for a full audit trail.

F. Budget

A detailed project budget should be provided in an Excel spreadsheet attached to this grant application. The space provided here is to allow for a narrative description to further explain the proposed budget. (Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

1. Explain how the grant funds, if awarded, will be spent to support the goals and objectives of the project. If equipment grant funds are requested, explain how the equipment will be utilized and maintained beyond the life of the grant.

The grant amount requested is based on the acres included in the proposed fuel breaks OV-1. Acreage was determined from field reconnaissance using global positioning system technology. RPF knowledge of 2020 and 2021 per-acre costs for RPF, LTO, and hand crew services for similar projects in the region were used to estimate the approximate per-acre costs during the valid term of this grant, summer 2022 through spring 2026. At the time of this grant application submission, industrial sawlog facilities are not purchasing green timber and due to the extent of fire salvage available to the market, this circumstance is expected to last through the valid term of this grant. Two firewood processing facilities and one non-industrial milling facility in the region may be interested in wood product resulting from implementation of the proposed project. However, due to the current market conditions, the value of wood product removed from the project area cannot be reasonably estimated with any level of accuracy. For this reason, forest product revenue is not included in the grant budget to accurately reflect the current and estimated market conditions during the grant term, and to ensure that ample grant funding is requested to ensure project completion regardless, should this unfortunate market circumstance continue as expected. In the event that revenue is generated from wood product removed from any of fuel breaks, the RPF will work with the Unit to document any such revenue and its application to further the project objectives.

2. Are the costs for each proposed activity reasonable for the geographic area where they are to be performed? Identify any costs that are higher than usual and explain any special circumstances within the project that makes these increased costs necessary to achieve the goals and objectives of the project.

The costs for each proposed activity are reasonable for the geographic area where the project will be implemented. Olympic Valley is located adjacent to the Truckee and Tahoe Basins. Regionally, this area is known for inflated costs of services, a high cost of living, and high fuel prices. These circumstances have proven to result in historically higher per-acre costs of fuels reduction treatments. The costs included on the proposed budget reflect per-acre treatment costs seen in year 2020 and 2021 within the region, adjusted for anticipated inflation in costs for years 2023-2025. Following project advertisement to prospective bidders, should the per acre cost come in under the anticipated costs reflected in the budget sheet, additional acres can be treated within the same parcels where the current treatments are located.

3. Is the total project cost appropriate for the size, scope, and anticipated benefit of the project?

The total project cost is within the range of costs normally experienced for the Truckee and Tahoe Basins. The Olympic Valley Project has the added benefit of tying directly into the Tahoe National Forest's "Five Creeks" project, as well as private lands near Squaw Valley Rd that will receive fuel reduction during June 2022 through a privately funded Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption. Thus, the impact of the proposed project will be extended as it connects to existing planned fuel reduction projects to address fire hazard reduction at the landscape level.

4. Using bullets please list each object category amount that you are requesting and the detail of how that would support meeting the grant objectives.

- Salaries/Wages (\$24,295.00) and Employee Benefits (\$8,433.00): Internal District staff including the Fire Chief, General Manager, Prevention Officer, Project Manager, and Account Clerk would lead the administrative responsibilities for the project. Example tasks include leading external communication including being readily available to the community for public input and questions, providing local knowledge as part of project layout, writing and distributing press releases, writing, formatting, and sending project information mailers, planning and attending community meetings and site visits, maintaining a website with information for the public, providing bid administration support, and invoicing. This administrative leadership will be important to ensuring that the grant objectives and timelines are met, and that the community is kept informed of the project details.

Contractual- RPF (\$23,160.00): The OVPSD contract RPF will support meeting the grant objectives by providing professional forestry advice and services as it applies

to fuel break design and layout, silvicultural prescriptions, appropriate treatment methodology. The RPF will also complete all required environmental compliance documents, including the Cal Fire Forest Fire Prevention Exemption and CEQA document, and will provide administration of operations. This professional advice provides for the design of an effective project in full compliance with all state and local regulations, and provides professional guidance and administration of implementation operations to ensure meeting the grant objectives.

Contractual – Licensed Timber Operator for OV-1 (\$480,000.00): The Licensed Timber Operator (LTO) will implement the silvicultural prescription(s) developed by the RPF within the fuel break units. The LTO will be responsible for tree removal, processing, transportation, and slash abatement to meet the vegetation treatment goals and objectives identified in this grant.

Supplies: (\$4000.00) Mailing and handling of press release and project updates to Olympic Valley Public Services District property owners and residents, and temporary and permanent project signage.

G. California Climate Investments

The space provided here is to allow for a narrative description to further explain how the project/activity will reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions. (Please type in blank space below. Please note there is no space limitations).

1. How will the project/activity reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions?

The goal of the proposed project is to create a strategically located fuel break within and immediately adjacent to the community of Olympic Valley. The community is situated between two ridgelines to the immediate north and south, and generally unmanaged timberlands exist beyond those ridgelines. The proposed fuel break OV-1 is intended to reduce the risk of wildfire entering the community from the northern ridgeline. The fuel break locations along this ridgeline will preemptively allow for wildfire to be held outside of the community should it potentially enter from the north. This ridgeline fuel break also establishes a control line that could be used during fire suppression to keep fire from entering the wildland setting should an ignition occur within the community.

Implementation of the subject fuel break will enhance existing ingress and egress from the wildlands north of Olympic Valley. Existing access roads will be cleared and made passable for forest product extraction, leaving these roads in an improved condition for use by emergency response personnel should a wildfire event occur. Therefore, the proposed project will support improved access to the fire perimeter such that the fire

can be extinguished more quickly, and will support suppression efforts that result in smaller scale fires that reduce carbon emissions and the overall carbon footprint of a potential wildfire event.

Further, a wildland fire approaching the northern ridgeline will expose the Olympic Valley community to potentially significant ember cast, presenting the risk of fire spread within the WUI. Reducing potential ember cast by keeping wildfire as far as feasible from the community is paramount to protecting the high-density residential setting within Olympic Valley, ultimately preventing the needs for the cleanup and rebuilding of the community after wildfire damage.

The stand density reduction within the proposed fuel breaks will enhance stand resilience to severe disturbances and foster development of species composition appropriate for slope position. The specific thinning objectives for the proposed project include reducing stand density, reducing ladder fuels, preparing stands for the safe reintroduction of fire, enhancing species composition, and accelerating growth of the residual stand. Generally, conditions will encourage fire resilient pine species, larger diameter trees, and more open stand conditions.

These actions reduce intertree competition and redistribute growth onto fewer stems per acre, hastening conifer growth and increasing the overall stand resilience to wildfire and damaging biotic agents. This increase in conifer growth will provide for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by increasing carbon sequestration. Providing for an increase in stand resilience to damaging agents also supports suppression efforts as the fuel reduction will reduce the flame length, intensity, rate of spread, and duration of potential wildfire. This result supports a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by providing for smaller scale fires that reduce carbon emissions and the overall carbon footprint of a potential wildfire event.

Project Budget

Project Name: Olympic Valley Fuel Reduction

Budget Category	Item Description	Cost Basis			Cost Share (%)			Funding Source (\$)			Total (\$)
		Quantity	Units	Cost/Unit	Grant	Grantee	Partner	Grant	Grantee	Partner(s)	
A. Salaries and Wages											
	Fire Chief	87	Hours	\$ 90	90%	10%	0%	\$ 7,017	\$ 780	\$ -	\$ 7,797
	General Manager	60	Hours	\$ 124	90%	10%	0%	\$ 6,713	\$ 746	\$ -	\$ 7,459
	Prevention Officer	12	Hours	\$ 42	90%	10%	0%	\$ 451	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 501
	Project Manager	169	Hours	\$ 55	90%	10%	0%	\$ 8,362	\$ 929	\$ -	\$ 9,292
	Account Clerk	35	Hours	\$ 56	90%	10%	0%	\$ 1,751	\$ 195	\$ -	\$ 1,946
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Salaries and Wages:								\$ 24,295	\$ 2,699	\$ -	\$ 26,994
B. Employee Benefits											
	Fire Chief	87	Hours	\$ 23	90%	10%	0%	\$ 1,772	\$ 197	\$ -	\$ 1,969
	General Manager	60	Hours	\$ 40	90%	10%	0%	\$ 2,183	\$ 243	\$ -	\$ 2,425
	Prevention Officer	12	Hours	\$ 36	90%	10%	0%	\$ 394	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ 437
	Project Manager	169	Hours	\$ 23	90%	10%	0%	\$ 3,442	\$ 382	\$ -	\$ 3,824
	Account Clerk	35	Hours	\$ 20	90%	10%	0%	\$ 643	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ 715
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Hours	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Employee Benefits:								\$ 8,433	\$ 937	\$ -	\$ 9,370
C. Contractual											
	Registered Professional Forester	120	Acres	\$ 193	100%	0%	0%	\$ 23,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,160
	Licensed Timber Operator (OV-1)	120	Acres	\$ 4,000	100%	0%	0%	\$ 480,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 480,000
		0	Acres		1125%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Acres	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Miles	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Contractual:								\$ 503,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 503,160
D. Travel & Per Diem:											
		0	Days	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Days	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Days	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Days	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Travel & Per Diem:								\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E. Supplies											
	Press Release Mailing	2	Each	\$ 1,443	0%	100%	0%	\$ -	\$ 2,885	\$ -	\$ 2,885
	Temporary Signage	2	Each	\$ 750	100%	0%	0%	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500
	Permenant Signage	2	Each	\$ 1,250	100%	0%	0%	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Supplies:								\$ 4,000	\$ 2,885	\$ -	\$ 6,885
F. Equipment											
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Equipment:								\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
G. Other Costs											
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0	Each	\$ -	0%	0%	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total Other Costs								\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Direct Costs								\$ 539,888	\$ 6,522	\$ -	\$ 546,410
Indirect Costs (Exclude Equipment)							0%	\$ -		\$ -	
Total Project Costs								\$ 539,888	\$ 6,522	\$ -	\$ 546,410
Less Program Income								\$ -		\$ -	
Total Grant Proposed Costs								\$ 539,888	\$ 6,522	\$ -	\$ 546,410



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-4
27 Pages

ADOPTING ORDINANCE 2022-03 “AMENDING AND ADOPTING 2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE”

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief; Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

SUBJECT: Revisions to the Olympic Valley Fire Prevention Code

BACKGROUND: The Fire Prevention Code serves as a supplement to the California Building Code, California Fire Code, and National Fire Protection Association (“NFPA”) Standards in situations where local government finds a need to require a different construction standard to address unique local conditions. The California Fire Code is updated every three years, necessitating District amendments.

The District worked with neighboring agencies and KH Scott & Associates LLC to amend the Fire Code such that the Departments would have similar language throughout the region. Timothy Wegner, Deputy Director of Placer County’s Community Development Resource Agency Building Services Division, provided direction to the JPA in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 13869.7 such that all Districts would follow the same adoption process. In accordance with this guidance, the District provided the Draft Code to the County for a 30-day review period on August 25, 2022. On September 15th, 2022 the County responded that there are no substantive comments and the District could proceed with the adoption process. On September 27, 2022 the Board introduced the Ordinance and directed staff to publish the notice of public hearing and a summary of the Ordinance pursuant to Government Code Section 25124(b)(1), which staff complied with.

The Board is asked to conduct a public hearing and consider adoption of Ordinance 2022-03, adopting the 2022 Fire Code, and a Resolution making special findings that the changes are “reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions” (Health & Safety Code 18941.5).

If the District Board adopts the Ordinance and Resolution, staff will send a copy to the County Board of Supervisors for consideration of ratification. The County will then record the ratified Ordinance with the State of California Housing and Community Development Department (HCD).

DISCUSSION: The proposed changes to the Fire Prevention Code are mostly technical in nature, changing how our Code references the California Fire and Building Codes as well as the NFPA Standards. The regulations create a higher safety standard required for climatic, geologic and topographical differences in our District. The revisions proposed at this time address several issues:

- Correct and update references to California Codes.
- Remove obsolete Fire Prevention Code sections.
- Revise language to clarify the intent of the Fire Prevention Code.
- Revise language to amendments and adoptions specific to our local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions (using language consistent with that adopted by all the fire departments in the region).

ALTERNATIVES: 1. Adopt Ordinance 2022-03 adopting and amending the 2022 edition of the Fire Code.

2. Direct staff to make modifications to Ordinance 2022-03 and take the steps necessary to bring the Ordinance back to the Board.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: No fiscal impact.

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Ordinance 2022-03

ATTACHMENTS: Draft Resolution of Findings of Fact including Boundary Map, Draft Ordinance 2022-03; and proposed 2022 Fire Code.

DATE PREPARED: October 4, 2022

RESOLUTION 2022-23

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT IN THE MATTER OF LOCAL AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE FIRE CODE: FINDINGS OF FACT BASED ON LOCAL CONDITIONS TO SUPPORT LOCAL AMENDMENTS

WHEREAS, the Olympic Valley Fire Department of Placer County is a division of the Olympic Valley Public Service District (hereafter "District") organized and existing pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13800 *et. seq.*, and

WHEREAS, the jurisdictional boundaries of the Olympic Valley Public Service District are located within Placer County and depicted in Exhibit A to this Resolution, attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as if set forth in full; and

WHEREAS, the District may exercise any of the powers of a fire protection district pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13800 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13869, the Olympic Valley Public Service District may adopt by reference the 2022 California Fire Code, which establishes minimum building standards related to fire and hazardous conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District wishes to rescind all prior Fire Codes and amendments thereto that have been adopted by the District; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District wishes to formally adopt the 2022 California Fire Code with amendments thereto as set forth in Exhibit B to this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13869.7, 17958.5, and 17958.7, the Olympic Valley Public Service District may adopt standards more stringent than the state standards when the Board of Directors make findings that such modifications are reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District has identified local conditions that support the adoption of amendments to the 2022 California Fire Code as articulated below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District that:

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District hereby formally rescinds all prior versions of the California Fire Code and prior amendments that have been adopted by this or prior Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District finds that modifications or changes to the California Fire Code are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions within the jurisdictional boundaries of the District. The Board of Directors sets forth the following findings of fact to support its amendments to the 2022 California Fire Code:

1. These amendments are necessary for the preservation of the public health and safety and welfare due to the unique local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions found within the District boundaries.
2. The District encompass a variety of elevations and topographical challenges which give rise to the need to modify certain provisions of the California Fire Code in order to adequately protect and defend the citizens and property within the District boundaries from catastrophic wildfires and other emergencies.
3. The District encompasses a variety of terrain ranging from steep slopes to valleys, and rivers and canals, which create impediments to fire equipment access, public egress, and community safety.
4. The District includes areas with limited access due to narrow and steep roads which hinders fire apparatus travel over these roads, resulting in delayed response times to emergencies, and creating impediments to public safety.
5. The District includes areas where the slope of the terrain is extreme. These steep slopes limit the ability of firefighters to effectively work on the slopes, and at the same time, result in rapid fire spread up the slope. The combination of these two factors creates a situation that is dangerous to firefighter safety and results in increased fire spread endangering other areas and structures.
6. The District routinely experiences severe winter weather, such as freezing conditions, heavy rains, snowfall, etc. These climatic conditions present difficulty and delays in fire apparatus responding to and accessing properties.
7. The severe winter weather within the District results in traffic delays, downed trees, and fallen powerlines, all of which slow fire apparatus response, hinder fire apparatus access to properties, and impede access to equipment and facilities on these properties.
8. The severe winter weather within the District results in obstructed access to doors and entry openings into buildings and structures. Obstruction of these openings reduces the ability for fire personnel to enter buildings and respond to emergencies, which delays firefighter action against a growing fire.
9. The severe winter weather within the District creates hazards due to additional snow loads. These snow loads cause damage to aboveground equipment and appliances as the snow melts and slides downslope.
10. The entire District is subject to wildland fires. Wildland fires pose a drawdown of equipment and personnel available to respond to additional emergencies within the District. The drawdown results in a delay in firefighter action due to extended response times from other fire stations or fire departments.

ATTACHMENTS:

Exhibit A: Boundary Map

Exhibit B: Ordinance 2022-03 *Adopting and Amending the 2022 Fire Code*

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District, located in the County of Placer, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

DRAFT

EXHIBIT A. OVFD BOUNDARY MAP

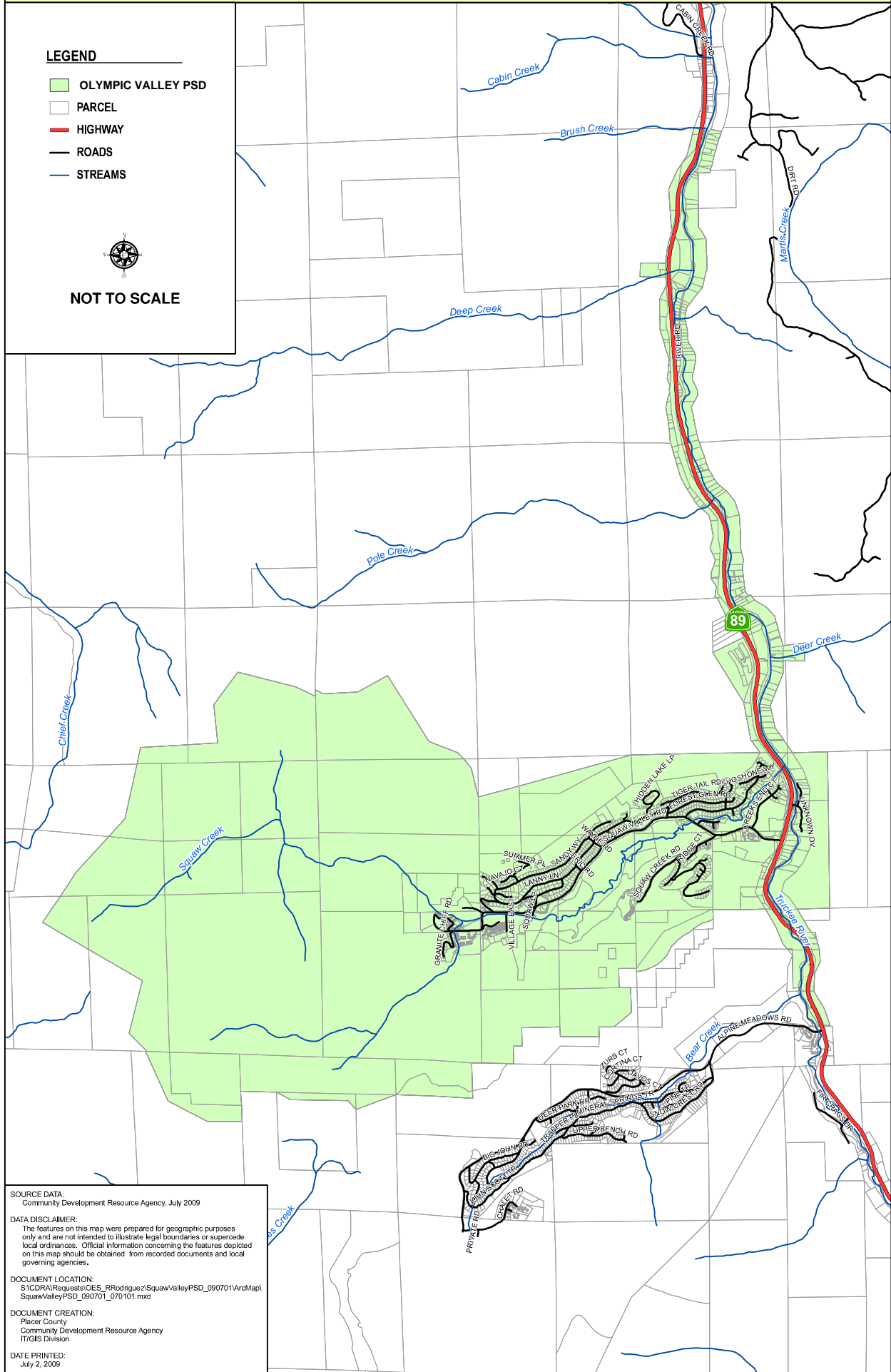
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

LEGEND

- OLYMPIC VALLEY PSD
- PARCEL
- HIGHWAY
- ROADS
- STREAMS



NOT TO SCALE



SOURCE DATA:
Community Development Resource Agency, July 2009

DATA DISCLAIMER:
The features on this map were prepared for geographic purposes only and are not intended to illustrate legal boundaries or supersede local ordinances. Official information concerning the features depicted on this map should be obtained from recorded documents and local governing agencies.

DOCUMENT LOCATION:
S:\CDRA\Requests\OES_RRodriguez\SquawValleyPSD_090701\ArcMap\SquawValleyPSD_090701_070101.mxd

DOCUMENT CREATION:
Placer County
Community Development Resource Agency
IT/GIS Division

DATE PRINTED:
July 2, 2009

EXHIBIT B

ORDINANCE 2022-03

AN ORDINANCE OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2022 EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND PORTIONS OF THE 2021 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, REGULATING AND GOVERNING THE SAFEGUARDING OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE STORAGE, HANDLING AND USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, MATERIALS AND DEVICES, AND FROM CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS AND PREMISES IN THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFOR

WHEREAS, the Olympic Valley Fire Department is a division of the Olympic Valley Public Service District (hereafter "District") organized and existing pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13800 et. seq., and

WHEREAS, the District may exercise any of the powers of a fire protection district pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13800 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13869, the District may adopt by reference the 2022 California Fire Code, which establishes minimum building standards related to fire and hazardous conditions; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 13869.7, 17958.5, and 17958.7, the District may adopt standards more stringent than state standards when such modifications are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has adopted those express findings on the necessity of the modifications and has directed that those findings be submitted to the County of Placer with a copy of this Ordinance for ratification.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1 California Fire Code – Adopted.

That a certain document, three copies of which are on file in the Office of the Board Secretary of the Olympic Valley Public Service District, being marked and designed as the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, 2022 Edition of the California Fire Code published by the International Code Council and the California Building Standards Commission with errata, together with those portions of the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code including Appendices B, C, D and H published by the International Code Council not included in the California Building Standards Code, as modified and amended by this chapter, are adopted by this reference into this Chapter, and are hereby collectively declared to be the Olympic Valley Public Service District Fire Code for the purpose of regulating the safeguarding of life, property, and public welfare to a reasonable degree from the hazards of fire, hazardous materials release and explosion arising from the storage, use and handling of dangerous and hazardous materials, substances, and devices, conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy and use of buildings and premises, the operation, installation, construction, location, safeguarding and maintenance of attendant equipment, providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore, and providing penalties for violation of such code.

SECTION 2 Olympic Valley Public Service District Fire Code – Amended.

The Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District does hereby adopt revisions to the District's Administrative Code, Chapter 5, Fire Prevention Code as set out on Exhibit A, attached, and incorporated herein.

SECTION 3 Repeal of Previous Ordinances.

All prior Ordinances of the Olympic Valley Public Service District adopting and/or amending any prior International Fire Code or California Fire Code are hereby repealed upon the effective date of this Ordinance except that any enforcement or abatement action under any such prior Ordinance shall remain and be pursued until resolution.

SECTION 4 Severability.

That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is, for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 5 Effect on Litigation.

That nothing in this Ordinance or in the 2022 Edition of the California Fire Code or the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding pending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any other cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or Ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 8 of this Ordinance; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

SECTION 6 Publication.

That the Administrative Officer of the Olympic Valley Public Service District is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published and posted in compliance with California Law.

SECTION 7 Effective Date.

That this Ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full-force and effect from and after January 1, 2023.

EXHIBIT A: 2019 Fire Code of the Olympic Valley Public Service District

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

DRAFT

EXHIBIT A

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE CODE CHAPTER 5 FIRE CODE

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Section 101.1 amended – Title.

Section 101.1 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Olympic Valley Public Service District Fire Code, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

Section 105.5.19 deleted – Floor Finishing.

Section 105.5.19 of Chapter 1 is deleted.

Section 105.5.20 deleted – Fruit and Crop Ripening.

Section 105.5.20 of Chapter 1 is deleted.

Section 105.5.21 deleted – Fumigation and Insecticidal Fogging.

Section 105.5.21 of Chapter 1 is deleted.

Section 105.5.29 amended – LP-gas.

Exception to Item 1 of Section 105.5.29 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

Exception: A permit is not required for individual containers with a 125-gallon (473 L) water capacity or less or multiple container systems having an aggregate quantity not exceeding 500 gallons (1893 L), serving occupancies in Group R-3.

Section 105.5.41 deleted – Private Fire Hydrants.

Section 105.5.41 of Chapter 1 is deleted.

Section 107.2 amended – Schedule of Fees.

Section 107.2 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

107.2 Schedule of fees. Fees for District services shall be paid by the applicant or owner. Fees for permits, administrative services, cost recovery and capital improvement impacts shall be in accordance with the fee schedule established by the District.

Section 107.7 added – Cost Recovery Fees.

Section 107.7 is added to Chapter 1 to read as follows:

107.7 Cost recovery fees. Fire service fees may be charged to any person, firm, corporation or business that through negligence, violation of the law, or as a result of carelessness, is responsible for the cause of the District to respond to the scene of an incident. A district board may charge a fee to cover the cost of any service which the district provides or the cost of enforcing any regulation for which the fee is charged. (Health and Safety Code 13916). The fee shall not exceed the actual cost of responding to the scene and emergency operations at the incident.

Section 109.3.1 added – Submission of Records.

Section 109.3.1 is added to Chapter 1 to read as follows:

109.3.1 Submission of records. Contractors, engineers, test companies and licensed or certified testers who perform inspection, testing or maintenance services on fire protection and life safety systems and equipment are required to electronically submit all compliant and non-compliant reports to the Olympic Valley Fire Department via a method approved by the fire code official.

Section 111.1 amended – Board of Appeals Established.

Section 111.1 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

111.1 Board of Appeals established. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the fire code official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals, comprised of the Board of Directors of the District. The board of appeals shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the fire code official.

Section 111.3 deleted – Qualifications.

Section 111.3 of Chapter 1 is deleted.

Section 112.3 amended – Notice of Violation.

Section 112.3 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

112.3 Notice of violation. Where the fire code official finds a building, premises, vehicle, storage facility or outdoor area that is in violation of this code, the fire code official is authorized to prepare a written notice of violation describing the conditions deemed unsafe and, where compliance is not immediate, specifying a time for reinspection.

The fire code official may issue citations for violations of this code pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 13871 and Penal Code section 853.6.

Section 112.4 amended – Violation Penalties.

Section 112.4 of Chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

112.4 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense. (Health and Safety Code, §§13145, 17995.)

Section 202 amended – General Definitions.

Section 202 of Chapter 2 is amended by adding or revising certain definitions to read as follows:

CAMPFIRE. An outdoor fire which is used for cooking, personal warmth, lighting, or aesthetic purposes. This includes fires using jellied, liquid, solid or gaseous fuels and contained within outdoor fireplaces and enclosed stoves with flues or chimneys, stoves, portable barbecue pits, braziers, or space heating devices which are used outside of any structure, mobile home or any living accommodation mounted on a vehicle.

DISTRICT. The Olympic Valley Public Service District and all areas within the exterior boundaries thereof as now or hereafter established.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief officer of the fire department serving the Olympic Valley Public Service District, or a duly authorized representative.

JURISDICTION. The Olympic Valley Public Service District and all areas within the exterior boundaries thereof as now or hereafter established.

Section 307.1.1 amended – Prohibited Open Burning.

Section 307.1.1 of Chapter 3 is amended to read as follows:

307.1.1 Prohibited Open Burning. Open burning , campfires, bonfires, portable outdoor fireplaces and recreational fires, shall be prohibited when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make such fires hazardous including when, in the judgment of the Fire Chief or his designee, the menace of destruction by fire to life, improved property, or natural resources is, or is forecast to become, extreme due to critical fire weather, fire suppression forces being heavily committed to control fires already burning, acute dryness of the vegetation, or other factors that may cause the rapid spread of fire such as high winds, low fuel moistures, fire weather or Red Flag Warnings, severe threat of wildland fire, or issuance of Fire Restrictions on lands adjacent to the District by the United States Forest Service or CalFire.

Exceptions:

1. Prescribed burning for the purpose of reducing the impact of wildland fire when authorized by the fire code official.
2. Gaseous-fueled outdoor fire pits and barbeques, and pellet grills/smokers unless a Red Flag Warning has been issued
3. Charcoal barbeques for a commercial restaurant, catering operation or special event, where additional mitigations have been approved by the fire code official.

Section 307.4.4 added – Campfires.

Section 307.4.4 is added to Chapter 3 to read as follows:

307.4.4 Campfires. Campfires shall comply with Sections 307.4.4.1 and 307.4.4.2.

307.4.4.1 Prohibited. It is unlawful for any person to light, maintain, or use a campfire upon or near any brush-covered land, grass-covered land, or forest-covered land during the time when burning permits are suspended by the Fire Chief, the Director of the Department of Forestry, the CalFIRE Unit Chief or the authority having jurisdiction.

307.4.4.2 Campfire restrictions. When campfires are allowed, it shall be unlawful for any person to light, maintain, or use a campfire upon any brush-covered land, grass-covered land, or forest covered land unless the following minimum requirements are complied with.

1. The area within 5 feet of the periphery of the campfire is cleared of all combustible material and vegetation.
2. One serviceable shovel with a handle of at least 12 inches is ready for use at the immediate area of the campfire.
3. Campfires shall be limited to dimensions of 12 inches by 12 inches, unless in an approved manufactured cooking device or fire ring.
4. Written permission of the landowner must be obtained prior to the ignition of the campfire and shall be on site.

Section 308.1.4 deleted – Open-flame Cooking Devices.

Section 308.1.4 of Chapter 3 is deleted.

Section 308.1.9 added – Outdoor Open Flame Appliances.

Section 308.1.9 is added to Chapter 3 to read as follows:

308.1.9 Outdoor Open Flame Appliances. Outdoor open flame appliances, including permanently installed outdoor fireplaces, fire pits, BBQ's, pizza ovens and any other open flame outdoor device that is connected to a residential or commercial gas line service shall be installed in accordance with the following:

1. All parts/assemblies to be tested and certified by UL, CSA, or ANSI.
2. A gas shut-off valve located shall be installed at the stub out and provided with ready access.
3. A second gas shut-off valve shall be located within 3 feet (915 mm) to 5 feet (1524 mm) of device where the primary shut-off valve is further than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the appliance.
4. The appliance shall include a timer device which allows a maximum operating time of three hours. The timer shall require a manual reset.
5. A separation distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) feet vertically and horizontally shall be provided to all combustible materials, not including the support structure. The separation distance shall be measured from the open flame.
Exception: Where approved by the fire code official, the separation distance can be reduced provided the manufacturer's installation guidelines specify a lesser distance to combustible materials.
6. The surface supporting the appliance shall be of an ignition-resistant or fire-resistant material for a distance of 2 feet (610 mm) in all directions from the appliance.
7. The appliance shall produce a maximum flame height of 2 feet (610 mm).

Sections 311.5 through 311.5.5 deleted – Placards.

Sections 311.5 through 311.5.5 of Chapter 3 are deleted.

Section 503.2.1 amended – Dimensions.

Section 503.2.1 of Chapter 5 is amended to read as follows:

503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 15 feet (4572 mm). Driveways shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 12 feet (3658 mm).

Section 503.2.5 amended – Dead Ends.

Section 503.2.5 of Chapter 5 is amended to read as follows:

503.2.5 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads and driveways in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with an approved area for turning around fire apparatus.

Section 505.1 amended – Address Identification.

Section 505.1 of Chapter 5 is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with address identification as specified below. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of ½ inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

1. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property.
2. The address shall be placed at each driveway entrance and visible from both directions of travel along the road.
3. The address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.
4. Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction.
5. Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post.
6. Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

Section 506.1.1 amended – Locks.

Section 506.1.1 of Chapter 5 is amended to read as follows:

506.1.1 Locks. An approved lock shall be installed on gates or similar barriers, and gated residential driveways where required by the fire code official.

Section 506.1.3 added – Key Boxes for Buildings with Automatic Sprinkler Systems.

Section 506.1.3 is added to Chapter 5 to read as follows:

506.1.3 Key Boxes for Buildings with Automatic Sprinkler Systems. Any building or complex of buildings, in which an automatic sprinkler system is installed, shall be provided with an approved key box, mounted in an approved location, containing appropriate keys for fire department access. This section applies to all new facilities, and to existing facilities when required by the fire code official.

Section 506.1.4 added – Key Boxes for Buildings with Fire Alarm Systems.

Section 506.1.4 is added to Chapter 5 to read as follows:

506.1.4 Key boxes for buildings with fire alarm systems. Any building or complex of buildings with an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided with an approved key box, mounted in an approved location, containing appropriate keys for fire department access. This section applies to all new facilities, and to existing facilities when required by the fire code official.

Section 509.2.1 added – Electrical Shunt Trip/Switch.

Section 509.2.1 is added to Chapter 5 to read as follows:

509.2.1 Electrical Shunt Trip/Switch. New structures and remodeled structures shall be provided with a remote main power electrical shunt switch in an approved location where any of the following conditions occur:

1. The main power disconnect switch is located on the interior of a building,
2. The main power disconnect switch is inaccessible to fire department personnel due to location or to climatic conditions, or
3. The facility is equipped with multiple electrical sources, such as fuel cells, ESS, generators or solar photovoltaic systems.

Exception: Facilities where the fire code official determines the electrical shunt trip/switch is not required.

The remote main power electrical shunt trip/switch shall be hard wired to all power sources. The electrical shunt trip/switch shall be installed on the exterior of the building in an approved location and protected from the elements. The electrical shunt trip/switch shall have an approved, permanent, weatherproof sign which states "MAIN POWER SHUNT TRIP/SWITCH".

Section 605.9 amended – Gas Meters.

Section 605.9 of Chapter 6 is amended to read as follows:

605.9 Gas Meters. New and existing above-ground gas meters, regulators and piping subject to damage shall be protected by a barrier complying with Section 312 or otherwise protected in an approved manner.

605.9.1 Gas Meters. For new installations, the gas meter assembly shall be located at the gable end of the building or under an engineered deck, as close as practical to the building wall.

605.9.2 Protective cover. For new and existing gas meters, an approved protective cover, designed to support the design snow load as determined by the building department shall be installed over the meter assembly, securely supported by the ground or diagonally to the building wall. The protective cover shall be approved by the gas supplier and designed to allow ready access to the gas meter. When supported by the ground, the footing for the supports shall be founded a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) below finished grade. The protective cover shall not have doors.

605.9.3 Protection from horizontal impact. New and existing gas meters shall be protected from horizontal slide or shift of snow and ice where located underground piping extends above ground on a sloping grade. The barrier or method of protection shall be approved by the fire code official.

Section 606.3.3.2 amended – Cleaning.

Section 606.3.3.2 of Chapter 6 is amended to read as follows:

606.3.3.2 Cleaning. If during the inspection it is found that hoods, grease-removal devices, fans, ducts or other appurtenances have an accumulation of grease, such components shall be cleaned in accordance with ANSI/IKECA C10. Cleaning frequency shall not exceed 12 months, except for commercial cooking operations located in a building with Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies above shall be cleaned at intervals not exceeding 6 months.

Section 903.2 amended – Where Required.

Section 903.2 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12.

Exceptions:

1. Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided that those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Placer County Building Code or not less than 2-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Placer County Building Code, or both
2. Low life hazard structures, such as stand-alone public restrooms and ski lift operator structures with an area less than 500 square feet where approved by the fire code official.

Section 903.2.1 amended – Group A.

Section 903.2.1 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy.

903.2.1.1 Group A-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for all enclosed Group A-5 accessory use areas.

903.2.1.1.1 Spaces under grandstands or bleachers. Enclosed spaces under grandstands or bleachers shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

903.2.1.2 Assembly occupancies on roofs. Where an occupied roof has an assembly occupancy with an occupant load exceeding 100 for Group A-2 and 300 for other Group A occupancies, all floors shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Section 903.2.2 amended – Group B.

Section 903.2.2 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.2 Group B. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group B occupancy.

903.2.2.1 Ambulatory care facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor containing an ambulatory care facility where either of the following conditions exist at any time:

1. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation.
2. One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the level of exit discharge serving such a facility.

In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the level of exit discharge, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor as well as all floors below where such care is provided, and all floors between the level of ambulatory care and the nearest level of exit discharge, the level of exit discharge, and all floors below the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Floors classified as an open parking garage are not required to be sprinklered.

Section 903.2.3 amended – Group E.

Section 903.2.3 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group E occupancy.

1. For public school state-funded construction projects see Section 903.2.19.
2. For public school campuses, Kindergarten through 12th grade, see Section 903.2.20.

Section 903.2.4 amended – Group F.

Section 903.2.4 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.4 Group F-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy.

Section 903.2.5.1 amended – Group H.

Section 903.2.5.1 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.5.1 General. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group H occupancy.

Section 903.2.7 amended – Group M.

Section 903.2.7 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group M occupancy.

Section 903.2.8.1 amended – Group R-3.

Section 903.2.8.1 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.8.1 Group R-3. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 shall be permitted in Group R-3 occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in new manufactured homes, as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 18007 and 18009, and multiple family manufactured homes with two dwelling units, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 18008.7, in accordance with Title 25 of the California Code of Regulations.

Section 903.2.9 amended – Group S.

Section 903.2.9 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9 Group S. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S occupancy.

Section 903.2.9.1 deleted – Repair Garages.

Section 903.2.9.1 of Chapter 9 is deleted.

Section 903.2.10 deleted – Group S-2 Parking Garages.

Section 903.2.10 of Chapter 9 is deleted.

Section 903.2.10.1 deleted – Commercial Parking Garages.

Section 903.2.10.1 of Chapter 9 is deleted.

Section 903.2.11 amended – Specific Buildings Areas and Hazards.

Section 903.2.11 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.11 Specific buildings areas and hazards. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed for building design or hazards in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.11.1 through 903.2.11.6.

Section 903.4 amended – Sprinkler System Supervision.

Section 903.4 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision. Valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and waterflow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with less than 100 sprinklers.
2. Limited area sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.8.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system, and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.
8. Underground key or hub gate valves in roadway boxes.

Section 903.4.1 amended – Monitoring

Section 903.4.1 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.4.1 Monitoring. Alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be distinctly different and shall be automatically transmitted to an approved supervising station or, where approved by the fire code official, shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

Exceptions:

1. Backflow prevention device test valves located in limited area sprinkler system supply piping shall be locked in the open position. In occupancies required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, the backflow preventer valves shall be electrically supervised by a tamper switch installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and separately annunciated.
2. Central station monitoring is not required in one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with less than 100 sprinklers.

Section 903.4.2 amended – Alarms.

Section 903.4.2 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.4.2 Alarms. One exterior approved audible device, located on the exterior of the building in an approved location, shall be connected to each automatic sprinkler system. The exterior audible device shall produce a minimum of 110 dBA at the street. Such sprinkler waterflow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required except when required by Section 907.

Section 903.4.4 added – Alarms in Residential Occupancies.

Section 903.4.4 is added to Chapter 9 to read as follows:

903.4.4 Alarms in Residential Occupancies. Every sleeping room in one- and two-family dwellings and Group R occupancies shall be provided with an audible notification appliance which is activated upon waterflow from the automatic sprinkler system. The audible notification appliance must provide at least 75db at the pillow. This can be accomplished by way of interconnected smoke detection systems or horns.

Section 903.6 amended – Where Required in Existing Buildings and Structures.

Section 903.6 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

903.6 Where required in existing buildings and structures. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in existing buildings and structures in any of the following situations:

1. Where required in Chapter 11.
2. Where an existing building or structure undergoes a change of occupancy, and the occupancy classification changes.
3. Where additions are made to existing buildings or structures and the total floor area exceeds the floor area of the original structure by more than 20 percent.
4. Where remodel, alteration or repairs to an existing building involve more than 50 percent of the gross floor area of the building, or more than 50 percent of the exterior bearing walls.

Section 904.13.6 added – Supervision.

Section 904.13.6 is added to Chapter 9 to read as follows:

904.13.6 Supervision. The fire-extinguishing system shall be supervised by the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 904.3.5.

Where an existing fire-extinguishing system is replaced, the fire-extinguishing system shall be supervised by an existing fire alarm system, if provided. Where the facility is not equipped with a fire alarm system, a fire alarm system shall be installed if required in Section 907.2 for new construction.

Section 907.2.1 amended – Group A.

Section 907.2.1 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

Section 907.2.2 amended – Group B.

Section 907.2.2 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group B occupancies.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

Section 907.2.3 amended – Group E.

Section 907.2.3 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.3 Group E. An automatic fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 shall be installed in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more persons or containing more than one classroom or one or more rooms used for Group E or I-4 child care purposes in accordance with this section. Where automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such system or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. One additional manual fire alarm box shall be located at the administration office or location approved by the AHJ.

Exceptions:

1. For public school state funded construction projects see Section 907.2.29.
2. For public schools see Section 907.2.3.7.
3. For private schools see Section 907.2.3.8.

Section 907.2.4 amended – Group F.

Section 907.2.4 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group F occupancies.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

Section 907.2.5 amended – Group H.

Section 907.2.5 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.5 Group H. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group H occupancies. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers in accordance with Chapters 60, 62 and 63, respectively.

Section 907.2.7 amended – Group M.

Section 907.2.7 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group M occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in covered or open mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the Placer County Building Code.
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

Section 907.2.8.1 amended – Manual Fire Alarm System.

Exception 1 to Section 907.2.8.1 of Chapter 9 is deleted.

Section 907.2.9 amended – Group R-2.

Section 907.2.9 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.
2. The manual fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1027.6, Exception 3.

Section 907.2.10 amended – Group S.

Section 907.2.10 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.10 Group S. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group S occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.
2. Buildings with a floor area less than 500 square feet (47 m²) may be exempt, as determined by the Fire Chief, based on building construction material and features, location, occupancy type, and distance to exposures.

Section 907.6.6 amended – Monitoring.

Section 907.6.6 of Chapter 9 is amended to read as follows:

907.6.6 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the Placer County Building Code shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72 and this section.

Exception: Monitoring by a supervising station is not required for:

1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.11.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies shall be monitored in accordance with Section 907.2.6.3.
3. Agricultural buildings not under Special Use Permit and/or not used for commercial purposes (e.g. retail sales, food service, and/or special events).

Section 1203.1.3 amended – Installation.

Section 1203.1.3 of Chapter 12 is amended to read as follows:

1203.1.3 Installation. Emergency power systems and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the Placer County Building Code, NFPA 70, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111. Where emergency or standby power is provided at a structure, an electrical shunt trip/switch shall be provided in accordance with Section 509.2.1.

Section 1203.7 added – Protection from Horizontal Impact.

Section 1203.7 is added to Chapter 12 to read as follows:

1203.7 Protection from horizontal impact. Fuel piping to generators shall be protected from damage where underground fuel piping extends above ground and is located in an area subject to the horizontal movement of snow. The barrier or method of protection shall be approved by the fire code official.

Section 1205.4.3 amended – Rapid Shutdown Switch.

Section 1205.4.3 of Chapter 12 is amended to read as follows:

1205.4.3 Rapid shutdown switch. Where a facility is provided with more than one electrical power supply, the rapid shutdown switch shall be interconnected to the electrical shunt trip/switch in accordance with Section 509.2.1. The rapid shutdown switch and the electrical shunt trip/switch shall have a label located not greater than 3 feet (914 mm) from the switch that states the following:

RAPID SHUTDOWN SWITCH FOR SOLAR PV SYSTEM

Chapter 25 deleted – Fruit and Crop Ripening.

Chapter 25 is deleted.

Chapter 26 deleted – Fumigation and Insecticidal Fogging.

Chapter 26 is deleted.

Section 3311.3 added – Premises Identification.

Section 3311.3 is added to Chapter 33 to read as follows:

3311.3 Premises Identification. Prior to and during construction, approved street signs and address signs shall be provided at each fire and emergency vehicle access road and entry into the project.

Section 3313.2 amended – Combustible Building Materials.

Section 3313.2 of Chapter 33 is amended to read as follows:

3313.2 Combustible building materials. When combustible building materials of the building under construction are delivered to a site, the minimum required fire flow shall be provided. The fire hydrant used to provide this fire-flow supply shall be within 500 feet (152 m) of the combustible building materials, as measured along an approved fire apparatus access lane. Where the site configuration is such that one fire hydrant cannot be located within 500 feet (152 m) of all combustible building materials, additional fire hydrants shall be required to provide coverage in accordance with this section.

Section 3313 amended – Vertical Construction of Types III, IV and V construction.

Sections 3313.3 through 3313.3.3 are deleted.

Section 4905.4 added – Roof Covering.

Section 4905.4 is added to Chapter 49 to read as follows:

4905.4 Roof covering. All new construction, including additions, requires a Class A roof covering or assembly. All re-roofing requires Class A roof covering or assembly as a minimum. Re-roofing in excess of 50 percent of an existing structure within any one-year period will necessitate that the entire roof be a Class A roof covering or assembly as a minimum. Class B or C fire retardant treated and/or non-treated wood shake or shingles are prohibited as a component in a Class A roof covering assembly.

Section 5704.2.9.6.1 amended – Locations Where Above-Ground Tanks are Prohibited.

Section 5704.2.9.6.1 of Chapter 57 is amended to read as follows:

5704.2.9.6.1 Locations Where Above-Ground Tanks are Prohibited. Storage of Class I and Class II flammable liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited except where approved by the fire code official.

Exception: Protected above-ground storage tanks installed in accordance with Chapters 23 and 57.

Section 5706.2.4.4 amended – Locations Where Above-Ground Tanks are Prohibited.

Section 5706.2.4.4 of Chapter 57 is amended to read as follows:

5706.2.4.4 Locations Where Above-Ground Tanks are Prohibited. Storage of Class I and Class II flammable liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited except where approved by the fire code official.

Exception: Protected above-ground storage tanks installed in accordance with Chapters 23 and 57.

Section 5806.2 amended – Limitations.

Section 5806.2 of Chapter 58 is amended to read as follows:

5806.2 Limitations. Storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers outside of buildings is prohibited except where approved by the fire code official.

Section 6101.3 amended – Construction Documents.

Section 6101.3 of Chapter 61 is amended to read as follows:

6101.3 Construction documents. Where a single LP-gas container is more than 1,200 gallons (4542 L) in water capacity or the aggregate water capacity of LP-gas containers is more than 2,400 gallons (9084 L), the installer shall submit construction documents for such installation.

Section 6101.3.1 added – Reference Standard.

Section 6101.3.1 is added to Chapter 61 to read as follows:

6101.3.1 Reference standard. The installation and inspection of liquefied petroleum gas containers shall comply with codes, standards and regulations. The Placer County Building and Development Code Article 15.12 is acceptable as an installation standard.

Section 6104.2 amended – Maximum Capacity within Established Limits.

Section 6104.2 of Chapter 61 is amended to read as follows:

6104.2 Maximum capacity within established limits. The storage of liquefied petroleum gas in excess of an aggregate of 2,000-gallon water capacity must meet the approval of the fire code official and obtain a Special/Conditional Use Permit issued by the County.

Section D104.2 amended – Buildings Exceeding 62,000 Square Feet in Area.

Section D104.2 of Appendix D is amended to read as follows:

D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area. Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet (5760 m²) shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Section D104.3 amended – Remoteness.

Section D104.3 of Appendix D is amended to read as follows:

D104.3 Remoteness. Where two access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses.

Exception: Remoteness of access roads is not required where fire apparatus roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or similar condition and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.

Section D105.1 amended – Where Required.

Section D105.1 of Appendix D is amended to read as follows:

D105.1 Where Required. Where the vertical distance between the grade plane and the highest roof surface exceeds 30 feet (9144 mm), approved aerial fire apparatus access roads shall be provided. For purposes of this section, the highest roof surface shall be determined by measurement to the eave of a pitched roof, the intersection of the roof to the exterior wall, or the top of parapet walls, whichever is greater.

Section D106.1 amended – Projects Having More than 100 Dwelling Units.

Section D106.1 of Appendix D is amended to read as follows:

D106.1 Projects Having More than 100 Dwelling Units. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 dwelling units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Section D107.1 amended – One- or Two-family Dwelling Residential Developments.

Section D107.1 of Appendix D is amended to read as follows:

D107.1 One- or two-family dwelling residential developments. Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

DRAFT



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-5
4 Pages

TAHOE-TRUCKEE SANITATION AGENCY (T-TSA) BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

SUBJECT: Appointment of a District Board Director as Representative to T-TSA

BACKGROUND: The Board President of the Olympic Valley Public Service District must designate a representative to Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) with consent and approval by a majority vote of the members of the District's Board of Directors.

T-TSA Code:

Each member shall hold office for a term of four years from the first day of September next succeeding the date of his appointment and until his successor has been appointed and qualified, except that the terms of office of initial members appointed, shall be for two years. Each member shall be subject to recall by a majority vote of all the members of the governing body which appointed him.

Until 2007 the Board adopted a resolution to appoint the District's representative to T-TSA, the term length seemed to vary. More recently, the District has reviewed representative appointment in the late fall / early winter as part of the annual committee assignments. Since this appointment is a four-year term and in August, staff recommends that it be separated from the committee assignment process that occurs annually in December. To comply with T-TSA's Code, staff recommends this term end August 31, 2026 and that the terms run September 1st to August 31st moving forward.

DISCUSSION: Dale Cox has served as the District's representative to T-TSA dutifully since appointed for a term commencing January 1st, 1999. Directors may consider changes to the appointment.

ALTERNATIVES: 1. Adopt Resolution 2022-24 appointing a District representative to the T-TSA, as drafted.

2. Adopt Resolution 2022-24, with modifications.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: None.

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss and appoint a member to the T-TSA Board.

ATTACHMENTS: Resolution 2022-24, current Committee Assignments.

DATE PREPARED: October 18, 2022

RESOLUTION 2022-24

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
APPOINTING A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE TAHOE-TRUCKEE
SANITATION AGENCY BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

WHEREAS, Dale Cox has served as the District Representative on the Board of Directors of the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) from January 1, 1999 through current; and

WHEREAS, a representative must be appointed anew; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that representation and participation in the activities of T-TSA continue; and

WHEREAS, the term of the appointment of the District's representative shall be at the discretion of the Board, though is typically for a period of four years; and

WHEREAS, appointment to the T-TSA Board of Directors shall be subject to recall by a majority vote of all of the members of the PSD Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, the Board President of the Olympic Valley Public Service District must designate a representative to Tahoe Truckee Sanitation Agency (T-TSA) with consent and approval by a majority vote of the District's Board of Directors.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District that _____ is hereby appointed as District representative to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency for the period November 1, 2022 to August 31, 2026.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

**2022 COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS / APPOINTMENTS
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE	MEETING HELD	MEMBERS	TERM
Personnel & Administrative	As Needed	Chair Ilfeld Member Hover-Smoot	Appointed Annually in December
Water & Sewer	As Needed	Chair Cox Member Mercer	Appointed Annually in December
Finance & Budget	Day preceding Board meeting	Chair Hudson Member Mercer	Appointed Annually in December
Fire Department	As Needed	Chair Hudson Member Hover-Smoot	Appointed Annually in December
Parks & Recreation	As Needed	Chair Ilfeld Member Hudson	Appointed Annually in December
Garbage	As Needed	Chair Cox Member Hover-Smoot	Appointed Annually in December

AD-HOC COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE	MEETING HELD	MEMBERS	TERM
Village at Squaw Valley Specific Plan Development Agreement	As Needed	Director Hover-Smoot Director Ilfeld	Appointed by Board as Needed

OTHER APPOINTMENTS

COMMITTEE	MEETING HELD	MEMBERS	TERM
T-TSA	3 rd Wednesday	Director Cox	11/30/2018 - 11/30/2022; Appointed quadrennially
GMP Advisory	As Needed	Mike Geary, GM	Appointed Annually in December
GMP Implementation	As Needed	Full Board	Not Applicable
Mountain Housing Council	As Needed	Director Ilfeld	Appointed Annually in December
North Lake Tahoe Transportation Authority	As Needed	Director Hudson	Appointed Annually in December

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Dale Cox	VICE-PRESIDENT	Bill Hudson
SECRETARY	Jessica Asher	TREASURER/ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Mike Geary

updated 12.14.21



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-6
43 Pages

Resort at Squaw Creek Squaw Creek Townhomes Phase 2A Infrastructure Irrevocable Offer of Dedication and Water and Sewer Pipeline Easements

DATE: October 25, 2022
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Dave Hunt, District Engineer
SUBJECT: Resort at Squaw Creek - Squaw Creek Townhomes Phase 2A Infrastructure - Approval of Resolution 2022-25 authorizing execution of the Irrevocable Offer of Dedication and Accepting Dedication of Water and Sewer Pipeline Easements

BACKGROUND: The RSC Phase 2A Infrastructure Project consists of construction of road and utility improvements necessary to support the RSC Phase 2A project and all subsequent development within the overall Phase 2 project. The District understands that Phase 2A will consist of 18 townhomes located adjacent to the existing service road adjacent to Squaw Creek Road.

The developer and its contractor, F.W. Carson, have completed the construction of water and sewer system improvements as provided for in the *Improvement Plans for the Resort at Squaw Creek Squaw Creek Townhomes, Phase 2A Infrastructure* prepared by Auerbach Engineering Corporation (March 20, 2019) and reviewed and approved by the District. The District's consultant, Farr West Engineering, provided near full time inspection during construction. The improvements were completed to the satisfaction of the District and all punch list items have been addressed. Therefore, the District is ready to accept dedication of these improvements.

DISCUSSION: The developer, Squaw Creek Associates, LLC is required to meet the provisions of the Water and Sewer Service Agreement (December 26, 2008, and four (4) subsequent Amendments) (Agreement) prior to the District accepting dedication of the improvements. The improvements ready for dedication include those utilities constructed and tested as shown in the *Improvement Plans for the Resort at Squaw Creek Squaw Creek Townhomes, Phase 2A Infrastructure* prepared by Auerbach Engineering Corporation. This dedication also includes water and sewer pipeline easements required by the project. This dedication does not include additional water and sewer infrastructure improvements identified in the Agreement such as Well 18-3R and a pressure reducing valve

station, amongst other things. This additional infrastructure will be constructed and dedicated at a future date and prior to the District providing water and sewer service to Phases 2A, 2B, and 2C of the Developers project.

Specific items provided include:

- Completion of the improvements and final inspection punch list items;
- As-built drawings;
- Water and sewer pipeline easements;
- ALTA policy of title insurance;
- Statement of “as-built” dollar value;
- Unconditional lien releases from any and all contractors, subcontractors and material suppliers;
- Warranty bond in the amount of 25% of the cost of the improvements for a 2-year period;
- Performance Bond in the amount of \$158,000 for work yet to be completed (Pressure Reducing Valve Station).

Squaw Creek Associates, LLC has completed the improvements to the satisfaction of the District and has provided all necessary documentation and bonding as required by the Agreement.

- ALTERNATIVES:**
1. Approve Resolution 2022-25 authorizing execution of the Irrevocable Offer of Dedication for the Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2A Infrastructure Improvements and accepting dedication of water line and sewer pipeline easements.
 2. Do not approve Resolution 2022-25.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: There are no costs to the District for approving Resolution 2022-25 and executing the Irrevocable Offer of Dedication or accepting dedication of the easements.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Staff recommends approval of Resolution 2022-25 authorizing execution of the Irrevocable Offer of Dedication for Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2A Infrastructure Improvements and accepting dedication of water and sewer pipeline easements.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Irrevocable Offer of Dedication
- Water Line Easement
- Sewer Pipeline Easement
- Resolution 2022-25

DATE PREPARED: October 18, 2022

Project Name:

The Resort at Squaw Creek
Squaw Creek Townhomes Phase 2A Water and
Sewer Infrastructure Improvements

Recording Requested By and When

Recorded Mail to:

Olympic Valley Public Service District
A Public Agency
PO Box 2026
Olympic Valley, CA 96146

This document is exempt from recording fees,
pursuant to Government Code 6103, 27383

Above for Recorders Use Only

IRREVOCABLE OFFER OF DEDICATION

The Undersigned owner(s), hereinafter referred to as “**OWNER(S)**”, of the property described below, do hereby make an Irrevocable Offer of Dedication to the Olympic Valley Public Service District, hereinafter referred to as “**DISTRICT**”, a Public Agency, its successors or assigns, the sewer and water facilities and all appurtenances and easement rights, hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Sewer and Water Facilities**”, all of which are described on the Record Drawings prepared by Auerbach Engineering Corp. dated March 30, 2021; as approved and inspected by the **DISTRICT**.

OWNER(S) hereby irrevocably convey, transfer and dedicate to **DISTRICT** all right, title, and interest in and to the **Sewer and Water Facilities**, situated in Placer County, California, described and depicted on and within the following Easements:

- (1) The **Sewer Pipeline Easement**, recorded _____, 2022, as Document No. 2022-_____, in the Official Records of Placer County; and
- (2) **Water Line Easement** recorded _____, 2022, as Document No. 2022-_____, in the Official Records of Placer County; and
- (3) The **Public Utility Easement** identified as Area B on the Final Map of Tract No. 957, The Resort at Squaw Creek Phase II A, A Condominium Project recorded in Book “BB” of Maps, Page 59, on March 23, 2007, Placer County Official Records.

OWNER(S) has/have constructed or caused the construction and installation of the **Sewer and Water Facilities** within the above-described Easements and do hereby assure and warrant to the **DISTRICT** (1) that the contractors, subcontractors, employees or agents of the **OWNER(S)** has/have been fully and completely paid; and (2) there exist no liens, encumbrances, stop notices or claims on the **Sewer and Water Facilities** or by any of the contractors, subcontractors, employees, or agents of the **OWNER(S)** against the **Sewer and Water Facilities** or against the **DISTRICT**.

[Signature on Following Page.]

Executed this ____ day of _____, 2022.

By: Squaw Creek Associates, LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company

By: Pacific Squaw Creek, Inc.,
a California corporation, Its Managing Member

By: _____
Ivan Ting, Secretary

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)

On _____, before me, _____, Notary Public, personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

NOTARY PUBLIC (Seal)

ACCEPTANCE

The OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT hereby accepts the above Irrevocable Offer of Dedication subject to and in accordance with the District's ordinances, rules and regulations regarding Sewer and Water Facilities. In addition, subject to any warranty obligations of OWNER(S), District agrees that it shall hereafter own, maintain and repair the Sewer and Water Facilities described above.

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT,
a Public Agency

By: _____
Dale Cox,
Board President

ATTEST,

By: _____
Jessica Asher,
Board Clerk

**JOINDER AND CONSENT
TO
IRREVOCABLE OFFER OF DEDICATION**

Preferred Bank, a California banking corporation (“Beneficiary”), under that (i) Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081709 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081710 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “First Deed of Trust”), and (ii) that Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081711 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee - RLOC), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081712 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “Second Deed of Trust”), hereby consents to, joins in and does further for said Beneficiary, its successors, transferees and assigns, subordinates the Beneficiary’s entire interest in said First Deed of Trust and the Second Deed of Trust to the foregoing Irrevocable Offer of Dedication.

Dated: _____, 2022

Preferred Bank,
a California banking corporation

By: _____

Name: _____

Its: _____

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 _____)
County of _____)

On _____, before me, _____, Notary Public, personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

NOTARY PUBLIC (Seal)

RECORDING COVER SHEET

Recording Requested By:
First American Title Company

Order #

When Recorded Return to:
Olympic Valley Public Service District
Attn: Mike Geary, General Manager
P.O. Box 2026
Olympic Valley, CA 96146

Exempt from recording fees pursuant to Government
Code 6103 and 27383

Above for Recorders Use Only

APN: _____

Document Title: **WATER LINE EASEMENT**

Affected Parcel(s): APN # _____

Grantor(s): **SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC**, a Delaware Limited
Liability Company

Grantee(s): **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**, a Public
Agency

Legal Description: See Exhibit "A"

Site Map: See Exhibit "B"

Other Attachment(s): Certificate of Acceptance
 All-Purpose Acknowledgement Form
 Joinder and Subordination to Water Line Easement

WATER LINE EASEMENT

FOR VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, **SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC**, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, as GRANTOR, hereby grants and conveys to **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**, a Public Agency, as GRANTEE, a non-exclusive WATER LINE EASEMENT for the purpose of installing, constructing, repairing, maintaining, operating, replacing, reconstructing, altering and inspecting an underground WATER LINE and related underground facilities and appurtenances, across, under and through that certain real property, situated in the unincorporated area of the COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, more particularly described in **EXHIBIT A** and **EXHIBIT B**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Easement Area").

GRANTOR further grants to GRANTEE the perpetual right of ingress to and egress from said EASEMENT AREA for the purpose of exercising, performing, and protecting GRANTEE'S rights and privileges hereunder. PROVIDED, such rights of ingress and egress shall be executed so as to cause the least practicable damage and inconvenience to GRANTOR.

GRANTOR reserves the right to use said Easement Area for purposes which will not unreasonably interfere with GRANTEE'S full enjoyment of the rights and privileges herein granted, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, the GRANTOR shall not erect, construct, or maintain any building, fence or structure, nor make any excavation within or drill or operate any well, nor add to the ground level within or upon said EASEMENT without first obtaining written consent of GRANTEE to do so.

The Undersigned declares the documentary transfer tax is \$0.00.

The provisions hereof shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors, transferees and assigns of GRANTOR and GRANTEE, and shall be covenants which run with the land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has executed this WATER LINE EASEMENT on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC,
a Delaware Limited Liability Company

By: Pacific Squaw Creek, Inc.,
a California corporation, Its Manager

By: Ivan Ting Tien-li, Secretary

JOINDER AND SUBORDINATION TO WATER LINE EASEMENT

Preferred Bank, a California banking corporation (“Beneficiary”), under that (i) Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081709 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081710 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “First Deed of Trust”), and (ii) that Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081711 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee - RLOC), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081712 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “Second Deed of Trust”), hereby consents to, joins in and does further for said Beneficiary, its successors, transferees and assigns, subordinates the Beneficiary’s entire interest in said First Deed of Trust and the Second Deed of Trust to the foregoing Water Line Easement.

Preferred Bank,
a California banking corporation

By: _____
Name: _____
Its: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE
[*Government Code Section 27281*]

The, Undersigned, hereby certifies that the interest in real property conveyed by the **WATER LINE EASEMENT**, to which this Certificate is attached, from **SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC**, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, Grantor, to **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**, a public agency as Grantee, was accepted pursuant to adoption of Resolution 2022-xx and Grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized Officer.

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

DATED: _____

BY: _____
Dale Cox, President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

**SEE EXHIBITS A and B
Attached**

EXHIBIT 'A'
Waterline Easement

REAL PROPERTY in the County of Placer, State of California, described as follows:

A PORTION of the Unsurveyed Remainder as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County, also being a portion Sections 28 and 29, Township 16 North, Range 16 East, M.D.M., described as follows:

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, more particularly described as follows:

Area #1

BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 58° 34' 53" East 576.42 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence from said point of beginning leaving said Northerly line along the Northerly line of the easement being described North 84° 48' 30" East 23.37 feet to a point on the Northerly line of said Area 'B', from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 61° 35' 10" East 966.15 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence along the Northerly line of said Area 'B', the following six (6) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 07° 39' 25" East 2.97 feet;
- 2) along an arc of a 2.00 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 3.12 feet, having a central angle of 89° 17' 33", being subtended by a chord which bears South 36° 59' 22" West 2.81 feet to a point of reverse curve;
- 3) along an arc of a 200.50 foot radius curve to the left for a distance of 17.21 feet, having a central angle of 04° 55' 01", being subtended by a chord which bears North 79° 10' 38" West 17.20 feet;
- 4) South 76° 43' 07" West 1.00 feet;
- 5) along an arc of a 2.50 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 3.93 feet, having a central angle of 90° 00' 00", being subtended by a chord which bears North 58° 16' 53" West 3.54 feet;
- 6) North 13° 16' 53" West a distance of 4.81 feet

to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 134 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #2

BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 51° 27' 06" East 466.19 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of

Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence from said point of beginning leaving said Northerly line along the Northerly line of the easement being described, the following seven (7) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 76° 14' 28" East 6.09 feet;
- 2) South 87° 21' 54" East 5.90 feet;
- 3) North 02° 38' 06" East 15.95 feet;
- 4) South 87° 21' 54" East 20.00 feet;
- 5) South 02° 38' 06" West 15.95 feet;
- 6) South 87° 21' 54" East 35.25 feet;
- 7) North 81° 23' 06" East 10.58 feet

to a point on the Northerly line of said Area 'B', from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 54° 37' 27" East 819.58 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence along said Northerly line, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 6.88 feet;
- 2) along an arc of a 277.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the right for a distance of 77.78 feet, having a radial bearing of South 05° 35' 55" East, with a central angle of 16° 03' 36", being subtended by a chord which bears North 87° 34' 08" West 77.53 feet;
- 3) North 6.27 feet

to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 858 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #3

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 51° 18' 18" East 838.26 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence from said point of beginning leaving said Southerly line along the easement being described, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 08° 36' 54" East 14.78 feet;
- 2) South 81° 23' 06" West 20.00 feet;
- 3) North 08° 36' 54" West 22.72 feet

to a point on said Southerly line, said point also the Northwest corner of the easement being described, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 50° 25' 06" East 381.57 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence along said Southerly line, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 49° 14' 46" East 7.57 feet;
- 2) along an arc of a 5.00 foot radius curve to the left for a distance of 4.02 feet, having a central angle of 46° 02' 02", being subtended by a chord which bears South 72° 15' 47" East 3.91 feet to a point of compound curve;
- 3) along an arc of a 321.50 foot radius curve to the left for a distance of 11.58 feet, having a central angle of 02° 03' 47", being subtended by a chord which bears North 83° 41' 18" East 11.58 feet

to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 326 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #4

BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 09° 32' 57" East 419.44 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence from said point of beginning leaving said Northerly line along the Northerly line of the easement being described, the following fourteen (14)

consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) North 47° 38' 06" East 11.11 feet;
- 2) South 42° 21' 54" East 10.90 feet;
- 3) North 47° 38' 06" East 11.68 feet;
- 4) North 36° 23' 06" East 34.95 feet;
- 5) along an arc of a 590.00 foot radius curve to the left for a distance of 91.18 feet, having a central angle of 08° 51' 15", being subtended by a chord which bears North 31° 57' 29" East 91.09 feet;
- 6) North 63° 26' 25" West 17.93 feet;
- 7) North 26° 33' 35" East 20.00 feet;
- 8) South 63° 26' 25" East 17.93 feet;
- 9) along an arc of a 590.00 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 15.14 feet, having a radial bearing of South 64° 24' 41" East, with a central angle of 01° 28' 14", being subtended by a chord which bears North 24° 51' 12" East 15.14 feet;
- 10) North 24° 07' 05" East 74.41 feet;
- 11) North 35° 12' 55" East 48.54 feet;
- 12) North 53° 12' 06" East 44.12 feet;
- 13) North 64° 27' 06" East 13.53 feet;
- 14) North 81° 55' 42" East 22.94 feet

to a point on the Northerly line of said Area 'B', from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 73° 57' 11" East 222.11 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence along said Northerly line, the following eight (8) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) along an arc of a 165.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 29.38 feet, having a radial bearing of North 32° 40' 52" West, with a central angle of

- 10° 10' 22", being subtended by a chord which bears South 67° 49' 07" West 29.35 feet;
- 2) South 46° 00' 00" East 3.17 feet;
 - 3) along an arc of a 162.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 110.53 feet, having a radial bearing of North 26° 55' 14" West, with a central angle of 38° 58' 23", being subtended by a chord which bears South 43° 36' 17" West 108.42 feet;
 - 4) South 24° 07' 05" West 79.79 feet;
 - 5) along an arc of a 437.50 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 112.63 feet, having a central angle of 14° 45' 00", being subtended by a chord which bears South 31° 29' 35" West 112.32 feet;
 - 6) South 38° 52' 05" West 29.12 feet;
 - 7) along an arc of a 296.00 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 18.01 feet, having a central angle of 03° 29' 08", being subtended by a chord which bears South 40° 36' 39" West 18.00 feet;
 - 8) North 60° 00' 00" West 18.64 feet
- to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 2,704 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #5

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 49° 32' 53" East 790.07 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence from said point of beginning leaving said Southerly line along the easement being described, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 08° 36' 54" East 21.07 feet;
- 2) South 81° 23' 06" West 20.00 feet;
- 3) North 08° 36' 54" West 18.75 feet

to a point on said Southerly line, said point also the Northwest corner of the easement being described, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 44° 25' 00" East 342.21 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence along said Southerly line, the following five (5) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) along an arc of a 321.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 1.96 feet, having a radial bearing of South 13° 26' 12" East, with a central angle of 00° 20' 56", being subtended by a chord which bears North 76° 23' 20" East 1.96 feet;
- 2) South 15° 02' 22" East 16.02 feet;
- 3) North 74° 57' 38" East 14.00 feet;
- 4) North 15° 02' 22" West 16.02 feet;

5) along an arc of a 321.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 4.18 feet, having a radial bearing of South 16° 16' 51" East, with a central angle of 00° 44' 40", being subtended by a chord which bears North 73° 20' 49" East 4.18 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 173 Square Feet, more or less.

End of Description.

Description Basis of Bearing

The basis of bearing for the above description is identical to that shown on The Resort At Squaw Creek Phase II C, recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 61, Placer County Records.



EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

A PORTION OF UNSURVEYED REMAINDER, RECORDED WITHIN DOC. NO. 2015-0109087,
OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER

CALIFORNIA

SCALE: 1" = 100'

MARCH, 2021

RESULTANT PARCEL 3
DOC. NO. 2015-0109086

UNSURVEYED
REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087

RESULTANT PARCEL 2
DOC. NO. 2015-0109085

SEE SHEET 4

RESULTANT PARCEL 1
DOC. NO. 2015-0109084

SEE SHEET 3
LOT 4
BB/MAPS/60

SEE SHEET 2

AREA B
BB/MAPS/59

LOT 5
BB/MAPS/60

SEE SHEET 5

SQUAW CREEK ROAD

UNSURVEYED REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087

BASIS OF BEARING:

THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT SHOWN ON RESORT AT
SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

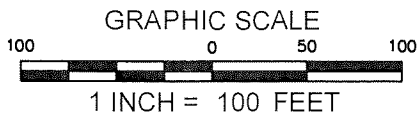
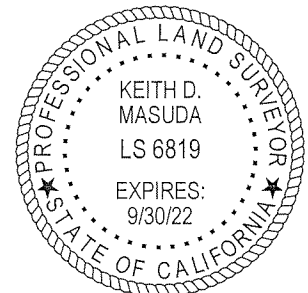


EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 1 OF 7



AUERBACH ENGINEERING CORP.

CIVIL ENGINEERING LAND SURVEYING
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
P.O. BOX 5399 645 W. LAKE BLVD. TAHOE CITY CA 96145
VOICE (530) 581 - 1116 FAX (530) 581 - 3162
WWW.AUERBACHENGINEERING.COM

PREPARED FOR:

OVPSD

J/N: 14.25B

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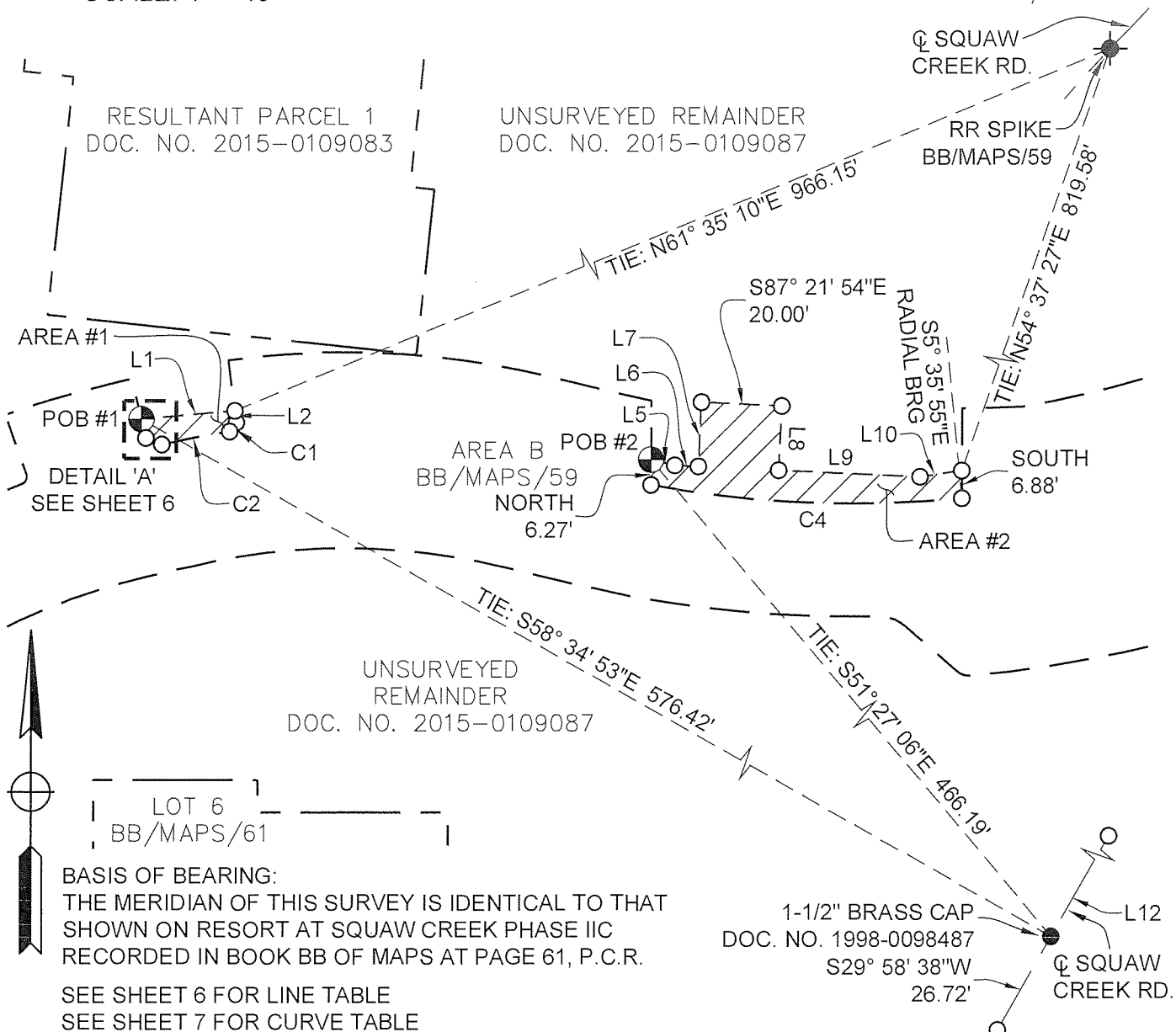
EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

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TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: 1" = 40'

CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021



BASIS OF BEARING:
THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT
SHOWN ON RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC
RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

SEE SHEET 6 FOR LINE TABLE
SEE SHEET 7 FOR CURVE TABLE

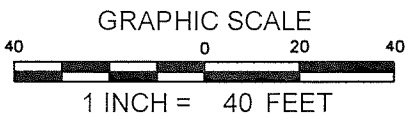


EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 2 OF 7



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EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

A PORTION OF UNSURVEYED REMAINDER, RECORDED WITHIN DOC. NO. 2015-0109087,
OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

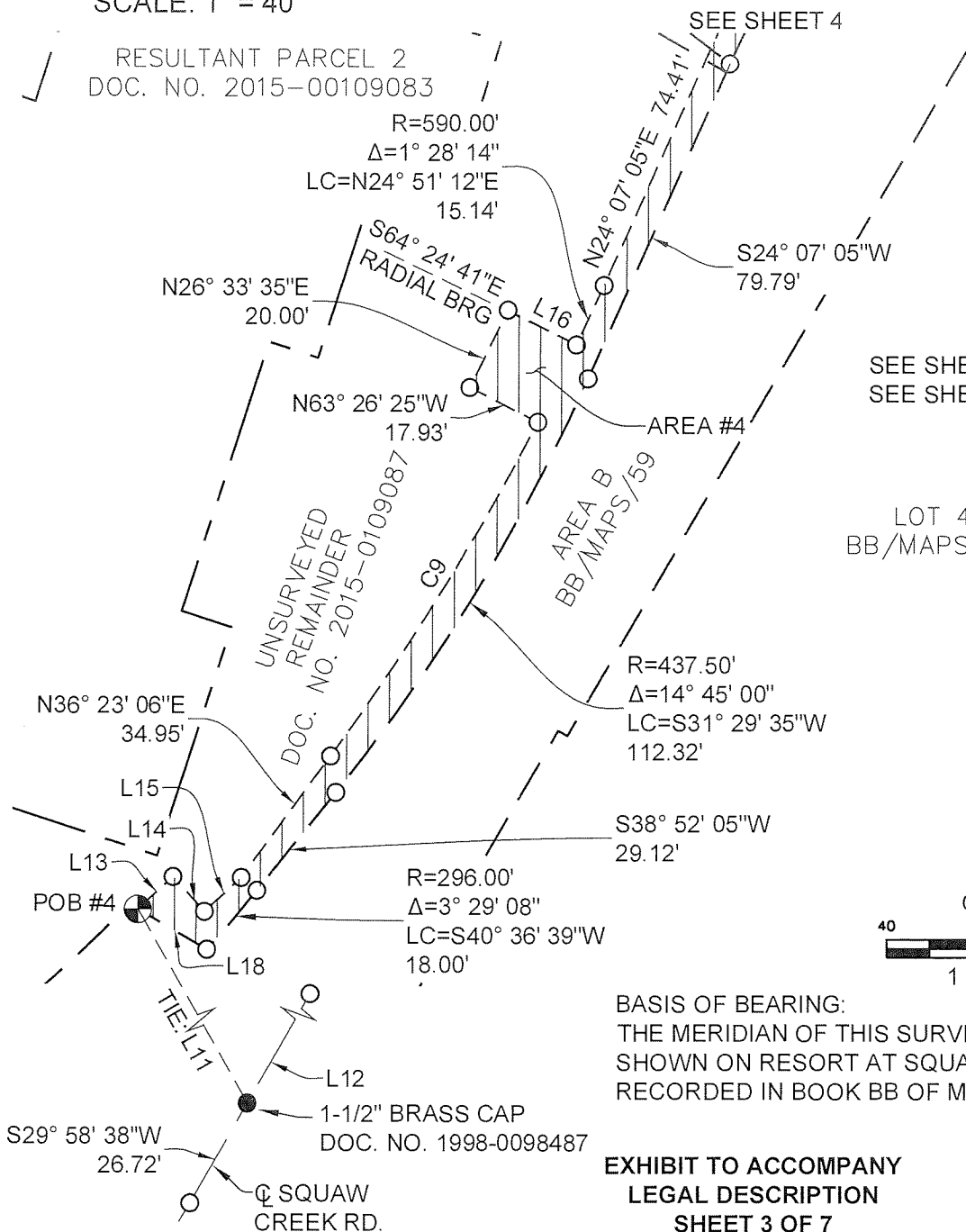
COUNTY OF PLACER

SCALE: 1" = 40'

CALIFORNIA

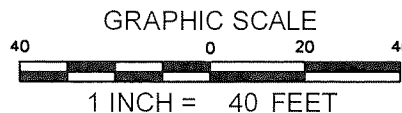
MARCH, 2021

RESULTANT PARCEL 2
DOC. NO. 2015-00109083



SEE SHEET 6 FOR LINE TABLE
SEE SHEET 7 FOR CURVE TABLE

LOT 4
BB/MAPS/60



BASIS OF BEARING:
THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT
SHOWN ON RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC
RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 3 OF 7



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EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

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TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: 1" = 40'

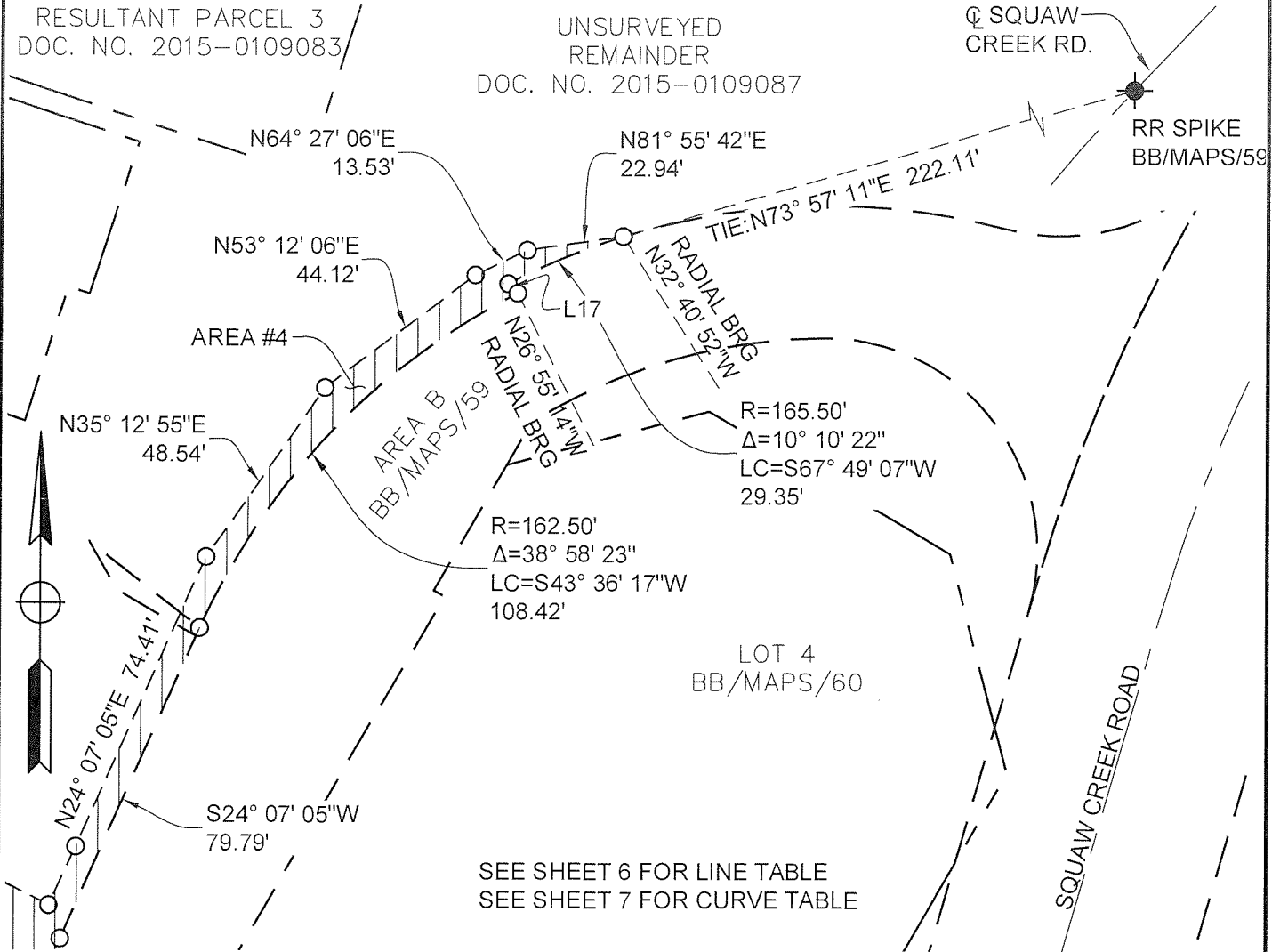
CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

RESULTANT PARCEL 3
DOC. NO. 2015-0109083

UNSURVEYED
REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087

Q SQUAW
CREEK RD.

RR SPIKE
BB/MAPS/59



SEE SHEET 6 FOR LINE TABLE
SEE SHEET 7 FOR CURVE TABLE

SEE SHEET 3

BASIS OF BEARING:
THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT SHOWN ON RESORT AT
SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

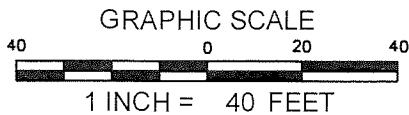
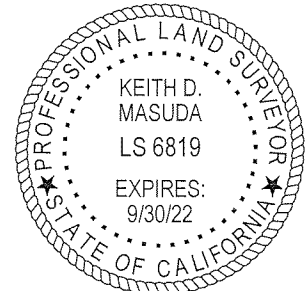


EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 4 OF 7



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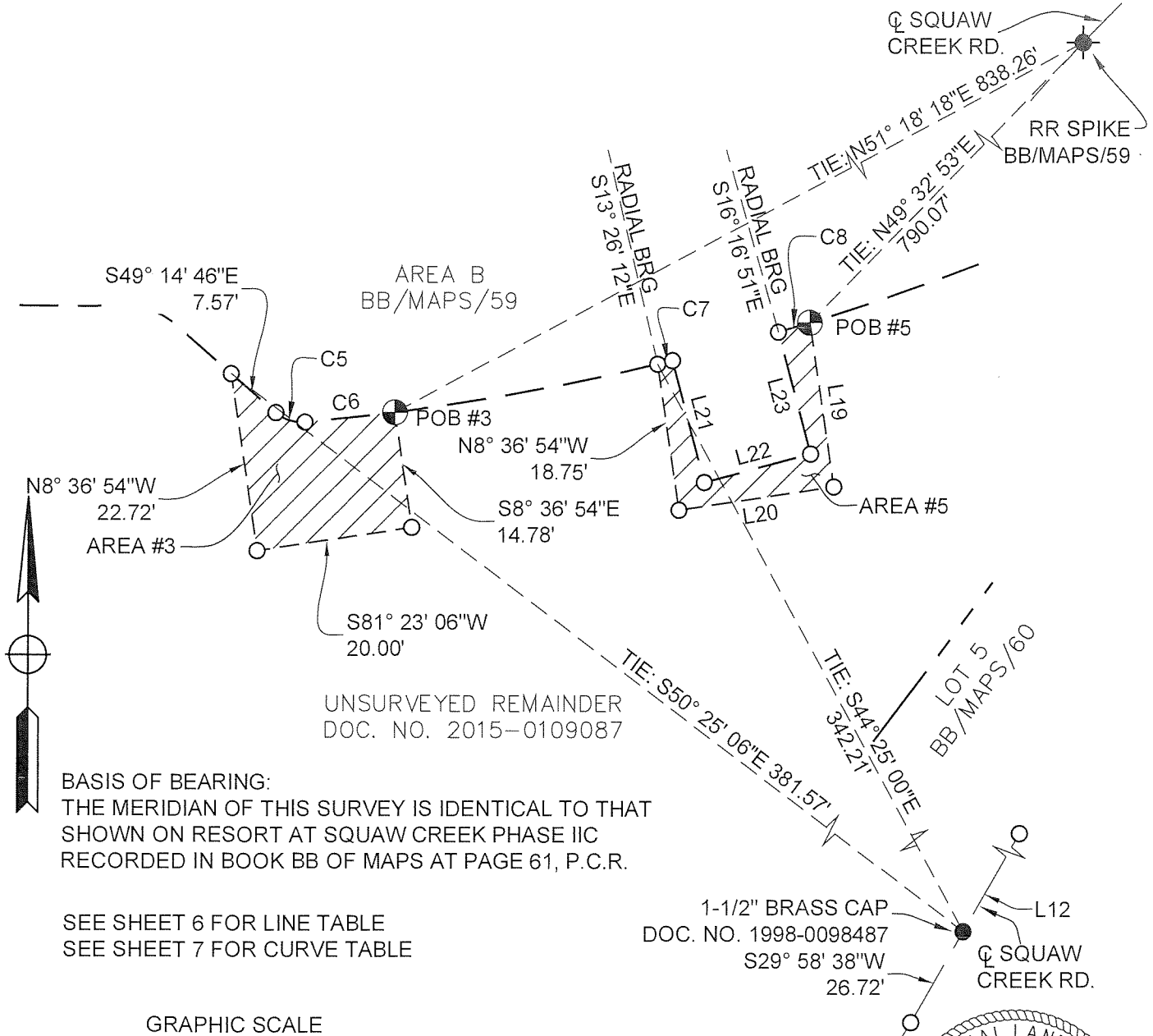
EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

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COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: 1" = 20'

CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021



BASIS OF BEARING:
THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT
SHOWN ON RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC
RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

SEE SHEET 6 FOR LINE TABLE
SEE SHEET 7 FOR CURVE TABLE

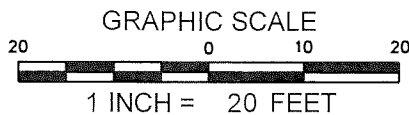
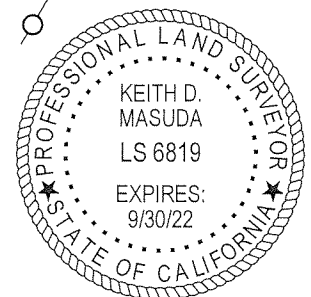


EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 5 OF 7



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EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

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OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: AS SHOWN

CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

LINE TABLE		
LINE #	BEARING	DIST
L1	N84° 48' 30"E	23.37'
L2	S07° 39' 25"E	2.97'
L3	S76° 43' 07"W	1.00'
L4	N13° 16' 53"W	4.81'
L5	S76° 14' 28"E	6.09'
L6	S87° 21' 54"E	5.90'
L7	N02° 38' 06"E	15.95'
L8	S02° 38' 06"W	15.95'
L9	S87° 21' 54"E	35.25'
L10	N81° 23' 06"E	10.58'
L11	S09° 32' 57"E	419.44'
L12	S29° 58' 38"W	394.28(1)'

LINE TABLE		
LINE #	BEARING	DIST
L13	N47° 38' 06"E	11.11'
L14	S42° 21' 54"E	10.90'
L15	N47° 38' 06"E	11.68'
L16	S63° 26' 25"E	17.93'
L17	S46° 00' 00"E	3.17'
L18	N60° 00' 00"W	18.64'
L19	S08° 36' 54"E	21.07'
L20	S81° 23' 06"W	20.00'
L21	S15° 02' 22"E	16.02'
L22	N74° 57' 38"E	14.00'
L23	N15° 02' 22"W	16.02'

LEGEND

- (1) CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
DOC. NO. 1998-0098487

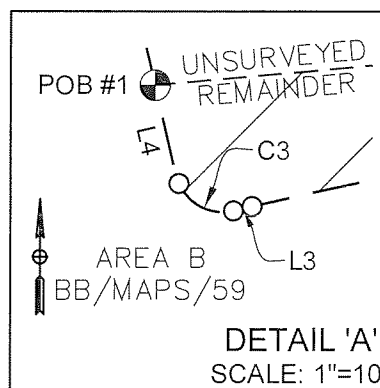


EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 6 OF 7

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EXHIBIT "B"

WATERLINE EASEMENT

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TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: AS SHOWN

CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

CURVE TABLE				
CURVE #	RADIUS	DELTA	CHORD BRG	CHORD
C1	2.00'	89° 17' 33"	S36° 59' 22"W	2.81'
C2	200.50'	4° 55' 01"	S79° 10' 38"W	17.20'
C3	2.50'	90° 00' 00"	N58° 16' 53"W	3.54'
C4	277.50'	16° 03' 36"	N87° 34' 08"W	77.53'
C5	5.00'	46° 02' 02"	S72° 15' 47"E	3.91'
C6	321.50'	2° 03' 47"	N83° 41' 18"E	11.58'
C7	321.50'	0° 20' 56"	N76° 23' 20"E	1.96'
C8	321.50'	0° 44' 40"	N73° 20' 49"E	4.18'
C9	590.00'	8° 51' 15"	N31° 57' 29"E	91.09'

EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 7 OF 7

AUERBACH ENGINEERING CORP.

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PREPARED FOR:

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J/N: 14.25B

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RECORDING COVER SHEET

Recording Requested By:
First American Title Company

Order #

When Recorded Return to:
Olympic Valley Public Service District
Attn: Mike Geary, General Manager
P.O. Box 2026
Olympic Valley, CA 96146

Exempt from recording fees pursuant to Government
Code 6103 and 27383

Above for Recorders Use Only

APN: _____

Document Title: SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT

Affected Parcel(s): APN # _____

Grantor(s): SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company

Grantee(s): OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT, a Public Agency

Legal Description: See Exhibit "A"

Site Map: See Exhibit "B"

Other Attachment(s):

- Certificate of Acceptance
- All-Purpose Acknowledgement Form
- Joinder and Subordination to Sewer Pipeline Easement

SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT

FOR VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, **SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC**, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, as GRANTOR, hereby grants and conveys to **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**, a Public Agency, as GRANTEE, a non-exclusive SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT for the purpose of installing, constructing, repairing, maintaining, operating, replacing, reconstructing, altering and inspecting an underground SEWER PIPELINE and related underground facilities and appurtenances, across, under and through that certain real property, situated in the unincorporated area of the COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, more particularly described in **EXHIBIT A** and **EXHIBIT B**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Easement Area").

GRANTOR further grants to GRANTEE the perpetual right of ingress to and egress from said EASEMENT AREA for the purpose of exercising, performing, and protecting GRANTEE'S rights and privileges hereunder. PROVIDED, such rights of ingress and egress shall be executed so as to cause the least practicable damage and inconvenience to GRANTOR.

GRANTOR reserves the right to use said Easement Area for purposes which will not unreasonably interfere with GRANTEE'S full enjoyment of the rights and privileges herein granted, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, the GRANTOR shall not erect, construct, or maintain any building, fence or structure, nor make any excavation within or drill or operate any well, nor add to the ground level within or upon said EASEMENT without first obtaining written consent of GRANTEE to do so.

The Undersigned declares the documentary transfer tax is \$0.00.

The provisions hereof shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors, transferees and assigns of GRANTOR and GRANTEE, and shall be covenants which run with the land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has executed this SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT on the _____ day of _____, 2022.

SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC,
a Delaware Limited Liability Company

By: Pacific Squaw Creek, Inc.,
a California corporation, Its Manager

By: Ivan Ting Tien-li, Secretary

JOINDER AND SUBORDINATION TO SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT

Preferred Bank, a California banking corporation (“Beneficiary”), under that (i) Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081709 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081710 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “First Deed of Trust”), and (ii) that Deed of Trust, recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081711 in the Official Records of Placer County and the Absolute Assignment of Leases, Lease Guaranties, Rents, Issues and Profits (Fee - RLOC), recorded October 18, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0081712 in the Official Records of Placer County (collectively, the “Second Deed of Trust”), hereby consents to, joins in and does further for said Beneficiary, its successors, transferees and assigns, subordinates the Beneficiary’s entire interest in said First Deed of Trust and the Second Deed of Trust to the foregoing Sewer Pipeline Easement.

Preferred Bank,
a California banking corporation

By: _____
Name: _____
Its: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE
[*Government Code* Section 27281]

The, Undersigned, hereby certifies that the interest in real property conveyed by the **SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENT**, to which this Certificate is attached, from **SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC**, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, Grantor, to **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**, a public agency as Grantee, was accepted pursuant to adoption of Resolution 2022-xx and Grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized Officer.

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

DATED: _____

BY: _____
Dale Cox, President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

**SEE EXHIBITS A and B
Attached**

EXHIBIT 'A'
Sewer Easement

REAL PROPERTY in the County of Placer, State of California, described as follows:

A PORTION of the Unsurveyed Remainder as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County, also being a portion Sections 28 and 29, Township 16 North, Range 16 East, M.D.M., described as follows:

Area #1

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 60° 15' 59" East 1015.25 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence from said point of beginning along said Southerly line, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) along an arc of a 165.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the right for a distance of 10.00 feet, having a radial bearing of North 16° 44' 31" West, with a central angle of 03° 27' 38", being subtended by a chord which bears North 74° 59' 18" East 9.99 feet;
- 2) North 76° 43' 07" East 11.41 feet;
- 3) along an arc of a 169.50 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 62.52 feet, having a central angle of 21° 08' 01", being subtended by a chord which bears North 87° 17' 08" East 62.17 feet

to the most Easterly corner of the easement being described, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 57° 24' 42" East 495.63 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence leaving said Southerly line along the Southerly line of the easement being described along an arc of a 399.00 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 83.40 feet, having a radial bearing of North 00° 22' 05" East, with a central angle of 11° 58' 36", being subtended by a chord which bears South 84° 22' 47" West 83.25 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 132 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #2

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 52° 30' 55" East 896.47 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence from said point of beginning along said Southerly line, the following three (3) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) along an arc of a 305.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 50.01 feet, having a radial bearing of South 08° 12' 18" West, with a central angle of 09° 22' 47", being subtended by a chord which bears South 86° 29' 06" East 49.96 feet to a point of reverse curve;
- 2) along an arc of a 10.00 foot radius curve to the right for a distance of 7.32 feet, having a central angle of 41° 55' 43", being subtended by a chord which bears South 70° 12' 38" East 7.16 feet;
- 3) South 49° 14' 46" East 12.52 feet

to the most Easterly corner of the easement being described, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 50° 25' 41" East 378.46 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence leaving said Southerly line along the Southerly line of the easement being described North 78° 19' 13" West 67.48 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 225 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #3

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 49° 15' 41" East 364.52 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence from said point of beginning along said Southerly line along an arc of a 321.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the left for a distance of 24.69 feet, having a radial bearing of South 06° 47' 28" East, with a central angle of 04° 24' 00", being subtended by a chord which bears North 81° 00' 33" East 24.68 feet to the most Easterly corner of the easement being described, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 50° 33' 48" East 819.52 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59'

07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence leaving said Southerly line along the Southerly line of the easement being described, the following two (2) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 57° 54' 17" West 12.59 feet;
- 2) North 78° 19' 13" West 14.00 feet

to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 57 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #4

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the Southerly line of Area 'B' as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, from which a 1 ½" Brass Cap Monument bears South 12° 11' 46" West 661.16 feet, said monument also being the most Southwesterly point on a line which bears South 29° 58' 38" West 394.28 feet locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road, as shown on the Certificate of Correction for the Resort at Squaw Creek, filed in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, (cited as South 31° 05' 53" West in said Certificate of Correction) said Certificate of Correction recorded within Document Number 1998-0098487, Official Records Placer County; thence from said point of beginning along said Southerly line, the following two (2) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) North 30° 14' 00" East 13.11 feet;
- 2) along an arc of a 134.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the right for a distance of 32.58 feet, having a radial bearing of North 31° 23' 01" West, with a central angle of 13° 52' 49", being subtended by a chord which bears North 65° 33' 24" East 32.50 feet

to the most Easterly corner of the easement being described, from which a railroad spike locating the Centerline Right of Way of Squaw Creek Road bears North 66° 01' 03" East 224.65 feet, said monument also being the most Northeasterly terminus of a 360.00 foot radius curve having a central angle of 18° 59' 07" being subtended by a chord which bears North 34° 20' 21" East for a distance of 118.74 feet, as shown on Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records; thence leaving said Southerly line along the Southerly line of the easement being described South 55° 36' 07" West 40.99 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 145 Square Feet, more or less.

Area #5

A NON-EXCLUSIVE EASEMENT upon, over, under, across a strip of land, 20 feet in width, the centerline being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the centerline of Area 'S' as shown on Tract No. 678 recorded in Book Q of Maps at Page 66, Placer County Records, from which the most Southerly terminus of said centerline bears, the following two (2) consecutive courses and distances:

- 1) South 28° 08' 30" West 26.08 feet;
- 2) South 58° 04' 10" West 73.43 feet;

thence from said point of beginning leaving said centerline along the centerline of the easement being described South 55° 36' 07" West 111.74 feet to a point on the Northerly line of Area 'B'

as shown on Tract No. 957 recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 59, Placer County Records, said point also the terminus of said centerline.

The area of said easement contained within that parcel of land as described within Document Number 2015-0109087, Official Records Placer County is 2,247 Square Feet, more or less.

Sidelines of the above described easement terminate on the West at the Northerly line of Area 'B' and on the East at the right angles.

End of Description.

Description Basis of Bearing

The basis of bearing for the above description is identical to that shown on The Resort At Squaw Creek Phase II C, recorded in Book BB of Maps at Page 61, Placer County Records.



EXHIBIT "B"

SEWER EASEMENT

A PORTION OF UNSURVEYED REMAINDER, RECORDED WITHIN DOC. NO. 2015-0109087,
OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: 1" = 100'

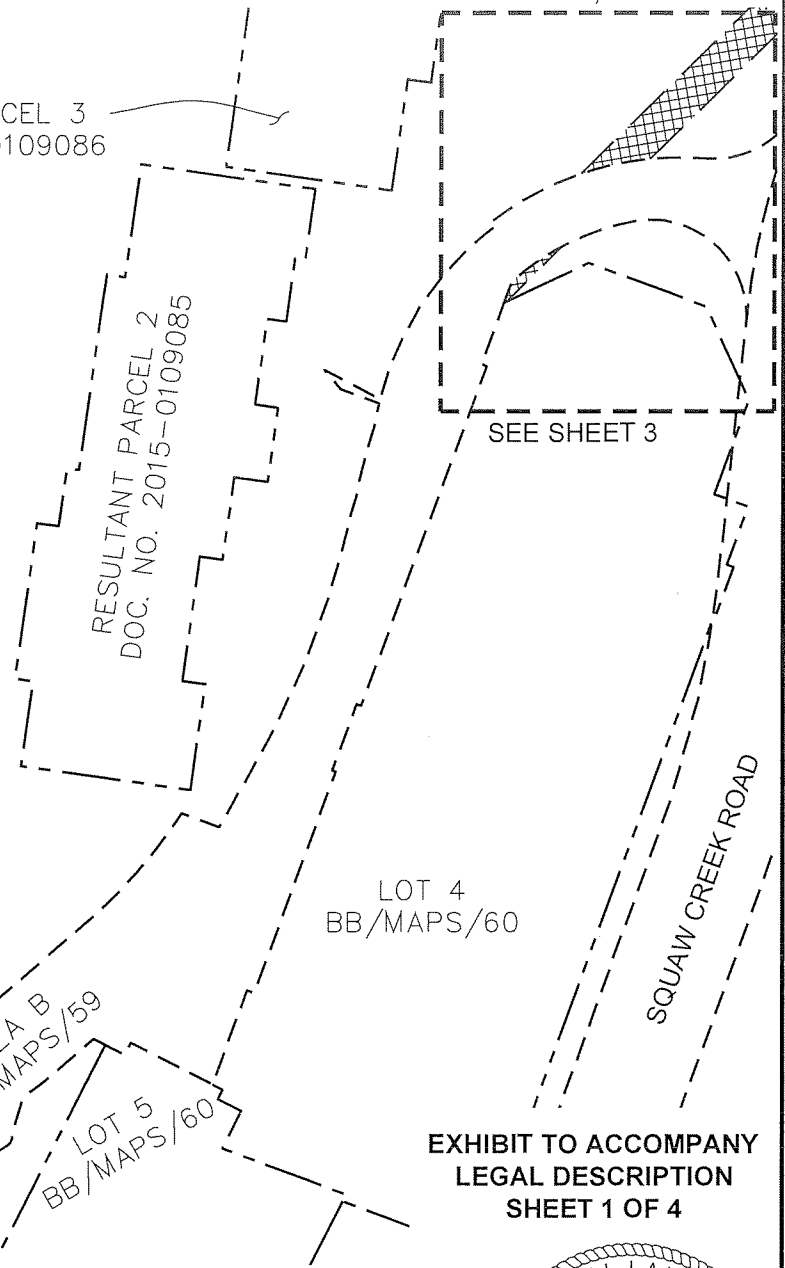
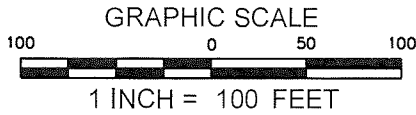
CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

RESULTANT PARCEL 3
DOC. NO. 2015-0109086

SEE SHEET 4 FOR LINE & CURVE TABLE



UNSURVEYED
REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087



SEE SHEET 3

RESULTANT PARCEL 1
DOC. NO. 2015-0109084

LOT 4
BB/MAPS/60

SQUAW CREEK ROAD

SEE SHEET 2

AREA B
BB/MAPS/59

LOT 5
BB/MAPS/60

EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 1 OF 4

BASIS OF BEARING:

THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT SHOWN ON RESORT AT
SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

AUERBACH ENGINEERING CORP.

CIVIL ENGINEERING LAND SURVEYING
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VOICE (530) 581 - 1116 FAX (530) 581 - 3162
WWW.AUERBACHENGINEERING.COM

PREPARED FOR:

SVPSD

J/N: 14.25B

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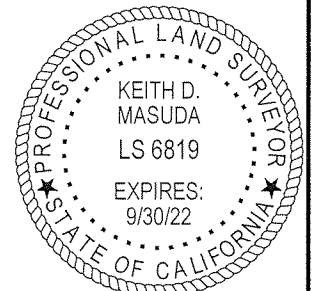


EXHIBIT "B"

SEWER EASEMENT

A PORTION OF UNSURVEYED REMAINDER, RECORDED WITHIN DOC. NO. 2015-0109087,
OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER

SCALE: 1" = 40'

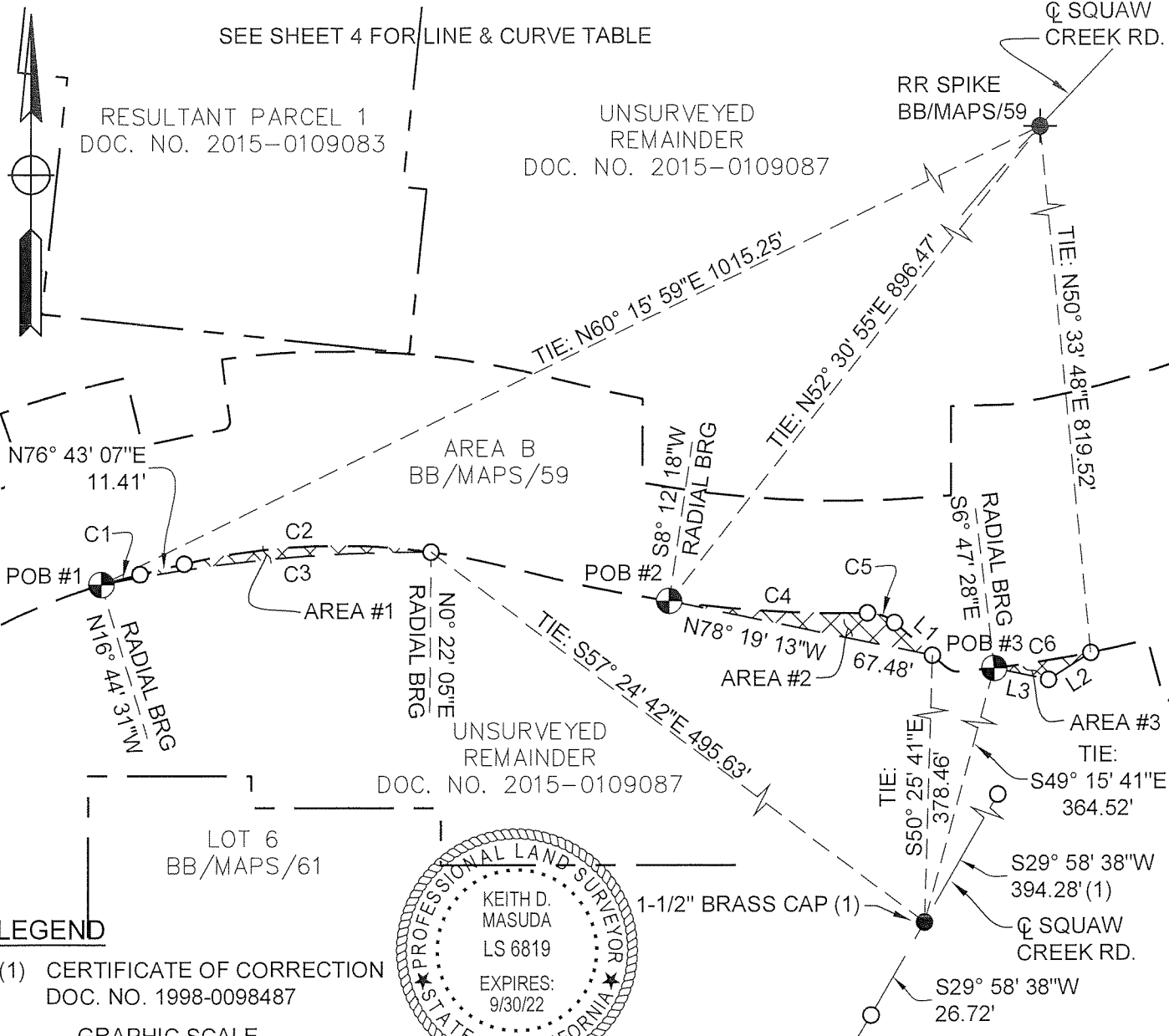
CALIFORNIA

MARCH, 2021

SEE SHEET 4 FOR LINE & CURVE TABLE

RESULTANT PARCEL 1
DOC. NO. 2015-0109083

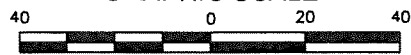
UNSURVEYED
REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087



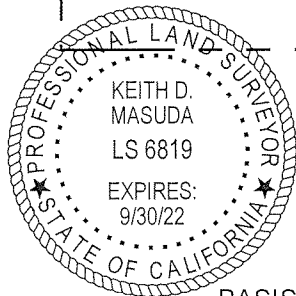
LEGEND

(1) CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
DOC. NO. 1998-0098487

GRAPHIC SCALE



1 INCH = 40 FEET



BASIS OF BEARING:

THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT SHOWN ON RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

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PREPARED FOR:

SVPSD

J/N: 14.25B

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EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

SHEET 2 OF 4

EXHIBIT "B"

SEWER EASEMENT

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OFFICIAL RECORDS PLACER COUNTY, ALSO A PORTION OF SECTIONS 28 & 29,
TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 16 EAST, M.D.M.

COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: 1" = 40'

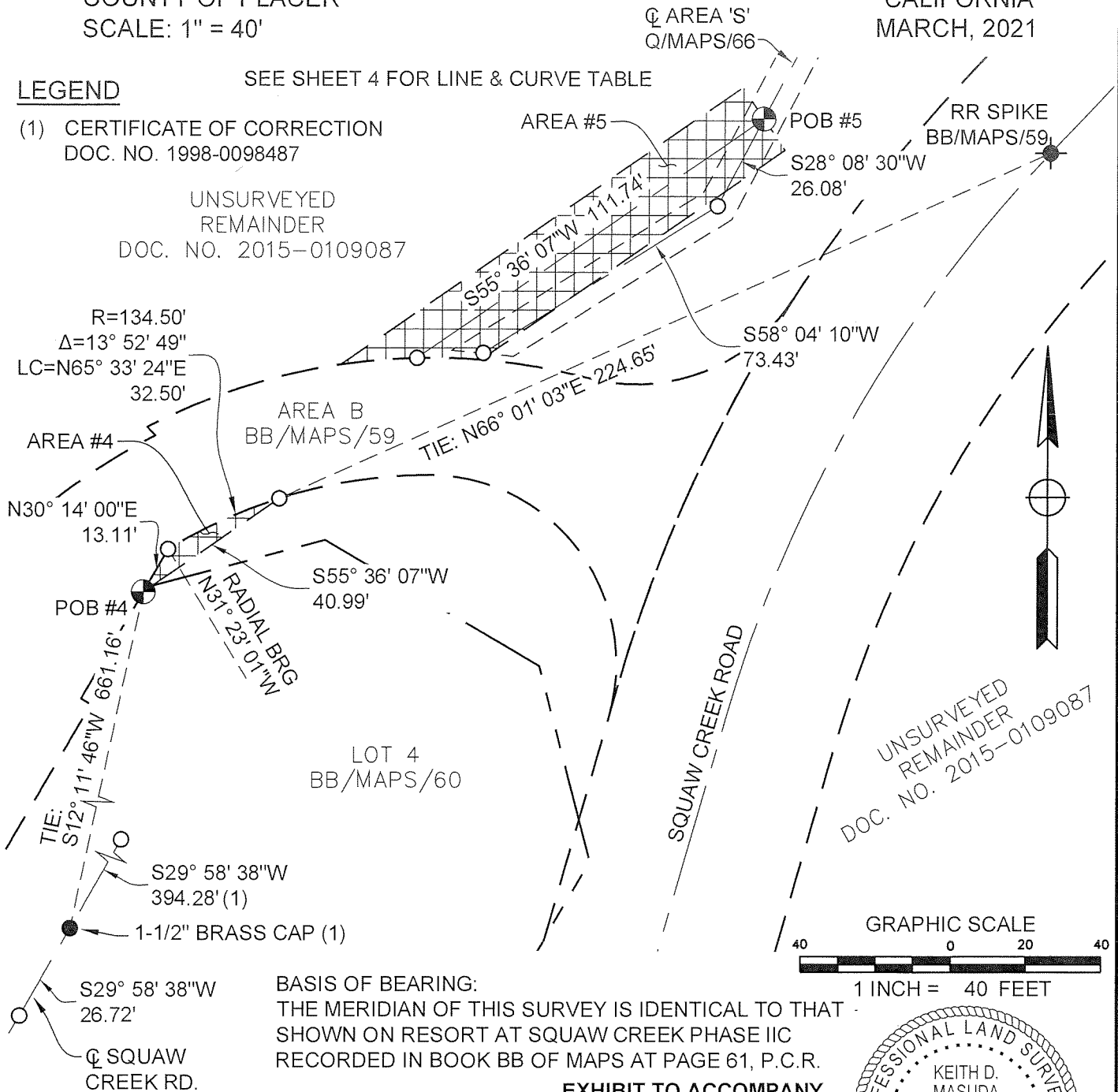
CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

LEGEND

SEE SHEET 4 FOR LINE & CURVE TABLE

(1) CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
DOC. NO. 1998-0098487

UNSURVEYED
REMAINDER
DOC. NO. 2015-0109087



BASIS OF BEARING:
THE MERIDIAN OF THIS SURVEY IS IDENTICAL TO THAT
SHOWN ON RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE IIC
RECORDED IN BOOK BB OF MAPS AT PAGE 61, P.C.R.

EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 3 OF 4

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J/N: 14.25B

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EXHIBIT "B"

SEWER EASEMENT

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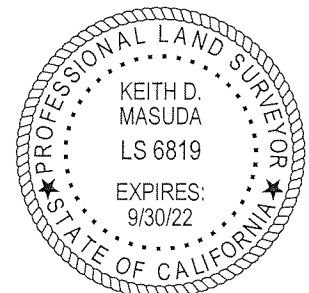
COUNTY OF PLACER
SCALE: AS SHOWN

CALIFORNIA
MARCH, 2021

LINE TABLE		
LINE #	BEARING	DIST
L1	S49° 14' 46"E	12.52'
L2	S57° 54' 17"W	12.59'
L3	N78° 19' 13"W	14.00'

CURVE TABLE				
CURVE #	RADIUS	DELTA	CHORD BRG	CHORD
C1	165.50'	3° 27' 38"	N74° 59' 18"E	9.99'
C2	169.50'	21° 08' 01"	N87° 17' 08"E	62.17'
C3	399.00'	11° 58' 36"	S84° 22' 47"W	83.25'
C4	305.50'	9° 22' 47"	S86° 29' 06"E	49.96'
C5	10.00'	41° 55' 43"	S70° 12' 38"E	7.16'
C6	321.50'	4° 24' 00"	N81° 00' 33"E	24.68'

EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
SHEET 4 OF 4



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PREPARED FOR:

SVPSD

J/N: 14.25B

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RESOLUTION 2022-25

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT ACCEPTING OFFER OF DEDICATION OF WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES AND WATER LINE AND SEWER PIPELINE EASEMENTS FOR THE RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK, SQUAW CREEK TOWNHOME PHASE 2A, WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

WHEREAS, SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, (hereinafter referred to as (“Grantor”)) entered into a Water and Sewer Service Agreement on December 26, 2008 to provide service to the Project; and

WHEREAS, as part of the agreement, Grantor was required to construct and dedicate certain Water and Sewer Facilities (“Facilities”) and to provide Water Line and Sewer Pipeline Easements to OVPSD; and

WHEREAS, dedication of the Facilities will be made by the Grantors’ execution and delivery of a standard form of Irrevocable Offer of Dedication (“IOD”); and

WHEREAS, OVPSD has received an IOD for water and sewer lines and appurtenances that are in proper form; and

WHEREAS, the Facilities described in the IOD meet OVPSD’s standards for acceptance, and the Grantor has supplied the necessary guarantee required under the Water and Sewer Service Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the District requires access on and over the property to maintain, inspect, repair and replace water and sewer pipelines and appurtenances; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor has executed and delivered to the District Water Line Easement and Sewer Pipeline Easement burdening the Grantors property; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of OVPSD to accept the IOD, Water Line Easement, and Sewer Pipeline Easement referred to herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District that:

1. The Irrevocable Offer of Dedication of the Facilities for the Resort at Squaw Creek, Squaw Creek Townhome Phase 2A, Water And Sewer Infrastructure Improvements is hereby accepted.
2. The executed Water Line Easement and Sewer Pipeline Easement are hereby accepted.
3. The President and Board Secretary are hereby authorized and directed to execute the Acceptance on the IOD, Water Line Easement, and Sewer Pipeline Easement, and any other documents necessary to carry out the intent of this Resolution.

Olympic Valley Public Service District
Resolution 2022-25
Page 2

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th of October 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District by the following vote on roll call:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-7
17 Pages

Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase 2 5th Amendment to Development Agreement

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Mike Geary, General Manager

SUBJECT: Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase Two Project. Fifth Amendment to the Water & Sewer Service (Development) Agreement.

BACKGROUND: In 2008, the District served as the Lead Agency and certified a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2 Project. Subsequently, the District and Resort at Squaw Creek (RSC) entered into a Water and Sewer Service Agreement, or Development Agreement (Agreement), for the project. The SEIR focused on potential environmental impacts, and defined mitigation measures, associated with the implementation of the Agreement.

The Agreement includes the terms under which the District would provide water and sewer collection services to the Phase 2 project, which was planned to be built in three sub-phases and include as many as 460 bedrooms in 221 residential units and a structured parking facility. The types of units currently proposed are as follows:

- Phase 2A - 18 single-family townhome units located in four low-rise buildings.
- Phases 2B and 2C - 188 units in a mid-rise building, parking structure, and 9 employee housing units.

To receive water service from the District, the Agreement requires RSC to dedicate to the District its Well 18-3R, with a minimum capacity of 110-gpm, which they currently use as their primary source of water supply for Golf Course irrigation and to meet their obligations to supply Squaw Valley Resort with water for the ski resort's snowmaking operations.

In 2012, the District approved the 1st Amendment that extended by four-years the date by which RSC had to dedicate Well 18-3R to the District; from November 6, 2012 to November 6, 2016.

In 2016, the District approved the 2nd Amendment that extended the Well 18-3R dedication date another three years to November 6, 2019 to align with construction timing under the new Placer County deadline for infrastructure improvements. There were other deadlines that were extended too; they are for RSC's dedication of a Water Treatment Plant Site (WTP), District's construction of a WTP, and the District's License to Explore for Wells.

The 2nd Amendment also addressed the requirement for the installation of a pressure reducing valve station (PRV) that was to be constructed as part of the Phase 2A Infrastructure Improvements.

In 2018, the District approved the 3rd Amendment that extended the Well 18-3R dedication date another two years to November 6, 2020. Once again, this District's extension to deadlines in the Agreement paralleled extensions granted by Placer County to their Subdivision Improvement Agreements with RSC.

The 3rd Amendment also allowed RSC to redefine the second and third sub-phases (e.g., Phase 2B and Phase 2C) and still receive water and sewer service from the District. The "New Project", if proposed, would be limited to a maximum of 221 residential units and a maximum day demand of 110 gpm.

In 2019 the RSC constructed the majority of the infrastructure improvements for Phase 2A. The construction of a PRV remains to be completed and is scheduled for installation 2023.

In 2020, the District approved the 4th Amendment, extending the Well 18-3R dedication date another two years to November 6, 2022.

Section 2.2.a of the Agreement states that:

"the District shall agree to extend the Term so long as Developer's approvals (SUB – 260, CUP – 1444) from the County are still in effect and Developer is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement."

DISCUSSION: This 5th Amendment further extends the deadline by which RSC is required to dedicate Well 18-3R to the District; for two years to November 6, 2024, to coincide with the extensions provided by Placer County. Accordingly, the original contract development term of the Agreement is also extended two years to November 6, 2024. The 5th Amendment also requires the installation of the PRV station by November 6, 2023.

As provided for in Amendment's *Exhibit A* (e.g., Technical Memorandum), attached, staff continues to work with RSC to identify a location for the wellhead treatment building and the PRV, as well as negotiate other project specifications and design elements.

With the Board's consideration and action to approve the 5th Amendment, the Agreement remains current and in force.

There have been no substantive changes to the project scope, the Agreement, the SEIR, or the District's ability to supply water and sewer services.

The Agreement continues to provide benefit for both the Developer and the District. Benefits to the District and the community we serve include:

- Water supply to meet the water demands of the project.
- Well 18-3R provides geographic diversity in the District's water supply and well field and provides supply redundancy.
- Wellhead water treatment facility.
- Fifteen (15) year warranty on Well 18-3R.
- Ten (10) year well water testing program.
- Grant of water rights.
- Irrigation Rollback Agreement resulting in a net zero increase in water demand from the Phase 2 Project during the critically dry summer months of June through October.
- Community Benefit Fee Agreement.
- Infrastructure including a Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) and a sewer flow meter.
- Dedication of land to construct a Regional WTP Site if needed.
- License to explore for additional wells.
- Mitigations from the SEIR.

In consideration of the Phase II Project's scope and the RSC's request for an extension of time to fulfill obligations required by the Agreement, staff recommends approval of the 5th Amendment based on the following facts and findings:

1. There are no substantial changes proposed to the project.
2. There are no substantial changes to how the project is being undertaken.
3. There is no new information which was not known and could not have been known at the time the SEIR was certified as complete.

If the 5th Amendment is approved, a Memorandum of Agreement will be recorded with the Placer County Recorder's Office.

- ALTERNATIVES:**
1. Authorize the General Manager to execute the 5th Amendment to the Water & Sewer Service Agreement for the Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase 2 Project between Squaw Creek Associates, LLC and the Olympic Valley Public Service District. Approve Resolution 2022-26.
 2. Do not authorize staff to execute the 5th Amendment and do not approve Resolution 2022-26.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: There are no direct fiscal or resource impacts to the District negotiating the 5th Amendment to the Water & Sewer Service Agreement for the Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase 2 Project and extending the deadlines discussed above. The Amendment primarily extends an existing Development Agreement executed in 2008, and more specifically, extends the deadline for dedication of Well 18-3R to the District from 2022 to 2024.

RECOMMENDATION: Approve Resolution 2022-26 and authorize the General Manager to execute the 5th Amendment to the Water & Sewer Service Agreement between Squaw Creek Associates, LLC and the Olympic Valley Public Service District for the Resort at Squaw Creek - Phase 2 Project.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 2022-26.
- 5th Amendment to the Water & Sewer Service Agreement between Squaw Creek Associates, LLC and the District.
- Exhibit A – *Technical Memorandum*.
- PowerPoint slides presented at this meeting.

DATE PREPARED: October 19, 2022

RESOLUTION 2022-26

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT (PLACER COUNTY) APPROVING & AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO WATER AND SEWER AGREEMENT WITH SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC TO EXTEND DEADLINE OF DEDICATION OF WELL 18-3R

WHEREAS, the Olympic Valley Public Service District (District) entered into the Water and Sewer Service Agreement (Agreement) with Squaw Creek Associates, LLC (Developer hereafter), for the provision of water and sewer service for the Resort at Squaw Creek Phase II Project, following the adoption and certification of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act;

WHEREAS, Developer warrants and represents to District that it will secure an extension of time from the County of Placer for completion of infrastructure improvements under the Subdivision Improvement Agreement for the Phase II Project, and has requested an extension of the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Developer and District agree that the date for dedication of Well 18-3R from Developer to District shall be extended from November 6, 2022 to November 6, 2024, as provided in Section 13.2 of the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Developer and District agree that the Pressure Reducing Valve station described in Section 6(a) of the Second Amendment shall be installed by Developer by November 6, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the District finds that no new or more severe impacts than previously identified in the SEIR will occur; and

WHEREAS, in consideration of the Phase II Project's scope and the Developer's request for an extension of time to fulfill obligations required by the Agreement, the District's Board of Directors determines and confirms the following specific Facts and Findings:

1. There are no substantial changes proposed to the project.
2. There are no substantial changes to how the project is being undertaken.
3. There is no new information which was not known and could not have been known at the time the SEIR was certified as complete.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District hereby approves the attached Fifth Amendment to the Water and Sewer Service Agreement between Developer and District and does hereby direct the General Manager to execute said Amendment and such other documents, related thereto or required thereby. District Staff are further directed to record a Memorandum of Fifth Amendment with the Office of the Recorder, County of Placer.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October, 2022 at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

FIFTH AMENDMENT TO WATER AND SEWER SERVICE AGREEMENT

THIS FIFTH AMENDMENT TO WATER AND SEWER SERVICE AGREEMENT (the “Fifth Amendment”) is made and entered as of this ____ day of _____, 2022, by and between the OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT, (the “District”), and SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Developer”). “District” and “Developer” are each a “Party” and, collectively, are the “Parties”.

RECITALS

This Fifth Amendment is entered into on the basis of the following facts, understandings and intentions of the Parties:

A. On or about December 26, 2008, District and Developer entered into that certain Water and Sewer Service Agreement (the “Agreement”) after District’s approval of the Agreement and certification of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (“SEIR”) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) on or about November 13, 2008.

B. A condition precedent to District’s obligation to provide water service to the Developer’s Phase II Project or New Project (as defined in the Third Amendment) is that Developer must dedicate to the District a “water supply extraction well currently known as Well 18-3R, with a minimum well capacity of One Hundred and Ten gallons per minute (110 gpm)” under Section 3.4 of the Agreement.

C. On or about August 28, 2012, District and Developer entered into the First Amendment to Water and Sewer Service Agreement (the “First Amendment”), which amended the Agreement and extended the dedication date for Well 18-3R under Section 3.4 of the Agreement to November 6, 2016.

D. On or about November 2, 2016, District and Developer entered into the Second Amendment to Water and Sewer Service Agreement (the “Second Amendment”), which extended the dedication date for Well 18-3R under Section 3.4 of the Agreement to November 6, 2019 and clarified existing obligations on Developer.

E. On or about June 14, 2018, District and Developer entered into the Third Amendment to Water and Sewer Service Agreement (the “Third Amendment”), which extended the dedication date for Well 18-3R under Section 3.4 of the Agreement to November 6, 2020 and made additional modifications to the Agreement.

F. On or about November 20, 2020, District and Developer entered into the Fourth Amendment to Water and Sewer Service Agreement (the “Fourth Amendment”), which extended the dedication date for Well 18-3R under Section 3.4 of the Agreement to November 6, 2022.

G. Developer warrants and represents to District that it will secure an extension of time from the County of Placer for completion of infrastructure improvements under the

Subdivision Improvement Agreement for the Phase II Project (SUB-260 and CUP-1444), which agreement shall be in effect or infrastructure obligations for Phase IIA satisfied as of the Dedication Date, as hereby further extended.

H. Developer desires an additional 24-month extension of its Well 18-3R dedication date to allow adequate time to complete the dedication process after entry into this Fifth Amendment to coincide with the extension of the foregoing approvals by the County of Placer.

AGREEMENT

1. **Incorporation of Recitals.** The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein by this reference.
2. **Dedication Date.** Developer and District hereby agree that the date for dedication of Well 18-3R from Developer to District shall be extended from November 6, 2022 to November 6, 2024 (the “Dedication Date”). Deadlines in the Agreement that are scheduled to occur prior to November 6, 2024, including the contract development term, shall also be extended to the Dedication Date.
3. **PRV Installation.** The Pressure Reduction Valve (PRV) described in Section 6(a) of the Second Amendment shall be installed by Developer by November 6, 2023 (the “PRV Deadline”). The PRV shall be constructed subject to and in accordance with the requirements and conditions set forth on the Technical Memorandum issued by District’s Engineer (the “Technical Memorandum”), copy of which is appended hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein by reference.
4. **Well Design Criteria.** The Well, the Water Treatment Facility, Sewer Improvements, including Sewer Flow Meter and Station, shall be constructed, installed and completed subject to and in accordance with the requirements and conditions set forth in the Technical Memorandum attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, which is incorporated by this reference.
5. **Binding Effect and Recording of Memorandum.** The terms, covenants and conditions of the Agreement, as amended or supplemented by the First, Second, Third, Fourth and this Fifth Amendments (collectively the “Amendments”), shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the successors, affiliates, transferees and assigns of the Parties. It is further agreed that a Memorandum of this Fifth Amendment shall be drafted and agreed upon by the Parties and with approval not to be unreasonably withheld, shall be recorded in the Official Records of the County of Placer.
6. **Miscellaneous.** With exception of the terms, covenants and conditions, as expressly set forth herein, the Agreement and the Amendments shall remain, otherwise, unmodified and in full force and effect. The Agreement and the Amendments are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein. All terms not specifically defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Agreement.

WHEREFORE, the Parties hereto have agreed to this Fifth Amendment on the day and in the year first above written.

DISTRICT:

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT,
a public entity

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

DEVELOPER:

SQUAW CREEK ASSOCIATES, LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company

By: Pacific Squaw Creek, Inc.,
a California corporation
Its Managing Member

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____



EXHIBIT A

OLYMPIC VALLEY

PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

This Memorandum is intended to summarize the requirements and conditions applicable to the Dedication of Well 18-3R; the location and requirements relating to the construction and dedication of the Water Treatment Facility (WTP); Sewer and PRV and related infrastructure, all as subject of and required by the Water and Sewer Service Agreement between the District and Squaw Creek Associates, LLC, dated December 26, 2008 (the Agreement herein) and the Amendments thereto.

The requirements, herein set forth, shall be further subject to all State, Local and District standards, codes and regulations in effect at the time of construction or installation of the Improvements and Infrastructure to be dedicated and conveyed to District pursuant to the Agreement.

Developer shall have the right to select either Site #1 or Site #5 for the Water Treatment Plant location and shall implement the design criteria below depending on which site is selected by Developer.

WELL 18-3R DESIGN CRITERIA:

If proposed Site #1, as identified in the SEIR for the Project and in the *WTP Building Site Alternatives Selection* memorandum prepared by Auerbach Engineering Corporation, November 12, 2019, is selected; the following is to be dedicated and conveyed to the District:

- Well 18-3R shall be equipped to pump at a 250 gpm maximum capacity pursuant to the "Rehabilitation, Inspection, and Testing of Resort at Squaw Creek Well 18-3R" report by Interflow Hydrology, Inc., December 2015.
- Developer agrees to equip Well 18-3R to enable a maximum pumping capacity of 250 gpm. Developer is not responsible to ensure Well 18-3R actually produces 250 gpm. Developer's obligation under Section 3.4 of the Agreement remains to provide a well with a minimum capacity of 110 gpm, and Developer does not warrant or guarantee that Well 18-3R will produce a sustainable capacity in excess of 110 gpm.
- The WTP, water treatment process and all related appurtenances (i.e. chemical feed, backwash, etc.) shall be sized for a well pumping capacity of 250 gpm, with the largest filter vessel out of service.
- Developer shall provide a complete emergency backup power supply sized to operate all loads associated with operation of the well and WTP facility. The emergency backup power system shall include, at a minimum, a trailer mounted generator, manual transfer switch, exterior plug, and cord as required based on generator parking vicinity.
- District shall pay the reasonable cost to upsize Well 18-3R, the WTP facility and related infrastructure from 150 gpm to 250 gpm, the cost of which will be based upon an engineer's estimate submitted to District along with the 65% level Design and shall include any upsizing of the Well, WTP facility and Well Water Treatment process. The Preliminary Design, including the reasonable cost of upsizing the WTP facility, Well and related infrastructure, shall be subject to

the review and approval by District, its Engineer and Consultants. The District shall reimburse the reasonable costs to upsize Well 18-3R and related WTP facility and infrastructure upon recording of an Irrevocable Offer of Dedication and the Developer having satisfied all requirements of the Agreement.

- Developer shall be eligible for reimbursement for agreed costs and expenses of the capacity of Well 18-3R in excess of 110 gpm under Section 9.7 of the Agreement as equipped at 250 gpm upon dedication to the District.
- The Access Road to the Well and WTP facility shall be designed and constructed to handle heavy loads from chemical feed trucks and shall conform to the California Fire Code and District standards and requirements or as otherwise acceptable to the Olympic Valley Fire Department Chief.
- Minimum parking requirements at the water treatment plant site shall be provided to allow for two (2) District service trucks with each parking stall a minimum of 8'x20', as well as a parking area for the portable backup power generator. The Site 1 access will include a hammerhead turnaround for delivery trucks.
- Design shall include a sewer lateral from the Well House to District's Sewer Manhole R17. The sewer lateral shall be designed for a maximum flow rate of 250 gpm.
- Developer shall be responsible for the sewer lateral connection to the sewer main only. The District shall be responsible for the sizing and capacity of the sewer main.
- Easements shall be centered on the improvements as follows and subject to District approval:
 - A 20-foot access easement;
 - A 20-foot water and sewer line easements; and
 - A 20-foot electricity easement, or as required by Liberty Utilities.
- Well head, well house, access, and parking easements shall be sized pursuant to plans developed by Developer's consultant, then submitted by Developer to District and approved by District. Such approval is not to be unreasonably withheld.
- Easements for access, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of Well 18-3R, the Well House, treatment and pumping facilities and appurtenances shall be conveyed to District.

If proposed Site #5, as identified in the *WTP Building Site Alternatives Selection* memorandum prepared by Auerbach Engineering Corporation, November 12, 2019, is to be dedicated and conveyed to the District:

- Well 18-3R shall be equipped to pump at a 250 gpm maximum capacity pursuant to the "Rehabilitation, Inspection, and Testing of Resort at Squaw Creek Well 18-3R" report by Interflow Hydrology, Inc., December 2015.
- Developer agrees to equip Well 18-3R to enable a maximum pumping capacity of 250 gpm. Developer is not responsible to ensure Well 18-3R actually produces 250 gpm. Developer's obligation under Section 3.4 of the Agreement remains to provide a well with a minimum capacity of 110 gpm, and Developer does not, warrant or guarantee that Well 18-3R will produce a sustainable capacity in excess of 110 gpm.
- The WTP, water treatment process and all related appurtenances (i.e. chemical feed, backwash, etc.) shall be sized for a well pumping capacity of 250 gpm, with the largest filter vessel out of service.

- Developer shall provide a complete emergency backup power supply sized to operate all loads associated with operation of the well and WTP facility. The emergency backup power system shall include, at a minimum, a trailer mounted generator, manual transfer switch, exterior plug, and cord as required based on generator parking vicinity.
- Contingent on Developer's selection of Site #1 or Site #5, District shall not be responsible to reimburse Developer for the costs to upsize the WTP facility at Site #5 from 150 gpm to 250 gpm.
- Developer shall be eligible for reimbursement for the agreed costs and expenses of the actual excess capacity of Well 18-3R under Section 9.7 of the Agreement as equipped at 250 gpm upon dedication to the District.
- The Well 18-3R well site location shall be provided with a combined parking and turnaround hammerhead for one (1) District service truck.
- Minimum parking requirements at the water treatment plant site shall be provided to allow for two (2) District service trucks with each parking stall a minimum of 8'x20', as well as a parking area for the portable backup power generator.
- Design shall include a sewer lateral from the Well House to District's Sewer Manhole R17. The sewer lateral shall be designed for a maximum flow rate of 250 gpm.
- Developer shall be responsible for the sewer lateral connection to the sewer main only. The District shall be responsible for the sizing and capacity of the sewer main.
- Well head, well house, access, and parking easements shall be sized pursuant to plans developed by Developer's consultant, then submitted by Developer to District and approved by District. Such approval not to be unreasonably withheld.
- Easements shall be centered on the improvements as follows and subject to District approval:
 - A 20-foot access easement;
 - A 20-foot water and sewer line easements; and
 - A 20-foot electricity easement, or as required by Liberty Utilities.
- Easements for access, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of Well 18-3R, the Well House pumping and treatment facilities and appurtenances shall be conveyed to District.


SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

- Developer shall submit design plans for and install a Sewer Flow Meter at a site reasonably selected by District pursuant to Section 3.10 of the Water and Sewer Service Agreement.

Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) Station

- Developer shall construct a PRV Station pursuant to the approved, "Improvement Plans for the Resort at Squaw Creek Townhomes Phase 2A Infrastructure" dated April 5, 2018.
- In the event that Developer requests to locate the PRV Station in a location other than as shown on the approved Improvement Plans, such request shall be subject to the review and approval of revision to the Improvement Plans by District prior to the start of construction.
- The Developer previously purchased equipment associated with electrical, controls, and SCADA system improvements. All pre-purchased equipment shall be inspected by the District, its representatives, and manufacturer's representatives for approval prior to installation. If the original manufacturer's warranty for said equipment expires prior to expiration of the Developer's

required Performance and Maintenance bonds, Developer's contractual warranty obligation, as set forth in the Agreement, shall be extended for a period equivalent to that as subject to and set forth by the manufacturers' original warranties and for the warranty obligations thereof.




Resort at Squaw Creek – Phase 2

Water and Sewer Service (Development) Agreement

5th Amendment

October 25, 2022


1



Project History

- Resort at Squaw Creek EIR – Placer County (1985)
- Phase 1 – High rise resort condominiums, golf course, commercial space (1990)
- Phase 2 - Up to 221 Residential Units; 460 Bedrooms
 - Phase 2A – 18 Residential Townhome Units (2019)
 - Phase 2B – 96 Condo Units, 9 On-Site Employee Housing Units and a Parking Garage
 - Phase 2C – 92 Condo Units
- Supplemental EIR – OVPSD (2008)
- Water and Sewer Service (Development) Agreement – OVPSD/RSC (2008)
- Phase 2A Infrastructure Improvements (2019)

2




Development Agreement

Water Supply – Well 18-3R*

- Provides 100% Water Supply for Project’s Water Demands
- Wellhead Water Treatment Plant (Manganese)
- 15-Year Warranty
- 10-Year Well Water Testing regime (MPA; verify treatment effectiveness)
- Grant of Water Rights
- Abandon Well 18-3
- Irrigation Rollback Agreement*

3



Development Agreement

- Community Benefit Fee*
- Infrastructure:
 - Pressure-Reducing Valve (PRV)
 - Sewer Meter
- Regional WTP Site – Dedication, Construction, Reversion
- License to Explore for Wells
- Mitigations from SEIR incorporated
- Easements and Dedications, Guarantee of Improvements
- Construction Observation


4



DA Amendments

- Water and Sewer Service Agreement (2008)
 - 1st Amendment
 - Extended Well 18-3R dedication date from 2012 to 2016
 - 2nd Amendment
 - Extended Well 18-3R dedication date from 2016 to 2019
 - Extended deadlines for RSC dedication of Water Treatment Plant Site, District’s construction of a WTP, and District’s license to explore for wells on property
 - Required installation of a Pressure Reducing Valve station
 - 3rd Amendment
 - Extended Well 18-3R dedication date from 2019 to 2020
 - 4th Amendment
 - Extended Well 18-3R dedication date from 2020 to 2022
 - 5th Amendment
 - Proposes to extended Well 18-3R dedication date from 2022 to 2024

5



California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR THE RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK: PHASE II

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Report No. 2020-001

Prepared by: PMIC

2720 Highway 200, Suite 200, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

October 2022

6

Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- District - Lead Agency
- Focuses on potential environmental impacts (and defines mitigation measures) associated with the implementation of the Development Agreement

7

SEIR – Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- **Population Growth** – PSD restricted on use of additional capacity of Well 18-3R.
- **Water Supply** – VFD required. Irrigation Pumping Roll Back Agreement. Monthly pumping caps on irrigations wells.
- **Fire Flow** – Connect water mains to allow flow from two tanks.
- **Plant / Wildlife Habitat** – Pre-Construction Biological Surveys - Plants, Birds, Bats, Mammals.
- **Wetlands** – Wetlands Monitoring. Comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (e.g., *no-net-loss of wetlands*).
- **Lighting** – Downward-pointing. Vegetative screening.

8

Irrigation Rollback Agreement

- Zero Net Increase of Water Demand – June > October*
- Reduction in Irrigation Demand = Project’s Water Demands*
- Monthly Pumping Caps on Irrigation Wells
- Monitoring – OVPSD
 - Irrigation Well Meters - SCADA – connected to District’s SCADA System
- Enforcement – OVPSD
- Penalties
 - Discontinue water supply
 - Monetary Fines = \$1.00 / gal

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Irrigation Rollback How?

- Reduction in Irrigation Demand = Project’s Water Demands
 - Dethatching Program
 - Irrigation System Improvements
 - Modified Spray Patterns And Application Rates
 - Climate And Moisture Sensors
 - Reprogramming Irrigation Controls
- Reline Irrigation Ponds
- Agree to abide by District’s Water Conservation Ordinance
- Subordination of water rights in the amount of the pumping cap

10

Irrigation Rollback Agreement

TABLE 3.0-1
REPORT AT SQUAW CREEK PHASE II WATER DEMANDS AND IRRIGATION ROLL BACK SCHEDULE
MONTHLY DEMAND IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS

	Phase II Projections	Historical Irrigation	Roll Back Amount	Projected Irrigation	Net Phase II Projections
May	627,661	2,146,850	0	2,146,850	827,883
June	1,208,743	10,444,905	1,208,743	9,236,162	0
July	1,369,826	13,964,991	1,369,826	14,595,166	0
August	1,635,834	12,826,462	1,635,834	11,290,628	0
September	1,241,387	9,278,409	1,241,387	8,037,022	0
October	761,249	2,621,126	761,249	1,859,876	0
November	998,000	181,851	0	181,851	199,000
December	935,071	0	0	0	935,071
January	1,217,337	0	0	0	1,217,337
February	1,276,286	0	0	0	1,276,286
March	1,272,143	0	0	0	1,272,143
April	541,337	0	0	0	541,337
Total (gallons)	12,845,136	53,386,594	6,255,699	47,131,315	6,616,897
Total (MGA)	39.42	164.45	19.14	145.32	20.29

Source: Hydrobasics, 2009; Appendix C, FIGURE 3

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Community Benefit Fund

- RSC agreed to create a funding source into perpetuity by recording a covenant imposing a Community Benefit Fee on the sale of condo units in Phase II development.
- As units are sold and closed, a fee of 0.25% of the gross sales price will be imposed and dedicated to a local non-profit entity (e.g., TTCF) to fund community projects in Olympic Valley.
- Pending the initial sale and closure of all the units, the cumulative balance of the transfer fees is estimated to be in excess of \$750,000.
- More benefit fees collected as units are resold in the future.
- The proceeds of the transfer fees will be earmarked for Squaw Creek restoration, maintenance, and enhancement.
- RSC donated \$25,000 to the *Friends of Squaw Creek* in 2008 to improve conditions within Squaw Creek.

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Work - Completed

- Phase 2A Infrastructure
 - \$660,000 in Water & Sewer System Assets dedicated to District
 - Total project cost much higher (planning, permitting, design, stormwater, electrical, roads, dry utilities, etc.)
- Dedication of Infrastructure and Easements

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Phase 2A Infrastructure Improvements

IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR THE RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK TOWNHOMES - PHASE 2A INFRASTRUCTURE - OLYMPIC VALLEY, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

14

Work – Incomplete

- Well 18-3R Wellhead Water Treatment Plant
- Infrastructure
 - Pressure-Reducing Valve (PRV)
 - Sewer Meter
- Irrigation Rollback
- Community Benefit Fund – Creek Restoration (Friends of Squaw Creek)
- 18 Townhomes
- Phases 2B & 2C

15

Pressure-Reducing Valve (PRV)

UTILITY PLAN

16

Pressure-Reducing Valve (PRV)

MATERIAL LIST

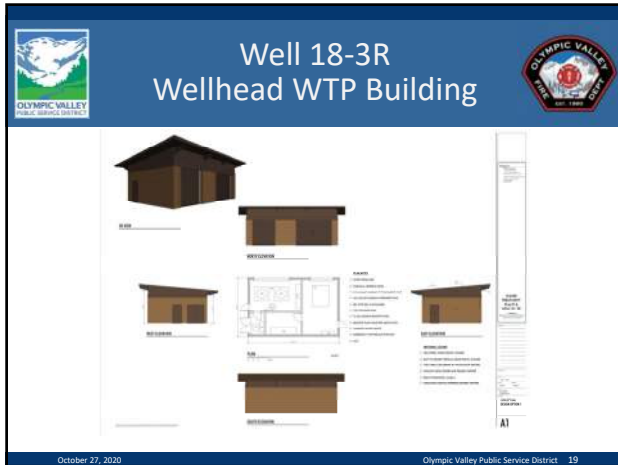
1 PRESSURE REDUCING STATION

17

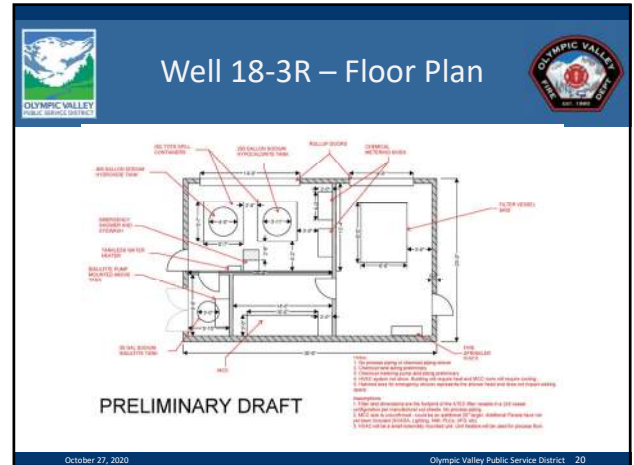
Well 18-3R

WELL 18-3R

18



19



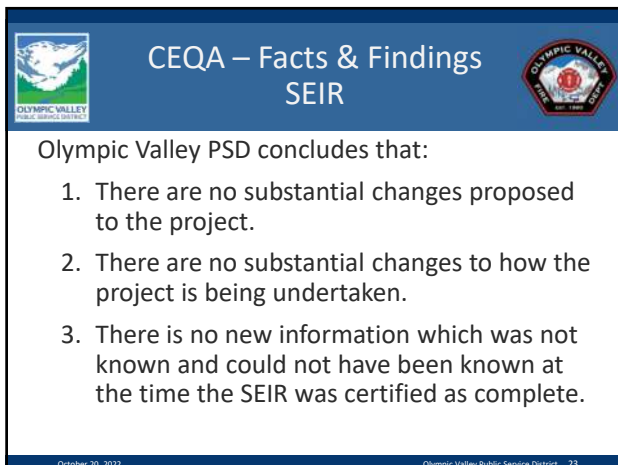
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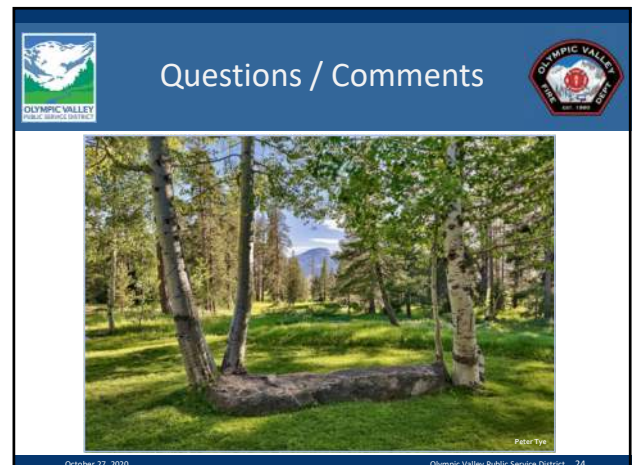
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22



23



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OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT F-8
8 Pages

Residential Bear Box Incentive Program

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary; Mike Geary, General Manager; Danielle Mueller, Finance & Administration Manager

SUBJECT: 2022 Bear Box Rebate Program

BACKGROUND: The District became involved with garbage service at the request of the Property Owners Association on June 28, 1974, with the adoption of Ordinance #3. That Ordinance was replaced on September 27, 1974, with Ordinance #4. Ordinance #4 was in place until the current Garbage Code was adopted on June 30, 1988.

The District contracts with the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Company, Inc. (TTSD) for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Olympic Valley, Northstar and Alpine Meadows all have a service contract with TTSD.

During negotiations with TTSD for the FY 2022-23 service contract, provisions related to the Community Dumpster Facility were kept in the contract due to uncertainty whether the Facility would be permanently closed. However, the terms for service at the Facility by TTSD were modified significantly, primarily decreasing dumpster capacity and pick-up frequency. To maintain the same level of service at the site, costs would have increased more than the 10% rate hike already adopted for the year.

The change in TTSD's service, the required cost increase if services were to be maintained, and the recurring dumping violations at the Facility requiring frequent clean-up by Water and Sewer Operators were among the reasons that on August 30, 2022, the Board of Directors made the difficult decision to permanently close the site.

Residents are currently allowed to leave as many as four (4) trash cans per week for curbside pick-up. The Board of Directors asked that staff consider effective and

affordable ways to support the installation of bear boxes for Olympic Valley residents who don't already have one.

A Bear Box incentive program would mitigate changes from TTSD's historical service level, similar to the District's recently implemented *Green Waste Days Program* in response to the termination of curbside green waste collection. The District felt it was critical that residents continue to maintain defensible space and remove hazardous vegetation from their properties. As such, the District, in a collaborative effort with Palisades Tahoe, and the Friends of Squaw Valley hosted six (6) Green Waste Days in May-October, 2022 and the District approved a \$136.67 (100%) rebate for the rental of a six-yard green-waste-only dumpster rental. In FY 2022, these programs cost the District \$3,894 for the *Green Waste Days Program* and \$2,046 for the *Green-Waste-Only Dumpster Rebates* and increased the number of programs that staff administers.

DISCUSSION: In accordance with direction provided by the Board of Directors in August 2022, staff queried the six Placer County approved bear resistant garbage enclosure vendors and received quotes from three vendors. Cost estimates for the installation of a two-can bear box ranged from \$1,835 to \$2,099. Staff explored bulk pricing options with all vendors; however, given the anticipated demand and the minimum quantity needed for discounts, it does not seem to be an option. However, one company, Tahoe Bear Box Company, did offer discounted pricing to Olympic Valley Residents through 2022 which are reflected in the totals below. These quotes include installation and are subject to change.

	Carson Valley Welding (Carson City)	Brown Bear (Truckee)	Tahoe Bear Box (Carnelian Bay)
1 can	-	-	\$1,399 \$1,625
2 can	\$1,835.20	\$1,900	\$1,850 \$2,099 \$2,250
3 can	\$2,050.40	-	\$2,299 \$2,599

Staff also researched the Placer County 0% Bear Box Loan Program. The Program provides a 0% loan, up to \$1,200, to eligible homeowners to purchase and install a bear box from the approved bear box vendor list. Staff confirmed that Olympic Valley residents are eligible for the program assuming other responsibilities are met. There is a \$120 administrative fee to participate in the program.

An option to incentivize the installation of bear boxes is providing a rebate equal to the \$120 administrative fee for those that use the County's loan program. This incentive would result in residents utilizing the loan program paying the same out-of-pocket cost to install a bear box as those who do not. The incentive would provide residents with the option to finance some of the cost to install the

boxes. Staff proposes one rebate per garbage customer (this does not include the River Rd.). The loan program is not complex or burdensome; residents would submit a Bear Box Loan Program application, purchase and installation receipt, property address, payee name, and mailing address. Staff recommends that any program considered be retroactive to August 30, 2022, around the date the Community Dumpster Facility (CDF) was shuttered. The proposed expiration date for the program would be October 31, 2023.

Staff received correspondence / visits from eight residents since the CDF closed. Two people requested information and voiced opposition to the CDF closure; one person requested more information; three people requested information about the proposed Bear Box Incentive Program; one person said he was opposed to any incentive; and one expressed support of the closure.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Adopt Resolution 2022-27 authorizing a *Bear Box Incentive Program* as drafted.
2. Propose changes to the *Bear Box Incentive Program* and Resolution 2022-27.
3. Do not implement a *Bear Box Incentive Program* and do not adopt Resolution 2022-27.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: Staff recommends that if a program is adopted, it be capped at \$5,000. The source of funds would come from garbage rates and the Garbage Fixed Asset Replacement Fund (FARF), which has a balance of approximately \$144,000. The FARF is mainly used to contribute to capital replacement projects and the capital reserve policy allows for the FARF to be used for rate stabilization as well. Participation in the *Bear Box Incentive Program* is unknown but expected to be minimal.

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss the *Bear Box Incentive Program* and whether the Program is an effective mitigation to the closure of the CDF and if it is consistent with the District's mission.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 2022-27
- Placer County Approved Bear Resistant Enclosure Vendor List
- TTSD Flyer with Loan Program Information
- TTSD Bear Box Loan Program Application

DATE PREPARED: October 19, 2022

RESOLUTION 2022-27

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT AUTHORIZING THE DISTRICT TO PROVIDE A REBATE TO RESIDENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF ONE BEAR BOX

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District has adopted regulations for garbage collection service for residents within District boundaries; and,

WHEREAS, the District contracts for the collection of trash, garbage, or waste within District boundaries as provided in Water Code section 31140; and,

WHEREAS, the County of Placer and the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Company, Inc. have entered a Contract for Garbage Franchise Area #3, which encompasses Olympic Valley; and,

WHEREAS, the District negotiated a modified agreement with the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Company that provides for additional service to Olympic Valley customers; and

WHEREAS, the District provides benefit to Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Company by setting rates, preparing and mailing bills, collecting and processing fees, and providing customer service representation; and

WHEREAS, the services for the Community Dumpster Facility were significantly reduced in the 2022-2023 Contract; and

WHEREAS, on August 30, 2022, the Board of Directors made the difficult decision to permanently close the site; and

WHEREAS, the District would like to lessen the burden on customers to dispose of residential waste; and

WHEREAS, the program would be funded through the Garbage fixed asset replacement fund (FARF) for garbage customers and would be unavailable for non-garbage customers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District hereby authorizes the District to provide a \$120.00 rebate to customers who have participated in the Placer County Bear Box Loan Program and installed a bear box from an approved Placer County Bear Resistant Garbage Enclosure Vendor. The rebate program will be effective August 30, 2022 – October 31, 2023. One rebate will be allowed per property until a maximum of \$5,000 is reimbursed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors duly called and held by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary



Approved Bear Resistant Garbage Enclosures

Inclusion in this list assumes that the enclosure will be installed in accordance with the requirements of other regulatory agencies, such as those of Placer County Department of Public Works and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. It is further understood that any enclosure may be removed from the list if found to be inadequate.

<p>Baker Bins™ Formerly known as Baycon Dave Baker, Baker Bins, (530) 587-1374 P.O. Box 9290, Truckee, CA 96162 www.bakerbin.com</p>	<p>Bear Guard™ Lee Van, Bear Guard, (530) 581-2211 P.O. Box 89, Tahoe City, CA 96145 www.bearguardinfo.com</p>
<p>Brown Bear™ Frank Brown, (530) 587-2895 11672 Deerfield Drive, Truckee, CA 96161 www.brownbearhomecare.com</p>	<p>Carson Valley Welding No Bear Can Donald Helldoorn, (775) 884-9353 1046 Mallory Way, Carson City, NV 89701 www.nobearcan.com</p>
<p>Tahoe-Donner Garbage Safe™ Raymond Ghio, GP Fabrication, (209) 464-4614 4283 N. Wilson Way, Suite 27, Stockton, CA 95205</p>	<p>Tahoe Bear Box Company™ Bear Saver (see models RC E 230; RC E 130) Randy Stanaway, (530) 546-3154 P.O. Box 1345, Carnelian Bay, CA 96140 www.bearbox.org</p>
<p>TTSD Dumpster w/ Counter-Balance Lid *Commercial use only* Bill Carollo, Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal, (530) 583-7800</p>	
<p>Integral Enclosure Design Option Plans must be submitted to and approved by Placer County Building Services.</p>	

Per Placer County Code Section 8.16.265 through 8.16.268, Bear Resistant Garbage Enclosures are required to be properly installed and operated to prevent animal access. Failure to operate Bear Resistant Garbage Enclosures correctly may result in the requirement to install additional bear resistant enclosures on the property, obtain a dumpster with auto-locking lids, and/or an order to increase frequency of service to meet garbage storage needs.

FREE GREEN WASTE DROP-OFF

All Summer / One Location

Maximum 6 yards, Placer County residents only

May 1 – Oct 31

Mon – Sat 8:00am – 4:00pm

Closed Sundays

Eastern Regional

Materials Recovery Facility

900 Cabin Creek Road

(between Truckee & Olympic Valley)

REMINDER! Pick up your punch card on your first visit.

Remember

- Tarp load & line bed with tarp for easy unloading
- Must empty your own load
- No food, pet or construction waste
- No dirt, sod or rocks
- Bring identification and proof of residency

Save a bear. Get a box.

- 0% Loans up to \$1,320

(including \$120 administrative fee)

- Repay the loan through your garbage bill
- Available to Placer County homeowners in good standing with their garbage bill
- Visit waste101.com to learn more



MATTRESS DROP OFF May – October

Drop off your old mattress at the Eastern Regional MRF. Free for California residents. Limitations apply.



Online Bill and Payment Services

- Free and Secure
- Visit waste101.com and click on 'My Account'
- Have your bill available when logging in for the first time



Did you know..?

Batteries are hazardous waste and it is against the law to put them in the trash

- Batteries contain toxic or corrosive materials that can contaminate the environment.
- Household batteries can be recycled and it is FREE!
- Batteries can cause fires in garbage trucks and at our facility.
- Place in a clear plastic bag on top of your garbage can or enclosure on pickup day.
- Drop-off in designated containers. **For locations see waste101.com/hazardous-materials.**



Learn more about hazardous waste disposal at Tahoe.OneBigBin.com

Mandatory Trash Service Exemptions

- First quarter exemption requests can be submitted November 15 – December 15
- Submit your quarterly exemption request form to exemptions@waste101.com

Service Questions

Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal (530) 583-7800 | Waste101.com

Ordinance Questions

Placer County Environmental Engineering (530) 889-6846

BEAR BOX LOAN PROGRAM SUMMARY & INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITIES

Summary

1. Homeowners contact Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal (TTSD) to apply for a bear box loan.
2. TTSD confirms resident is an Eligible Homeowner.
3. Eligible Homeowner then selects a bear box from the County's approved bear box list (www.placer.ca.gov/3204/Solid-Waste) and an appropriate licensed California or Nevada contractor (Installer) to install their selected bear box.
4. Eligible Homeowner signs loan documents and this sheet. TTSD provides the homeowner a copy of responsibilities sheet.
5. TTSD provides a copy of the responsibilities sheet to Installer. Installer also signs the responsibilities sheet.
6. TTSD provides an electronic copy of the signed promissory note and responsibilities sheet to Placer County.
7. Installer performs installation taking into account, but not limited to, responsibilities listed at right.
8. TTSD provides payment to the selected licensed contractor for up to \$1,200.00, per the terms of the agreement.
9. If an Eligible Homeowner installs a bear box that is more expensive than the maximum allotment, then the Eligible Homeowner will be required to pay the Installer any amount in excess of \$1,200.00.
10. Eligible Homeowner repays loan via quarterly garbage bills as detailed in the Loan Promissory Note.

Installer Responsibilities

1. The Installer shall ensure that the bear box is on the county's approved bear box list.
2. The Installer shall ensure that the bear box installation meets approved county standards.
3. The Installer shall ensure the bear box is installed a minimum of 15' from edge of pavement to maintain minimum sight line visibility as required per Placer County Department of Public Works Standard [Plate 117](#).
4. The Installer shall also perform an Underground Service Alert prior to installation of the bear box to ensure that the box does not obstruct, damage or affect in any way any existing underground utilities.
5. The Installer shall work with TTSD and the Eligible Homeowner to ensure that placement of the bear box takes into account the TTSD extra distance charge and make every attempt to place the box within the no-charge distance limits.
6. Bear enclosures must be located and otherwise installed in accordance with the requirements of applicable Placer County Codes [Section 8.16.265 – 8.16.268] and regulatory agencies such as those of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and your hauler, Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal.

Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal



645 Westlake Blvd., #5
P.O. Box 6479
Tahoe City, CA 96145
530.583.7800

Loan Number: _____

Homeowner Signature _____ Date _____

Installer Signature _____ Date _____



Questions? Please call 530.583.7800
recycle@placer.ca.gov





OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT G-1
4 Pages

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORT

DATE: October 25, 2022
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: SSV Protocols, CQI, iGel Airway, Infrequent Skills, Blood Borne Pathogens, Childbirth.

Fire/Rescue: High Rise, Performance Standards, Ladders, Ventilation, Lock out/Tag out, Haz Mat, Active Shooter.

Public Education

Green Waste Dumpsters, Second round defensible space inspections, community First Aid & CPR classes.

Fire Prevention

Several plan checks, Sprinkler Rough Inspections, LPG Inspections, Building Final Inspections, Defensible Space Inspections.

Commercial Inspections; SV North Condos, Tram Condos, Christy Hill Condos, Olympic Village Inn.

Equipment

Repeater on Palisades work to update and relocate equipment into the FAA building.

Overtime (OT) & Forced Overtime (FOT) Hours:

Regular OT hours for the period: 384 hours (Sept 20 to October 19, 2022)

Forced OT hours for the period: 0 hours (Sept 20 to October 19, 2022)

Days, since last report, dropped to 3 on duty (flex min staffing to 3): 4 days

Year to date OT hours: 3,714.25 hours

Year to date FOT hours: 120.5 hours

Emergency Calls:

Please see attached pages.

Total calls for the period: 22 (September 20 to October 19, 2022)

Jan 1st to Oct. 19, 2021: 410 Calls; January 1 to October 19, 2022: 468 Calls

ATTACHMENTS: Total Record Volume by Incident Type Report.

DATE PREPARED: October 19, 2022

55%

FIRE
Percentage of Total Incidents

45%

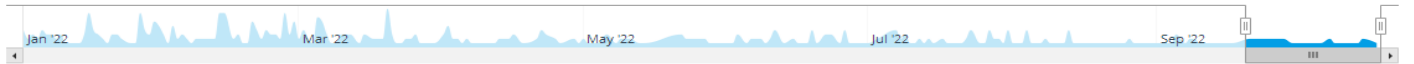
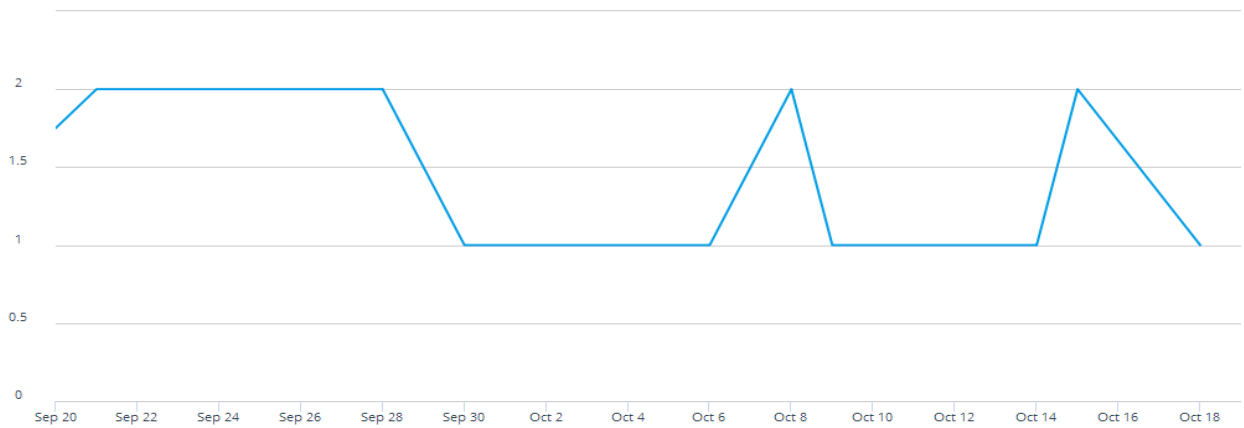
EMS
Percentage of Total Incidents

22

INCIDENTS
In Selected Time Slice

30

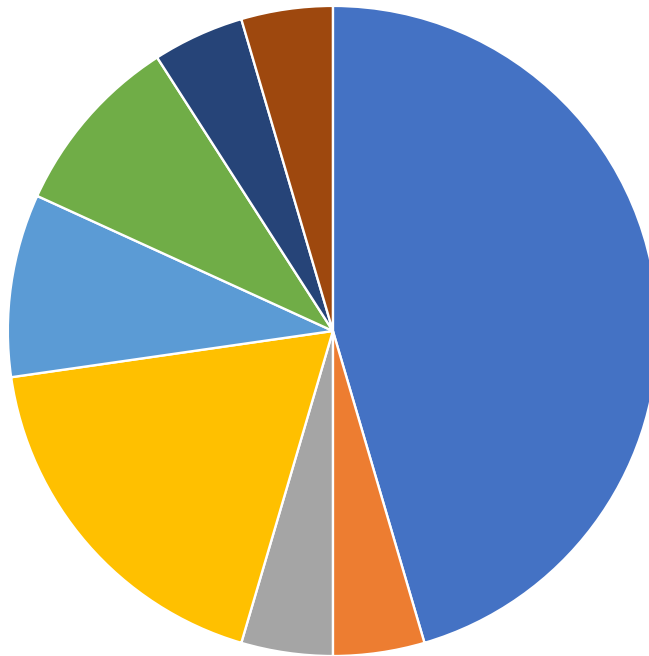
DAYS
In Selected Time Slice



Counts

Week Ending	9/25/22	10/2/22	10/9/22	10/16/22	10/23/22	Total
Emergency medical service (EMS) incident	2	1	4	2	1	10
Combustible/flammable spills & leaks			1			1
Water problem	1					1
Dispatched and canceled en route		2		2		4
HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat			1	1		2
System or detector malfunction	1	1				2
Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)				1		1
Special type of incident, other		1				1
Total	4	5	6	6	1	22

- Emergency medical service (EMS) incident
- Combustible/flammable spills & leaks
- Water problem
- Dispatched and canceled en route
- HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat
- System or detector malfunction
- Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)
- Special type of incident, other



37%

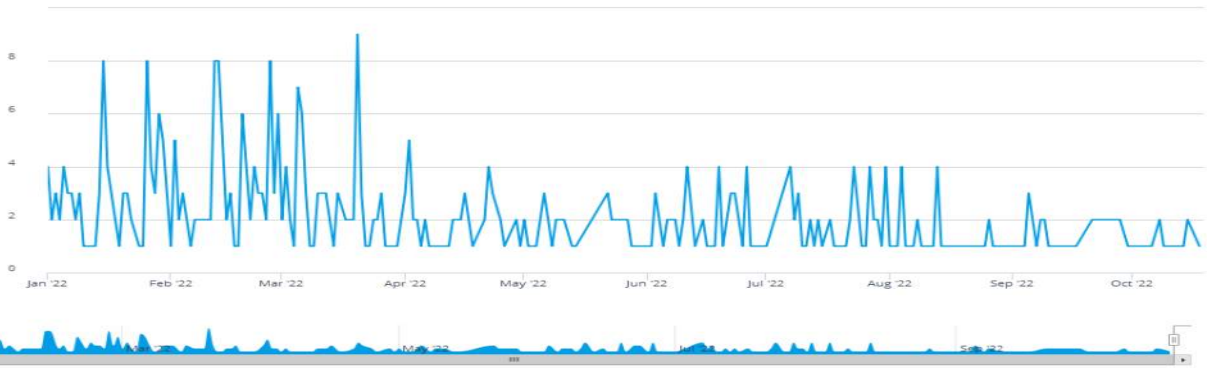
FIRE
Percentage of Total Incidents

63%

EMS
Percentage of Total Incidents

468
INCIDENTS
In Selected Time Slice

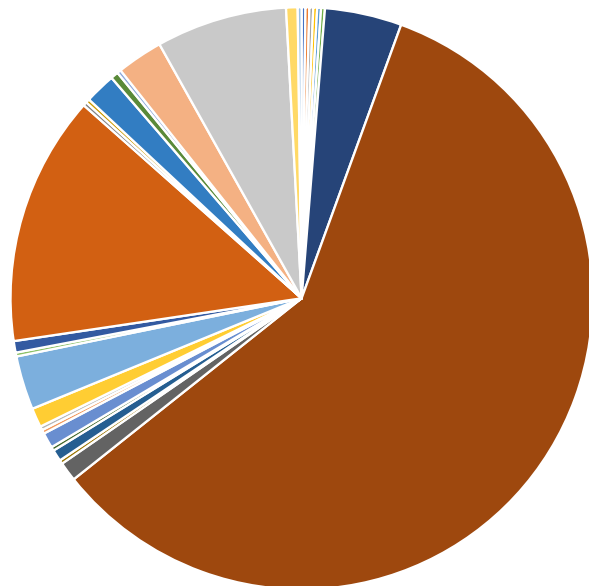
292
DAYS
In Selected Time Slice



Counts

	Jan '22	Feb '22	Mar '22	Apr '22	May '22	Jun '22	Jul '22	Aug '22	Sep '22	Oct '22	Total
Fire, other								1			1
Structure Fire			1								1
Mobile property (vehicle) fire								1			1
Natural vegetation fire							1				1
Outside rubbish fire		1									1
Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS), other			1								1
Medical assist	3	5	2		1	3	3	2	1		20
Emergency medical service (EMS) incident	63	58	50	31	13	14	15	15	9	7	275
Extrication, rescue			1				1	3			5
Flammable gas or liquid condition, other		1									1
Combustible/flammable spills & leaks			1					1		1	3
Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition						1					1
Electrical wiring/equipment problem			1	1			1				4
Service call, other								1			1
Person in distress							1				1
Water problem		2						1	2		5
Public service assistance			5	6	2		1				14
Unauthorized burning								1			1
Cover assignment, standby at fire station, move-up	1		1				1				3
Dispatched and canceled en route	9	6	6	3	4	13	15	2	5	2	65
Wrong location, no emergency found								1			1
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke									1		1
HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	2	1	2		1					2	8
False alarm and false call, other						1	1				2
Malicious, mischievous false alarm		1									1
System or detector malfunction		1		1	3	1	1		5		12
Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	6	3	2	4	4	5	5	2	2	1	34
Special type of incident, other						2			1		3
Citizen complaint						1					1
Total	90	82	71	41	27	42	46	30	26	13	468

- Fire, other
- Structure Fire
- Mobile property (vehicle) fire
- Natural vegetation fire
- Outside rubbish fire
- Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS), other
- Medical assist
- Emergency medical service (EMS) incident
- Extrication, rescue
- Flammable gas or liquid condition, other
- Combustible/flammable spills & leaks
- Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition
- Electrical wiring/equipment problem
- Service call, other
- Person in distress
- Water problem
- 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
- False alarm and false call, other
- Malicious, mischievous false alarm
- System or detector malfunction
- Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)
- Special type of incident, other
- Citizen complaint





OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT G-2
4 Pages

WATER & SEWER OPERATIONS REPORT

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Brandon Burks, Operations Manager

SUBJECT: Operations & Maintenance Report for SEPTEMBER 2022 – 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 – September 2022

Water Production:		9.71 MG
Comparison:		0.19 MG less than 2021
Sewer Collection:		4.06 MG
Comparison:		0.48 MG more than 2021
Aquifer Level:	September 30, 2022:	6,182.3'
	September 30, 2021:	6,177.7'
	Highest Recorded:	6,192.0'
	Lowest Recorded:	6,174.0'
Creek Bed Elevation, Well 2:		6,186.9'
Precipitation:	September 2022:	1.41"
	Season to date total:	61.40"
	Season to date average:	52.97"
	% to year to date average:	115.90%

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 2021 through September 2022.
- 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.

Leaks and Repairs

Water

- The District issued 4 leak/high usage notifications.
- Responded to one 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.

305 Squaw Valley Road (Administration and Fire Station Building)

- Inspected and tested the generator.

Water System Maintenance

- Two bacteriological tests were taken: one at 1810 Squaw Valley Road and one at Resort at Squaw Creek; both samples were reported absent.
- Leak detection services performed: zero.
- 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

- Assisted new operators with transition.

Sewer System Maintenance

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

Telemetry

- The rainfall measurements for the month of September were as follows:
Nova Lynx: 1.41", Squaw Valley Snotel: 2.10".

Administration

- Monthly California State Water Boards report.

Services Rendered

- Underground Service Alerts (53)
- Pre-remodel inspections (0)
- Final inspections (0)
- Fixture count inspections (0)
- Water service line inspections (1)
- Sewer service line pressure test (2)
- Sewer service line inspections (2)
- Sewer main line inspections (0)
- Water quality complaint investigations (0)
- Water Backflow Inspections (0)
- FOG inspections (0)
- Second Unit inspection (1)

Other Items of Interest

- Training – SDRMA Online class.
- West Tank coating preparations.

ATTACHMENTS: Monthly Water Audit Report

DATE PREPARED: OCTOBER 17, 2022

Olympic Valley Public Service District - Monthly Water Audit Report

Audit Month: September Report Date: October 25, 2022 Performed By: Brandon Burks
Year: 2022

Meter Reader: Jason McGathey Reading begin Date & Time: 9/30/22 8:30 AM
Reading end Date & Time: 9/30/22 11:00 AM
Total lag time: 2:30:00

Begin Audit Period: 8/31/22 12:00 AM
End Audit Period: 9/30/22 12:00 AM

Total Metered Consumption for audit period specified (including hydrant meters): 9,018,815

Additional Consumption - Unmetered

Fire Department Use: 10,000

Hydrant Flushing: 25,000

Blow-Off Flushing: _____

Sewer Cleaning: 10,000

Street Cleaning: _____

Well Flushing: _____

Tank Overflows: _____

Unread Meter Estimated Reads: _____

Other: Hydrant meters _____

Total Unmetered Consumption (for audit period specified): 45,000

Estimated Unknown Loss - Unmetered

Known Theft: _____

Known Illegal Connections: _____

Total Estimated leaks that have been repaired: _____

Total Estimated Unmetered (for audit period specified): _____

Total Production for audit period specified: 10,346,616

Total Metered/Unmetered Consumption for audit period specified: 9,063,815

Total Water Loss (Production - Consumption): 1,282,801

Comments: The production totals are different than the monthly report due to a different time frame being used. The District continues to look for leaks.

* Note - All Production & Consumption Totals In U.S. Gallons *



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



ENGINEERING REPORT

DATE: October 25, 2022
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:

- OVPSD Board Meeting
- Finance Committee Meeting
- Monthly Planning Meeting – Staff
- District Engineer – General Manager Meeting – Weekly
- District Engineer, General Manager, Operations Manager Meeting – Bi-weekly
- District Engineer, Junior Engineer Meeting – Frequent
- West Tank Coating Project – Fire Department staff project tour
- West Tank Coating Project Weekly Progress Meeting – Contractor, staff
- Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2 Dedication and DA Extension Meetings – staff, RSC
- OVPSD/SVMWC Emergency Intertie Project Meeting – Farr West Engineering
- Permitting Workflow Meeting - staff
- Painted Rock Lodge Waterline Extension Construction Progress Meetings – staff, contractor

Capital and Planning Projects

West Tank Recoating Project

- Exterior coating completed on July 21, 2022
- Interior coating ongoing

- Tank scheduled to be back online by week of November 21.

Water Meter Replacement Project

- District ordered meters, endpoints, and appurtenances, and meter box lids.
- Long lead times for materials delivery. Cellular endpoints recently shipped.
- Possible that some new meters and endpoints will be installed in 2022, pending delivery of meters and parts.
- Installation of new meters and endpoints will primarily occur in 2023 and in to 2024.

Pressure Zone 1A Project

- Farr West delivered Final Draft Basis of Design Report to District in October.
- BDR defines recommended project and provides planning level construction cost estimate.
- Staff will present BDR at December 2022 Board meeting.

OVPD/Mutual Water Company Emergency Intertie Project

- Farr West Engineering has completed hydraulic modeling of alternatives for location of booster pump station and pressure reducing valve station.
- Currently preparing draft Basis of Design Report with expected delivery of November 2022.
- Staff will present BDR at December 2022 Board meeting.

Olympic Valley Groundwater Management Plan – Six Year Review and Report

- McGinley & Associates will deliver Draft SRR for District review in October.
- OVGMP Advisory Group meeting on November 9 or week of November 28.
- Present final draft for approval by the Implementation Group at the December 13, 2022 Board meeting.

Capacity and Reliability Study Update

- This project includes preparing an update to the Capacity and Reliability study which aims to define remaining available water supply in our existing system.
- The report will be presented to the Board at the January 2023 meeting.

SCADA Master Plan

- Sierra Controls delivered Draft Master Plan.
- Operations Manager and District Engineer providing review comments.
- Final master plan expected to be complete by January 2023.

305 Olympic Valley Rd. HVAC Master Plan

- Staff had kickoff meeting with SEED, Inc.
- SEED monitoring building HVAC operations through control programming.
- Draft Master Plan anticipated in March 2023.

Resort at Squaw Creek Phase 2

- Execute an Irrevocable Offer of Dedication for improvements constructed in 2019 at October 2022 Board meeting.
- RSC has committed to construct and dedicate the PRV in 2023.
- Staff continues to work with RSC engineers on design of Well 18-3R and PRV improvements.
- RSC requesting an extension to the Water and Sewer Service Agreement, which is set to expire November 6, 2022.

Engineering Department Activities – On-Going

- Residential plan reviews and contractor/owner coordination for new and remodel construction
- GIS database updates and VUEWORKS implementation
- Water and Sewer Code and Technical Specification updates

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: October 19, 2022



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT G-4
5 Pages

ADMINISTRATION & OFFICE REPORT

DATE: October 25, 2022
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: Winter Newsletter Topics
Staff is seeking topic suggestions for the upcoming winter newsletter. If any Board members have newsletter suggestions, please contact Jessica Asher, Board Secretary.

Ballot Drop-Off Location

The Olympic Valley Public Service District is a ballot drop-off location for Placer County from 8:00 am-4:00 pm, Monday - Friday. Staff is ensuring that the ballot box is accessible to the public during these hours and is secure.

California Special Districts Association (CSDA)

The District's membership with CSDA runs on a calendar year and the District recently received the 2023 membership renewal fees. The cost of membership is \$8,810 annually, which is a 7.5% increase over the prior year. The District greatly benefits from the CSDA's legislative advocacy work and professional development opportunities. A pamphlet of the 2022 CSDA highlights is attached to this report.

ATTACHMENTS: 2022 CSDA Highlights

DATE PREPARED: October 18, 2022



**California Special
Districts Association**
Districts Stronger Together

2022

HIGHLIGHTS



INVESTMENT OPTIONS FOR SPECIAL DISTRICTS

NEW CSDA MEMBER PROGRAM LAUNCHED: CALIFORNIA CLASS INVESTMENT OPTIONS FOR SPECIAL DISTRICTS

California CLASS provides special districts and other public agencies with a convenient method for investing in high-quality, short-to-medium-term securities carefully chosen to provide for safety and liquidity while still maximizing interest earnings. California CLASS provides districts with a comprehensive, professionally managed approach to investing, a dedicated client service team, and a user-friendly and secure online transaction portal. Learn more: www.californiaclass.com



CHARTING OUR PATH FORWARD

A LOOK AHEAD – CSDA'S PATH FORWARD

The CSDA Board of Directors met for a strategic planning session to develop priorities and updates to the existing CSDA Strategic Plan. The CSDA Board of Directors approved the 2023-2025 CSDA Strategic Plan on September 16, 2022.

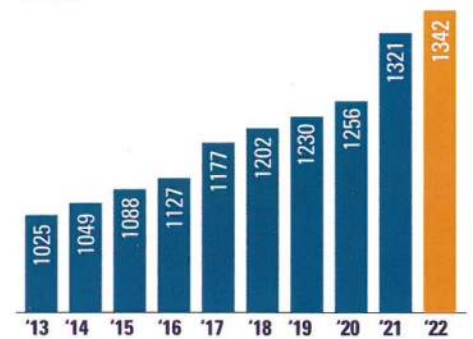
A few common themes of the plan:

- Continued Growth in Membership
- Focus on Member Engagement
- Leader in Content & Resources
- Prioritize Advocacy for All Types of Districts – Quality over Quantity
- Continue Progress & Growth in National Efforts



MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

CSDA membership numbers continue to grow, with more than 70 new organizations joining our ranks in 2022.



MEMBERSHIP

70+

JOINED
CSDA IN
2022

SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

68,000+



18

**CSDA BOARD
MEMBERS
BRINGING LOCAL
PERSPECTIVES**
from across the state to your
association



DEDICATED STAFF
in Sacramento and throughout CA
serving members of all types and sizes

29



**NEWLY REVISED
BROWN ACT
COMPLIANCE
MANUAL**

25

**CSDA Affiliated
Chapters**



BUSINESS AFFILIATES

Diamond Level

- California CLASS
- CSDA Finance Corporation
- Special District Risk Management Authority

Platinum Level

- Atkinson, Andelson, Loya, Ruud & Romo
- Best Best & Krieger LLP
- Liebert Cassidy Whitmore
- Richards Watson Gershon
- Umpqua Bank

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

2021-2022 Legislative Session

5,129



Reviewed State Bills



1,498

Adopted position on State Bills



224

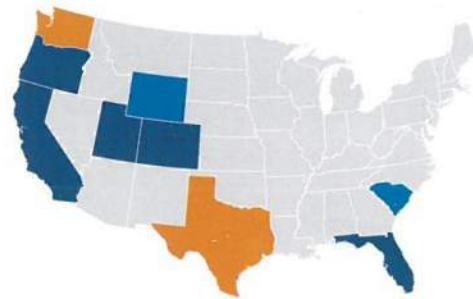
Directly Lobbied on State Bills



Of the 101 bills opposed by CSDA, only 23 have become law.



Of the 123 bills supported by CSDA, 69 became law.



NSDC
NATIONAL SPECIAL DISTRICTS COALITION

- Key:**
- Founding Members (CA, OR, UT, CO, FL)
 - New Members (WY, SC)
 - Associate Members (WA, TX)

Founding Member of

National Special Districts Coalition

- CSDA extends NSDC resources and benefits to all CSDA members
- Adopted positions on 23 Federal Bills
- Produced a national report investigating community gaps in fire suppression infrastructure, after engaging with a 24-member working group from nine states
- Fielded 78 requests through the NSDC "Project Idea Portal" facilitated by CSDA endorsed affiliate, The Ferguson Group, and shared access to funding opportunities

2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS: THE VOICE OF SPECIAL DISTRICTS



Cyber Security Legislation:

- Avoided unnecessary reporting & data handling mandates
- Allowed new efficient technologies
- Advocated for resources and improved information sharing

Blocked CEQA expansion that could negatively impact critical projects



Local Revenue:

- Prevented diversion of millions of dollars in property tax revenues away from special districts.
- Protected impact fee revenues critical to special district infrastructure
- Led special district response to proposed statewide ballot initiative that could devastate local revenues and services

Brown Act:

- Guidance on emergency remote meetings
- Supported allowances for Board Member remote meetings
- Protected orderly meetings that avoid administrative delays



Stood against efforts to limit the local control of leases and impose severe new penalties related to surplus land decisions

LEGAL



REPRESENTING SPECIAL DISTRICTS IN THE COURTS

CSDA seeks positive legal outcomes for special districts by filing amicus curiae (or "friend-of-the court") briefs in cases of interest that could impact special districts' governance or operations.

12



Actively tracked 12 cases in the Courts of Appeal and California Supreme Court involving legal issues affecting special districts.



Issues addressed in CSDA amicus briefs include:

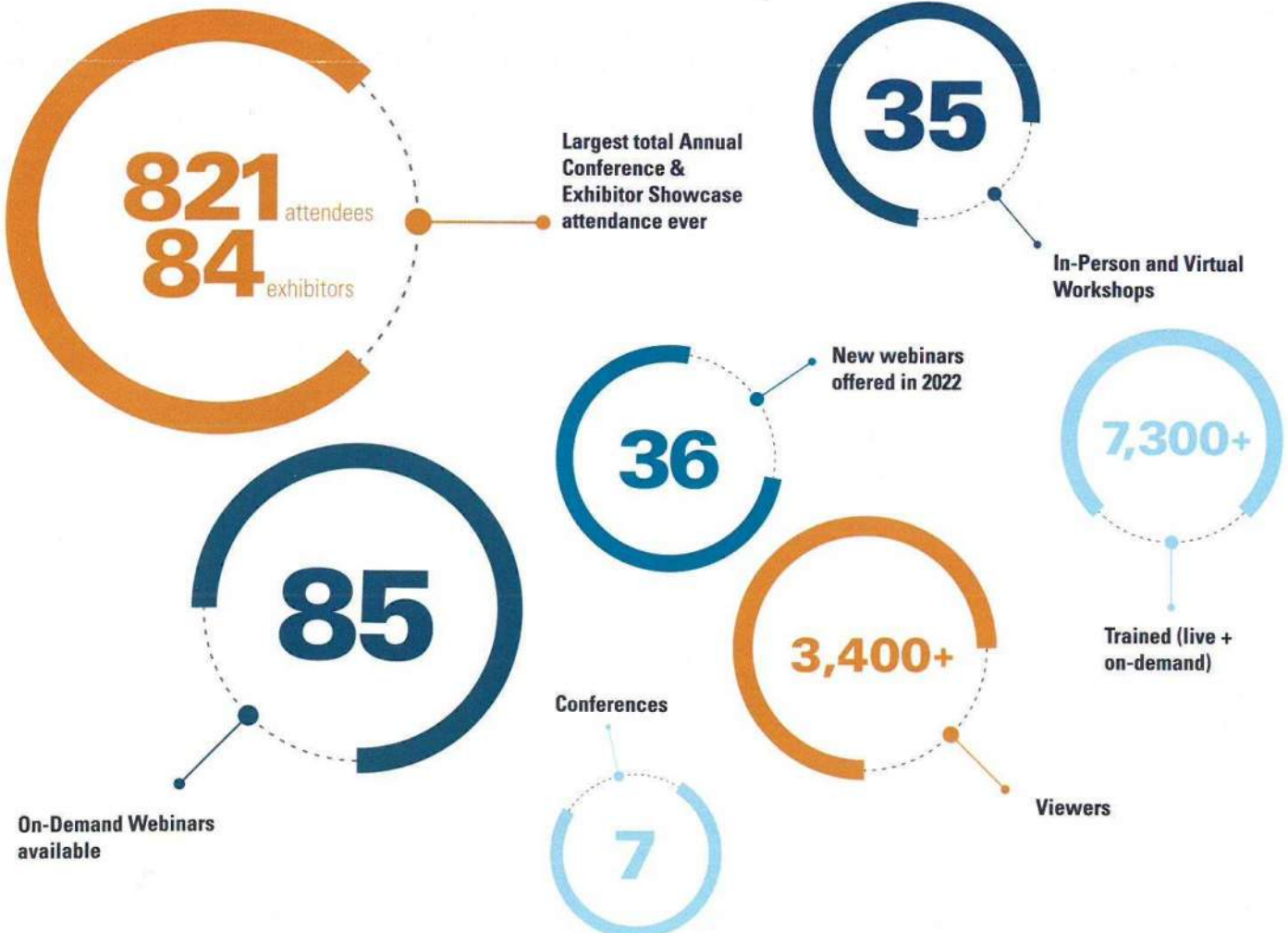
- California Public Records Act
- Special Benefit Assessments
- Rate-setting under Proposition 218
- Employer Liability Insurance

Learn more online at: www.csdanet.org/advocate/legal-advocacy.

Filed four (4) briefs on behalf of special districts as of September 2022, with another 2 pending for filing by year end.

4

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



ADDITIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

CONGRATULATIONS 2022 CSDA AWARDS RECIPIENTS

2022 CSDA Exceptional Public Outreach & Advocacy Award (Small District Category):

Isla Vista Community Services District for its Isla Vista Mobility Plan

2022 CSDA Innovative Project of the Year Award (Large District Category):

Rainbow Municipal Water District for its Rapid Aerial Water Supply (RAWS)

Innovative Program of the Year Award (Small District Category):

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District for its Auburn Bike Park

Chapter of the Year Award:

Contra Costa Special Districts Association

William Hollingsworth Award of Excellence:

William (Bill) Morton, founder of the Municipal Finance Corporation

Staff Member of the Year Award:

Cecilia Goff, district secretary and district administrator of Ironhouse Sanitary District

Board Member of the Year Award:

Mike Scheafer, board member of the Costa Mesa Sanitary District

General Manager of the Year Award:

Scott Carroll, CSDM, general manager of Costa Mesa Sanitary District

LEGISLATIVE TOURS

Hosted a two-day tour for 27 Capitol Staff, as well as two one-day tours and a virtual tour for hundreds of state and federal officials featuring 19 special districts.



Special thanks to CSDA Endorsed Affiliates who provide CSDA's value-added benefits.





OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT G-5
1 Page

MANAGEMENT REPORT

DATE: October 25, 2022
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
- FY 2022-23 Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) projects - staff
- Board Meeting Planning – staff
- New Board Member Pre-Appointment Orientation – Kate Frankfurt, Katrina Smolen, Ron Gajar
- Staffing Discussion – Board Secretary and Finance & Administration Manager
- Resort at Squaw Creek – Phase 2 Development Agreement 5th Amendment – staff and counsel
- Website Software Transition Planning – staff
- Customer Inventory - Finance & Administration Manager
- Monthly Planning Meeting – Staff
- Staff Event
- Monthly T-TSA Managers
- Bear Box Incentive Program – staff
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan – staff
- Water and Sewer System Near-Term Planning – staff
- Fuels Management – Feather River Forestry and staff

ATTACHMENTS: None.

DATE PREPARED: October 20, 2022



OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



EXHIBIT H
77 Pages

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

DATE: October 25, 2022

TO: District Board Members

FROM: Allen Riley, Fire Chief; Mike Geary, General Manager; and Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

SUBJECT: Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan Public Draft.

BACKGROUND: In response to increased concern about wildfire danger, in December 2020, the District executed a consulting contract with Deer Creek Resources to prepare a *Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)*. The purpose of the document is to identify and prioritize the fuels reduction and wildfire prevention strategy within Olympic Valley Fire Department's service area and address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, home hardening, and/or structure protection.

The CWPP will guide the activities and priorities of the District's *Fuels Management Program* and will allow our community to take advantage of the opportunities associated with being a *Firewise Community* and be eligible for potential grant funding for forest management activities. The District leveraged the information in the Draft CWPP to apply for funding for the Olympic Valley Fuels Reduction Project; a 120-acre project area with an estimated cost of \$540,000, which was funded by CAL FIRE in September 2022.

Staff began working with Deer Creek Resources on the CWPP in April 2021. In August 2021, the District hosted a meeting with stakeholders including the United States Forest Service (USFS), CalFIRE, Placer County, peer Fire Departments, the Washoe Tribe, large landowners, commercial entities, homeowner's associations, and Firewise Community representatives. The purpose of the meeting was to familiarize the group with the CWPP process, to gather data needed for mapping, and to identify potential fuel reduction projects for high-hazard areas with a known hazard of structural ignitability. Stakeholders shared issues, concerns, and opportunities, and contributed their knowledge of the firescape. In October 2021, the team met with the Community to share the process and identify potential fuel reduction projects with the public.

The District has reviewed multiple drafts and is pleased to offer the public draft of the CWPP to the community and partner agencies for review and comment. Comments are requested by October 31st at 4:00 P.M. Once finalized, the CWPP will be approved by agencies such as the Olympic Valley Fire Department, the Placer County Board of Supervisors, Cal Fire, and the USFS.

DISCUSSION: The Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides a framework for the community to develop and effectively implement hazardous fuel treatment projects and reduce exposure to wildfire losses. The plan shows that the high wildfire hazard conditions exist throughout most of the Olympic Valley community.

Reducing vegetative fuels within the community and adjacent to major evacuation routes, and hardening structures against wildfire should be the highest priority of all wildfire hazard mitigation work. Larger-scale fuel break-type forestry projects not adjacent to major travel routes should be considered a secondary priority to work within the neighborhoods. Due to close proximity of structures in the built-up areas of the community, reducing fuels within 100' of all structures will effectively treat the entirety of every lot, dramatically reducing wildfire threats within the core of residential development.

The CWPP project team recommends the OVFD enforce PRC 4291 to the full 100-foot buffer from each structure with an emphasis on removing small, dense trees and ladder fuels, even if they are beyond 30-feet of a house.

The highest-priority wildfire hazard mitigation projects for Olympic Valley are to reduce fuels and maintain low-flammability conditions around structures. This and six other mitigation strategies, including reducing structure ignitability, educating the public about fire safety, improving road access, reducing forest density adjacent to at-risk assets, improving water supply and delivery, and improving/hardening communication and warning systems employed in the event of a fire are recommended within the report.

ALTERNATIVES: This report is informational only; no action is requested from the Board.

FISCAL/RESOURCE IMPACTS: The contract with Deer Creek Resources for \$28,800 was initially funded by the Friends of Squaw Valley, Palisades Tahoe, and the Resort at Squaw Creek. In 2021, the District was granted \$31,898 from the California Climate Investments (CCI) Fire Prevention Grant Program to complete the CWPP. This funding included the full contract amount and 15% of anticipated District labor costs (the remaining staff costs served as matching funds for the grant). This grant allowed the District to return all of the generous in-Valley financial commitments. Staff approved an additional services amendment of \$9,505 to

Deer Creek Resources to address comments from the District and present the document to the Community. To date, the District has paid Deer Creek Resources \$24,275 and spent \$16,953 on staff resources. The amount reimbursed by CalFire is \$25,849.

RECOMMENDATION: This report is informational only; no action is requested from the Board.

ATTACHMENTS: Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Public Draft)

DATE PREPARED: October 20, 2022



OLYMPIC VALLEY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed with input from the Olympic Valley Public Service District, Olympic Valley Fire Department, Placer County, CAL FIRE, U.S. Forest Service, Olympic Valley Firewise Community, large landowners and the community to reduce the risk of wildfires in Olympic Valley.

Barry Callenberger,
Jeff Dowling,
Zeke Lunder and
Deer Creek Resources

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RESOLUTION 2022-_____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT ADOPTING
THE OLYMPIC VALLEY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

WHEREAS, Olympic Valley Fire is a department within Olympic Valley Public Service District which is a public agency located in the County of Placer, State of California, and the Olympic Valley Public Service District is an independent special district, organized under Water Code section 30000, et seq. in 1964; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors authorized the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the CWPP is to increase wildfire safety for the District’s residents and visitors while reducing the risk of loss of life and property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Olympic Valley Public Service District hereby adopts the Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan, copy of which is attached hereto.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of December 2022 at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors duly called by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Dale Cox, Board President

ATTEST:

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

Signature Page

REVIEWED BY:

PRINTED NAME

SIGNATURE

DATE

Chief, Olympic Valley Fire Department

Chief, CALFIRE Nevada Yuba Placer, Unit

Supervisor, Tahoe National Forest

Chair, Placer County Board of Supervisors

Olympic Valley Firewise Community

GRANT NUMBER 5GG20117
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
OLYMPIC VALLEY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Funding for this project provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Fire Prevention Program as part of the California Climate Investments Program.

OLYMPIC VALLEY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN, is part of California Climate Investments, a statewide program that puts billions of Cap-and-Trade dollars to work reducing GHG emissions, strengthening the economy, and improving public health and the environment—particularly in disadvantaged communities. The Cap-and-Trade program also creates a financial incentive for industries to invest in clean technologies and develop innovative ways to reduce pollution. California Climate Investments projects include affordable housing, renewable energy, public transportation, zero-emission vehicles, environmental restoration, more sustainable agriculture, recycling, and much more. At least 35 percent of these investments are located within and benefiting residents of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households across California. For more information, visit the California Climate Investments website at: www.caclimateinvestments.ca.gov.



DISCLAIMER: This document analyzes wildfire hazard across the Olympic Valley area and makes recommendations on ways that residents in the area can reduce their collective exposure to wildfire-caused losses.

Within this document, areas were prioritized for hazard reduction based upon a number of factors including: potential wildfire behavior, density of homes, proximity to wildland vegetation, and prevailing fire-season weather and winds. The fact that an area may be mapped as lower priority in this document does NOT mean that that particular area is safe from wildfires—rather, it just means that there were other areas where targeted wildfire hazard reduction projects or public education might benefit a greater number of residents.

Under typical summer wildfire burning conditions, any area with tall dead grass or un-mowed weeds has the potential to support rapid rates of wildfire spread and high intensity burning. There are NO low-priority areas for annual weed abatement or fire hazard mitigation in the Olympic Valley area.

Wildfire behavior is the product of numerous factors, some of which are weather-dependent and difficult or impossible to quantify. The suggestions in this assessment are based upon field surveys, technical analysis, and the professional experience of the authors. Errors may exist in this analysis and could include improper recording of field data due to GPS accuracy or surveyor error, computational errors, data entry mistakes and any other conceivable cause. This data comprises a simplification of the physical environment intended to allow the authors to make general recommendations about reducing potential fire behavior at the community scale.

While this data is useful in assessing relative risk between the many micro-climates and vegetation-types present in the Olympic Valley area, site-specific changes in fuel hazard and wildfire risk (such as annual mowing, grazing, and weed clearance, the growth of flammable ornamental plants and native vegetation, and other changes in the physical environment) will quickly render this data inaccurate.

THIS DATA DESCRIBES VEGETATION AND WILDFIRE HAZARD CONDITIONS IN THE OLYMPIC VALLEY AREA AT A SINGLE POINT OF TIME, SUMMER 2022. ANY FUTURE USE OF THIS DATA FOR OTHER PLANNING, CODE ENFORCEMENT, OR HAZARD MITIGATION WORK IS NOT RECOMMENDED WITHOUT FIRST CHECKING PHYSICAL CONDITIONS ON THE GROUND.

Chapter 1: Executive Summary

The goal of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to aid stakeholders in:

- Developing and implementing effective, tactically-useful hazardous fuel treatment projects.
- Prioritizing areas for fuel reduction and wildfire-related code enforcement.
- Increasing the wildfire literacy of community members.
- Assisting public agencies in making valid and timely decisions for wildfires and evacuations.
- Estimating the hazards associated with wildland fire in proximity to the community. The hazard information, in conjunction with values-at-risk information, defines “areas of concern” for the community and allows prioritization of mitigation efforts.
- Providing community members with information on how best to reduce their exposure to wildfire losses.

This most important parts of this document are the maps and project lists. The text is intended to provide background on “bigger-picture” issues affecting fire hazard and exposure of the community to wildfire losses.

The Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed following some of the most destructive wildfires in California’s recorded history. Five of the six largest fires in modern California history occurred within the past five years. When these fires have entered areas with inadequate separation between wildland vegetation and structures, massive property losses have occurred, and many people have died.

Site visits in 2021, and in the spring and fall of 2022, and aerial LiDAR data from 2021 were used to analyze existing wildfire hazard conditions within the Olympic Valley. About 20% of lots smaller than one acre within the Olympic Valley Public Service District had heavy loadings of ladder fuels, with about 35% showing moderate levels of ladder fuels. The 2021 LiDAR data shows that over 50% of all lots under one acre had some level of ladder fuels present. Ladder fuels are a concern, because they can carry a surface fire into the canopy above. The LiDAR mapping information is shown in greater detail in maps later in this document (Figures 4-7).

The LiDAR surveys and 2022 site visits mapped high wildfire hazard conditions in many areas within the Olympic Valley community. Reducing vegetative fuels *within* the community and adjacent to major travel ways, and hardening structures against wildfire should be the highest priority of all wildfire hazard mitigation work. Larger-scale fuelbreak-type forestry projects not adjacent to major travel routes should be considered a secondary priority to work within the neighborhoods. Due to close proximity of structures in the built-up areas of the community, reducing fuels within 100’ of all structures will effectively treat the entirety of every lot, dramatically reducing wildfire threats withing the core of the community.



Figure 1: Heavy wildfire fuels adjacent to a structure

The Olympic Valley Fire Department appears to be enforcing a fairly narrow interpretation of California Public Resources Code 4291, which is their primary legal mechanism for ensuring wildfire safety on private lots. Specifically, there are many areas of thickets of small conifer trees on private lots throughout the community. The CWPP project team recommends the OVFD enforce PRC 4291 to the full 100' buffer from each structure with an emphasis on removing small, dense trees and ladder fuels, even if they are not within 30 feet of a house.

The highest-priority wildfire hazard mitigation projects for Olympic Valley are to reduce fuels and maintain low-flammability conditions around structures. This and other mitigation strategies, including reducing structure ignitability, providing public education measures, improving road access for emergency response and evacuation, reducing forest density across large areas adjacent to assets at risk, improving water supply and water delivery infrastructure, and improving communication and warnings in the event of a fire. A list of other potential projects for the future is also provided.

Chapter 2: Community Description

Olympic Valley Community Description

Olympic Valley is an unincorporated community located in Placer County, California, west of State Route 89 and the Truckee River, and north of Lake Tahoe along Washeshu Creek. The community gained worldwide prominence when the 1960 Winter Olympics were held here. The high elevation and steep topography make the area a perfect site for alpine sports and the valley floor and lower slopes are prime locations for commercial structures, homes, a golf course and parking areas for the Palisades Tahoe ski resort.

Palisades Tahoe is located largely on the south and west side of the valley. The year-round facility provides opportunities for winter sports and summer activities. The base elevation is 6,200 feet and the peak elevation is 9,050 feet, predominantly on a north aspect.

The Olympic Valley Public Service District serves a population of approximately 924 year-round residents, with a maximum overnight population of approximately 6,500. Both resident and visiting populations are housed in approximately 663 residential units, 1,180 condominiums, and approximately 20 commercial entities consisting of private residences, ski resorts, hotels and supporting businesses. (*Olympic Valley Public Service District Annex O-4 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*, June 2021).

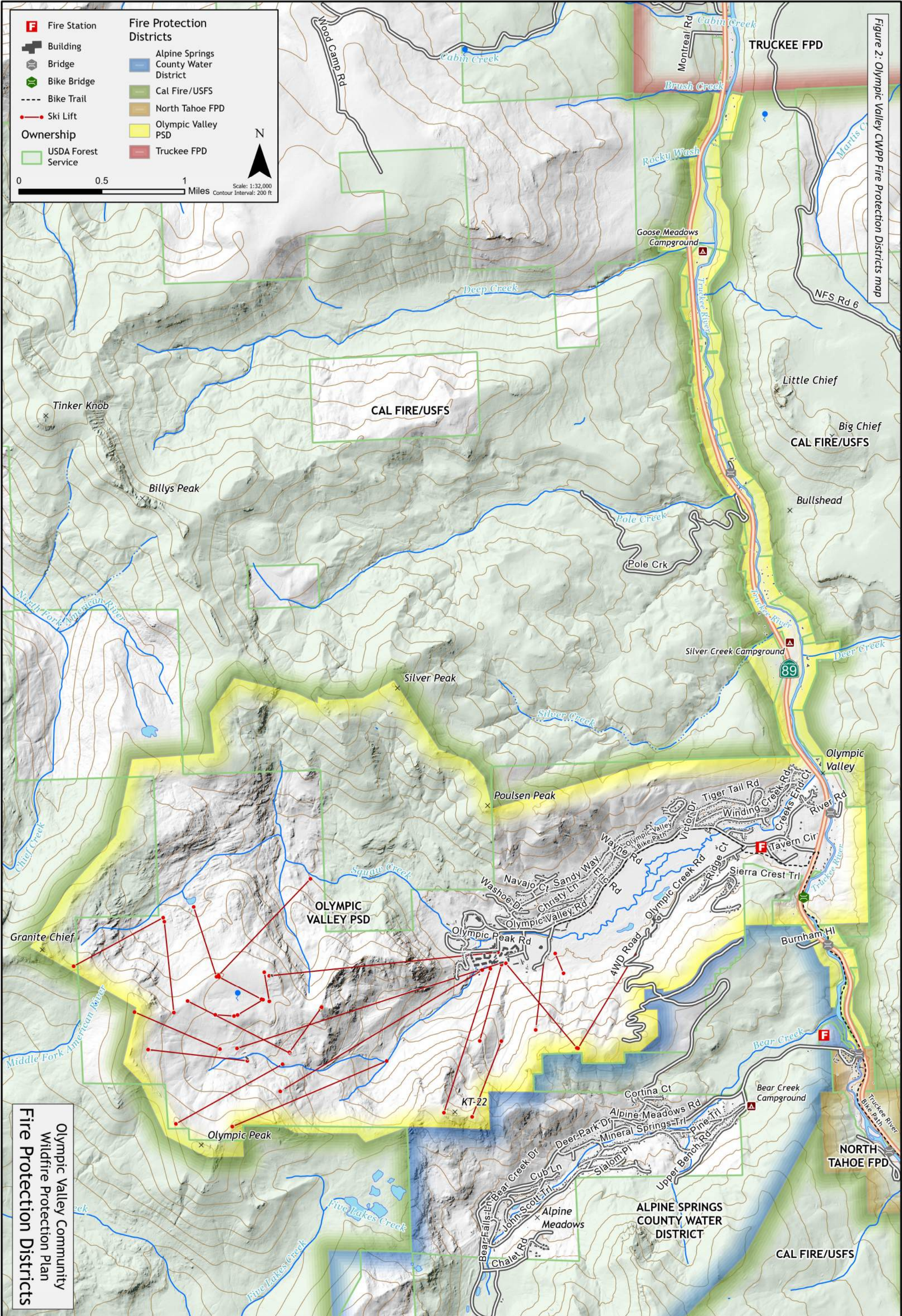
This population is expected to increase significantly due to projected development. Furthermore, the 2016 LAFCO Municipal Service Review estimates that 89% of all single-family homes, condominiums and timeshares in Olympic Valley are not owner-occupied. Absentee landlords are often less likely to be aware of hazardous wildfire fuel accumulations, and maybe be unenthused about paying significant sums of money to maintain the vegetation on their entire lot. These factors may increase the challenge of defensible space enforcement.

The Sierra Nevada mixed conifer forests adjacent to Olympic Valley are dominated by ponderosa pine and white fir, with some incense cedar. There is no large fire history within 10 miles of the project area in the past 60 years, and there has been fairly minimal forest management in most of the area in the past 50 years. These factors have led to unhealthy levels of forest density. Drought conditions of the past 15 years have placed additional stress on the forests, and many of the fir trees in the area are currently dying from bark beetle attacks.

Several wildfire scenarios could deliver a large fire to the area. North and east winds generally arrive in the late fall and are very dry. These could carry a fire starting in North Lake Tahoe or the Truckee area toward the community. Another scenario is a fire starting on the west side of the Sierra Crest burning across the divide and into the community from the west. While the relatively sparse vegetation in the high country to the west of Olympic Valley has generally been looked at as a reliable fuelbreak in the past, the nearby 2021 Caldor Fire showed it is possible for drought-driven wildfires to traverse the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Climate change is redefining the experts' understanding of what it is possible for wildfires, and the past is a poor predictor of future conditions or scenarios. Both the 2021 Caldor and Dixie Fires demonstrated the inability of firefighters to stop major fuel-driven wildfires until weather or fuel conditions changed. Due to poor access and a lack of tactical opportunities to control them in the backcountry, any large wildfires burning in the forests adjacent to Olympic Valley are likely to be fought at the edge of the community, where they are accessible.

The Fire Protection Districts map on the following page (Figure 2) shows the jurisdiction of the Olympic Valley Public Service District/Fire Department and neighboring districts. The CWPP area for the Olympic Valley community follows their Fire Protection Boundary. The Truckee River area to the east contains some structures, but development is generally more scattered than in the Olympic Valley. It is the primary evacuation route for many Tahoe-area communities including Olympic Valley. In the west, Palisades Tahoe consists of many barren rock areas. The north section of the valley includes older structures and narrow streets on a primarily south-facing slope. The south section has a north-facing slope and some ski trails, plus most of the community's newer structures, conference centers and resort buildings. There are wider modern streets in the south part of the valley.

Figure 2: Olympic Valley CWPP Fire Protection Districts map



	Fire Station
	Building
	Bridge
	Bike Bridge
	Bike Trail
	Ski Lift
Ownership	
	USDA Forest Service
Fire Protection Districts	
	Alpine Springs County Water District
	Cal Fire/USFS
	North Tahoe FPD
	Olympic Valley PSD
	Truckee FPD

Scale: 1:32,000
Contour Interval: 200 ft

0 0.5 1 Miles

Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Fire Protection Districts

Fire Protection

The Olympic Valley Fire Department (OVFD) serves a 9.9 square-mile area including the Olympic Valley and the Truckee River Corridor between Alpine Meadows Road and Cabin Creek Road (approximately 2.5 miles south of Truckee). The fire department serves about 1,000 full-time residents and employees. The area is one of the largest and most popular winter destinations in the world and during winter holiday periods, the population can swell to over 25,000 people.

The department currently has a full-time paid staff of 13 and maintains a minimum staffing of three people, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. In addition to full-time staff, they have paid part-timer employees who augment staffing during busy periods. A detailed description of OVFD capabilities is in Appendix F and https://www.ovpsd.org/sites/default/files/documents/Your_OVFD.pdf

Wildfires in the Olympic Valley area are responded to by the OVFD, with mutual aid from CAL FIRE, the U.S. Forest Service, and other local agencies. Capabilities of local CAL FIRE and USFS firefighting resources is also covered in Appendix F.

Community Meetings

Two community meetings were held, first with Olympic Valley stakeholders on July 3, 2021 and with the broader community on October 2, 2021, to explain the need for a CWPP, discuss fire behavior and to give opportunities for the public to provide input.

Community input included:

- Expanding project areas and prioritizing more projects for future work.
- Working with local ski patrol to examine how avalanche and mudslide areas may be impacted by tree thinning. Discussions were requested for additional planning that would be done prior to thinning to ensure conditions are not worsened due to fuels management. (Major thinning is not recommended in any designated avalanche zones.)
- The Truckee River corridor is an important evacuation zone for the entire North Lake Tahoe Area. The community would like to put pressure on the U.S. Forest Service to expand roadside hazard and safety work in the corridor.
- Including a project to thin an additional 100'-150' community buffer beyond individual property owner boundaries.
- Green waste collection within the valley and the proposal of an annual communal green/yard waste collection window.

Chapter 3: Fire Risk & Fire Behavior

Located in the middle of tens of thousands of acres of wildland, with hundreds of wooden homes and commercial structures, **the Olympic Valley community has a very high exposure to catastrophic wildfire losses**. A primary objective of this CWPP is to help identify key tactical locations where wildfire hazard reduction expenditures will have the greatest impact or tactical value. Toward that end, the CWPP project team used mapping and modeling tools to assess relative wildfire risks across and adjacent to the community. This section provides background on the assessment process.

Wildland Fire Behavior Modeling and LiDAR

The wildland fire behavior analysis developed for the CWPP was designed to meet two objectives:

1. Examine the existing fire hazard and potential losses in the event of a wildfire
2. Establish the best treatment locations and priority for those treatments based on expected fire behavior with input from the firefighting agencies and local community members

For a detailed look at the density of small trees, shrubs, and other 'ladder fuels' adjacent to structures, this assessment used aerially-collected data from a 2021 Town of Truckee LiDAR acquisition. LiDAR uses laser scanning from airplanes to generate high-detail 3D visualizations of vegetation and the built environment. The project team analyzed the LiDAR data to show areas where low-hanging branches or thickets of small trees have the potential to act as 'ladder fuels', carrying a fire burning on the surface up into the tree crowns. The LiDAR data was field confirmed by Zeke Lunder with site visits on June 28, 2022 and October 20, 2022.

The higher the LiDAR score in the following maps (Figures 4-7), the more likely a structure needs thinning work adjacent to it to reduce hazardous fuels. It should be noted that the LiDAR cannot be used to differentiate between lower-flammability hardwoods such as aspen or lilac and higher-hazard manzanita or conifer saplings. Regardless, the attached LiDAR maps should be used to target priority areas for code enforcement and defensible space thinning.

The picture below (Figure 3) shows ladder fuels. These may lead to tree torching, which occurs when a fire jumps into the crowns of the taller trees. Torching is referred to as “problem fire behavior,” as it is usually accompanied by long-range spotting, which spreads the fire over control lines. Spotting is the primary reason firefighters were unable to corral major fires such as the Caldor or Dixie in 2021.

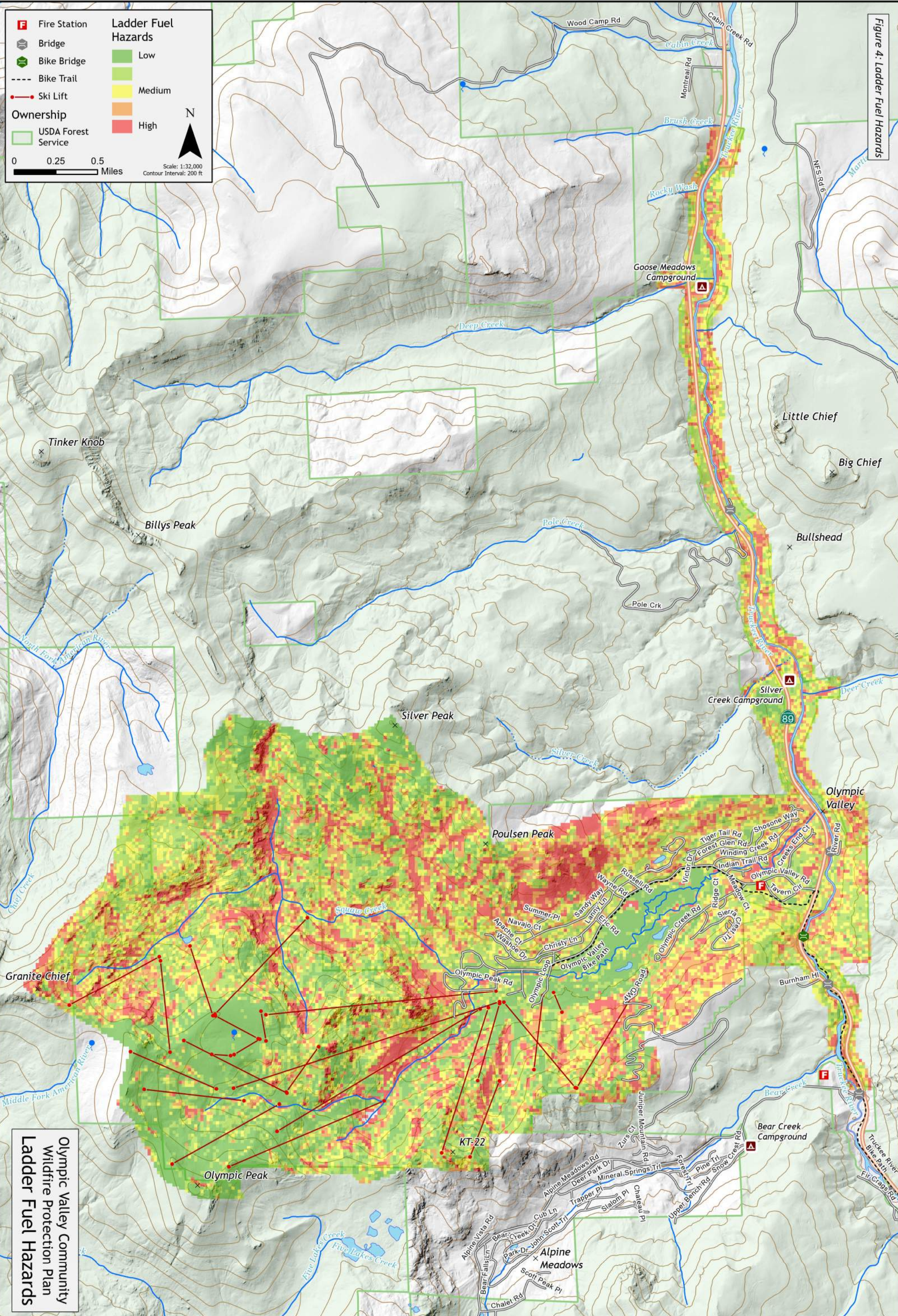


Figure 3: Thick roadside fuels within the Olympic Valley community.

The “wall-to-wall” LiDAR map (Figure 4) displays the density of points within each cell where there is low vegetation within 6 feet off the ground. It provides a generalization of places where a fire burning on the surface could transition into the crowns of the larger trees.

The parcel-based maps (Figures 5-7) show the same information summarized by number of points per parcel and normalized by parcel size.

Figure 4: Ladder Fuel Hazards



Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Ladder Fuel Hazards

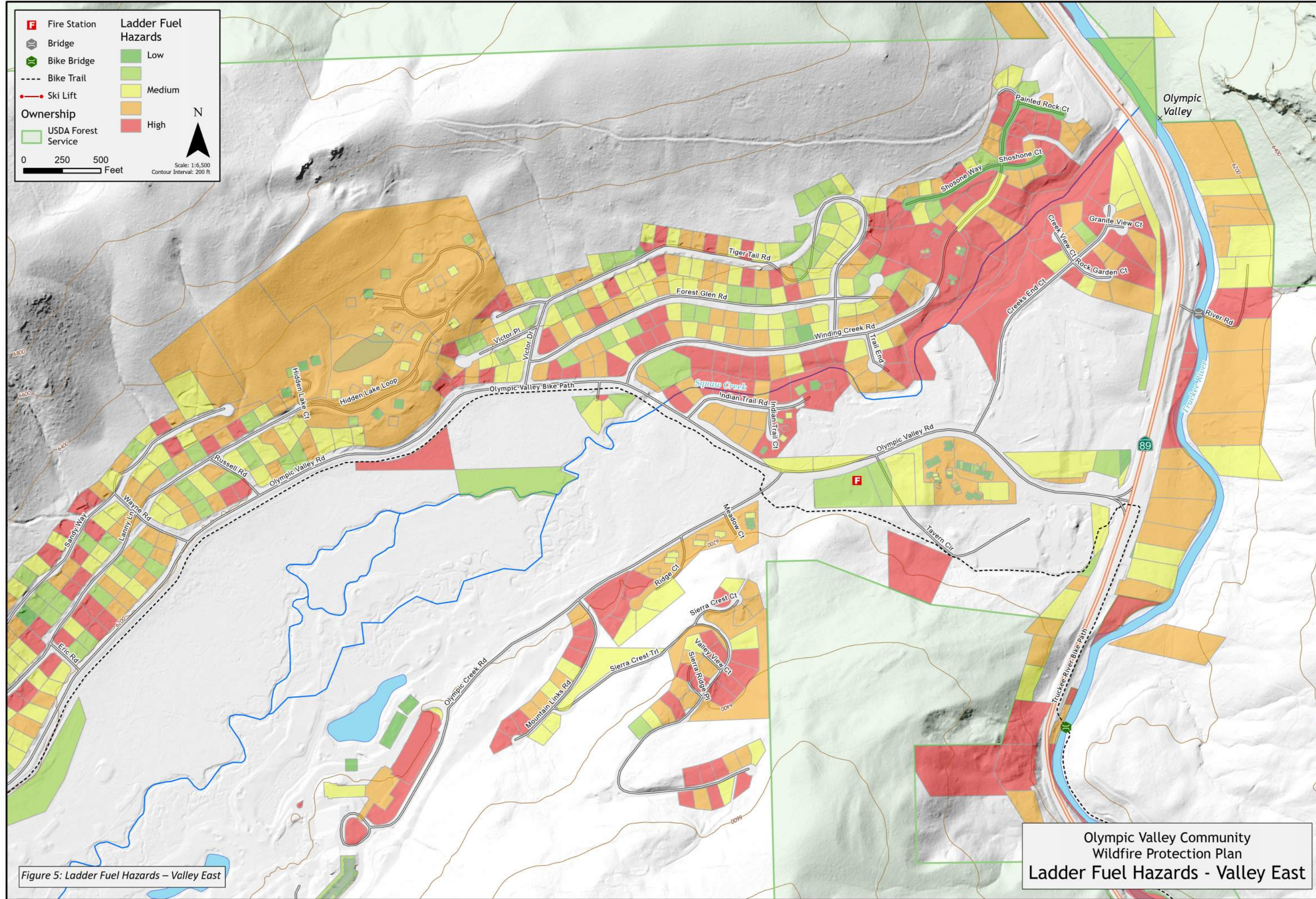


Figure 5: Ladder Fuel Hazards – Valley East

Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Ladder Fuel Hazards - Valley East

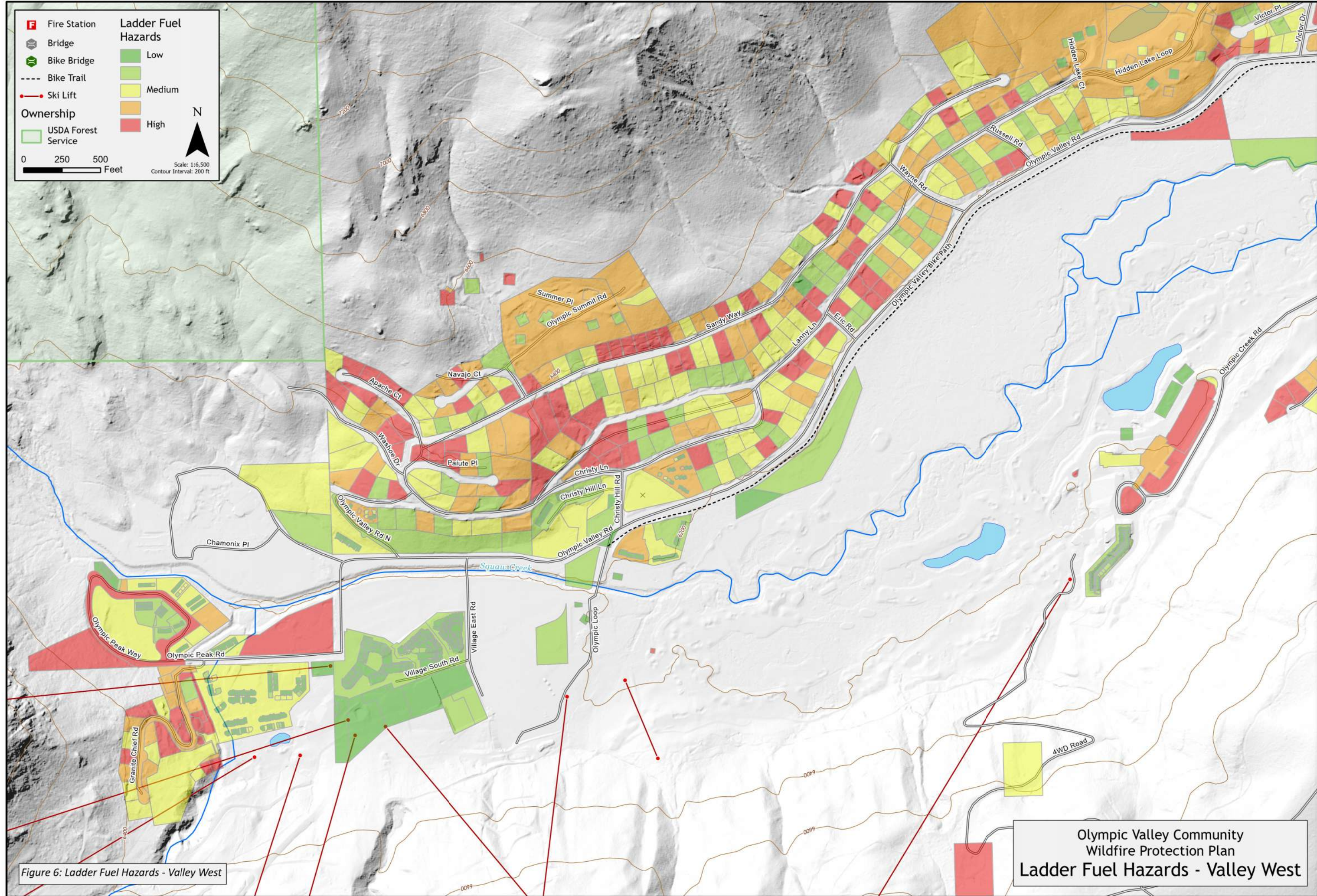
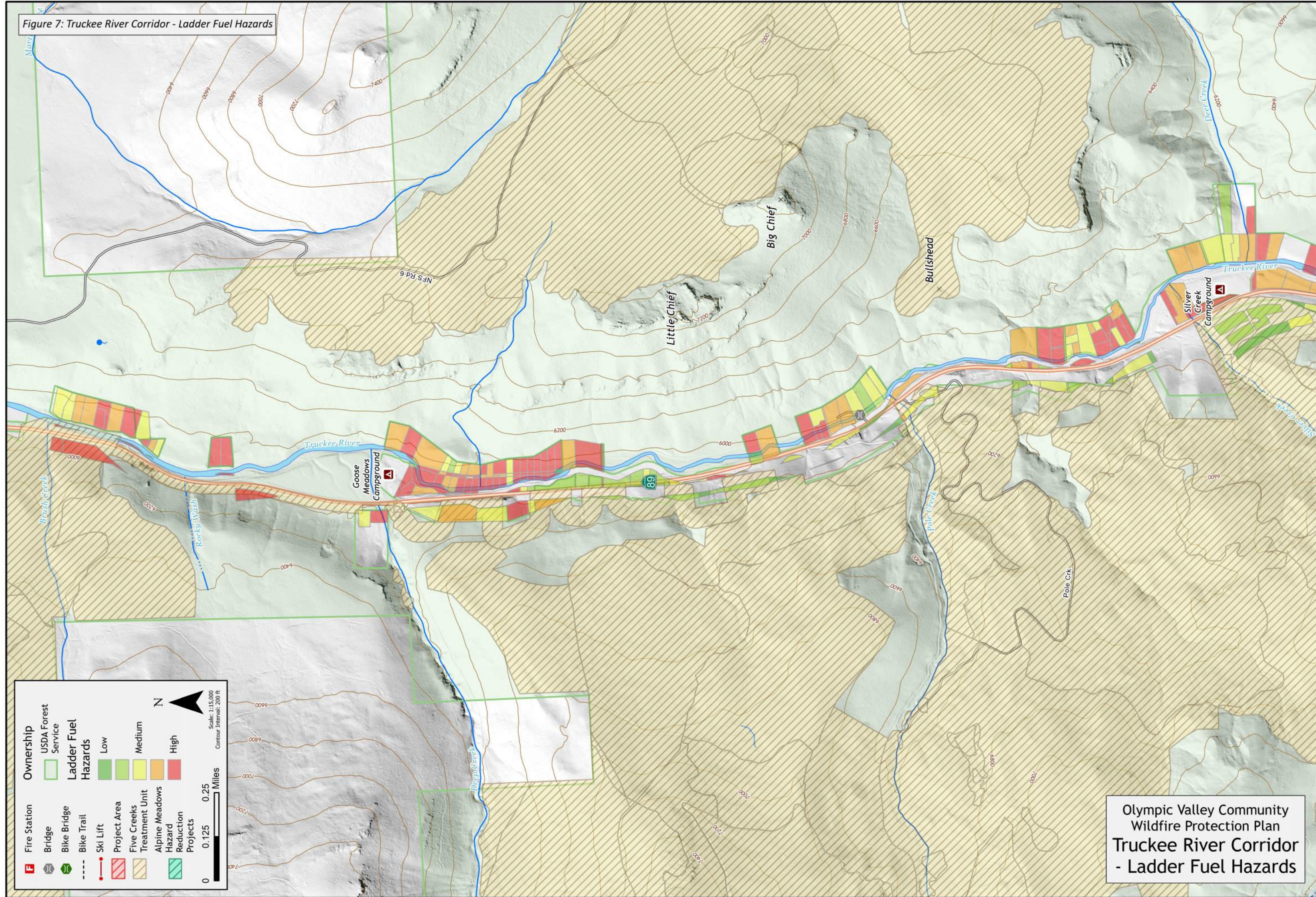


Figure 6: Ladder Fuel Hazards - Valley West

Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Ladder Fuel Hazards - Valley West

Figure 7: Truckee River Corridor - Ladder Fuel Hazards



Ownership	USDA Forest Service
Ladder Fuel Hazards	Low Medium High
Fire Station	Project Area
Bridge	Five Creeks Treatment Unit
Bike Bridge	Alpine Meadows Hazard Reduction Projects
Bike Trail	
Ski Lift	

Scale: 1:15,000
Contour Interval: 200 ft

0 0.125 0.25 Miles

Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Truckee River Corridor
- Ladder Fuel Hazards

Weather Patterns

Fire potential is nearly year-round. Most precipitation occurs during the winter months, typically between November and April. During the past several years the area has been under severe drought with very low rainfall and snow totals, exacerbating fire conditions. Even in non-drought years the amount of precipitation can be very low, with El Niño weather years producing much higher precipitation than normal.

The Olympic Valley is characterized by mild summers and cool, wet winters, with an average high temperature in July of 82 and 42 in January. Annual Snow-Water Equivalent Precipitation at the Palisades Tahoe SNOTEL station for water years 2016-2021 was an average of 175 inches. At the 1810 Fire Station Rain Gage on the valley floor, the measurement for the same years was 63 inches. (*Olympic Valley Groundwater Management Plan Six Year Review and Report*, McGinley & Associates, 2022). The majority of precipitation occurs as snowfall during the winter months. A relatively small amount of precipitation occurs as rain during the spring and summer months.

Summertime precipitation occurs in the form of afternoon thunderstorms, which often bring dry lightning and very little rain. High temperatures, dry vegetation, low relative humidity and windy weather results in an increased number of ignitions. Any fire has the potential to quickly become a large, out-of-control fire.

Chapter 4: Wildland Urban Interface and Site Visit Photos

The Olympic Valley is a premier, outdoor activity destination. The community is surrounded by wilderness and forests, lending to its charm and feeling of remoteness. The same qualities that make the area desirable to live or visit also designate the Olympic Valley as a prime example of a busy community situated within the wildland urban interface.

Defining the Wildland Urban Interface

The wildland urban interface (WUI) is the area of land extending out from the edge of developed private land into undeveloped federal, private, and state jurisdictions. The WUI is generally comprised of two zones: the defense zone and the threat zone.

Defense Zone

Defense zones generally extend 1/4 mile out from developed areas, however there is flexibility in national, regional and forest policy to extend or contract actual defense zone boundaries based upon site-specific conditions. For this project, wildfire management specialists and the CWPP project forester determined the extent, treatment orientation and prescriptions for the WUI based on historical fire spread and intensity, historical weather patterns, topography and access. Recommendations exceed the requirements specified by Public Resource Code 4291 due to the prolonged drought, fuel conditions and recent fire history. Defense zones should include sufficient fuel treatments within them to reduce fire spread and intensity enough to allow for suppression efforts to succeed.

Desired Defense Zone Conditions:

- Stands in defense zones are open and dominated primarily by larger, fire tolerant trees.
- Surface and ladder fuel conditions are such that crown fire ignition is highly unlikely.
- The openness and discontinuity of crown fuels, both horizontally and vertically, result in very low probability of sustained crown fire.

Threat Zone

The threat zone typically buffers the defense zone and may be delineated in the absence of a defense zone under certain conditions such as where the structure density and location do not provide a reasonable opportunity for direct suppression on public land. Threat zones generally extend 1.25 miles out from the defense zone boundary, subject to the same conditions that designate defense zones. Fuels treatments in these zones are designed to reduce wildfire spread and intensity. Strategic landscape features, such as roads, changes in fuel types and topography may be used in delineating the physical boundary of the threat zone.

Desired Threat Zone Conditions:

Under severe fire weather conditions, wildland fire behavior in treated areas within the threat zone should:

- Keep flame lengths at the head of the fire to less than four feet.
- Control the rate of spread at the head of the fire to at least 50 percent of pre-treatment levels.
- Reduce hazards to firefighters by reducing number of snags (standing dead trees) adjacent to locations likely to be used for control of prescribed fire and fire suppression.
- Allow production rates for fire line construction to double from pre-treatment levels (remove dead logs along tactically important corridors like potential fireline locations).
- Reduce tree density to a level consistent with the site's ability to sustain forest health during drought conditions.

Registered Professional Forester Jeff Dowling recommends the following specifications/prescriptions for forest-health and wildfire-resilience forestry projects treatments:

- In light of the long-range spotting of fires in similar forest types in past several years, when evaluating the need for hazardous fuel reduction forestry projects, the customary .25-mile defense and 1.25-mile threat zones should be increased to 1 mile and 2 miles, respectively.
- Forest stands in defense zones should be open and dominated primarily by larger, fire tolerant trees.
- Surface and ladder fuel conditions should be maintained in conditions which make crown fire ignition highly unlikely. This can be achieved by removing small trees and using prescribed burning to remove accumulations of dead material.
- The openness and discontinuity of crown fuels, both horizontally and vertically, results in very low probability of sustained crown fire.
- Move the project area toward forest conditions which were present before the Gold Rush related to stand density, tree size class, and species composition that provides for healthy forest conditions resilient to disturbance such as fire, insects and disease, and drought, thereby decreasing the risk for widespread tree mortality during drought conditions. Historic, fire-adapted conditions are open to interpretation. A basal area standard of 75 square feet for tree stocking is necessary to lower crown bulk density and increase crown base height. Where stand conditions allow, a quadratic mean diameter of at least 16 inches should accomplish this goal.
- Improve forest health by thinning trees in areas where densities are high, leading to decreased potential for insect infestation, spreading of diseases, and density-dependent mortality. Improve forest health to increase the stability of the forest carbon sink (i.e., less potential for loss to catastrophic wildfire, insects/disease, density-dependent mortality), and quality of the carbon sink (i.e., more carbon in live versus dead pools, increasing sequestration rates due to healthy growing conditions versus decreasing sequestration rates due to intense competition).

- Continuous brush fields require mastication to create a mosaic of one-acre openings between groups of plants. Discontinuity in the fuels can be achieved while providing travel corridors for species that use these sites.
- Trees less than 6 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) should be made horizontally and vertically disconnected from surrounding overstory vegetation. Depending upon the site, trees less than 18 inches DBH should have crown base height of 20 feet and crown spacing of at least 10 feet. All larger diameters need to be well spaced as stated above.

With proper treatment, zones within the Olympic Valley can meet these conditions. Prescribed fire and mastication would reduce surface fuels to 1.5 tons per acre (forested area) or lower and tree stockings would be between 50-75 feet squared of basal area. The shrub component would be two tons per acre of live fuel and total fuel load (live and dead) would be 3.5 tons per acre on average. These conditions are suggested and may be difficult to obtain without adding fire back into the ecosystem.

[Site Visit Photos](#)

The following photos were taken within the community of Olympic Valley in early summer 2022. Snow had recently melted and the site visit took place after a dry winter with some late season precipitation. Wildfire hazards are very high across the community. Without focused code enforcement and a major community effort to reduce hazards across the entire community, major wildfire losses are inevitable.



Figure 8: Brush and overstocked timber with a canopy height of less than one foot. Torching fire is likely. Trees under 6" diameter should be removed. Branches should be limbed to 6-8 feet.



Figure 9: Willow, manzanita and pine seedlings. Low fuels can cause torching into larger trees. Dead material should be removed from the willow. Trees under 6" diameter should be removed.



Figure 10: Heavy white fir growth. White fir retains lower limbs providing a fuel ladder that allows flames to climb up to the canopy. Limbing-up white fir is recommended on medium to large diameter trees. White fir under 6" diameter should be removed to eliminate ladder fuel.



Figure 11: Manzanita is present throughout the project area. While not necessarily a fuels problem, dead material should be removed from large manzanita brush and the continuity of brush should be reduced to prevent fire spread. Trees under 6" diameter should be removed.



Figure 12: Heavy lodgepole seedlings on slope should be thinned.



Figure 13: Pine thickets create a torching hazard adjacent to major infrastructure. This is not only a fire danger, but provides a bad example to the rest of community. This area should be heavily thinned within 150 feet of the buildings.



Figure 14: Dense fuels directly adjacent to the conference center creates impression that this is a desired condition. Most small conifer trees here should be removed and larger trees pruned. Aspen trees generally have a lower hazard of ignition, especially when conifers have been removed, and should be promoted as a preferred landscaping tree.



Figure 15: Dense vegetation growing right up against a wood-shingled house. Structure ignition hazard reduction techniques should be a major emphasis of education programs.



Figure 16: Heavy ladder fuels in this neighborhood. Pine needle litter is susceptible to ember ignition and can facilitate fire spread.



Figure 17: High hazard lodgepole thicket directly adjacent to the only road in and out of community. Lodgepole should be heavily thinned to remove ladder fuels.

Chapter 5: Fire Risk Mitigation Strategies and Problem Areas

There are several ways in which the Olympic Valley community can mitigate fire risk. These project suggestions are general in nature and applicable to all current conditions in the Olympic Valley.

- Reducing hazardous fuels around homes and structures
- Reducing structure ignitability
- Providing public education measures
- Improving road access for emergency response and evacuation
- Reducing forest density across large areas adjacent to assets at risk
- Improving water supply and water delivery infrastructure
- Improving communication and warnings in the event of a fire

Reducing Hazardous Fuels Around Homes and Structures

The highest-priority project in Olympic Valley is to reduce fuels and maintain low-flammability conditions around structures. This needs to happen on an annual basis, as grass and other annual plants can carry fire quickly across areas that are otherwise well-maintained.

A single home or series of structures with accumulated fuels can pose a major threat to the entire community. Structures are fuel, as demonstrated by fire jumping from house to house in recent large wildfires. A community is only as strong as its weakest lot and they must all be maintained to a high standard. Preventing a single structure from igniting during a wildfire is a tall order.

Follow-up treatments are crucial to maintaining fire-resilient conditions and it is important to note that this work is never “finished.” Some vegetation requires more frequent re-entry intervals to stay healthy compared to others. For example, pine trees reseed into disturbed areas, or in areas where there is ample sunlight, so forest thinning projects can actually stimulate large crops of pine seedlings. These are most easily managed when they are very small and can be grubbed with hand tools or masticated. Once the same trees are 20 feet tall, removal and disposal become much more difficult.

Since all residential areas in Olympic Valley are in areas designated by CAL FIRE as having Very High potential fire severity, private property owners are legally required to maintain their lots to comply with Public Resource Code 4291, mirrored in Placer County’s Hazardous Vegetation and Combustible Material Ordinance (<https://www.placer.ca.gov/6561/Hazardous-Vegetation>). Parcels in the Olympic Valley are small enough that treating the 100 feet required under PRC 4291 will result in effectively treating the entire residential area. Vegetation management standards are defined on the OVPSD website, and in the checklist, below.

During our 2022 site visit, we observed a large number of residential and commercial parcels with elevated wildfire hazards. It appears from our surveys that OVFD is enforcing a narrow interpretation of PRC 4291 which focuses on vegetation directly adjacent to the structure. However, structure losses during wildfires are driven by embers, not by direct flame impingement. Removing thickets of small trees throughout the community will reduce the number of embers in play if a wind-driven fire pushes into the community.

We recommend code enforcement begin with the high-priority parcels mapped with LiDAR for this plan. The CWPP project team received feedback that a short summer season makes it difficult to inspect, issue warnings and then check compliance before the season ends. If possible, LE-100 inspections and survey work should begin in the fall of each year so notices of non-compliance can be mailed as soon as the snow melts. Lots can then be re-inspected, citations issued, and if necessary, abatement work can be performed by a contractor with billing sent to property-owner per County Code Part 4, 9.32.200-9.32.210.

The OVPSD should secure a contractor early in the year to be ready to execute fuel reduction on the highest priority non-complying parcels as soon as the required amount of notice has passed. We recommend seeking grant funding to finance contractors to do abatement work on non-compliant properties, with the stipulation that recovered funds—through liens, if necessary—are put back into the OVPSD’s fire hazard reduction budget and used to fund other projects listed in this document.

Enforcement of policies, codes and ordinances can have an important impact on risk. For example, the extension of defensible space provisions from 30 feet to 100 feet from a structure had a positive effect that was triggered in part by new requirements of insurance companies.

Enforcement within the Tahoe-area communities of Placer County takes place at the local level, so the Olympic Valley Fire Department is responsible for inspections and enforcement of county ordinances. The code compliance department for Placer County’s Tahoe-area communities indicates that stricter ordinances can be put in place by local agencies. They typically see this with HOAs.

Consistently mentioned in the community survey was the concern of overgrown and un-managed vegetation on vacant lots owned by absentee landowners. Determining the locations of these lots and taking action to get them cleaned up is of great importance to many local community members.

If the OVPSD is not already using digital mapping tools/survey apps to manage LE-100 inspections and defensible space compliance, they should develop these capabilities.

Defensible Space Self-Inspection Checklist

- Make street address visible from the street, contrast with the background and a minimum of 5" in height
- Annual grasses and weeds need to be mowed to 4 inches or less **100 feet** from house or to property line
- Remove pine needles, thin brush and other flammable vegetation **100 feet** from house or to property line
- Maintain the roof of any structure free of pine needles, leaves, or any other dead/dying debris
- Cut grasses, thin brush and other flammable vegetation to **100 feet** from house or to property line
- Clear debris – slash and needle piles, construction debris and flammable storage from around structure
- Clear vegetation to mineral soil around firewood storage piles
- Remove brush, limbs, grass, needles and debris ten feet in all directions from around propane tank
- Limb trees up a minimum of 6 feet from the ground
- Remove dead tree limbs adjacent to or overhanging any structure or decks
- Remove all portions of trees within ten feet from chimneys and/or stovepipe outlets
- Remove all dead and dying trees from the property
- Install a 1/8-inch mesh screen spark arrester on chimneys, stovepipes, and appliances that burn solid fuels
- Maintain defensible space a minimum of 10 feet from the shoulder of the roadway
- Remove any hazardous vegetation constituting an extreme fire hazard, as determined by the code official

Source: OVPSD Website, 2022 - <https://www.ovpsd.org/ovfd/defensible-space>

Recommended Improvements to California Public Resources Code 4291

PRC 4291 makes recommendations that are a *minimal* requirement. Those minimal requirements are up to the interpretation of the landowner or the agency tasked with enforcement or inspection. In the aftermath of structure fire loss over the past five years (see *Journal of Fire Ecology* report in next section), consider that when 4291 was conceived, it was meant to keep fire from *leaving* the structure and entering the wildland. The 2006 revision was meant to do the opposite.

We recommend reducing fuels around structures by implementing more strict inspection and enforcement policies than those provided by PRC 4291. Currently, PRC 4291 is insufficient to prevent fire spread from vegetation to a structure. The diagrams below are from CAL FIRE's 4291/defensible space recommendations (<https://www.fire.ca.gov/programs/communications/defensible-space-prc-4291/>). Current fire behavior indicates the distances in these diagrams (Figures 18 and 19) should be *doubled*:

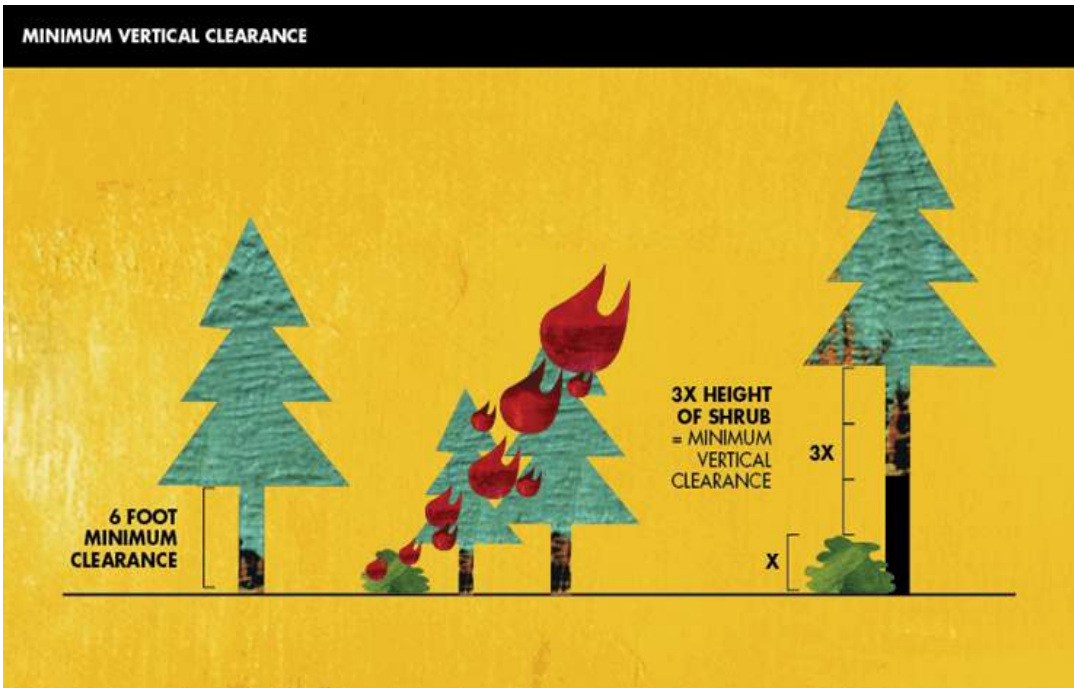


Figure 18: Recommend **doubling** minimum vertical clearance to 12 feet or 6x height of shrub.

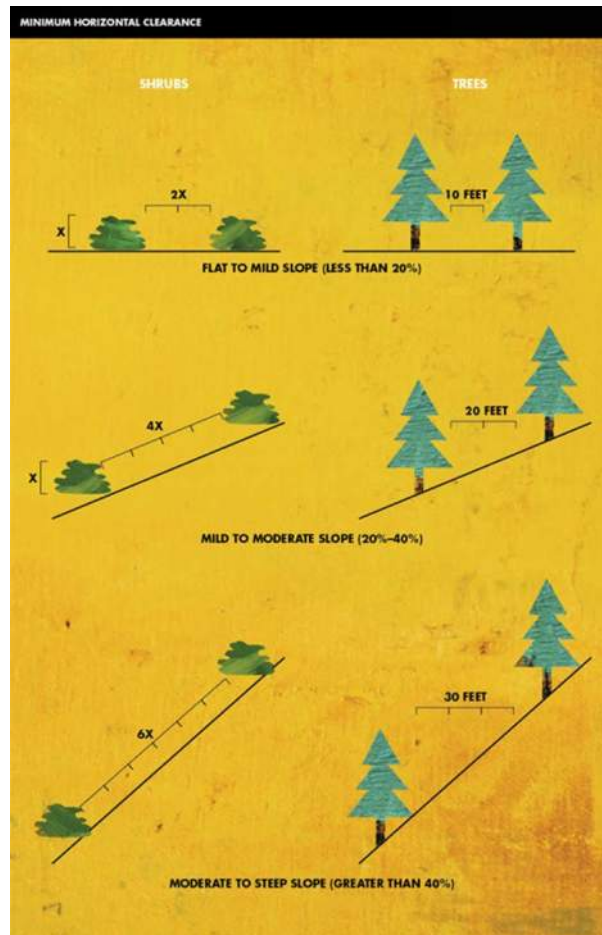


Figure 19: Recommend **doubling** minimum horizontal clearances shown.

Reducing Structure Ignitibility

The losses in the last five years have been the highest in California since the 19th century. Residential losses in the Caldor Fire alone are staggering. CAL FIRE reports that 1,003 structures were destroyed and 81 damaged (<https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2021/8/14/caldor-fire/>). It's difficult to predict structural loss, but for most buildings within the WUI, it is no longer a question of *if* they will burn, but *when* they will burn.

Structures Damages or Destroyed by Year:

Fire Year	Number of Structures Damaged or Destroyed
2021	3,629
2020	10,488
2019	732
2018	24,226
2017	10,280

Table 1: CAL FIRE structure damage and destruction data

There are a variety of resources available to educate homeowners and public officials on home hardening techniques and technologies. We recommend the OVPSD pursue grant opportunities related to home hardening education and implementation.

A report published in the *Journal of Fire Ecology* titled "Housing arrangement and vegetation factors associated with single-family home survival in the 2018 Camp Fire, California" by Eric E. Knapp, Yana S. Valachovic, Stephen L. Quarles and Nels G. Johnson outlines those concerns:

<https://fireecology.springeropen.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s42408-021-00117-0.pdf>

Strong associations between both distance to nearest destroyed structure and vegetation within 100 meters and home survival in the Camp Fire indicate building and vegetation modifications are possible that would substantially improve outcomes. Among those include improvements to windows and siding in closest proximity to neighboring structures, treatment of wildland fuels, and eliminating near-home combustibles, especially in areas closest to the home (0-1.5 meters)...

While our data show a relationship between home loss and vegetative fuels (high pre-fire overstory canopy cover likely associated with a greater litter and woody fuel abundance, as well as other wildland understory vegetation) that can contribute to fire intensity and ember generation, the WUI fire loss issue has been described as home ignition problem more so than a wildland fire problem (Cohen 2000; Calkin et al. 2014). The damaged home data were in line with this view, with few homes showing evidence of continuity with wildland fuels that would contribute to flame impingement, but numerous homes with near home fuels, both from manmade and natural sources, that led to direct or indirect ember ignitions.

This document is well worth the read for all homeowners and those assessing risks to their homes in the Wildland Urban Interface. It addresses issues of home hardening and vegetation in and around homes and contains invaluable information on preventing destruction.

Another excellent source of information is *Reducing the Vulnerability of Building to Wildfire: Vegetation and Landscaping Guidance* available at <https://anrcatalog.ucanr.edu/pdf/8695.pdf>

Providing Public Education Measures

Public education on wildfire risk and prevention is carried out by the Olympic Valley Fire Department, U.S. Forest Service and CAL FIRE. Palisades Tahoe hosts an annual “Area of Refuge” evacuation drill, a simulated scenario that teaches participants what to do in the case of an approaching wildfire. During the event, OVFD, the O.V. Firewise Community, North Tahoe Fire Protection District, CAL FIRE, Placer County Sheriff and California Highway Patrol present information regarding wildfire procedure and safety.

There is an abundance of information on wildfire risk and prevention, though it can be difficult to filter and distribute it to the public in a way that encourages them to use on their property. Here is a list of recommended materials that we recommend linking to on the OVPSD website:

- Community fact sheets for fire prevention (http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/communications_factsheets)
- Child-focused activities (http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/communications_justforkids)
- PreventWildfireCA.org
- Firewise USA communities (<http://www.firewise.org/usa/index.htm>)
- California Wildland Coordinating Group (<http://preventwildfireca.org>)
- Other publications, webinars, and fact sheets (<http://ucanr.edu/sites/forestry/Wildfire/>)

There are several events during which wildfire awareness and prevention are showcased. These include the National Fire Prevention Week held annually in October (<http://www.nfpa.org/fpw>), Firewise workshops and a Community Wildfire Preparedness Day, usually held in May.

Another program is Ready, Set, Go! (<http://www.readyforwildfire.org>) managed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, which was launched in 2011. In this program, being “ready” means doing as much as possible to reduce risk on your property. Getting “set” for evacuation during a fire means preparing emergency items and staying in touch with local media. “Go!” when there is a fire means following your personal plan, which may include evacuation, sheltering in place or other actions.

Preventing fire starts is an important mitigation strategy that is applied at the community scale. Since 1980, CAL FIRE's “volunteers in prevention” program has engaged many people in making classroom presentations, disseminating information on preventative measures to the public, and developing procedures for reducing ignitions in areas where they have been historically common. During periods of high to extreme fire danger, signs may be used to inform people of the danger. Burn bans are generally in affect all summer in the Olympic Valley and are announced on a large message board at the entrance to the valley. There are many instances where extensive wildfires have been caused by accidental ignitions due to campfires or trash burning during prohibited weather conditions.

There is no lack of information available on reducing community risk of wildfire. The greater issue is whether this information is reaching potentially affected community members in meaningful ways that catalyze action for readiness. Recommended ways to effectively engage the public in the educational process include workshops, media campaigns, informational booths at local fairs and events, and person-to-person dialogue. Effective information transfer is a critical challenge and experience shows that a “one size fits all” approach doesn’t work. Seizing opportunities when they arise demands skill and attentiveness on the part of service providers.

For mitigation strategies such as improving emergency access and roads, improving water supply, enforcing regulations and implementing fuel treatments there must be concerted and sometimes costly efforts spearheaded by local agencies and entities such as the county Firewise Council. Public education can play a role in rallying support for projects that reduce risk. Ultimately, prioritization of projects will be constrained by the availability of funding or assistance programs that can provide financial support.

[Improving Road Access for Emergency Response and Evacuation](#)

At the community level, roads must be able to both facilitate emergency response and evacuation in the event of a fire. Community and agency input have raised the issues of road width to simultaneously accommodate evacuees and incoming fire equipment, bridge width and strength (to support fire apparatus) and overgrown or brushed-in roads. Steep terrain and narrow, steep roads, poorly maintained roads, locked gates, and dense roadside vegetation can all impair movement. In the worst of cases, "traffic jams" caused by poor access and heavy traffic can contribute to fire spread and fatalities.

Currently, there is one road in and out of the community, connecting to State Route 89. The Olympic Valley has long considered a "jitney" road that follows the south side of the meadow connecting the village to SR 89 as a public transportation route. If constructed, this road would be an asset to the community in the event of an emergency.

Maintaining all roads in the Olympic Valley is important to facilitate traffic flow through the community, the most crucial corridor is Olympic Valley Road, followed by Squaw Creek Road. It is essential to ensure that areas around these roads are clear of debris and that fire treatment has been completed to prevent any fallen trees or other obstacles from blocking the road in the event of a fire. The S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project currently in progress is tackling some of these potential hazards.

Roadside hazards must be removed through thinning, mastication and chipping to ensure that evacuations can go smoothly and quickly, while also facilitating safe movement of incoming fire personnel. The community of Olympic Valley has one entrance and exit, so it is crucial that thickets of trees along Olympic Valley Road be kept thinned to reduce fire behavior to a level prevents the road from being closed during a fire. Squaw Creek Road should also be treated for potential fire hazards.

[Reducing Forest Density Across Large Areas Adjacent to Assets at Risk](#)

Forest thinning projects can slow or stop an encroaching fire by starving it of burnable materials. This is accomplished through thinning, mastication and burning existing fuels under controlled situations. One potential area for Olympic Valley to reduce forest density on a large scale is on the north ridge bordering the valley (OV-1). Any thinning projects should be followed with broadcast or pile burns.

Currently, the community is surrounded by dense, overgrown forests on three sides. A buffer zone (OV-4) around structures within the valley is also recommended to further reduce fuels in the area that immediately surrounds high-value homes and essential facilities. This project can be accomplished with a combination of hand-thinning, piling and burning, mechanical logging, and mastication.

Finally, additional prescribed burning between the ridgetop thinning project and community buffer zone can be used to further reduce fuel loads.

Both the ridgetop forest thinning project and community buffer projects should be considered a secondary priority to achieving defensible space in the neighborhoods. Any fire which is sufficiently established on the landscape to threaten Olympic Valley will likely be able to spot over a 150-foot community buffer and spread across overgrown lots within the neighborhoods.

Fuels Management on National Forest Lands Adjacent to Olympic Valley

The Tahoe National Forest has recently identified the Five Creeks Project, which promises to be a major fuels management initiative to provide protection for the Olympic Valley community. The project area aligns with the Truckee River and the State Route 89 corridor, south of Truckee and north of the Olympic Valley, approximately five miles northwest of Lake Tahoe.

The following map (Figure 20) shows the area of treatment currently proposed by the Tahoe National Forest and more information on the project can be found at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=60390>

The Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley Fire Protection Project (Figure 21) is a 1,080-acre project that will reduce fuel loading and promote forest health on the Tahoe National Forest surrounding the communities of Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley. Surveys and analysis are currently in progress and on-the-ground work is scheduled to begin in 2024.

Five Creeks Project

Proposed Action

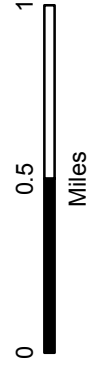
Vegetation / Fuel Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Map

- Map 2 of 3 -

1:35,000



This map product is reproduced from geospatial information provided by the U.S. Forest Service. Accuracy may vary, and has been developed from sources of differing accuracy, accurate only at certain scales, based on modeling or interpretation; incomplete while being edited; or otherwise. The Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify or replace GIS products without notification.



- Project Boundary
- Wildland Urban Interface
- Defense Zone
- Threat Zone
- Meadow
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Ephemeral Stream
- Mechanized Thinning < 30%
- Mechanized Thinning > 30%
- Mechanized Thinning < 30% & Plantation Thin
- Plantation Thin
- Hand / Mech Thinning (Non-Merch/Biomass)
- Prescribed Burning
- Aspen Enhancement
- Meadow Enhancement
- CSO PAC Habitat Enhancement
- NOGO PAC Habitat Enhancement
- Estimated CSO Territory
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Structure
- Tahoe National Forest Land
- Other National Forest Land
- Other Owned Land

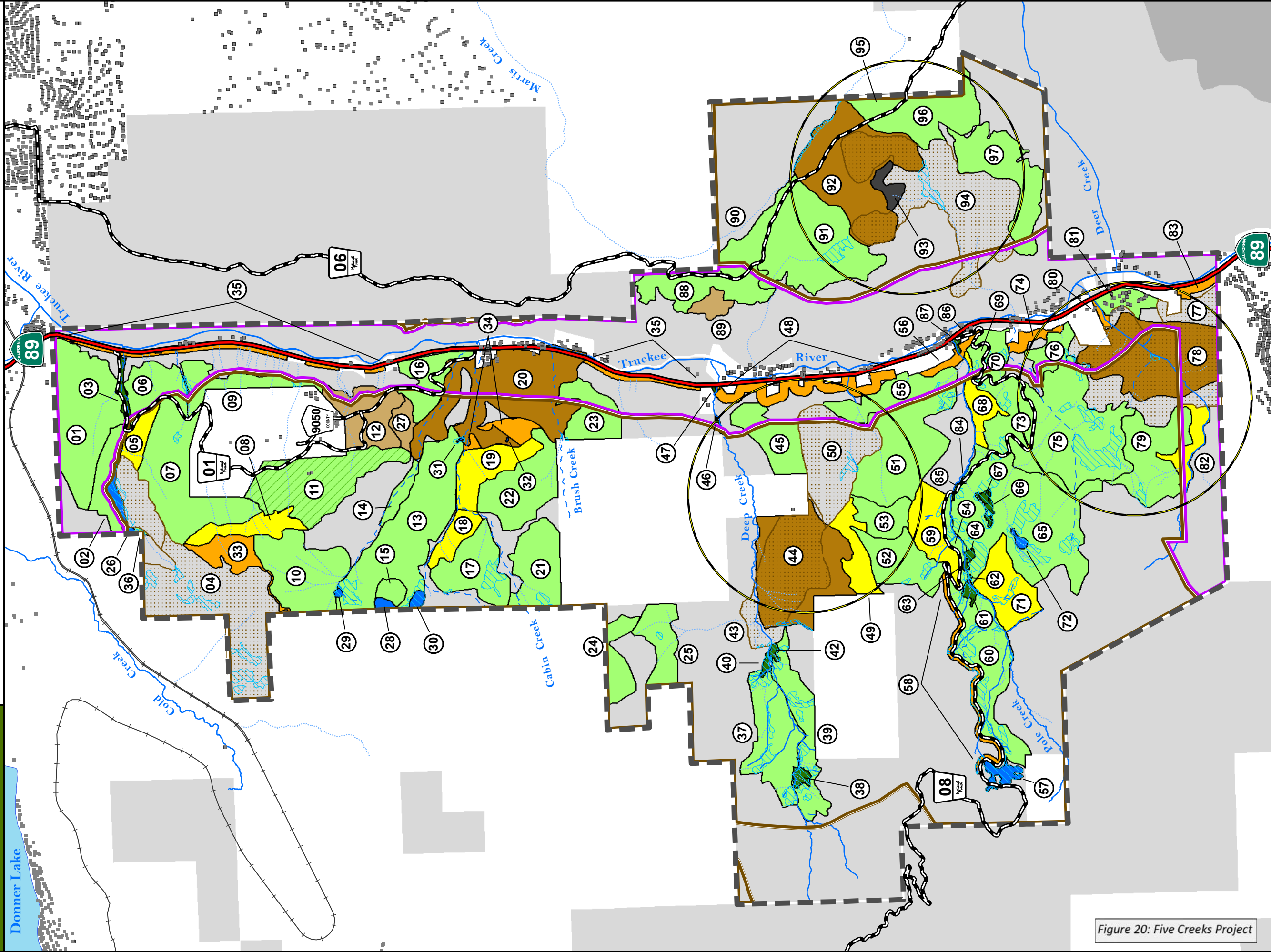


Figure 20: Five Creeks Project

Alpine Meadows Fuels Reduction Project

Legend

Project Area - 1,080 Acres

Funded - 826 Acres

Unfunded - 254 Acres

Structures

Transportation System

Road Closed to Vehicular Traffic (ML1)

Dirt Road (ML2)

Improved Road (ML3-5)

County Road

State Highway

Interstate & US Highway

Motorized Trail

Non-Motorized Trail

Land Status

Tahoe N.F.

Adjacent National Forest

Wilderness

Other/Private

Waterbody

Lake/Pond

Swamp/Marsh

Stream

Intermittent

Perennial

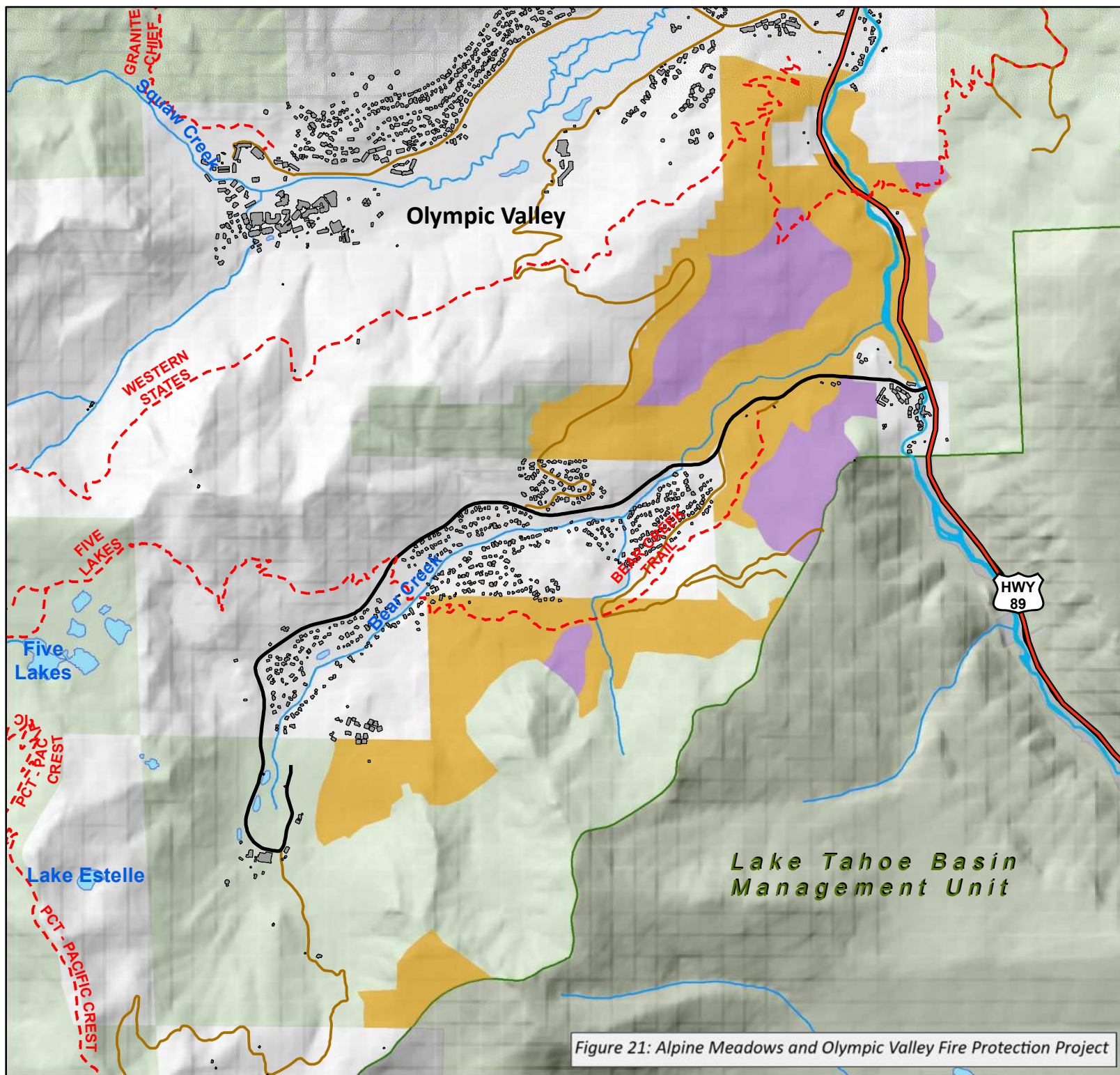
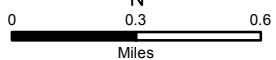


Figure 21: Alpine Meadows and Olympic Valley Fire Protection Project

Improving Water Supply and Water Delivery Infrastructure

Olympic Valley depends on a single-source water supply with distribution primarily provided by the Olympic Valley Public Service District or Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company. The map below (Figure 22) shows the water storage tanks and the hydrant system within the valley. The water system and hydrants are adequate for structure protection and there are ponds and surface water areas that helicopters can dip out of. An additional water storage tank has been evaluated as part of an emergency inter-tie for the district's water system, which could provide additional storage for fighting wildfire.

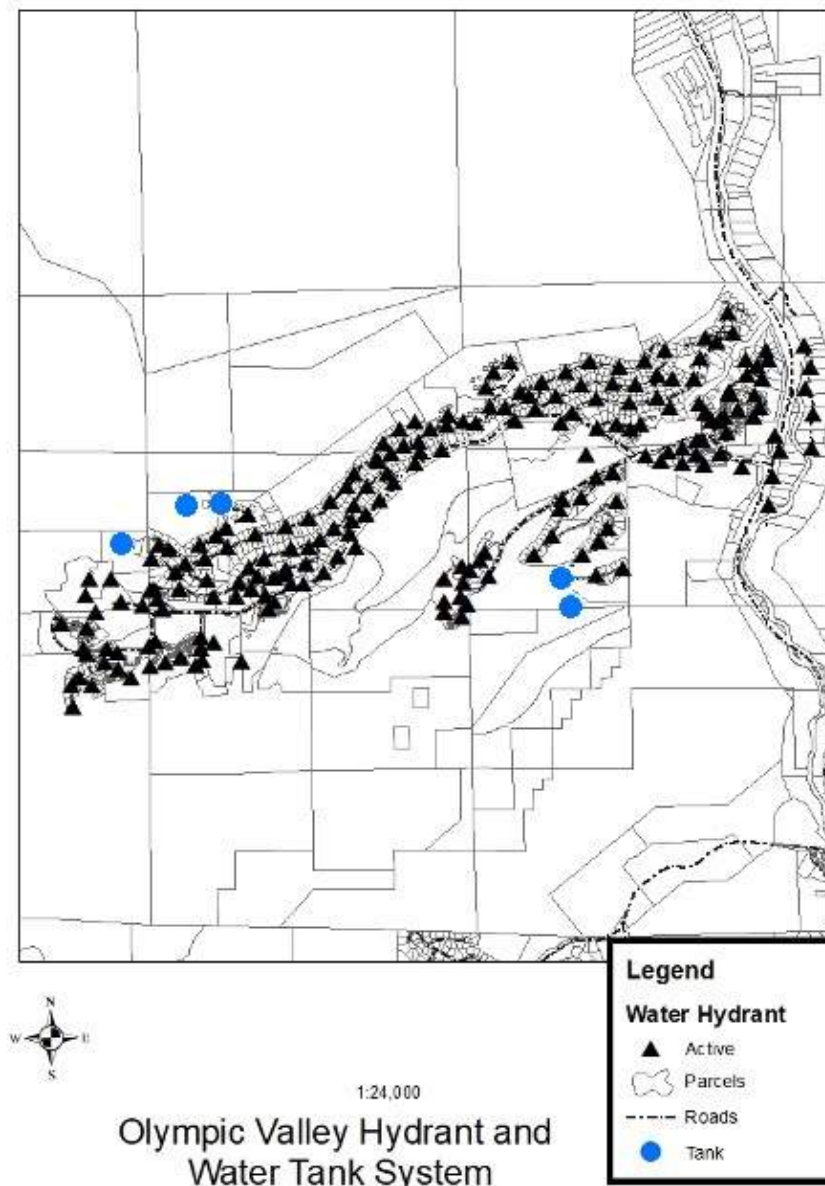


Figure 22: Hydrant and water tank locations

Improving Communication and Warnings in the Event of a Fire

Olympic Valley Fire Department utilizes a community wide emergency notification system called Nixle. Members of the community can sign up at nixle.com to receive emergency evacuation information and other important emergency preparedness tips from local fire and police departments. Truckee departments use the same system.

Placer County has a system called Placer Alert that residents are encouraged to use in order to be notified of evacuations and emergencies near them: <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2426/Placer-Alert>

In the neighboring county to the north, Nevada County uses a system known as Code Red with a similar registration system that residents may also wish to subscribe to:

<https://www.mynevadacounty.com/2713/Emergency-Alerts>

Another place to find information for evacuation preparation is on the website sponsored by CAL FIRE:

<http://www.readyforwildfire.org/>

Emergency information is also available through local radio and TV stations:

Local Radio:

West of the Sierra and Donner Summit	East of the Sierra and Donner Summit
KAHI AM 950	KOH AM 780
KFBK AM 1530	KTKE 101.5
KGBY FM 92.5	KOWL AM 1490
KNCO AM 830	KRLT FM 93.9

Local TV:

West of the Sierra and Donner Summit	East of the Sierra and Donner Summit
KCRA Channel 3	KOLO Channel 8
KOVR Channel 13	KTVN Channel 2
KXTV Channel 10	KRNV Channel 4
KTXL Channel 40	
KMAX Channel 31	
KQCA Channel 58	

As identified in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, June 2021:

The population of Olympic Valley can increase more than ten-fold over the course of several hours on a Saturday morning. Presently, there is no way of effectively alerting most residents and visitors of a hazard and the actions to be taken in response.

A community-wide emergency notification system could be implemented with relative ease and cost efficiency in a compact area like Olympic Valley. Permanent, changeable message boards located along [Olympic] Valley Road at the west and east ends of the Valley could be used to alert residents and visitors of a hazard and refer them to the frequency for a low-power FM transmitter that would transmit more detailed information and recommended courses of action.

Chapter 6: Priority Projects to Reduce the Impacts of Wildfires

In the table below (Table 2), we list project recommendations by priority. Project OV-1 is for the treatment of 120 acres to the north of the community. This is in progress and will be paid for with a CAL FIRE fire prevention grant (Project Number 21-FP-NEU-0209). Other priority projects include improving defensive space around structures, enforcement and chipper projects. The remaining projects are for roadside hazard improvements, creating a hazard reductions zone around the community and the use of prescribed fire to reduce fuels. A major fuels projects map (Figure 23), additional information on project goals and further recommendations follows.

PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY	PROJECT DESIGNATOR	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TREATMENT TYPE	ACRES	ESTIMATED COST
Olympic Valley North Forest Thinning	1	OV-1	Forest thinning on northern boundary of valley adjacent to USFS lands	Thinning, mastication, prescribed burning	120	\$540,000
Olympic Valley and Truckee Corridor Defensible Space	1	D-Space	Fuel reduction around homes, buildings and structures on non-compliant lots.	Thinning, mastication, hand cut, chip	401	\$1,000,000 To be reimbursed by property owners.
Defensible Space Enforcement	1	D-Space Enforcement	Inspection and enforcement of State defensible space regulations	Education and violation notices Abatement by contractors	106	\$150,000
Chipper Program	1	D-Space Chipper	Contract chipper program	Chipping of material cut by homeowners	401	\$300,000
Olympic Valley Roadside Wildfire Safety	2	OV-3	Roadside hazard reduction	Thinning, mastication, hand cut, chip	60	\$150,000
S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project	2	S-Turns	Roadside hazard reduction	Thinning, mastication, hand cut, chip	2.7	\$50,000
Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Buffer Project	3	OV-4	Create a fire hazard reduction zone around the community	Hand cut pile and burn or chip mastication, mechanical thinning	133	\$716,000
Prescribed Burns and Thinning	4	OV-2	Prescribed fire use and forest thinning	Prescribed fire, thinning, hand cut, chip	97	\$300,000

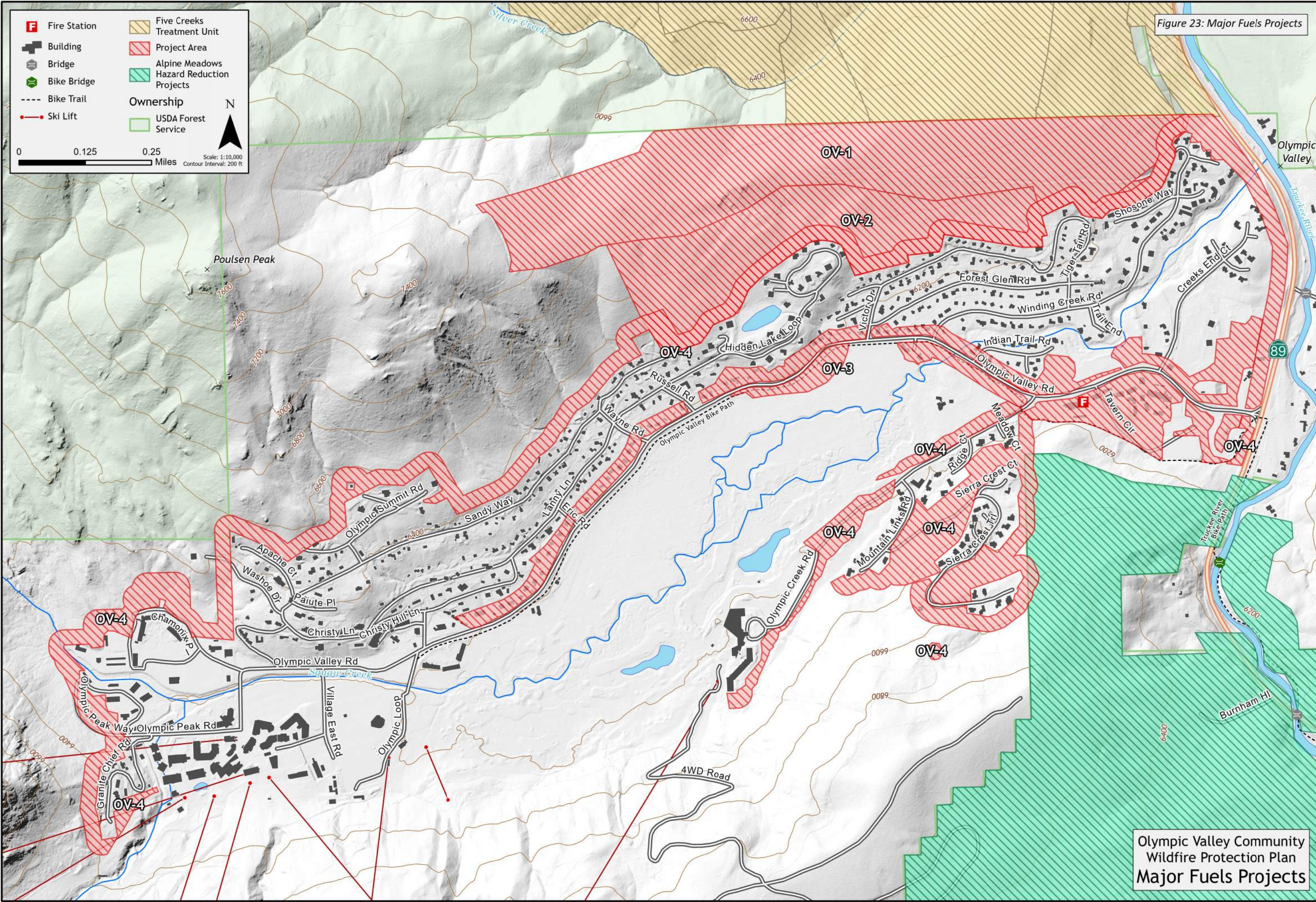
Table 2: Priority Projects

Figure 23: Major Fuels Projects

	Fire Station		Five Creeks Treatment Unit
	Building		Project Area
	Bridge		Alpine Meadows Hazard Reduction Projects
	Bike Bridge	Ownership	
	Bike Trail		USDA Forest Service
	Ski Lift		

Scale: 1:10,000
Contour Interval: 200 ft

0 0.125 0.25 Miles



Olympic Valley Community
Wildfire Protection Plan
Major Fuels Projects

Olympic Valley North Forest Thinning (OV-1)

Funded by a grant from CAL FIRE (Project Tracking Number: 21-FP-NEU-0209), fuel break planning and construction is in process. This break will cover 120 acres on the ridgeline north of the community using mechanical thinning methods. This break will significantly reduce flame length, intensity, rate of spread and potential duration of wildfire in the area and provide protection for approximately 900 habitable structures in Olympic Valley as well as improved safety along the major evacuation routes of Squaw Valley Road and State Route 89. Additional information on the project can be found in Appendix A.

Defensible Space Projects

Three defensible space projects are recommended, starting with fuel reduction and improved clearance around homes, buildings and structures on non-compliant lots. This work should be completed using a combination of thinning, mastication, hand cutting and chipping to reduce fuels within 100 feet of all structures (Figure 24). While some property owners within the community may already be in compliance, we recommend increasing enforcement to ensure total coverage of the community. Uncleared and improperly maintained lots pose a threat to both their immediate neighbors and the entire community. Grants should be sought to bolster enforcement efforts and those efforts should take place immediately following snow melt to ensure that work is completed prior to peak fire season during the summer months. Finally, we recommend contracting with a chipper program to assist property owners in clearing their lots. This will allow free or discounted rates to individuals and provide an incentive for property owners to complete the work in a timely manner.

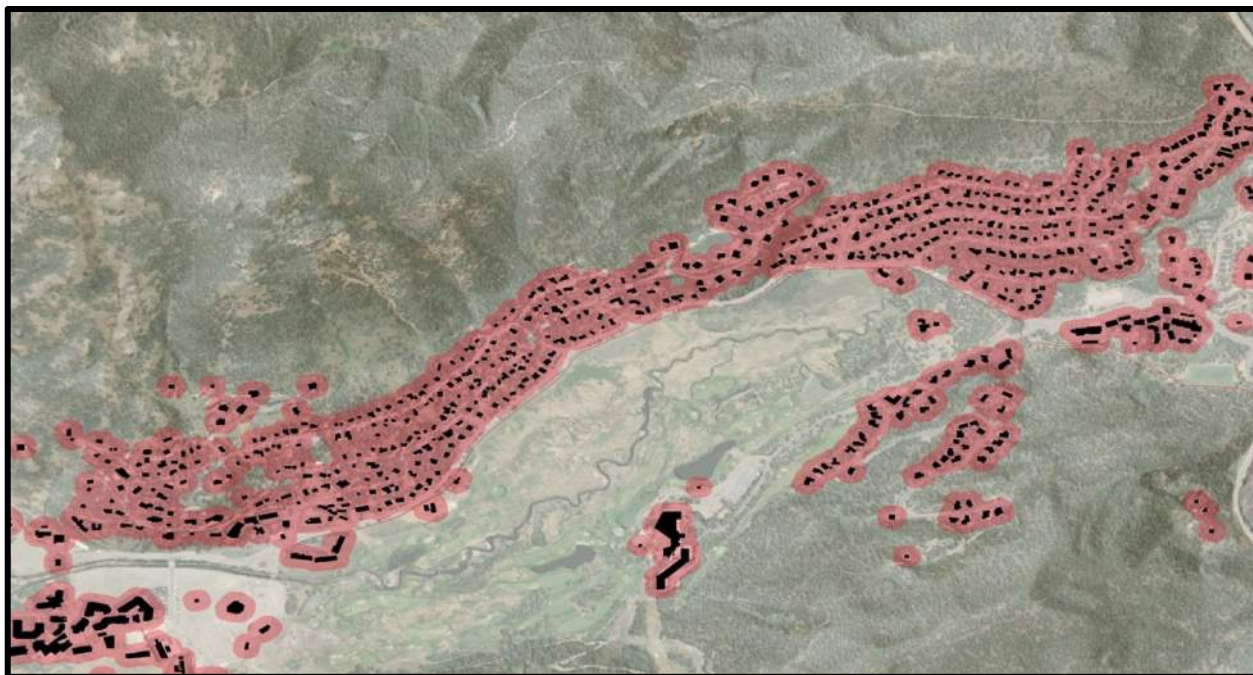


Figure 24: Reducing fuels within 100 feet of all structures will achieve near-total coverage of entire community.

Roadside Wildfire Safety (OV-3)

In the event of a fire emergency, movement into and out of the valley is of paramount importance. Clear and safe roads are essential for ingress of fire personnel and egress of evacuees. Currently, there is one entrance and exit into the valley, a potential traffic bottleneck. For efficient travel, we recommend roadside hazard reduction along Olympic Valley Road and Squaw Creek Road to eliminate any potential trees or other objects (signs, structures, etc.) do not fall into the roadway if they catch fire. The S-Turns Forest Fuels Reduction Project has already been funded and began in December 2021 to reduce a 2.7 acre stand of lodgepole pine on the south side of Olympic Valley Road in the Washeshu Creek meadow.

Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Buffer Project (OV-4)

We recommend a thinning and fuels reduction project surrounding the perimeter of homes, buildings and other structures in the valley. In the event of an encroaching fire, this will provide the community an additional layer of safety on top of individual lot maintenance. This buffer would be constructed through a combination of hand cut piling and burning, chipping and mechanical thinning.

North Valley Prescribed Burns and Thinning (OV-2)

We are a strong proponent of prescribed burns and highly recommend reintroduction of fire onto the landscape to reduce fuels. Project area OV-2 (between the community buffer and the north forest thinning project) is a recommended place to use fire. Mechanical and hand thinning of fuels is also recommended in this area. In coordination with Alpine Meadows community, prescribed burns may also be recommended on the south valley and ridge, too.

Additional Potential Projects

The table below (Table 3) outlines many other projects used in similar communities for which Olympic Valley could seek funding.

A. Information, Education and Planning	
1	Fund public education Continue to seek funding to support development of education and outreach materials for wildfire safety, fire ecology, and ecologically-based vegetation management. Olympic Valley is considering the use of FireAside (https://www.fireaside.co) defensible space software that has potential to help with public education, currently used Truckee Fire.
2	Continue to expand information & education to residents Specific topics include ember awareness and what causes homes to ignite and burn in a wildland fire, the need for annual springtime mowing of grasses and weeds, fire ecology, grazing, prescribed fire and weed management. Programs should also address: the need for safe access and signage, the importance of available water, adequate fire protection, and the critical role vegetation, drought and weather plays in wildland fire.

3	<p>Expand awareness of wildfire issues related to landuse planning and building Local and state agencies should provide educational information for civil engineers, developers, realtors, contractors, home builders, and building inspectors on methods to ensure structural and forest survival following a wildfire.</p> <p>Educational programs should follow PRC 4290 and the State Fire Marshall WUI Standards, with a focus on what causes homes to ignite and burn in a wildland fire. Programs should also address the need for good home site location, wildfire-resilient layouts, safe access and signage, the importance of available water, adequate fire protection and the critical role topography plays in wildland fire behavior.</p>	
4	<p>Evacuation planning Further promotion of Palisades Tahoe’s annual “Area of Refuge” event. The simulated evacuation drill teaches participants what to do in the case of an approaching wildfire and past events have included presentations from local and state agencies.</p>	
B. Structure Ignitability		
<p>The first priority for wildfire hazard mitigation actions is immediately around structures, the home ignition zone and within five feet (minimum) from the building. Research shows fire prevention measures within the first five feet play the largest role in home survival. The level of attention given to a residence in terms of its vulnerability to ignitions is controlled by the owners who must be prepared well in advance of a fire event.</p>		
1	<p>Existing structures and attachments Strengthen building standards for construction, replacement activities and enforcement of compliance for existing residences and properties to make them less prone to loss from a wildfire due to combustible vegetation, embers, radiated heat or surface fire spread. One challenge to the Olympic Valley is the window between snow melt and first snow that allows for property inspection, enforcement and mitigation work to be completed. This short timeframe for enforcement is further hampered by the community’s need for code enforcement staff.</p>	
2	<p>Defensible Space – Lean, Clean, Green Zone (5-30’) and Reduced Fuel Zone (30-100’) Eliminating flammable vegetation within the 0-30’ zone can significantly increase the chances of home survival during a wildfire threat. Reducing flammable vegetation within the 30-100’ zone to comply with California Public Resources Code 4291 can significantly increase the chances of home survival. As noted in other portions of the report, our recommendation is to impose stricter defensible space measures than those recommended by state ordinances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information and education on methods to create defensible space and fire safe landscaping (5-30’) – Starting with the flammable free first 5 feet from the structure the emphasis should be on vegetation and landscaping materials that do not readily accept embers and perpetuate fire spread, along with keeping roofs and gutters free of leaves and needles. 2. Provide information and education on methods to create defensible space in the Reduced Fuel Zone (30-100’) – Emphasis on reducing fuel ladders and increasing spacing between bushes and trees, so that flames and embers are reduced lessening the perpetuation of fire spread 3. Implement & seek additional funding assistance programs for weed abatement and building upgrades for qualifying senior and disabled citizens in priority areas.

C. Suppression Capabilities and Public Safety

The Olympic Valley Fire Department has two Type 3 fire engines, considered suitable for wildland fire suppression. Off-road wildland fire engines such as Type 6 and 7 engines or UTVs allow firefighters the resources needed to address potential catastrophic wildfires in the WUI, and to support neighboring agencies in addressing complex fires in their jurisdictions. Given the severity and destructive nature of fires in the WUI, ongoing drought and climate change, expanding the fire department’s wildland fire-specific equipment should be a priority moving forward.

Priority access improvement projects and regional-scale mitigations include:

- Ensuring all bridges have appropriate weight rating signage
- Improve all EVA (Emergency Vehicle Access) roads in the valley and river corridor.

Risk Condition:		Mitigation Measures:
1	Fire protection access to some lots in Olympic Valley is difficult due to overgrown or uncontrolled vegetation. Access to these properties may not be possible during a fire.	Educate the public about wildfire hazards and encourage landowners to create gated access to larger lots, right-of-ways, and other areas with significant wildland vegetation.
2	Signage is critical to agencies providing emergency services, not only for wildland fire purposes, but all emergency vehicle access. Olympic Valley should strive to have all residences and communities meet CA Fire Safe Standards (PRC 4290) for road and address signage.	Educate property owners on proper signage and explore homeowner incentives for fire safe house signing. Bridges should have approved weight-rated signs.
3	Driveways and private roads are critical to agencies providing emergency services, not only for wildland fire purposes, but all emergency vehicle access.	Educate property owners on the need to maintain adequate clearance to allow passage of large fire engines safely. This includes providing turn-outs and improved turn arounds for large fire vehicles.
4	Gates should be in working order, wide enough for fire vehicles and accessible.	Educate residents on importance of emergency access through gates and existing gate code requirements should be enforced. There should be evacuation access in and out of all gated communities.
5	Vegetative clearance must be maintained. Some existing private roads and driveways are too overgrown for fire apparatus.	Encourage homeowners to maintain for fire safe driveway vegetation clearances. Vegetation should be cleared 14 feet horizontally and 15 feet vertically along driveways.

6	Improve all Emergency Vehicle Access throughout the valley.	<p>Make improvements to access roads and any 4WD roads that may be used as evacuation routes.</p> <p>To alleviate potential traffic pressure on the sole entrance and exit into the valley, the Olympic Valley community has considered the construction of a “jitney” road that follows the south side of the meadow connecting the village to State Route 89 as a public transportation route and evacuation option.</p>
7	Water systems Water is a premium commodity in the suppression of both structural and wildland fires. Water flow or storage for firefighting must be considered with any increased housing density in the future.	<p>Fire departments should be consulted and included in general plan updates or other planning processes which increase housing densities that may affect water flow and storage. Local agencies should work collaboratively to identify opportunities to improve water storage, access, signage and development for firefighting on public and private lands.</p> <p>An additional water storage tank has been evaluated as part of an emergency inter-tie for the District’s water system, which could provide additional storage for fighting wildfire.</p>
D. Hazardous Fuel Reduction		
Risk Condition:		Mitigation Measures:
1	Vegetation on developed lots. An excess of hazardous fuel around structures places many homes at risk of ignition from wildfires not necessarily originating from outside of the community.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to educate residents on the need for creating structure survivable space by complying with measures <i>more stringent</i> than PRC 4291 2. Seek funding for a full-time Fire Prevention/Risk Reduction Officer and seasonal Code Enforcement Staff and Inspectors. 3. Increase surveys and enforcement of weed abatement regulations. Develop program where funds for weed abatement could be recouped by landowner or tax liens.
2	Hazardous vegetation on vacant lots. Undeveloped lots with extensive fuel loading place neighboring homes at risk.	Enforce fuel reduction policies, even on smaller, undeveloped lots.

3	<p>Addressing and maintaining wildfire hazards in planned subdivisions or developments. Hazardous fuel treatment must be part of an ongoing strategy in order to maintain a fire-resistant condition in the future. Once new developments establish a fire resilient condition, there should be a written strategy and long-term funding to maintain that condition and an assignment of responsibility should be required.</p>	<p>Require developers to consult wildfire experts when developing their subdivision maps. Special attention should be paid to building spacing and alignment of multiple structures with prevailing fire weather. Require open space and trails which can be used for firefighting or as control lines for prescribed burns. Open space, trail, and road alignments should be developed in collaboration with wildfire behavior experts. Consider modification of codes to require a plan and legally-binding funding mechanism to fund ongoing and future vegetation management around the margins of new developments.</p>
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E. Building Prescribed Fire and Wildfire Management Capacity

There are a wide variety of opportunities to use fire to improve the function, safety, aesthetics and resiliency of the Olympic Valley while also helping educate the general public on fire’s many ecological and public-safety benefits. The community should build upon and expand existing fuels management program with a registered professional forester and seek grant applications to fund projects.

The fire department should develop a training plan for prescribed fire qualifications, and pursue training opportunities.

The public is interested in learning more about prescribed fire, but opportunities are limited to provide direct access during burns or provide interpretive materials after the burn. Consider introducing an educational program, which includes live prescribed fire demos. Olympic Valley should also develop outreach and messaging programs to prepare public for increased use of fire.

Table 3: Potential Projects

Chapter 7: Monitoring and Evaluating CWPP Recommendations and Accomplishments

Monitoring and Evaluation

A CWPP does not end after adoption. A thorough process involves a continuous cycle of collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and adapting strategies based on lessons learned. As communities learn from successes and challenges during the development and implementation of their CWPP, stakeholders may identify new actions, propose a shift in how decisions are made or how actions are accomplished, and evaluate the resources necessary for successful CWPP implementation.

- Track accomplishments and identify the extent to which CWPP goals have been met.
- Examine collaborative relationships and their contributions to CWPP implementation, including existing participants and potential new partners.
- Identify actions and priority fuels reduction projects that have not been implemented, and why; set a course for future actions and update the plan.

Responsibility for monitoring evaluating and updating the CWPP falls on the Community of Olympic Valley. Guidelines for monitoring and evaluating a CWPP can be found in “Community Guide to Preparing and Implementing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan,” located in Appendix G.

Communities and agencies may want to work together to ensure that, at a minimum, data are collected to evaluate the plan measures to gain consistency. The community must recognize that fire safety is rapidly changing. It is likely that new developments and new sources of money in fire safety will change from year to year. It is recommended that this plan be reviewed on an annual basis by the fire districts with updates every five years or sooner if necessary.

Appendix A: Olympic Valley North Forest Thinning (OV-1) Project Description

Source: Source: CAL FIRE, California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Program Grant Application - Project # 21-FP-NEU-0209. Danielle Bradfield, 2022

The forest thinning areas to be treated by project OV-1 are dominated by Sierra Mixed Conifer stand type of excessive stand density ranging from 180-220 square feet basal area per acre. Species composition is approximately 60% white fir, 30% Jeffrey pine, 6% sugar pine and 4% red fir, with an average of 240 trees per acre over 8 inches diameter at breast height (DBH). The average stand diameter at DBH of white fir is 12", Jeffrey pine is 14.3", sugar pine is 18" and red fir is 22.4". Cumulative pretreatment quadratic mean diameter is 13 inches DBH. Openings in the conifer overstory are dominated by native shrub species including manzanita and whitethorn and young growth white fir regeneration under 3" DBH.

Using fuel reduction methods including mechanical thinning, hand thinning and mechanical mastication, stand conditions in each fuel break will exhibit reduced horizontal and vertical continuity of fuels such that the potential flame length, intensity, rate of spread and duration of wildfire will be significantly reduced. This reduction in potential fire behavior provides for increased safety for residents and emergency personnel in a wildfire situation through reduced fire behavior.

To achieve these goals, post-treatment conditions should exhibit a reduced stand density of 75-100 square feet basal area per acre, depending on slope position. The stand quadratic mean diameter will be increased approximately 5 inches DBH as trees retained will generally be larger, more fire tolerant trees. The residual stand will contain a species composition that provides for increased stand vigor and resilience to future disturbance such as fire, insects, disease, and drought.

The abundance of white fir in the Olympic Valley poses a major problem in making the community fire resistant. To this end, the relative site occupancy of white fir will be reduced in favor of the more drought and fire tolerant native pine species. The crown height of white fir should be reduced, and lower limbs should be removed where bulk tree removal is not possible. The residual stand should exhibit lower crown bulk density and an increase in crown base height to reduce fuel continuity and the probability of crown ignition or sustaining a running crown fire. Surface and ladder fuels will largely be removed through a combination of mechanical and hand thinning and mechanical mastication.

Improved public safety through fuel reduction along a portion of Squaw Creek Road, the community's main evacuation route, is another expected outcome of the project. This improved access will provide for firefighter safety during ingress in the event of wildfire. Access roads leading from the community to the ridgeline north of the community will also be improved as part of forest product extraction involved with fuel break implementation. This improvement will support ingress and egress of emergency personnel during a wildfire event.

Olympic Valley is situated between two ridgelines north and south of the community, Granite Chief Wilderness to the west and the State Route 89/Truckee River Corridor to the east. Generally unmanaged timberlands exist to the north, east and south of the community, presenting the risk of wildfire entering the community from these areas. A fuel break along the northern ridgeline (OV-1) will preemptively allow for wildfire to be held outside of the community should it potentially enter from these directions. A wildland fire approaching either of the subject ridgelines will expose the Olympic Valley community to potentially significant ember cast, presenting the risk of fire spread within the WUI. Wind and convection columns can transport embers over considerable distances and cause susceptible structures to ignite even without active fire spread in the immediate area. Given that, reducing potential ember cast by keeping wildfire as far as feasible from the community is paramount to protecting the high-density residential setting within Olympic Valley.

Topography has a profound effect on fire behavior, and the Washeshu Creek corridor could funnel heat, wind and convection columns within the community should wildfire occur. The Washeshu Creek corridor is aligned with the prevailing surface wind pattern of the area, presenting additional risk of ember cast ignition or direct flame impingement for the multiple habitable structures located along both sides of this topographical feature.

Should habitable structures ignite, they become large ember generators, posing a significant threat to the surrounding area, particularly downwind structures and vegetation. By keeping fire outside of the community, the potential for structure ignition and fire spread are reduced. Implementation of the proposed fuel breaks will enhance existing ingress and egress from the wildlands to the north of Olympic Valley. Existing access roads will be cleared and made passable for forest product extraction, leaving these roads in an improved condition for use by emergency response personnel should a wildfire event occur. Further, hazardous fuels will be reduced along roads within the fuel breaks, further improving safety for fire suppression personnel. Collectively, these project outcomes will reduce the risks associated with wildfire to habitable structures.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan contains a list of critical facilities, infrastructure and other District Assets within Olympic Valley that are additional assets at risk to wildfire and will benefit from the proposed project:

1. High voltage power lines and associated electric power substation
2. AT&T Pac Bell Switching Station
3. Olympic Valley Public Service District infrastructure including vertical and horizontal wells, two wellhouses, one above ground booster pump station, one below ground booster pump station, five remote treatment unit sites, three sewer flow meters, backup power and servers, water and sewer lines
4. Olympic Valley Fire Department
5. Mutual Water Company infrastructure including structures and tanks, vertical wells, horizontal wells, one wellhouse, one above ground booster pump station and water service lines
6. Palisades Tahoe Ski Resort infrastructure including lifts, irrigation and domestic water supply
7. Resort at Squaw Creek water systems for irrigation
8. Thirteen bridges on public and private roads within the community
9. Communication lines
10. Truckee River, a bistate/federally regulated water way.

The project will remove targeted woody material to the greatest extent possible given market conditions, biomass facility availability and wood product demand. Small logs removed from the fuel breaks will be delivered to purchasing mills or firewood facilities in the region. The removal of firewood material from the project areas will allow for logs and treetops down to a smaller end diameter to be removed, leaving less slash on site. Should a biomass energy facility be available within a feasible haul distance of the project area and be actively pursuing woods-produced chips at the time of project implementation, this option will be prioritized to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions.

The proposed fuel break locations are within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) as identified by the current Fire Resource Assessment Program Maps. The residential areas of the Olympic Valley community are also within the VHFHSZ. At the landscape level, the project areas are situated amongst contiguous miles of VHFHSZ within Placer County. A portion of the meadow system adjacent to Squaw Creek is identified as Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

The Five Creeks project area aligns with the Truckee River and the SR 89 corridor, south of the town of Truckee and north of Olympic Valley. The U.S. Forest Service has identified the project area and vicinity as a high use area, adjacent to Truckee along the Truckee River/SR 89 corridor which experiences significant visitation and contains critical infrastructure including developed campgrounds, private residences, recreation residences, transmission lines, the Placer County Eastern Regional Landfill, mountain biking, hiking and fishing trails, rock climbing destinations, and vehicles traveling from Interstate 80 to Lake Tahoe. The SR 89 corridor also serves as a major evacuation route for the Lake Tahoe Basin. In order to promote safe conditions while maintaining and enhancing the ecosystem services provided by the area, treatment has been warranted by the agency due to the high use nature of the area, its proximity to urban areas, the potential for high severity fire and forest health issues.

Due to the proximity of the Five Creek Project to the urban core of Olympic Valley and neighboring communities, management objectives for forests closest to the urban core and the WUI defense zone are to create or maintain an open forest structure, dominated by larger, fire tolerant trees. The resulting open-canopied forest and discontinuity of crown fuels, both horizontally and vertically, would result in a very low probability of sustained crown fire. Within the WUI threat zone, the objectives are to establish and maintain a pattern of area treatments that are effective in modifying wildfire behavior while maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services.

All projects identified will need ongoing maintenance in perpetuity. Zones and projects should be reassessed on a 7-10 year cycle.

Appendix B: Firewise Community

In April 2020 the Olympic Valley Community was recognized as a “Firewise Community.” This is a resident-led effort, supported by the fire department. Related information and documents are available on the OVPSD website: <https://www.ovpsd.org/ovfd/firewise-community>

For more information or to get involved, email the committee at OVFirewise@gmail.com

Olympic Valley Firewise Action Plan, 2020

A three-year Firewise action plan for Olympic Valley California. The project was expected to launch in Spring 2020.

Community Awareness - Firewise Committee	
Annual	Work with Squaw Valley Corp to establish community evacuation plan and run evacuation drills
Annual	Create and staff Firewise “table” at Squaw Valley Earth Day, Blues Tuesdays and other events in Village
Annual	Work with SVFD to conduct educational outreach program for Valley's homeowners, HOA Boards, and other residences
Annual	Participate in annual homeowner’s valley clean-up breakfast at the fire department
Year 1	Create a web based Firewise timesheet to record volunteer hours and spend. Integrate with SV Fire Department website
Year 1	Create an Olympic Valley Firewise website. Integrate with community organizations and social media outlets
Year 1	Create Firewise Information space on Post Office Bulletin Board
Year 1	Identify defensible space contractors in Valley and work with them to educate their customers on wildfire prevention

Defensible Space Action - Firewise Committee will educate owners on key preventive measures - Homeowner/Condo HOA/Resort	
Annual	Remove all combustible material from alongside the house such as firewood, BBQ charcoal and lighter fluid, leaves, pine needles, plastic garbage cans, recycling bins etc.
Year 1	Make sure address on the home is clearly visible in order to locate house year- round if needed. Should be lit at night
Year 1	Provide easy access to at least two 5/8” garden hoses, one on each side of the house, long enough to reach all areas of the yard
Year 1	Remove branches that hang over roof and keep dead branches more than 10 ft away from chimneys
Year 1	Within 5 feet of house, remove ornamental plants (junipers) and anything flammable and replace with rock, cement, pavers, pebbles, bare earth, green grass
Year 2	Thin spacing between plants in 5-30 foot zone from the house
Year 2	Eliminate tree ladder fuel (vegetation under trees) situations
Year 2	Clear vegetation from under or within 10 feet of propane tanks
Year 2	Move firewood at least 30 feet away from structures
Year 2	Within 30 ft keep lawns and native grasses mowed to a height of two inches or less; and 4 inches or less from 30 to 100 feet
Year 2	Prune trees up 6 to 10 feet from ground
Year 3	Dispose of heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris
Year 3	Remove dead plant and tree material
Year 3	Thin tree stands, remove small conifers from growing between mature trees, open canopy tops
Year 3	Remove vegetation adjacent to storage sheds or other outbuildings, separate garages

Building Improvement Action Items - Firewise Committee will educate owners on key preventive measures - Homeowner/ Condo HOA/Resort	
Year 1	Keep roofs and gutters free of leaf litter, etc.
Year 1	Clear needles and other combustible debris from areas where the roof intersects with walls (e.g., dormers)
Year 1	Store patio furniture cushions away from the house when not in use or during high fire danger weather. Store in the garage or outside storage shed away from the house
Year 1	Check that all soffit and crawl space vents are intact and are made of metal mesh, min 1/4", 1/8" is optimum
Year 1	Clear all construction and other debris from under the house and decks
Year 1	Plug gaps that occur between roof covering and roof sheathing (e.g., at roof edge)
Year 1	Replace wooden attachments to house with metal or other noncombustible material
Year 2	If have open-eave construction, seal or box in openings with noncombustible or ignition resistant material
Year 3	If financially feasible, convert decks to noncombustible material
Year 3	Paint siding with fire resistant paint
Year 3	If financially feasible, change combustible siding to noncombustible material
Year 3	If financially feasible, consider adding window shutters or other premade window covers

Other Firesafe Action Items - Firewise Committee	
Annual	Facilitate defensible space maintenance for residents through street pick-up, chipping, dumpsters
Annual	Work with large forested landowners and fire department to Identify priority for grants and write applications
Year 1	Engage with USFS, Placer County, and private landowners who own forested land above residential areas to get fire reduction action plan commitments
Year 1	Ensure that all water departments have backup generators for water supply
Year 2	Work with Placer County to install reflective, fire-resistant street signs
Year 2	Identify existing 501C Valley organization that can help Committee apply for grants

Table 4: Three-year Firewise action plan for Olympic Valley

Appendix C: Treatment Descriptions

The following descriptions are for general information as a reference to terms and recommendations discussed throughout the report. They can be applied to most fuel treatment scenarios in the Olympic Valley.

Treatment Prescriptions

Below are descriptions of typical landscape treatments designed to support wildland fire suppression, educational demonstration projects, roadside treatments to facilitate safer evacuations, maintenance treatments and critical individual clearance zones that minimize structure-to-structure ignitions. These general treatment techniques are typical of those currently used by private forest landowners, the U.S. Forest Service and described in the Sierra Nevada Framework. It is assumed that no new roads would be constructed to implement these projects.

Mechanical Thinning

Mechanical thinning utilizes heavy equipment with large hydraulically-driven saws to cut and remove trees (generally under 24 inches in diameter). The two major harvesting methods include whole tree removal (WTR) and cut-to-length (CTL). CTL machines use a 'stroke delimeter' to remove branches before automatically cutting a log to predetermined lengths. While WTR is preferable from a fuels-reduction standpoint, CTL machines create a mat of slash on which they can operate, reducing impacts to the soil. The slash vs. soil disturbance tradeoff must be considered on a site-specific basis. It is possible to use an in-woods chipper to reduce surface fuels in concert with CTL. Mechanical thinning equipment is generally confined to slopes less than 30%. WTR projects require large clearings or landings that can accommodate a skidder, a large chipper and semi-trucks. CTL operations require fewer and smaller landings.

Because projects proposed in this plan are primarily driven by wildfire fuel reduction concerns, whole tree removal should be practiced whenever possible. CTL should be used only in areas with high erosion hazard potential. A registered professional forester should make any decisions on types of equipment to be used in specific project locations.



Figure 25: Whole tree removal operation.

Mechanical thinning can create a more precisely targeted stand structure than prescribed fire. The net effect of removing ladder fuels is that surface fires burning through treated stands are less likely to ignite the overstory canopy fuels. By itself, mechanical thinning with machinery does little to beneficially affect surface

fuel loading. The only exception is that some level of surface fuel compaction, crushing, or mastication may occur during the thinning process. Depending on how it is accomplished, mechanical thinning may add to surface fuel loadings, increasing surface fire intensity. It may be necessary to remove or treat fine fuels that result from mechanical thinning.

Prescribed mechanical thinning can reduce stands from below by removing trees up to 30 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). This thinning starts with the smallest diameter class, removing sufficient suppressed and intermediate trees to achieve an average crown base height of at least 20 feet and spacing of 10 feet between the crowns of residual trees. On drier sites and on southern aspects, it is recommended to focus on the removal of white fir over all other conifer species.

Common practice is to retain 2-5 dead standing tree (snags) per acre (minimum size of 24 inches DBH) and 3-7 large, downed logs per acre (minimum size 14 inches DBH and 20 feet long). The trees are removed by whole tree yarding and disposing of slash in stands should either be hand piled and burned or by chipped and scattered.

Mastication

Mastication is the process of using machines to grind, rearrange, compact or otherwise change fire hazards without reducing fuel loads. These treatments tend to be relatively expensive, and are limited to relatively gentle slopes and high value areas near homes and communities. Rocky sites, sites with heavy down logs and sites dominated by large trees are difficult places to operate mastication equipment. Additionally, sparks from mastication heads have the potential to start fires. When working on public land, these machines are subject to the same activity-level restrictions that apply to most other logging equipment.



Figure 26: Excavator with masticating attachment.

The ecological and fire effects of mastication treatments vary depending on the size, composition, and location of the fuels left after treatment. In many cases, mastication creates a window of 2-5 years in which surface fire intensity increases. While this may be offset by a decrease in crown fire potential, mastication tends to increase fuelbed continuity, and can increase fire rates of spread. Mastication is a useful tool in plantations and brushfields and has applications in thinning small trees for fuelbreak maintenance.

Prescribed mastication uses rubber tired or low-impact tracked vehicles to cut, chip and scatter all shrubs and small trees up to 10 inches DBH. Brush cover should be reduced by creating a mosaic of treated and untreated shrubs. Openings between shrubs should be twice the height of the shrubs and 50-70% of shrubs should be treated. Brush that is treated should be cut to the maximum stump height of 6 inches. No individual pieces of cut material should be greater than 4 feet long. All masticated stumps should be cut to within 6 inches of the ground. Debris should not average more than two inches in thickness over the entire project area. All cut vegetation should be kept within the unit boundaries. Any cut vegetation falling into ditches, roads, road banks, trails or adjacent units should be immediately removed.

Thin layers of masticated wood chips spread on the forest floor tend to dry and rewet readily. Deep layers of chips may have insufficient air circulation, resulting in poor decomposition. Moreover, when layers of small woody material are spread on the forest floor and decomposition does occur, the decomposing organisms utilize large amounts of nitrogen reducing its availability to plants. Therefore, the impact of any crushing, chipping or mulching treatment on decomposition processes and their potential contribution to smoldering fires needs to be considered.

Tractor Piling or Grapple Piling

Machines can be used to pile slash, brush and small trees. Trees under 8 inches DBH should be thinned out to 20 foot spacing. Most trees over 8 inches DBH will not be piled. Protection of desirable trees from bark damage and other injury is very important. Slash piles should not be piled near residual trees so when they are burned the piles will not damage the trees destined to remain onsite. Clean piles free of dirt and no larger than 15 feet tall and 15 feet in diameter are the goal. The piles should be partly covered with a 6'x6' piece of waterproof material to allow them to be burned after significant rain fall.

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning reduces the loading of fine fuels, duff, large woody fuels, rotten material, shrubs and other live surface fuels. Increased fuel compactness and reduced fuel continuity changes the fuel energy stored on the site, reducing potential fire spread rate and intensity. Burning reduces horizontal fuel continuity (shrub, low vegetation, woody fuel strata), which disrupts growth of surface fires, limits buildup of intensity, and reduces spot fire ignition probability.

Given current accumulations of fuels in some stands, multiple prescribed fires—as the sole treatment or in combination with thinning—may be needed initially, followed by long-term maintenance burning or other fuel reduction (mowing, for example), to reduce crown fire hazard and the likelihood of severe ecosystem impacts from high severity fires.



Figure 27: Prescribed burning operation.

Low intensity broadcast burning should be used to reduce all 100-hour fuels (< 3 inches diameter) by 60-80%, the brush component by 50%, and 75% of trees less than 3 inches DBH. Use fire to prune ladder fuels by scorching the lower 1/3 of branches on 100% of trees less than 8 inches DBH. Retain large down logs (20 inches in diameter or greater) to a maximum density of five per acre. Maintain 60 to 70% of ground cover on slopes 35% or less. Additionally, acceptable standards for prescribed fires should include:

- 13-foot maximum scorch height
- Less than 10% mortality in conifers > 12 inches DBH

Do not ignite fires in Steam Environmental Zones (SEZ). However, allow backing fires to enter SEZs affecting a maximum of 45% of the area in a mosaic pattern. No more than 50% of the 100-hour fuels (<3 inches diameter) should be consumed in SEZs.

The California State Fire Marshall is now certifying Professional Prescribed Fire Burn Bosses (CA-RX). New California state legislation (SB-332 and SB-926) provides liability protections and a claims fund to protect burners/landowners in case of escaped burns.

Hand Thinning and Chipping

Hand thinning and chipping is usually accomplished by a crew of persons using chainsaws and pole saws to thin and clear undesirable vegetation. Hand thinning is generally used to cut smaller trees (less than 14 inches DBH) on steep slopes where machines cannot operate, or in environmentally sensitive areas where machines would have a significant environmental impact. This is generally limited to younger stands. Because hand thinning can only effectively remove smaller material, silvicultural and fuel management objectives may be more constrained than those achieved with mechanical thinning. Therefore, hand thinning may require more frequent treatments to maintain acceptable fuel loads and may not be cost effective in forest stands with excessive ground fuel loading where mechanical thinning would remove or compact those fuels.



Figure 28: Hand thinning and chipping operation.

Used with hand thinning, piles for burning should be constructed compactly, beginning with a core of fine fuels and minimizing air spaces to facilitate complete combustion. Piles should be constructed away from trees to prevent damage when burning and be no taller than 5 feet. If broadcast burning is not scheduled for the area, then a fire line should surround each pile. Piles will be covered with a 4'x4' square of water-resistant paper to cover the fine material in the center of the piles.

Chipping

Chipping may be used as an alternative to burning. It redistributes forest vegetation that is cut by mechanical thinning or hand thinning. The chips may be removed from the site and converted to energy for other products, or they can be scattered throughout the project area.

Grazing

Use of goats, sheep, horses or cows to reduce the small fuels such as grass and small brush.

Cost Estimates

Cost estimates developed as part of this planning effort are based on data for similar work in the Truckee area, El Dorado County and Sierra County. Cost estimates vary widely because of fuel loadings, operational constraints and crew capabilities. The costs are limited to the direct cost of project implementation.

Administrative costs are approximately 25% of the total project cost, so the administrative cost for a \$100,000 project would be an additional \$25,000. Administrative costs include environmental documentation, financial administration, project layout and contract administration. These administrative costs can vary depending on community involvement and the type of CEQA or NEPA requirements.

The costs in the table below **do not include** offsetting revenue that may be generated by providing commercial products, **costs associated with project planning or preparation of environmental compliance reports, disposal fees or administrative overhead** incurred during implementation. They include only treatment costs. As noted above, plan on an additional 25% for administrative costs.

Treatment Costs based on current treatment only costs

Fuel Reduction Treatment	Cost per acre
Mechanical thinning (urban interface)	\$1,000 - \$3,200
Mastication	\$700 - \$1,500
Prescribed burning	\$400 - \$900
Hand thin and Chip	\$1,350 - \$2,300
Pile Burn	\$300 - \$700
Machine Pile	\$185 - \$275

Table 5

Appendix D: Consistency With County, State and Federal Guidelines

In addition to local research and guidance, the Olympic Valley CWPP draws on information outlined in multiple county, state and federal reports that should be referenced with this plan. CAL FIRE provides with several “big picture” documents that are important to understanding the Olympic Valley CWPP.

1. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Strategic Plan 2019
<https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/bo2fdzfs/strategicplan2019-final.pdf>
2. 2020 Unit Strategic Fire Plan Nevada Yuba Placer Unit
<https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/z5lhvds4/2020-nevada-yuba-placer-unit-fire-plan.pdf>

CAL FIRE Nevada Yuba Placer Ranger Unit

CAL FIRE Nevada Yuba Placer Ranger Unit’s (NEU) most recent fire plan is from May 2020 and contains the following priorities and goals:

Priorities:

1. Reduce the risks to citizens and emergency responders from wildland fire.
2. Develop a “land stewardship” ethic in the residents of the Unit.

Goals:

1. Demonstrate methods that individuals and the community can use to properly manage their lands to improve forest resiliency and reduce the ignitability of structures in the Wildland Urban Interface.
2. Raise citizen and stakeholder awareness of fire risks and enlist their help and participation in risk reduction.
3. Assist local government in developing standards, policies and plans, which will result in local and landscape level fuel modifications.
4. Implement local and landscape level projects and programs that decrease fire risk and increase the potential for success on initial attack.

The full NEU fire plan is available at <https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/z5lhvds4/2020-nevada-yuba-placer-unit-fire-plan.pdf>

California Forest Management Task Force

A newly formed group created by the governor, the California Forest Management Task Force makes it easier to coordinate activities between agencies and organizations. The group is made up of state, local, tribal and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations that play critical land management or permitting roles for forest management and restoration projects. This task force has the following management goals:

1. Implement the forest practices called for in the Forest Carbon Plan.
2. Double total statewide rate of forest treatment within five years, increasing treatment to 500,000 acres per year.
3. Increase new landowner agreements and memoranda of understanding, such as Good Neighbor Authority agreements, to accelerate forest restoration thinning and prescribed fire projects across jurisdictions.
4. Integrate fire prevention activities into landscape forest restoration efforts in and near Wildland Urban Interface areas.
5. Integrate the goals of the Executive Order in fish and wildlife habitat restoration programs, mitigation-related land conservation and conservation planning.
6. Build local capacity by promoting and expanding regional forestry collaboratives.

More information is available at <https://fmtf.fire.ca.gov/>

The group has created California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan: <https://wildfiretaskforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/californiawildfireandforestresilienceactionplan.pdf>

On page 29 of the plan, the task force lists key actions regarding fuelbreaks. It is recommended that CAL FIRE assist the Board of Forestry with updating defensible space regulations with public input to meet AB 3074 (2020) regulations, including a five-foot ember resistant zone around homes. It also recommends increased defensible space, inspections to improve defensible space compliance, expansion of home hardening programs and working with the California Department of Insurance to implement the provisions outlined in SB 824 (2017).

Examples of home hardening can be found in the Wildfire Home Retrofit Guide: <http://ucanr.edu/HomeRetrofitGuide>

Federal Guidelines

The CWPP is required to be consistent with, and tiered to, the following federal acts, and policies. The two acts most associated with fuels reduction policy are:

- The 2010 Federal Land Assistance Management and Enhancement (FLAME) Act: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/1404>
- The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/house-bill/1904>

These policies drive a national effort of collaboration between wildland fire organizations, land managers, and policymaking officials representing federal, state and local governments, tribal interests, and non-governmental organizations that will address the nation's wildfire problems.

The FLAME Act provides a framework for local and regional actions and direction with the goal of achieving safer, more efficient, cost-effective resource protection, and to develop more resilient landscapes. The act provides a roadmap for the future Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and addresses the elements requested by Congress representing the next stage in an evolving world of wildland fire management.

The HFRA builds on existing efforts to restore healthy forest conditions near communities and essential community infrastructure by authorizing expedited environmental assessment, administrative appeals and legal review for hazardous fuels projects on federal land. The act emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and it places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP. The HFRA provides communities with a tremendous opportunity to influence where and how federal agencies implement fuel reduction projects on federal lands and how additional federal funds may be distributed for projects on nonfederal lands. A CWPP is the most effective way to take advantage of this opportunity.

Although there are differences in defense zone and threat zone distances within USFS documents, the key is that land managers, fire experts and the community work together on a project-by-project basis to collaborate and decide on appropriate application of defense and threat zone distances based on all the factors influencing fire, which include topography, fuels, climate and fire history. This allows the community to influence the Forest Service as they may impact the communities in and around Forest Service managed lands.

Appendix E: Public Meetings and Other Outreach

A meeting with Olympic Valley stakeholders was held July 3, 2021 to explain the need for a CWPP, discuss fire behavior and to give opportunities for the public to provide input. A community meeting was held virtually on October 2, 2021, and follow-up meetings were held with fire chief Allen Riley and Jessica Asher, project manager from the Public Service District. The PSD set up a website for community members to access information and documents related to the CWPP.

CWPP Project Team Contact List	
Organization / Title	Name
OVPSD/OVFD Staff	
General Manager	Mike Geary
Fire Chief	Allen Riley
Project Manager	Jessica Asher
Fire Captain	Chris De Deo
OVPSD Board Members	Dale Cox, Katy Hover-Smoot, Bill Hudson, Fred Ilfeld
Consulting Staff	
Deer Creek Resources	Zeke Lunder, Spencer Holmes
Wildland RX	Barry Callenberger
Forester	Jeff Dowling
Grant Writer/Forester	Danielle Bradfield
Firewise Council	
Council Member	Mike Carabetta
Council Member	David Stepner
Agencies	
CAL FIRE, NEU Chief	Brian Estes
CAL FIRE NEU Prevention BC	Mike Rufenacht
CAL FIRE NEU Forester	Steve Garcia
CAL FIRE BC2315 Truckee	Bryan Farrell
USFS Tahoe National Forest (TNF) Vegetation Management Officer Truckee Ranger District	Eric Patterson - Division Chief
	Joe Griffin -Battalion Chief
Placer County	Jared Deck
	Brandon Thurber
	Shawna Pratt
Placer County Supervisor's Office	Cindy Gustafson
	Sophie Fox
	Lindsay Romack
CalTrans	Al Reed, Assistant Permit Engineer

Large Land Owners	
Placer County Parks	Andy Fisher
	Ted Rel
	Casey Lyons
Alterra Mountain Resort	Bryan Elliott
	JP Testwuide
	Mike Martin
	Michel Gross
Resort at Squaw Creek	David Lockhard, General Manager
	Stephen Benedict, Director of Engineering
	Drew Conly
Washoe Tribe	Helen Fillmore
	Rob Beltramo
	Ken Quiner
	John Warpeha
	Rhiana Jones
	James Gatzke
Poulsen	Eric Poulsen
Mancuso	
Squaw Creek Resort Homesites	David Wiener
	Peter Rexer
Local Peer Agencies	
North Tahoe Fire, DC	Steve McNamara
Truckee Fire, Forester	Jeff Dowling
Northstar Fire, Forester	Joe Barron
North Lake Tahoe Fire, Chief	Ryan Sommers
Community Members	
Licensed timber operator, Forestry contractor	David Mercer
Community Member	Jean Lange

Table 6: CWPP Project Team Contact List

Olympic Valley Fire Department Information

Source: https://www.ovpsd.org/sites/default/files/documents/Your_OVFD.pdf

Fire Department Overview

The Olympic Valley Fire Department has been serving the Olympic Valley Community since 1960. Our boundaries cover approximately 10 square miles, surrounded by State and Federal lands. The Olympic Valley Fire Department operates under the Olympic Valley Public Service District. The Public Service District is a Special District governed by an elected Board of Directors. The Fire Department is managed by the Fire Chief.

The community of Olympic Valley is home to one of the largest ski resorts in North America and home to the 1960 Winter Olympics. During peak seasons, the population at Olympic Valley can grow to more than 20,000 people. As an all risk fire department, we seek to accomplish our mission by providing fire prevention and suppression, rescue, and emergency medical services. In addition to these services, the Olympic Valley Fire Department provides public education such as First Aid/CPR classes and fire extinguisher training.

The District is protected by two fire stations. Station 21 is located at 305 Olympic Valley Road and Station 22 is located at 1810 Olympic Valley Road. The firefighters at Station 21 staff several types of fire apparatus. Engine 21 responds to structure fires, rescues, vehicle accidents, and medical aids. The engine has a full complement of firefighting equipment, rescue equipment, vehicle extrication equipment, and advanced life support equipment. The advanced life support equipment includes medications, IV access supplies, intubation equipment and a heart monitor that has the ability to defibrillate. Other apparatus includes a second Type I Structural Engine, two (2) Type III Brush Engines, a 2,150-gallon Water Tender, a Light Duty Rescue and a small off-road UTV.

Station 21 is staffed with well trained, dedicated, caring personnel 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Station 22 is staffed on busy peak days and holidays. All personnel are professional firefighters with extensive medical training. Each shift consists of a captain, an engineer, and two firefighter-paramedics. In addition to the shift personnel, the Department is also staffed with six part-time firefighters and a full-time Fire Chief.

Geographic Overview

Olympic Valley is a glacial valley with a large meadow surrounded by a large granite cirque to the west and forested slopes on the north and south. The Valley floor is mostly a large meadow, including an 18-hole golf course, and a large paved parking lot for the ski area on the west end. A creek runs west to east through the meadow and empties into the Truckee River.

Defensible Space Program

The Olympic Valley community is located in a fire-dependent ecosystem. Forest fires over thousands of years in the Sierra Nevada have shaped the local forest in its structure and composition. Natural fires caused by lightning as well as fires set deliberately by Native Americans for travel, food, and supplies have molded the forest in this region before the settlement era started. These low-intensity and frequent fires occurred generally less than every twenty years and removed accumulated forest fuels. Early accounts from the first settlers spoke about a forest that was predominately an open-growth pine forest with large trees and little or no understory. The general absence of forest fires due to suppression efforts, infrequency of controlled burning, and changes in forest management has allowed the forest to evolve into an unnatural state. We now live in a forest that is overstocked with a larger species of white and red fir and a dense understory of seedlings, brush, and downed woody material.

Despite our efforts to keep our community fire safe, we cannot do the job alone. A defensible space is the most important factor in limiting the spread of wildfire in Olympic Valley neighborhoods. Defensible space is beneficial in many ways. It prevents fire from advancing and endangering homes and lives. It improves property value while reducing the risk of loss. It provides a healthier environment for trees and shrubs by minimizing the impacts of competition, insects, and disease. Lastly, it allows firefighters to safely and effectively defend your home from an oncoming fire. To ensure Olympic Valley homeowners are dedicated to the goal of making our community a healthier and safer environment, we remind all homeowners to maintain their property in compliance with Public Resource Code 4291.

Insurance Services Organization

The Olympic Valley Fire Department is proud to inform its homeowners, business owners, and visitors that we were recently designated with an ISO rating of 2/2Y. This rating puts us in the top 10% in the nation. The ISO rating of a community has a direct effect on the insurance premiums that individuals pay on their homes and commercial buildings (The lower the ISO ratings on a scale of 1 to 10, the better the insurance rates.) Class 1 represents exemplary fire protection, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. Virtually all U.S. insurers of homes and business property use ISO's Public Protection Classification (PPC) in calculating premiums. In general, the price of fire insurance in a community with a good PPC is substantially lower than in a community with a poor PPC, assuming all other factors are equal. A Community's PPC depends on:

- **Fire Alarm and Communications Systems:** telephone systems and lines, staffing, and dispatching systems (10% of the overall rating).
- **Fire Department:** pumping capabilities, hours of training provided and attended by staff, responses per call, commercial fire pre-planning, number of fire stations, boundaries served, hose, and pump testing (50% of the overall rating).
- **Water Supply System:** amount of available water available to suppress fires; the distribution system; and the condition of fire hydrants (40% of the overall rating).

We are proud to have achieved a Class 2 rating for our homeowners and businesses. Class 2 is an exemplary ISO rating for a fire department of our size. This rating is a confirmation that the Olympic Valley Fire Department has kept pace with the demands of the community we protect. Everyone who lives and works in Olympic Valley can be confident knowing that their Fire Department is proficient having earned this highly endorsed rating. Olympic Valley is also a recognized NFPA Firewise Community.

For more information about ISO ratings, visit the website www.isomitigation.com.

Olympic Valley's Water System

The Olympic Valley Public Service District (PSD) provides a water system of exceptional capacity and capability. The PSD is responsible for the operations and maintenance of our water systems. Over the years, Olympic Valley and Tahoe-Truckee areas have grown considerably. Along with this growth, water system technology has continued to improve. The rapidly changing community, improved technology, and a progressive District Board have combined to provide the excellent water system that exists today.

Olympic Valley's water comes from a robust well-system on the valley floor as well as a few mountain springs located on the valley's flanking hillsides.

The District has a total of 199 hydrants, most of which are within 300 feet of each other.

The combination of ample water storage, high water pressure, and the commitment of our Utility Operations Department provides Olympic Valley with an exceptional water system for fire suppression. The water system always meets or exceeds NFPA standards for storage, flow and pressure.

Olympic Valley Fire Department Capability

Administrative Address	305 Olympic Valley Road, Olympic Valley, CA 96146		
Primary Service Area	Map		
Primary Service Population	Approximately 1366 residents / 500,000+ visitors annually		
Number of Habitable Structures	Homes 900	Commercial 73	
FY2023 Adopted Budget	\$4,098,299		
Emergency Medical Service	Ambulances (Automatic Aid) 10 full time paramedics and 2 seasonal medics		
SERVICES PROVIDED:	All Risk Fire/EMS		
Specific Services (Yes or No)	Self	Contract	Contractor
1. Dispatch		X	Grass Valley Emergency Command Center (CAL FIRE)
2. Fire Suppression	X		
3. Basic Rescue	X		
4. Advanced Rescue	X		
5. Vegetation Mgmt.	X		
6. Fire Code Permit/Enforcement	X		
7. HazMat Response	X		
8. Construction Plan Check	X		
9. Fire Investigation	X		
10. Prevention/Community Outreach/Defensible Space inspections	X		

Fire Stations: Full or Part Time	EMS and Suppression Equip.	Equipment Call No.	Location
Administrative Offices	Admin	21	305 Olympic Valley Road
Satellite Station	Seasonal	22	1810 Olympic Valley Road
Personnel: Paid Staff: Reserve - Volunteers:	Number 13 full time 3 seasonal volunteers	Position FF/medics & EMTs	Station 21 305 Olympic Valley Road
Support Vehicles	2 – Type 1 2 – Type 3 1 – Lt Rescue 1 – Water Tender 1 – UTV 1 – Utility 1 – Command	E21, E221, B21, B22, R21, WT21, Ranger21, U21, C200	First out ALS – E21 and R21 The rest BLS all at 305 Olympic Valley Rd. R21 to 1810 Olympic Valley Rd. during seasonal staffing

SERVICE PROFILE:	All Risk		
Service Calls (CY 2020)*	507	Average Response Time	4:49
Structure Fire	11		
Wildland Fire	8		
EMS/Rescue	252		
Hazardous Conditions	12		
Service Call	39		
Estimated Number of Defensible Space Inspections	910	Number of violations reported: 25	
Insurance Service Office Class Rating: 2 in most water supplied areas and 2Y in the rural and semi-rural areas that lack a hydrant system. (1 being the best and 10 the worst)			
Olympic Valley	2		
River Corridor (State Route 89)	2Y		

Table 7: Olympic Valley Fire Department Capability

The following are response times and capabilities of the local wildland fire agencies, CAL FIRE and the U.S. Forest Service. Important to remember that these are not dedicated Olympic Valley units and may be unavailable if assigned to another incident.

CAL FIRE Wildland Capabilities

Resource (Hand crew, engine, aircraft, etc.)	Type	Location	Travel Time to Olympic Valley	Number of persons
Engine 2374	III	Truckee	15 minutes	3-4
Engine 2361	III	Truckee	15 minutes	3-4
Engine 2380	III	Carnelian Bay		3-4
Engine 2381	III	Truckee		Reserve
Air Tactical	OV-10A	Grass Valley	20 minutes	2
Tanker	S2-T	Grass Valley	20 minutes	
Tanker	S2-T	Grass Valley	20 minutes	

Table 8: CAL FIRE Wildland Capabilities

U.S. Forest Service Wildland Capabilities

Resource (Hand crew, engine, aircraft, etc.)	Type	Location	Travel Time to Olympic Valley	Number of persons
Helicopter	II	White Cloud	15 minutes	5-10
Helicopter	I	Truckee	10 min	1
Hotshot Crew	I	Hobart Work Center	15 minutes	20
Engine	III	Truckee	15 minutes	5
Engine	III	Truckee	15 minutes	5
Engine	III	Stampede		5
Engine	III	Big Bend		5
Engine	III	Sierraville		5

Table 9: U.S. Forest Service Wildland Capabilities

Appendix G: Framework for Monitoring and Evaluating a CWPP

The following table is a framework that can help a community in monitoring and evaluating its CWPP. The table lists six CWPP goals and a series of questions to help communities monitor and evaluate accomplishments, challenges, and how well goals have been met.

Source: https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/documents/resources/communities/CWPP_Report_Aug2008.pdf

1. Partnerships and Collaboration	1.1 Who has been involved with CWPP development and implementation? How have relationships grown or changed through implementation? What resources did they bring to the table?
	1.2 Have partners involved in the planning process remained engaged in implementation? Have new partners become involved? How have the relationships established through the CWPP enhanced opportunities to address CWPP goals?
	1.3 How has the collaborative process assisted in implementing the CWPP and building capacity for the community to reduce wildfire risk?
	1.4 Has CWPP collaboration made a difference or had a positive impact on local organizations, neighborhoods and/or actions?
2. Risk Assessment	2.1 How has population growth/change and development in your community affected wildfire risk?
	2.2 Are there new or updated data sources that may change the risk assessment and influence fuels priorities?
	2.3 Has the community enacted a wildfire-related ordinance? If so, county, state, or local?
	2.4 Has the community enforced local or CPR 4291 ordinances?
3. Reducing Hazardous Fuels	3.1 How many acres have been treated for hazardous fuels reduction on public and private land that were identified as high-priority projects in the CWPP? What percentage of total acres treated does this constitute?
	3.2 How many fuels reduction projects have spanned ownership boundaries to include public and private land?
	3.3 What is the number and percent of residents that have participated in projects and completed defensible space on their land?
	3.4 How many hazardous fuels reduction projects have been implemented in connection with a forest restoration project?
	3.5 Economic development resulting from fuels reduction How many local jobs have resulted because of fuels reduction or restoration activities?

	3.6 Evaluate any CWPP fuels treatment utilized during suppression for effectiveness?
4. Reducing Structural Ignitability	4.1 What kind of resource losses (homes, property, infra-structure, etc.) have occurred from wildfires?
	4.2 Are the current codes and regulations for wildfire hazard adequate? If not, are there efforts to change or update them? Are there action items in the CWPP to develop codes and recommendations?
	4.3 Has the public knowledge and understanding about structural ignitability been increased by strategies adopted in the CWPP? Have homeowners been educated on how to reduce home ignitability, and are they replacing flammable building components with non-flammable materials?
	4.4 How many Firewise Communities have been recognized? How many citizens, neighborhoods, or communities have taken action to increase the resilience of their structure to fire?
	4.5 How has the availability and capacity of local fire agencies to respond to wildland and structural fires improved or changed since the CWPP was developed?
5. Education and Outreach	5.1 What kind of public involvement has the CWPP fostered? Examples include public education, household visits, demonstration projects, etc.
	5.2 Has a change in public awareness about wildfire resulted from the plan?
	5.3 What kinds of activities have citizens taken to reduce wildfire risk?
6. Emergency Management	6.1 Is the CWPP integrated within the county or municipal Emergency Operations Plan?
	6.2 Does the CWPP include an evacuation plan? If yes, has it been tested or implemented since the CWPP adoption?
	6.3 Is the CWPP aligned with other hazard mitigation plans or efforts?
	6.4 Is the Evacuation Website operational and has it been updated with new information?

Table 10: Monitoring and Evaluating a CWPP



OLYMPIC VALLEY
PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

Name of Meeting(s): Regular Board + Finance

Date of Meeting(s): 10/24/22, 10/25/22

I, J.Asher certify that we (JA/JG) posted the agenda for the above meeting(s) in two (2) conspicuous places located within the boundaries of the Olympic Valley Public Service District.

The posting locations were:

1. District Office at 305 Squaw Valley Road (by: JG at 12:50 on: 10/21)
2. Squaw Valley Post Office at 1600 Squaw Valley Road (by: JG at 12:55 on: 10/21)
3. Online Posting and Distribution (by: JA at 12:56 on: 10/21)

The posting was accomplished on 10/21/22 at 12:56pm.

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

Executed in Olympic Valley, California on 10/21/22.

Jessica Asher, Board Secretary

Additional noticing
for Ord 22-03 - Sierra Sun -
See ordinance binder