



# **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

## **FIRE IMPACT FEE NEXUS STUDY**

MARCH 2025  
REVISED FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR:

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

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## **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

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Brad Chisholm, Olympic Valley Fire Department  
Danielle Mueller, Olympic Valley Public Service District  
Jessica Asher, Olympic Valley Public Service District  
Placer County Auditor’s Office  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### INTRODUCTION

The Olympic Valley Public Service District (“District”) Fire Department (“Department”) provides emergency services to approximately 10 square miles of the Olympic Valley and much of the Highway 89 corridor in eastern unincorporated Placer County (“County”). The Department provides fire prevention, fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, and other related emergency services to its residents.

The County, on behalf of the District, imposed a fire impact fee (“fee”) on new residential and nonresidential development within the service area of the Department. The legal and policy basis for imposing the current fire impact fee is supported by the District’s Fire Capital Facilities Mitigation Analysis dated February 2001, which was approved by the District Board of Directors on February 27, 2001, by Resolution No. 01-02 and later adopted by the Placer County Board of Supervisors. The current fire impact fee is \$500 per new bedroom and \$1,080 per 1,000 square feet of new commercial space. However, this fee structure, established over 23 years ago, is outdated and no longer accurately reflects the cost of expanding the fire protection system to serve new development.

This Fire Impact Fee Nexus Study (“Nexus Study”) was prepared pursuant to the “Mitigation Fee Act,” as found in Government Code § 66000 et seq and County Code § 15.36.010. The purpose of this Nexus Study is to establish the legal and policy basis for the collection of updated fire impact fees (“fees”) on new residential and nonresidential development within the District. The purpose of the fee is to fund the one-time cost of expanding the Department’s facilities, apparatus, and equipment needed to accommodate new development.

For purposes of this Nexus Study, the term “facilities” or “fire system facilities” will refer to facilities (land, stations, and other buildings), apparatus (engines and other vehicles), and equipment. The term “new development” will generally refer to the persons (permanent full-time residents, part-time residents, occupants of rented vacation homes, daily hotel/lodging guests, and employees working in the District) and the structural area (residential area and nonresidential building area) in which the persons live or work.

Under California law, the District lacks land-use authority to impose impact fees on development projects. As the District serves the unincorporated areas of the County, the County Board of Supervisors is responsible for adopting the fire impact fee program and

imposing the fees on behalf of the District. The fee shall cover the areas outlined in the provided map in Appendix A.

In order to impose such fees, this Nexus Study will demonstrate that a reasonable relationship or “nexus” exists between new development that occurs within the District and the need for fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment as a result of new development. More specifically, this Nexus Study will present findings in order to meet the procedural requirements of the Mitigation Fee Act, also known as AB 1600, which are as follows:

1. Identify the purpose of the fee.
2. Identify the use to which the fee is to be put.
3. Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee’s use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed (“**benefit relationship**”).
4. Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the need for the fire facilities and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed (“**impact relationship**”).
5. Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fee and the cost of the facilities or portion of the facilities attributable to the development on which the fee is imposed (“**rough proportional relationship**”).

Additionally, the Act specifies that the fee shall not include costs attributable to existing deficiencies in public facilities but may include the costs attributable to the increased demand for public facilities reasonably related to the development project in order to refurbish existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service or achieve an adopted level of service that is consistent with the County General Plan.

#### **METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH**

To determine the District’s fire impact fee consistent with these **substantive requirements**, this Nexus Study utilizes a system-wide existing facility standard methodology. Under this method, the Department’s ratio of existing fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment to the existing service population establishes the standard for determining new development’s fair share of the cost to expand the Department’s fire system as growth occurs.

The facility standard methodology is a commonly used method for determining fire impact fees. It was validated by the Homebuilders Association of Tulare/Kings Counties, Inc. v. City of Lemoore in 2010. Under this method, identification and use of an existing facility standard



and the restricted uses of fee revenue ensure that new development will not fund any existing deficiencies as prohibited by the Act. Instead, only capital improvements and apparatus, vehicle, and equipment purchases that expand the District's fire system are allowable uses of fee revenue. Likewise, the fee program will generate only enough revenue to proportionally expand the fire system to maintain the existing level of service.

The existing facility standard is based on the Department's ratio of existing fire protection and emergency response facilities, apparatus, and equipment to the existing functional service population. Existing development refers to the persons (permanent full-time residents, part-time residents, occupants of rented vacation homes, daily hotel/lodging guests, employees working in the District) and the structural area (residential area and nonresidential building area) in which the persons live or work. The Department's existing fire system's value is determined using the replacement value of the Department's existing inventory of fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment. These costs are then applied to various land use categories in proportion to the need they create for fire protection and emergency response services.

The Act requires that in establishing a development impact fee program, the facilities funded by the fee must be identified. However, the Act provides flexibility regarding how that identification may be made. The fee program may identify a broad class of projects<sup>1</sup> or facilities by reference to a capital improvement plan, applicable general or specific plan, or other public documents<sup>2</sup>. This fee program identifies facilities (land, stations, and other buildings), apparatus (engines and other vehicles), and equipment as the broad classes that will be funded with the fee.

## FEE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The Nexus Study also details the **procedural requirements** for approval of the Nexus Study and updated fire impact fee program ("fee program") by the District Board of Directors and adoption by the County Board on behalf of the District. Also, the Act contains specific requirements for the **annual administration** of the fee program. These statutory requirements and other important information regarding the imposition, collection, and transparency of the fee are provided in the last sections of the Nexus Study.

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<sup>1</sup> According to Government Code § 66000(b) and validated by Homebuilders Association of Tulare/Kings Counties, Inc. v. City of Lemoore in 2010.

<sup>2</sup> According to Gov't Code Section 66001(a)(2).

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL FINDINGS

The following general findings from the Nexus Study are presented:

1. Fire impact fees are necessary to ensure that the Department can adequately expand its fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment needed for the resident and employee growth and new structural area created by new development.
2. The Department's objective is to maintain its existing level of service by establishing a fire impact fee to fund the cost of expanding its facilities, apparatus, and equipment attributable to new development.
3. The District may approve, and the County may adopt on their behalf, the following fees at or below the maximum level determined by this Nexus Study.

**FIGURE 1 – MAXIMUM FIRE IMPACT FEE SCHEDULE**

Land Use Category	Unit	Maximum Fire Impact Fee (2024)
All Residential	BSQFT	\$2.81
Accessory Dwelling Unit < 750 sq. ft.	NA	Exempt
Assessory Dwelling Unit => 750 sq. ft.	BSQFT	\$2.81
Retail / Commerical	BSQFT	\$3.13
Office	BSQFT	\$4.03
Industrial	BSQFT	\$2.24
Hotel / Lodging	BSQFT	\$2.61

BSQFT = Building Square Feet

4. Consistent with the nexus requirement of the Act, this Nexus Study demonstrates that there is a reasonable relationship between new development, the amount of the updated fee, and facilities, apparatus, and equipment funded by the fee.
5. Fee revenue may be used to fund 100% of the cost of new and expanded facilities, 100% of the cost of apparatus, vehicles, and equipment that expand the Department's existing inventory, and up to 18 percent of apparatus and vehicle replacement costs.
6. Since only cities and counties have land-use authority to impose development impact fees as a condition of project approval, the District's updated fee must be adopted by the County on behalf of the District.

7. The maximum fire impact fee determined by this Nexus Study is consistent with the Placer County General Plan.

#### **SUMMARY OF GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings presented in the Nexus Study, the following general recommendations are presented:

1. Since only cities and counties have land use authority to impose development impact fees as a condition of project approval, the District's updated fee must be adopted by the County on behalf of the District.
2. The District should establish a updated fire impact fee to fairly allocate the costs of providing fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment to new development.
3. The District's updated fire impact fee should be adopted and implemented in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code § 66000 et al.).
4. Fee revenue should be used to fund only the cost of new and expanded facilities, apparatus, vehicles, and equipment to serve new development and up to 18% of an apparatus and vehicle replacement.
5. The District and the County should comply with the annual reporting requirements under Government Code § 66006(b).
6. Following the fifth fiscal year after the first deposit of fee revenue and every five years thereafter, the District should comply with the reporting requirements under Government Code § 66001(d).
7. This Nexus Study and fee program must be updated at least every eight years. The next Nexus Study update is due no later than January 1, 2033.
8. The cost estimates presented in this Nexus Study are in January 2024 dollars. The fire impact fee should be adjusted on the first day of each fiscal year by the net percentage change during the preceding calendar in the Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index for the San Francisco Bay Area or its successor publication.

## **DETERMINATION OF FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION**

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The Department serves both residences and businesses throughout their service area. As such, the demand for the Department's fire protection services and associated fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment is measured by its functional population and the structures it protects. This section will first determine the demand factors for residential and nonresidential development within the District, which will determine existing development's total fire facilities demand expressed as a cost per capita.

### **DEMAND FACTORS**

The District is characterized by a high percentage of vacation or "second" homes. According to the 2020 U.S. Census for zip code 96146, approximately 77 percent of existing dwelling units in the District maintain seasonal occupancy. Part-time residents from vacation or "second" homes are generally considered to not have the same demand for or impact upon fire services as permanent residents. In general, permanent residents will reside within the District year-round. Conversely, fire service calls from part-time residents and renters of vacation homes will be generally limited due to their limited time in the District.

For purposes of the Nexus Study, a seasonal / vacation housing demand factor of 0.137 per unit is utilized to represent the demand one part-time resident or vacation home renter will have on the Department's fire system in relation to a permanent, full-time resident. This is based on an analysis of visitor impact on the North Tahoe Area by Dean Runyan Associates in October 2017, indicating that rented condos and homes and private vacation homes will generate this composite occupancy rate.<sup>3</sup> See Appendix B for more details. Since the fee is charged on new residential development, this Nexus Study utilizes a facility demand per new dwelling unit of 0.336, representing the average demand generated by one unit of residential development. The calculation of the functional demand per dwelling unit may be found on the following page.

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<sup>3</sup> The Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area by Dean Runyan Associates, October 2017 prepared for Placer County and the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association.

**FIGURE 2 – FUNCTIONAL DEMAND PER DWELLING UNIT**

<b>Housing Occupancy Type</b>	<b>Percentage of Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Equivalent Demand Factor <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Functional Demand per Dwelling Unit <sup>3</sup></b>
calc	a	b	c = a * b
Year-Round Housing	23.0%	1.000	0.230
Seasonal / Vacation Housing	77.0%	0.137	0.106
<b>Total Housing</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>0.336</b>

## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The estimated ratio of year-round and seasonal housing occupancy for existing housing and future housing growth in the District based the 2020 U.S. Census for zip code 96146 which generally covers the boundaries of the District.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the average fire facilities demand from a new housing unit in the District.

To calculate the demand for a nonresidential unit, expressed as per 1,000 square feet of nonresidential area, an employee is weighted at 0.24 of a permanent, full-time resident to reflect the lower per capita need for fire protection and emergency response services associated with businesses. Nonresidential buildings are typically occupied less intensively (fewer hours per day) than dwelling units, so it is reasonable to assume that average per-employee usage of fire services is less than average permanent resident usage. The 0.24 facility demand factor for employees is derived from the typical number of work hours per week divided by the total hours in a week (40 work hours / 168 total hours in a week = 0.24).

**FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION**

To estimate the existing demand for the Department's fire system, the Nexus Study will use functional population to determine the permanent, full-time equivalent residents in the District.

RESIDENTIAL FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION

As shown in Figure 3, the Department currently serves approximately 2,182 dwelling units. The existing dwelling units are multiplied by the average dwelling unit occupancy and the resident demand factor to calculate the functional residential population. The estimated number of existing dwelling units within the District is based on demographic data from the Placer County Assessor's Office as of July 2024. The dwelling unit occupancy factor is derived from data provided by the 2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate from the 2020 U.S. Census, specifically for zip code 96146, which largely aligns with the District's boundaries. This area is considered to be representative of the Department's service area.

**FIGURE 3 – FUNCTIONAL RESIDENTIAL POPULATION**

	Housing Units <sup>1</sup>	Occupancy Factor <sup>2</sup>	Residential Demand Factor <sup>3</sup>	Functional Residential Population <sup>4</sup>
calc	a	b	c	d = a * b * c
Residential	2,182	2.34	0.336	<b>1,716</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Based on County Assessor’s Lien Roll information as of July 1, 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Based on figures from U.S. Census Bureau 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimate for zipcode 96146 which generally covering the boundaries of the District.

<sup>3</sup> See Figure 2.

<sup>4</sup> Represents full-time equivalent persons in the District defined by full-time and part-time residents and vacation home renters.

FUNCTIONAL NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICE POPULATION

Figure 4 calculates the District’s existing nonresidential population. The estimated number of employees working within the District is based on data from the 2020 U.S. Census for Olympic Valley. Additionally, the hotel/lodging guest population is estimated based on 986 guest rooms, assuming an average daily occupancy rate of 66% and two persons per room. To calculate the permanent, full-time resident equivalent (also referred to as the “functional nonresidential population”), the estimated number of existing employees is multiplied by the nonresidential demand factors, as explained in the previous section.

**FIGURE 4 – FUNCTIONAL NONRESIDENTIAL POPULATION**

	Employees / Hotel/Lodging Guests <sup>1</sup>	Demand Factor <sup>2</sup>	Functional Nonresidential Population
calc	a	b	c = a * b
Employees	2,547	0.240	<b>611</b>
Hotel / Lodging Guests	1,302	1.000	<b>1,302</b>
<b>Total Nonresidential</b>	<b>3,849</b>		<b>1,913</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Employees is from the 2020 U.S. Census for Olympic Valley. Hotel / lodging guests assumes 986 guest rooms with average daily occupancy of 66% and 2 persons per room based on research by SCI Consulting Group.

<sup>2</sup> Nonresidential employee demand factor is derived from the typical number of work hours per week divided by the total hours in a week (40 work hours / 168 total hours in a week = 0.24).

Hotel and lodging visitors have a clear and measurable impact on fire protection services. Visitors to these facilities contribute directly to the functional population through predictable occupancy rates and extended stays, which increase fire risk and emergency service demand. In contrast, visitors to other land uses, such as retail, office, or industrial spaces, are transient and difficult to quantify, and their presence is typically short-term. Additionally, the Nexus Study already accounts for the impact of nonresidential development through employee contributions. If a retail, office, or industrial space with a significant transient population is proposed, a study should be performed to ensure that the development is paying fees that are proportional to their impact and do not burden existing development.

#### TOTAL FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION

The District's existing residential and nonresidential functional population of 3,629 represents the level of existing development served by the District's existing facilities.

## DETERMINATION OF EXISTING FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES

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The next step in determining the Department's existing fire facilities standard is to calculate the replacement value of the Department's fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment. Figure 5 below presents a summary of replacement costs (in 2024 dollars) for the Department's existing fire facilities, including land and fire stations, as well as its apparatus, such as engines and specialized vehicles, along with ancillary equipment.

The estimated replacement value of the District's fire station is \$1,326 per square foot, based on a 2021 cost estimate prepared by local architects, the Sierra West Group, for the Truckee Fire Protection District planned Station 90. This estimate reflects the costs associated with rebuilding or replacing the District's fire station at current market prices in the region. Additionally, the land value within the District is estimated at \$1,000,000 per acre. The replacement value of the District's apparatus, vehicles, and equipment inventory is determined using unit cost assumptions and useful life estimates provided by the District.

As outlined below, the estimated replacement value of the Department's existing fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment is approximately \$19.9 million. A detailed breakdown of the inventory, including specific items and their estimated replacement values, is provided in Appendix C.

**FIGURE 5 – REPLACEMENT VALUE OF EXISTING FIRE SYSTEM**

<b>Cost Components</b>	<b>Total Replacement Value (2024\$) <sup>1</sup></b>
Land Value	\$887,000
Building Value	\$17,802,000
Apparatus / Vehicles Value	\$1,098,000
Equipment Value	\$148,400
<b>Total Fire System Facilities</b>	<b>\$19,935,400</b>

Source: Olympic Valley Public Services District; SCI Consulting Group



## DETERMINATION OF THE FIRE IMPACT FEE

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The Act requires that development impact fees be determined in a way that ensures a reasonable relationship between the need for fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. In this section, the Department's existing fire facilities standard is determined and then applied to residential and nonresidential land use categories in proportion to the demand they create as measured by their demand factor.

### EXISTING FIRE FACILITIES STANDARD

The ratio of existing fire facilities, apparatus, and equipment to the District's existing functional service population establishes the standard for determining new development's fair share of the cost to expand the Department's fire facilities as growth occurs. As shown in Figure 6 below, this standard is represented by the existing fire system facilities cost of \$5,492.94 per capita.

**FIGURE 6 – EXISTING FIRE FACILITIES STANDARD**

Existing Fire System Facilities <sup>1</sup>	\$19,935,400
Existing Functional Service Population <sup>2</sup>	3,629
<b>Existing Facilities Standard</b>	<b>\$5,492.94</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 5.

<sup>2</sup> See Figure 3 and 4.

## FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION PER UNIT

The functional service population per unit is calculated in Figure 7 below. The average dwelling unit occupancy is based on U.S Census data from the 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimate for zip code 96146. The nonresidential occupancy density figures are from the 2001 "Employment Density Study" prepared by The Natelson Company, Inc. for the Southern California Association of Governments and expressed in terms of the number of employees per 1,000 square feet of building area. Hotel/lodging guests per unit assumes 986 rooms, a 66% average occupancy rate, two persons per room, and an average of 300 sq. ft. per room.

**FIGURE 7 – FUNCTIONAL SERVICE POPULATION PER UNIT**

<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>Unit <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Persons per Unit <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Demand Factor <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Functional Service Population per Unit</b>
	calc	a	b	c = a * b
Residential	DU	2.34	0.336	<b>0.79</b>
Retail / Commercial	KBSF	2.33	0.240	<b>0.56</b>
Office	KBSF	3.00	0.240	<b>0.72</b>
Industrial	KBSF	1.67	0.240	<b>0.40</b>
Hotel / Lodging Employee	KBSF	1.00	0.240	<b>0.24</b>
Hotel / Lodging Guests <sup>4</sup>	KBSF	0.23	1.000	<b>0.23</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> "DU" means Dwelling Unit and "KBSF" and 1,000 square feet of building area.

<sup>2</sup> Residential persons per unit is based on census data from the U.S. Census 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimate for zip code 96146. All nonresidential density figures from 2001 "Employment Density Study" prepared by The Natelson Company, Inc. for the Southern California Association of Governments expressed in terms of the number of employees per 1,000 square feet of building area.

<sup>3</sup> See Figure 3 for the residential demand factor. The nonresidential demand factor is derived from the typical number of work hours per week divided by the total hours in a week (40 work hours / 168 total hours in a week = 0.24).

<sup>4</sup> Hotel / lodging guests per unit assumes 986 rooms, 66% average occupancy rate, two persons per room, and an average of 300 sq. ft. per room.

**RESIDENTIAL FIRE IMPACT FEE DETERMINATION**

Figure 8 below presents the calculation for the maximum residential fire impact fee. As shown, the fee is determined by multiplying the fire facility standard by the functional service population per unit, with an additional two percent added to cover the administration of the fire impact fee program. This administrative cost component is intended to offset expenses incurred by the District and County for fee collection, documentation, annual reporting, five-year report preparation, periodic Nexus Study updates, and other costs reasonably related to compliance with the Act.

The residential fire impact fee shall be charged on the square footage within the perimeter of a residential structure. Garages, carports, walkways, overhangs, patios, enclosed patios, detached storage structures, or similar areas are excluded.

**FIGURE 8 – MAXIMUM RESIDENTIAL FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Residential Land Use Categories	Existing Facilities Standard <sup>1</sup>	Functional	Cost per Dwelling Unit	Fee Program Admin. 2%	Average Living Area (Sq. Ft.) <sup>3</sup>	Maximum Fire Impact Fee <sup>4</sup>
		Service Population per Unit <sup>2</sup>				
Calc	a	b	c = a * b	d = c * 0.02	e	f = (c + d) / e
		----- per dwelling unit-----				- per sq. ft. -
Residential Development	\$5,492.94	0.79	\$4,318.77	\$86.38	1,565	\$2.81
ADU < 750 sq. ft. <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Exempt
ADU => 750 sq. ft. <sup>5</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$2.81

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 6.

<sup>2</sup> See Figure 7.

<sup>3</sup> Average living area per dwelling unit from data from the Placer County Assessor and expressed in terms of square feet.

<sup>4</sup> The maximum residential fire impact fee is rounded down to the nearest cent.

**NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USE CATEGORIES**

As stated earlier, the Mitigation Fee Act requires that development impact fees be determined in a way that ensures a reasonable relationship between the fee and the type of development on which the fee is imposed. Since different nonresidential land uses have varying densities and structural area, the nonresidential fire impact fee is expressed per square foot of building area for four nonresidential land use categories. The four nonresidential land use categories are defined as follows:

- **“Retail / Commercial”** means retail, commercial, and other construction.

- **“Office”** means general, professional, educational, and medical office construction.
- **“Industrial”** means manufacturing construction.
- **“Hotel / Lodging”** means hotels, motels, resorts, timeshares, vacation condos, and similar establishments that provide temporary accommodations for travelers and guests.

The nonresidential fee shall be charged for “covered and enclosed space” within the perimeter of a nonresidential structure. Garages, parking structures, unenclosed walkways, utility or disposal areas, and storage areas incidental to the principal use of the development are excluded.

**NONRESIDENTIAL FIRE IMPACT FEE DETERMINATION**

Figure 9 below presents the calculation of the nonresidential fire impact fee. As shown, the fee for the four nonresidential land uses is determined by multiplying the fire facilities standard by their functional service population per unit plus an additional two percent for administration of the fire impact fee program. Note that the costs are expressed per 1,000 square feet of nonresidential building area and then converted to a per-square-footage fee.

The District may approve, and the County may adopt fees lower than the maximum, justified amounts shown below, provided that they are reduced by the same percentage for each land use category.

**FIGURE 9 – MAXIMUM NONRESIDENTIAL FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Land Use Category	Existing Facilities Standard <sup>1</sup>	Functional Service Population per Unit <sup>2</sup>	Cost per Unit	Fee Program Admin. 2%	Total Cost per Unit	Maximum Fire Impact Fee <sup>3</sup>	
	Calc	a	b	c = a * b	d = c * 0.02	e = c + d	f = e / 1,000
			----- per 1,000 sq. ft -----				- per sq. ft -
Retail / Commerical	\$5,492.94	0.56	\$3,071.65	\$61.43	\$3,133.08	<b>\$3.13</b>	
Office	\$5,492.94	0.72	\$3,954.91	\$79.10	\$4,034.01	<b>\$4.03</b>	
Industrial	\$5,492.94	0.40	\$2,201.57	\$44.03	\$2,245.60	<b>\$2.24</b>	
Hotel / Lodging	\$5,492.94	0.47	\$2,565.20	\$51.30	\$2,616.50	<b>\$2.61</b>	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 6.

<sup>2</sup> See Figure 7.

<sup>3</sup> The maximum nonresidential fire impact fee is rounded down to the nearest cent.

## PROJECTED FIRE IMPACT FEE REVENUE

Figure 10 projects fire impact fee revenue through 2040. Total fire impact fee revenue (in 2024 dollars) is then calculated by multiplying the fire facilities demand standard by functional population growth. Functional residential population assumes an annual growth rate of 1 percent. It is assumed that nonresidential development will occur proportionately. As shown, fire impact fee revenue will contribute approximately \$2.81 million (in 2024 dollars) towards the Department's long-term capital improvement plan. Certainly, arguments can be made for higher or lower demand growth. However, the projected demand growth and fee revenue are merely estimates for planning purposes.

**FIGURE 10 – PROJECTED FIRE IMPACT FEE REVENUE**

Land Use Category	Functional Population (2024) <sup>1</sup>	Functional Population Growth (2040) <sup>2</sup>	Existing Facilities Standard <sup>3</sup>	Projected Fire Impact Fee Revenue (2024\$) <sup>4</sup>
	Calc	a	b	c
Residential	1,716	378	\$5,492.94	\$2,075,000
Nonresidential	611	135	\$5,492.94	\$739,000
<b>Total District</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>\$5,492.94</b>	<b>\$2,814,000</b>

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments; SCI Consulting Group

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> See Figures 3 and 4.

<sup>2</sup> Based on a projected annual growth rate of 1% .

<sup>3</sup> See Figure 6.

<sup>4</sup> Rounded to the nearest thousand.

It is important to note that the fire impact fee program is designed not to be dependent on a specific capital improvement plan and a specific level of new development. Only enough fee revenue will be generated for the Department to expand its existing level of service to serve the growing service population.

The Department will need to fund existing deficiencies and any other purchases and improvement costs above its existing level of service with other funding sources. Other potential funding sources include, but are not limited to, a general obligation bond measure, state and federal grants, the District's general fund, and existing or new special tax and assessment proceeds, if allowable.

Fee revenue may be used to fund up to 100 percent of the cost of the new or expansion of fire stations or new apparatus and vehicles added to the Department's inventory.

Additionally, the District will need to replace apparatus and vehicles more frequently due to the increased service demands created by growth in the population and structural area resulting from new development. New development brings additional residents, employees, and visitors into the District, increasing the number of service calls and the operational workload for emergency response vehicles. This heightened utilization accelerates wear and tear on apparatus and vehicles, reducing their functional lifespan and necessitating more frequent replacement.

To address these impacts, the updated fee program allows up to 18% of apparatus and vehicle replacement costs to be funded by the fee. This allocation is proportional to the increased service demand attributable to new development and ensures that growth contributes its fair share to maintaining the District's existing level of service. The 18% funding limit corresponds to the share of functional population growth associated with new development, preventing existing residents and businesses from subsidizing the impacts of growth.

In addition to funding replacement costs, this approach provides the District with greater flexibility in the use of fee proceeds. The District may opt to expand its fleet by adding new apparatus and vehicles to its inventory to meet the increased demands of growth, or it can replace existing apparatus and vehicles more frequently to maintain operational reliability and efficiency. This flexibility ensures that the District can adapt its fire protection capabilities dynamically as new development impacts service demand, enhancing its ability to respond effectively to emergencies.

This methodology aligns with practices established in other jurisdictions, where similar provisions have been deemed reasonable and consistent with the requirements of the Act. By allowing for both the addition of new apparatus and the accelerated replacement of existing ones, the fee program ensures the District has the resources needed to sustain its emergency response capacity while maintaining compliance with legal standards. This approach protects the community by ensuring that growth-related impacts are equitably addressed and that fire protection services remain reliable and responsive as the District grows.

Fee revenue may not be used to fund 1) the renovation of existing facilities and 2) operational, maintenance, or repair costs. (The use of the fee is detailed further in the Nexus Findings section.)

## COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND MAXIMUM FIRE IMPACT FEE

This Nexus Study proposes higher fire impact fees compared to the District's previous *2001 Fire Capital Facilities Mitigation Analysis*, which established the basis of the District's current fire impact fees. In the 2001 Nexus Study, the fire impact fees were set at \$500 per new bedroom and \$1,080 per 1,000 square feet for new commercial space), reflecting cost estimates and the District's fire system from over two decades ago.

The 2024 Nexus Study updates these fees to account for current construction costs, the District's current fire system, and inflation. The proposed maximum fire impact fees for residential development are now structured on a cost-per-square-foot basis, while nonresidential fire impact fees are adjusted by land use categories such as retail, office, industrial, and hotel/lodging. The methodology now incorporates more detailed demand factors and replacement costs, aligning fees more accurately with growth-related impacts, unlike the more simplistic structure of the prior Nexus Study.

**FIGURE 11 – COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND MAXIMUM FIRE IMPACT FEE**

Land Use	Current Fire Impact Fee (2001)	Maximum Fire Impact Fee (2024)
Residential	\$500 per Bdrm	\$2.81 BSF
Accessory Dwelling Unit < 750 sq. ft	Exempt	Exempt
Accessory Dwelling Unit => 750 sq. ft	See Note 1	\$2.81 BSF
Retail / Commercial	\$1.08 per BSF	\$3.13 BSF
Office	\$1.08 per BSF	\$4.03 BSF
Industrial	\$1.08 per BSF	\$2.24 BSF
Hotel / Lodging	\$1.08 per BSF	\$2.61 BSF

Notes:

BSF = Building Square Feet

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Govt. Code § 65852.2(f)(3)(A), development impact fees for a new accessory dwelling unit must be imposed proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. Accessory dwelling units less than 750 square feet of living area are exempt.

If the District were to maintain its outdated fee structure through 2040, the estimated total revenue would be only \$334,800, or approximately 12% of the revenue projected under the updated fee program, as shown in Figure 10. This includes \$189,000 from new residential development, assuming three bedrooms per unit across 378 projected new residential units,

and \$145,800 from nonresidential development, based on 135,000 square feet of new nonresidential building area.

Given the uncertainty in the timing and scale of future development, this revenue projection assumes a 1% annual growth rate through 2040. These projections are intended solely for planning purposes and do not affect the validity of the fee program. The fees are designed to proportionally address actual development, regardless of whether growth occurs at a higher or lower rate than estimated, ensuring that new development pays its fair share for maintaining fire protection services.

Should the County decide not to adopt the updated fee program and continue imposing the District's current fee structure, the District would generate only about 12% of the funds needed to expand fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment to support new development through 2040. This funding shortfall would critically impair the District's ability to maintain its existing level of service. Without sufficient funding, the District would face significant challenges in expanding infrastructure, replacing aging equipment, and meeting increasing service demands. This would result in longer response times, reduced reliability, and diminished emergency service capacity.

Furthermore, retaining outdated fees would fail to comply with the Act, which requires that new development fund its proportional share of infrastructure costs. This could lead to an inequitable financial burden on existing residents and businesses, forcing them to subsidize the costs associated with serving new development. Updating the fees is essential to ensure fairness, sustain service levels, and safeguard the community's safety as it grows.



## NEXUS FINDINGS

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This section frames the Nexus Study findings in terms of the legislated requirements to demonstrate the legal justification of the fire impact fee. The justification of the fire impact fee on new development must provide information as set forth in Government Code § 66000. These requirements are discussed below.

### PURPOSE OF FEE

The purpose of the fire impact fee is to fund the cost of fire protection and emergency response facilities, apparatus, and equipment attributable to new residential and nonresidential development in the District. The fire impact fee will enable the District to maintain its existing level of service by ensuring that the costs of expanded facilities, apparatus, and equipment required to accommodate growth are funded by new development rather than placing a financial burden on existing developments.

### USE OF FEE REVENUE

Fee revenue will be used to fund new facilities (land, stations, and other buildings), new apparatus (engines, ambulances, and other vehicles), and new equipment costs that expand the Department's fire system capacity. Due to the increased service calls from the persons and structure area growth created by new development, the Department will need to replace apparatus more frequently and/or add apparatus to its fleet. The Department may use fee proceeds to fund up to 18 percent of an apparatus replacement and up to 100 percent of the cost of adding apparatus to the fleet.<sup>4</sup> Lastly, the cost of fee collection, accounting, satisfying reporting requirements, periodic nexus studies, and other expenses related to compliance with the Act will also be funded with fee revenue.

It is important to note that only enough fee revenue will be generated for the Department to maintain its existing level of service to serve the growing community. Fee revenue will not be used to fund existing deficiencies, such as station renovation that does not expand fire system capacity.

A summary of the allowable and prohibited uses of fee revenue is provided on the following page.

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<sup>4</sup> Represents the percentage growth in the functional service population thru buildout.

**FIGURE 12 – SUMMARY OF ALLOWABLE AND PROHIBITED USES OF FEE REVENUE**

<u><b>Allowable Uses</b></u>	<u><b>Prohibited Uses</b></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>New (added) or expanded land and facilities costs (100%)</i></li> <li>• <i>Apparatus, vehicles, and equipment purchases that expand the system inventory (100%)</i></li> <li>• <i>Facility costs already incurred to provide growth-related capacity (100%)</i></li> <li>• <i>A portion of apparatus, vehicles, and equipment replacement costs attributable to new development (18.0%)</i></li> <li>• <i>A portion of a renovation project that expands service capacity</i></li> <li>• <i>Collection, accounting, documentation, annual reporting requirements, five-year report requirements, periodic nexus studies, and other costs reasonably related to compliance with the Act.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Existing deficiencies, such as improvements to existing facilities that do not expand service capacity</i></li> <li>• <i>A portion of apparatus, vehicles, and equipment replacement costs attributable to existing development (82.0%)</i></li> <li>• <i>Operational, maintenance, or repair costs</i></li> </ul>

**BENEFIT RELATIONSHIP**

The fee will be collected as development occurs. To maintain its existing level of fire protection and emergency response services, fee revenue will be used to replace and expand the Department's facilities, apparatus, and equipment to meet the additional demand generated by the new permanent full-time residents, part-time residents, vacation home renters, and employees and the new structural area created by new development projects.

Fee revenue will be deposited into a separate fire impact fee account or fund in a manner that avoids any commingling of the fees with other revenues and funds. The fee revenue will be restricted to the uses described in the "Use of Fee Revenue" finding. Additionally, the Act ensures that fee revenue is expended expeditiously or refunded to the developer. These Act requirements ensure that a development project paying the fire impact fee will benefit from its use. Moreover, since the Department's fire protection and emergency response resources are organized as an integrated fire system, improvements and purchases with the District benefit the entire fire system.

#### IMPACT / NEED RELATIONSHIP

New residential and nonresidential development projects in the District will increase persons (permanent full-time residents, part-time residents, vacation home renters, daily hotel/lodging guests, and employees) and the structural area (residential area and nonresidential building area) in which persons live or work. The growth in persons and structural area will create additional need for the Department's fire protection and prevention, emergency response service, and a corresponding need for new or expanded facilities and replacement of apparatus, vehicles, and equipment in order to maintain the Department's existing service level. Therefore, the fee will be imposed on different types of development projects for the additional functional service population generated and structural area created by new development projects.

#### ROUGH PROPORTIONALITY

The cost of fire protection facilities, apparatus, and equipment attributable to a development project is based upon the level of existing development served by the Department's existing fire protection facilities. The use of an existing facility standard methodology to determine the fire impact fee achieves proportionality between existing development and new development. Moreover, these equivalent costs are applied to various land use categories in proportion to the need they create for expanded facilities.

The use of a fire facilities demand factor to determine the fire impact fee schedule achieves proportionality across the types of development on which the fee is imposed. Larger development projects will generate a higher number of persons and structural area to protect and, as a result, will pay a higher fee than smaller development projects. Thus, the application of a fire impact fee schedule to a specific project ensures a reasonable relationship between the fee and the cost of the facilities, equipment, and apparatus attributable to that project.

## **FEE PROGRAM ADOPTION REQUIREMENTS**

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Under California law, the District does not have land use authority to impose impact fees on development projects. Because the District serves an unincorporated area of the County, the County Board of Supervisors must adopt the fire impact fee program on behalf of the District. The following outlines the general requirements for the approval of the Nexus Study and updated fire impact fee program (“fee program”) by the District Board of Directors and adoption by the County Board of Supervisors. The specific statutory requirements for this process are set forth in the Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code § 66000 et seq.) and the County Municipal Code.

### **OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT**

1. **Open and Public Meeting:** The District Board must conduct at least one open and public meeting as part of a regularly scheduled session to consider and adopt the Nexus Study and updated fee program.
2. **Public Review of the Nexus Study and CIP:** The District must make the Nexus Study and CIP available for public review no less than 30 days prior to the meeting, in accordance with Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
3. **Notice to Interested Parties:** At least 30 days before the meeting, the District shall mail out a notice of the meeting to any interested party who filed a written request for notice of the adoption of new or increased fees. Although Government Code § 66016(a) requires mailing notice of the meeting to interested parties at least 14 days prior, this shorter timeline should be superseded by the 30-day public review requirement to ensure compliance with the intent of Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
4. **Public Hearing Notice:** At least 30 days before the public hearing, a notice of the time and place of the meeting shall be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation, with at least five days intervening between the dates of first and last publication, not counting such publication dates. While Government Code § 66018(a) requires public hearing notices to be published at least 10 days prior, this shorter requirement should be superseded by the 30-day public review requirement to ensure compliance with the intent of Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
5. **Adoption of the Fee Program:** After the public hearing, the District Board must adopt a resolution approving the Nexus Study, updated fire impact fees, and the CIP. Additionally, the Board should recommend that the County Board of Supervisors adopt the fee program on behalf of the District.

**COUNTY OF PLACER**

1. **Open and Public Meeting:** The County Board of Supervisors must conduct at least one open and public meeting as part of a regularly scheduled session to consider and adopt the Nexus Study and updated fee program.
2. **Public Review of the Nexus Study:** The County must make the Nexus Study available for public review no less than 30 days prior to the meeting, in accordance with Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
3. **Notice to Interested Parties:** At least 30 days before the meeting, the County shall mail out a notice of the meeting to any interested party who filed a written request for notice of the adoption of new or increased fees. Although Government Code § 66016(a) requires mailing notice of the meeting to interested parties at least 14 days prior, this shorter timeline should be superseded by the 30-day public review requirement to ensure compliance with the intent of Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
4. **Public Hearing Notice:** At least 30 days before the public hearing, a notice of the time and place of the meeting shall be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation, with at least five days intervening between the dates of first and last publication, not counting such publication dates. While Government Code § 66018(a) requires public hearing notices to be published at least 10 days prior, this shorter requirement should be superseded by the 30-day public review requirement to ensure compliance with the intent of Government Code § 66016.5(a)(7).
5. **Adoption of the Fee Program:** After the public hearing, the County Board of Supervisors must adopt a resolution approving the Nexus Study and setting the District's fire impact fees. The fees will become effective 60 days after adoption or on a later date specified in the resolution, pursuant to Government Code § 66017(a).

## **FEE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

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This section outlines the general requirements governing the administration of the fee program. For specific statutory guidelines regarding the administration of the fee program, reference is made to the Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code § 66000 et seq.).

### **ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS**

Proceeds from the updated fire impact fee should be deposited into a separate fund or account so that there will be no commingling of fees with other revenue or unexpended balances of the existing fee program funds. The fire impact fees should be expended solely for the purpose for which they were collected. Any interest earned by such an account should be deposited in that account and expended solely for the purpose for which it was originally collected.

### **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The following information, entitled “Annual Report,” must be made available to the public within 180 days after the last day of each fiscal year:

- a brief description of the type of fee in the account;
- the amount of the fee;
- the beginning and ending balance of the account;
- the fees collected that year and the interest earned;
- an identification of each public improvement for which the fees were expended and the amount of the expenditures for each improvement;
- an identification of an approximate date by which development of the improvement will commence if the local agency determines that sufficient funds have been collected to complete financing of an incomplete public improvement;
- a description of each inter-fund transfer or loan made from the account or fund, including the public improvement on which the transferred or loaned fees will be expended, the date on which any loan will be repaid, and the rate of interest to be returned to the account; and
- the amount of money refunded under section Govt. Code § 66001.

For the fifth fiscal year following the first receipt of any fire impact fee proceeds, and every five years thereafter, the District must comply with Government Code Section 66001(d)(1) by affirmatively demonstrating that the District still needs unexpended fire impact fees to

achieve the purpose for which it was originally imposed and that the District has a plan on how to use the unexpended balance to achieve that purpose. Specifically, the District shall make the following findings, entitled “Five-Year Report,” with respect to that portion of the account or fund remaining unexpended, whether committed or uncommitted:

- Identify the purpose to which the fee is to be put;
- Demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the fee and the purpose for which it is charged;
- Identify all sources and amounts of funding anticipated to complete financing in incomplete improvements; and
- Designate the approximate dates on which the funding is expected to be deposited into the appropriate account or fund.

A refund shall be provided for all or any part of such unexpended or unappropriated fee revenue, together with any actual interest accrued thereon, in the manner described in Section 66001 (e) of the Government Code, to the current record owner of any property for which a fee was paid; provided that if the administrative costs of refunding such fee revenue exceed the amount to be refunded.

#### **FEE PROGRAM UPDATES**

This Nexus Study and fee program must be updated at least every eight years. The next Nexus Study update is due no later than January 1, 2033.

#### **TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS**

The District must clearly post the following information on the District’s website. Updates to the information must be made available within 30 days of any change.

- The current fee schedule or direct link indicating the effective date when it was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors.
- Current and five previous Annual Reports.
- Current and any previous Nexus Study conducted after January 1, 2018.

#### **FEE EXEMPTIONS**

The following development projects are exempted from payment of the fee:

- A structure owned by a governmental agency.
- An accessory dwelling unit less than 750 square feet.

- Any new construction or reconstruction that results in less than 500 square feet of additional building area.
- A development project found to have no impact on the Department's fire system.

#### **FEE CREDITS**

A fee credit shall be given for demolished existing square footage as part of a new development project in order to comply with the Act and recent court cases. The fee credit shall be based on the effective fee for the demolished land use category. Additionally, subject to certain restrictions, if a developer dedicates land, constructs facilities, or provides apparatus/equipment for the Department, the fire impact fees imposed on that development project may be adjusted to reflect a fee credit for the cost of the dedicated land, facilities constructed, and apparatus/equipment provided.

#### **ANNUAL INFLATIONARY ADJUSTMENT**

The fire impact fee should be adjusted on the first day of each fiscal year by the net percentage change during the preceding calendar in the Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index for the San Francisco Bay Area or its successor publication.



## APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Map of District Boundaries and Fee Program Area

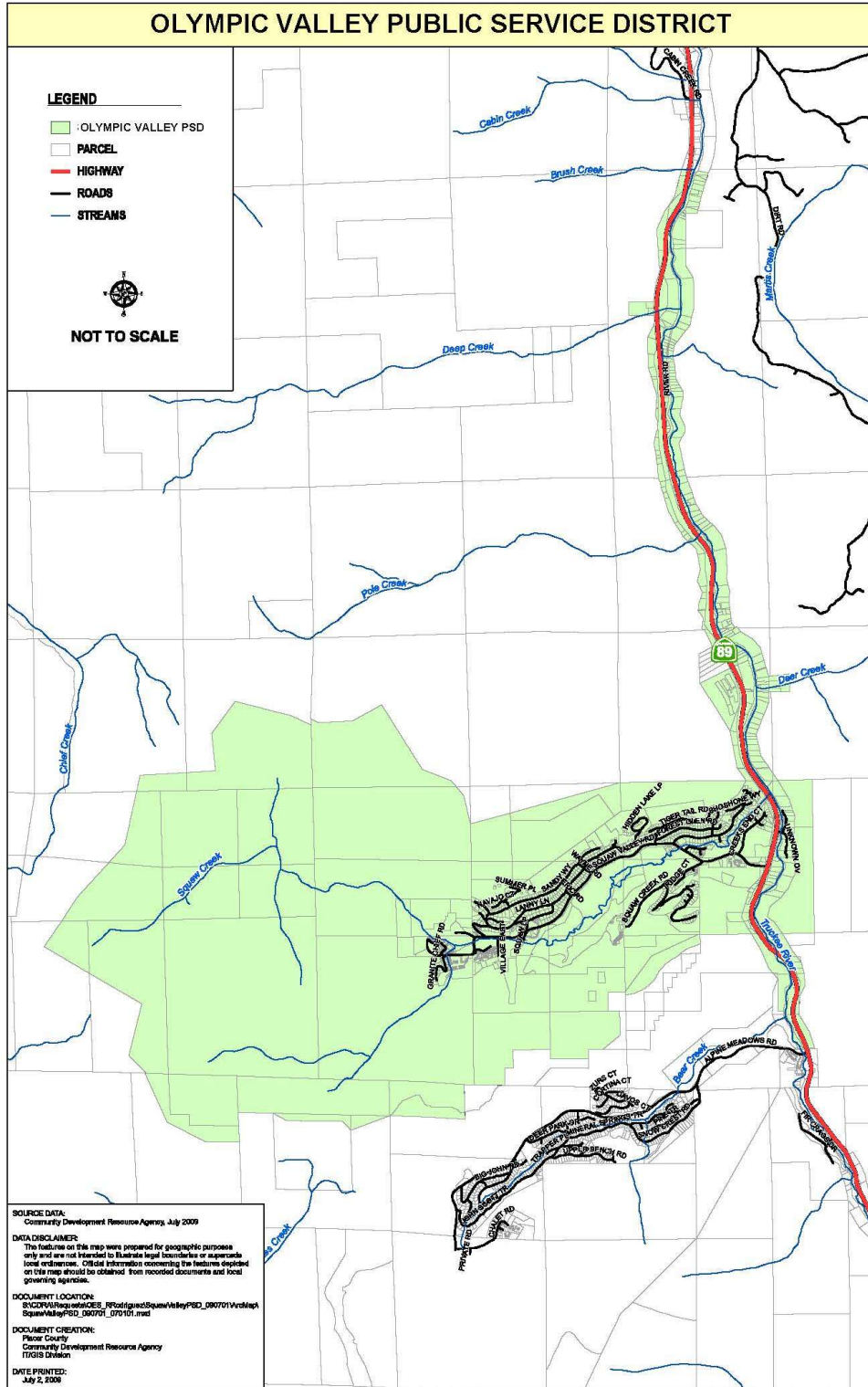
Appendix B – Seasonal / Vacation Housing Demand Factor

Appendix C – Fire System Inventory and Replacement Cost Estimates

Appendix D – Department's Capital Improvement Plan

# APPENDIX A – MAP OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND FEE PROGRAM AREA

## FIGURE 13 – MAP OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND FEE PROGRAM AREA



## APPENDIX B – SEASONAL / VACATION HOUSING DEMAND FACTOR

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**FIGURE 14 – SEASONAL / VACATION HOUSING DEMAND FACTOR**

	<b>Calc</b>		<b>Source</b>
Total Dwelling Units	a	2,182	U.S. Census Zip Code 96146
Seasonal / Vacation Housing Units	$b = a * 77\%$	1,680	U.S. Census Zip Code 96146
Seasonal Housing	$d = b - c$	1,415	Estimate
Vacation Rentals	c	265	According to Trip Advisor
Assumed Occupancy %			
Seasonal Housing	e	6.0%	Dean Runyan Associates
Vacation Rentals	f	55.0%	Dean Runyan Associates
Percentage of Total			
Seasonal Housing	$g = c / b$	84.2%	
Vacation Rentals	$h = d / b$	15.8%	
Facility Demand Factor	$l = e * g + f * h$	0.137	

**APPENDIX C – FIRE SYSTEM INVENTORY AND REPLACEMENT COST ESTIMATES**

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**FIGURE 15 – EXISTING FIRE STATION INVENTORY**

<b>Fire Station</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Replacement Cost (2024\$)</b>
Calc	a	b	c = a * b
<b>Station 21, 305 Olympic Valley Rd.</b>			
Land	0.89 acres	\$1,000,000 per acre	\$887,000
Buildings <sup>1</sup>	13,422 sq. ft	\$1,326 per sq. ft	\$17,802,000
<b>Total Replacement Cost (Land and Buildings)</b>			<b>\$17,802,000</b>

Source: Olympic Valley Public Services District; SCI Consulting Group

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The 2-acre site is shared with the utility departments with 44.4% allocated to the fire department based on percentage of building square footage (13,422 / 30,255). The 26,843 square foot main building is shared with the utility departments with 1/2 allocated to fire department.

**FIGURE 16 – APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

<b>Unit ID</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Make/Model</b>	<b>Rpl. Value Apparatus / Vehicles</b>	<b>Rpl. Value Ancillary Equipment</b>	<b>Service Life</b>	<b>Depr. Value Apparatus / Vehicles</b>	<b>Depr. Value Ancillary Equipment</b>	<b>Total Value (2024 \$)</b>
Engine 21	2016	Type 1	All-wheel drive Type 1 structure engine	\$1,100,000	\$95,000	7	\$220,000	\$19,000	\$239,000
Engine 221	2001	Type 1	Two-wheel drive Type 1 structure engine	\$1,000,000	\$95,000	7	\$200,000	\$19,000	\$219,000
Brush 21	2017	Type 3	Type III wildland/urban interface engine	\$550,000	\$68,000	10	\$165,000	\$20,400	\$185,400
Rescue 21	2006	Rescue	Medium rescue with vehicle extrication	\$300,000	\$80,000	10	\$80,000	\$16,000	\$96,000
Water Tender 21	2023	Tender	2,000-gallon water tender/pumper	\$410,000	\$65,000	10	\$369,000	\$58,500	\$427,500
Utility 21	2011	Utility	Ford F150 Crew Cab pickup truck	\$50,000	\$10,000	10	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
Command 21	2023	Command	Chevrolet Tahoe	\$60,000	\$15,000	10	\$54,000	\$13,500	\$67,500
<b>Total Apparatus and Equipment</b>				<b>\$3,470,000</b>	<b>\$428,000</b>		<b>\$1,098,000</b>	<b>\$148,400</b>	<b>\$1,246,400</b>

Source: Olympic Valley Fire Department; SCI Consulting Group

## APPENDIX D – DEPARTMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

FIGURE 17 – DEPARTMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Type	Location	Size	Timing of Availability	Facilities	Apparatus	Equipment	Total Estimated Cost (2024\$)
<b>Facilities</b>							
New Station 22	West District	3,200 sq. ft.	Spring 2028	\$4,231,000		\$10,000	<b>\$4,241,000</b>
Regional Training Facility Contribution <sup>1</sup>	TBD	TBD	Fall 2024	\$50,000			<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>Apparatus, Vehicles and Ancillary Equipment</b>							
Aerial/Quint	Station 21	Aerial	Spring 2028		\$1,600,000	\$100,000	<b>\$1,700,000</b>
Type 1 4wd Engine	Districtwide	Type 1	Spring 2028		\$1,300,000	\$200,000	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
Village Reponse Vehicle	Districtwide	Std.	Spring 2028		\$45,000	\$15,000	<b>\$60,000</b>
Two Ambulances (Used)	Districtwide	Std.	Spring 2030		\$400,000	\$200,000	<b>\$600,000</b>
Type 6 Engine	Districtwide	Type 6	Spring 2028		\$300,000	\$70,000	<b>\$370,000</b>
E-Bikes	Districtwide	Rescue	Fall 2024		\$14,000		<b>\$14,000</b>
OHV Rescue and Equipment	Districtwide	OHV	Spring 2025		\$50,000		<b>\$50,000</b>
Utility Vehicle and Equipment	Districtwide	Utility	Fall 2025		\$82,000		<b>\$82,000</b>
Snow Removal Equipment	West Station	Std.	Spring 2030			\$80,000	<b>\$80,000</b>
Annual Administration thru 2040							<b>\$56,280</b>
<b>Total Improvements</b>				<b>\$4,281,000</b>	<b>\$3,791,000</b>	<b>\$675,000</b>	<b>\$8,803,280</b>

Source: Olympic Valley Fire Department

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The training facility is envisioned as a regional facility funded by the Olympic Valley Public Service District (Fire Department), North Tahoe Fire Protection District, Northstar Community Services District (Fire Department), and Truckee Fire Protection District.

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