



Fire and Emergency Services Committee
Tuesday, March 8, 2022
5:30 p.m.

TELECONFERENCE ZOOM MEETING
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83508102451>

Meeting ID: 835 0810 2451

(Teleconference/Electronic Meeting Protocols are attached)

Agenda

Members: Chair, Director Eric Aiston (EA) & Vice Chair, Director Sidney Bazett (SB)
Alternate, Director Felicity Wood Carlson (FC)

Staff: General Manager André Pichly, Chief Sherry Moranz

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

Public testimony will be received on each agenda item as it is called. Principal party on each side of an issue is allocated 10 minutes to speak, individual comments are limited to 3 minutes except with the consent of the Committee; individuals shall be allowed to speak on an item only once. Members of the audience are asked to volunteer their name before addressing the Committee. The Committee reserves the right to waive said rules by a majority vote.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF CONFORMED AGENDA

1. Conformed Agenda – Fire & Emergency Services Committee Meeting – February 1, 2022

RECOGNITIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Board of Directors expresses appreciation to members of the community, District staff, or the Board for extra efforts as volunteers, committee members or community-minded citizens.

2. FireWise Community Presentation - Placer (L. Dowling)

OPEN FORUM

Members of the public may speak on any item not on the agenda that falls within the responsibilities of the Committee.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS

- 3. First Responder Fee Analysis (S. Moranz)**
- 4. Staff Updates**
 - a. Fire Department Report (J. Agustin)
- 5. Items for Future Committee Agendas**
- 6. Items to take to the Board of Directors**

MATTERS TO AND FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS & STAFF

ADJOURNMENT



Teleconference/Electronic Meeting Protocols

Cameron Park Community Services District

(Effective April 2, 2020)

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Newsome proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, March 17, 2020, Governor Newsome issued Executive Order N-29-20 suspending parts of the Brown Act that required in-person attendance of Board members and citizens at public meetings; and

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2020, Governor Newsome issued Executive Order N-33-20 directing most individuals to shelter at home or at their place of residence.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Cameron Park Community Services District will implement the following protocols for its Board and committee meetings.

The guidance below provides useful information for accessing Cameron Park Community Services District (“District”) meetings remotely and establishing protocols for productive meetings.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- **Attendance.** Board and Committee Members should attend District meetings remotely from their homes, offices, or an alternative off-site location. As per the Governor’s updated Executive Order N-29-20, there is no longer a requirement to post agendas at or identify the address of these locations.
- **Agendas.** Agenda packages will be made available on the District’s website. They will also be sent by email to all Board and Committee Members. Note that under the circumstances, District staff may not be able to send paper packets.
- **Board and Committee Member Participation.** Meeting Chair(s) will recognize individual Board and Committee Members and unmute their device so that comments may be heard or will read comments if they are provided in writing only.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

- **Attendance.** The District’s office will remain closed to the public until further notice. Members of the public will be able to hear and/or see public meetings via phone, computer, or smart device. Information about how to observe the meeting is listed on the agenda of each meeting.
- **Agendas.** Agendas will be made available on the District’s website and to any members of the public who have a standing request, as provided for in the Brown Act.
- **Public Participation.** The public can observe and participate in a meeting as follows:
 - **How to Observe the Meeting:**
 - **Telephone:** Listen to the meeting live by calling Zoom at (669) 900-6833 or (346) 248 7799. Enter the Meeting ID# listed at the top of the applicable Board or Committee agenda followed by the pound (#) key. More phone numbers can be found on Zoom’s website at <https://us04web.zoom.us/j/91011222222> if the line is busy.
 - **Computer:** Watch the live streaming of the meeting from a computer by navigating to the link listed at the top of the applicable Board or Committee agenda using a computer with internet access that meets Zoom’s system requirements (<https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362023-System-Requirements-for-PC-Mac-and-Linux>)
 - **Mobile:** Log in through the Zoom mobile app on a smartphone and enter the Meeting ID# listed at the top of the applicable Board or Committee agenda.
 - **How to Submit Public Comments:**
 - **Before the Meeting:** Please email your comments to admin@cameronpark.org, with “Public Comment” in the subject line. In the body of the email, include the agenda item number and title, as well as your comments. If you would like your comment to be read aloud at the meeting (not to exceed 3 minutes at staff’s cadence), prominently write “Read Aloud at Meeting” at the top of the email. Emails running longer than the time limit will not be finished. All comments received at least 2 hours prior to the meeting on the day the meeting will be held, will be included as an agenda supplement on the District’s website

under the relevant meeting date, and provided to the Directors/Committee Members at the meeting. Comments received after that time will be treated as contemporaneous comments.

- **Contemporaneous Comments:** During the meeting, the Board President/Committee Chair or designee will announce the opportunity to make public comments. If you would like to make a comment during this time, you may do so by clicking the “raise hand” button. You will be addressed and un-muted when it is your turn to speak (not to exceed the 3 minute public comment time limit).

FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS:

- **Get Connected:** Please download Zoom application for your device and familiarize yourself with how to utilize this tool. There is no cost for using the application.
- **Ensure Quiet.** All audience members will be muted during the meeting until they are addressed by the Board/Committee as their time to speak. Please make every effort to find a location with limited ambient noise. Please turn off the ringer on your phone and other notification sounds on your devices to reduce interruptions.

We anticipate that this process of moving to remote meetings will likely include some challenges. Please bear with us as we navigate this process.



Fire and Emergency Services Committee
Tuesday, February 1, 2022
5:30 p.m.

TELECONFERENCE ZOOM MEETING
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85978229163>

Meeting ID: 859 7822 9163

(Teleconference/Electronic Meeting Protocols are attached)

Conformed Agenda

Members: Chair, Director Eric Aiston (EA) & Vice Chair, Director Sidney Bazett (SB)
Alternate, Director Felicity Wood Carlson (FC)

Staff: General Manager André Pichly, Chief Sherry Moranz

CALL TO ORDER – 5:30

ROLL CALL – EA, SB - present

Public testimony will be received on each agenda item as it is called. Principal party on each side of an issue is allocated 10 minutes to speak, individual comments are limited to 3 minutes except with the consent of the Committee; individuals shall be allowed to speak on an item only once. Members of the audience are asked to volunteer their name before addressing the Committee. The Committee reserves the right to waive said rules by a majority vote.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Motion to approve Agenda

SB/EA – Motion Passed

Ayes- SB, EA

Noes- None

Absent – None

Abstain - None

APPROVAL OF CONFORMED AGENDA

- Conformed Agenda – Fire & Emergency Services Committee Meeting – January 4, 2022

Motion to approve Consent Agenda

*SB/EA – Motion Passed
Ayes – SB, EA
Noes – None
Absent – None
Abstain - None*

OPEN FORUM – CLOSED, no members of the public present.

Members of the public may speak on any item not on the agenda that falls within the responsibilities of the Committee.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS

1. Work Plan 2022 (A. Pichly, S. Moranz)

- *Possibly add educating the public on AB38, SB63, and Weed Abatement, and other fire prevention items.*
- *Add COVID updates to Fire Department Report and report on any updates when applicable.*
- *Add to the end of the first bullet point “and identify plan and funding for continued maintenance efforts”*
- *Add a bullet point of looking at CalFire contract and make recommendation to the Board of Directors for either renewal or other options*

Motion to forward Work Plan to Board of Directors

*SB, EA – Motion Passed
Ayes – SB, EA
Noes - None
Absent – None
Abstain – None*

2. Staff Updates

- a. Fire Department Report (oral, J. Agustin)

3. Items for Future Committee Agendas

- *General Manager reporting back on CalFire Contract and whether it should be discussed in Board of Directors Meeting or Fire & Emergency Services Meeting.*
- *Begin Firewise Committee discussion update*

Cameron Park Community Services District
2502 Country Club Drive
Cameron Park, CA 95682



- *Add to March Agenda, Caldor Fire effects on Fire Department.*

4. Items to take to the Board of Directors

- *Work Plan 2022*

MATTERS TO AND FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS & STAFF

ADJOURNMENT – 6:48 (SB/EA)

Conformed Agenda Prepared by:

Conformed Agenda Approved by:

Lindsay Dorosh
Board Secretary

Director Eric Aiston, Chair
Fire & Emergency Services Committee

FIREWISE PROGRAM BENEFITS

Get a framework for action

Meeting the criteria for becoming a Firewise USA® site helps communities get organized and find direction for their wildfire safety efforts. Like the first rungs on a ladder, the criteria help get a community started toward annual, systematic action to reduce their risks from brush, grass and forest fires.

Learn about wildfire

As people go through the process, they learn about wildfire risks in the community and the simple things they can do to reduce them. They connect with experts – local fire fighters, state forestry professionals, and national researchers – to continue to learn about fire and find resources to accomplish fire-safe actions.

Get a peace of mind

People who work with experts to learn about wildfire and take action start to see results quickly. Knowing that they are using the best information available and actually taking steps to reduce the risk of damage from fire helps people start to feel safer in their environment and in their homes. Having a plan for what to do in the event of a fire helps people become calmer and more prepared to act quickly.

Community-building

As neighbors get together to do work, often meeting one another for the first time, they build a stronger bond with each other. Activity can help rally people to a common cause for the good of the neighborhood. This strengthening of community ties can benefit residents in many ways, and is especially helpful during an emergency.

Build citizen pride

While the work can be fun, it isn't always easy. Neighbors work very hard in communities to remove brush and debris, clean up common areas, and dispose of green waste. They are rightly proud when they achieve national recognition for their efforts.

Get publicity

The program provides communities with metal signs, a plaque and other materials that can be presented publicly to honor their status as a Firewise USA® recognition site. These recognition ceremonies are great ways to shine the spotlight on community efforts. News media find this to be a great story to cover, and the national program features community stories regularly on the website and in its publications. All this publicity results not only in satisfaction for the residents involved, but also provides one more way to reach large numbers of people with information about wildfire safety.

Access to funding and assistance

Preference is sometimes given to Firewise USA® sites over other candidates when allocations of grant money are made for wildfire safety or fuel mitigation. The reason is that there are invariably more

requests than available funds when grants are available through state or federal agencies. If requests are equally worthy, some officials tend to have more confidence in communities that have demonstrated the foresight of becoming a recognized Firewise USA® site.

Insurance discount for USAA members in certain states

The Departments of Insurance in the states of California, Colorado, Texas, Arizona, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah have approved filings by USAA to [give homeowners insurance discounts](#) to USAA members living in communities recognized by the Firewise USA® program.



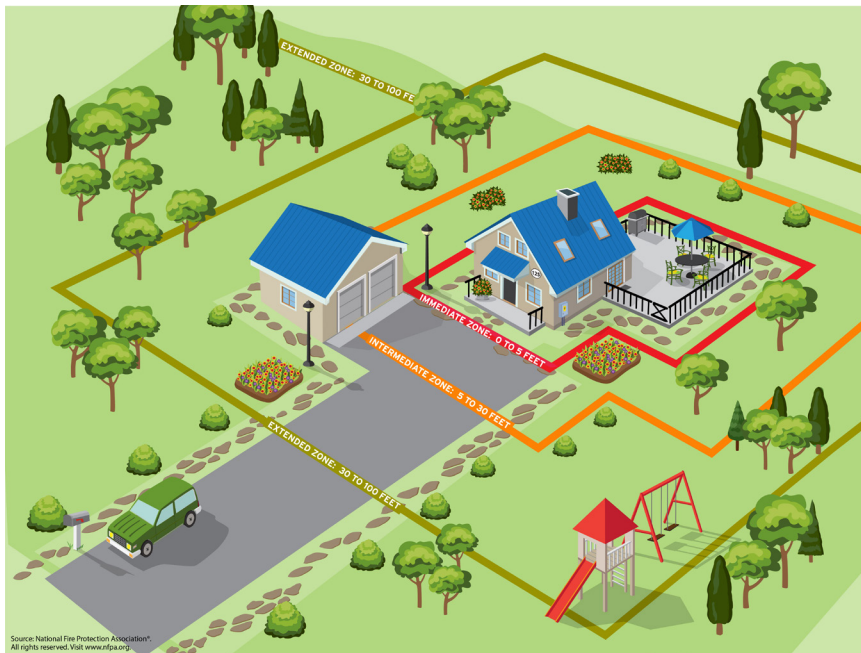
FIREWISE USA®
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

FIREWISE USA® RECOGNITION PROGRAM COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Firewise USA® and the US Wildfire Problem

Every year, devastating wildfires burn across the United States. At the same time, a growing number of people are living where wildfires are a real risk. While these fires will continue to happen, there are things you can do to help protect your home and neighborhood as well as your family's safety.

The NFPA Firewise USA® recognition program was designed to help people learn about wildfire and how they can make their homes and neighborhoods safer. It's based on research that shows how to prepare homes to withstand embers and prevent flames or surface fire from igniting the home and its immediate surroundings, by working in an area known as the home ignition zone (HIZ). This is the home and everything around it within 100 feet.



The community risk assessment should focus on the vulnerability of homes and surrounding home ignition zones to embers.

In many neighborhoods, home ignition zones often overlap onto adjacent properties—meaning that homes are closer than 100 feet to one another. This makes the conditions of neighboring homes and vegetation a part of the wildfire threat. It's extremely important that neighbors work collaboratively with each other—and talk with each other—to reduce their shared risk.

Using Firewise USA® to create ignition-resistant communities

Firewise USA® is a voluntary recognition program that provides a framework to help neighbors get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and communities from wildfire.

There are [several steps to take to become recognized](#) as a Firewise USA® site:

- Organize — Create a **board or committee** of volunteers to represent your community, including residents and partners such as local forestry agencies or the fire department. Identify a **resident leader** who will be the program point of contact.
- Plan — The board or committee defines the boundaries of the site and obtains a **community wildfire risk assessment**. From the risk assessment, the board/committee creates a multi-year action plan to identify and prioritize actions to reduce ignition risk to homes.
- Do — Each year, neighbors complete educational and risk reduction **actions** identified in the plan.
- Tell — When the above criteria have been met, the Resident Leader **applies for recognition** through the **Firewise® Portal** (portal.firewise.org), describing educational and mitigation work in the site. Each year, **sites renew their status** by reporting their activity.

The community wildfire risk assessment is one of the most important steps in the process. It's a tool to help residents understand their wildfire risk and engage in risk reduction efforts.

There are many ways to assess risk from wildfires, using many different scales. The assessment is focused on the risk of home ignition from wildfires and will help guide residents on the most effective actions to prevent home ignitions that could result in wildfire disasters.

The recommendations provided by the completed assessment will be the board/committee's primary tool in determining the action priorities within the site's boundaries. The Firewise USA® program requires risk assessments be **updated at a minimum of every five years**.

HOW TO CONDUCT THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Each state may designate its own template and special requirements for Firewise USA® participation. **Before starting this assessment, please contact your state liaison to determine your state's process. The best assessments result from a collaboration between residents and their state forestry agency, local fire department, or another designated partner.**

The community wildfire risk assessment speaks to the general conditions of the overall Firewise USA® site and does not provide details on each individual dwelling.

The assessment should focus on:

- Vulnerability of homes to ember, surface fire, and crown fire
- Condition of the structures themselves
- Immediate hazards within the home ignition zone on individual properties
- Concerns presented by common/open space areas or adjacent public lands

It should also consider factors that impact risk and influence fire behavior or structure ignitability, such as:

- Structural characteristics (roofing, siding, decks)
- Vegetation types
- Slope and aspect (the direction a community faces—north, south, east, or west)
- Housing density

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Features of a community risk assessment include:

- It can be completed in a variety of ways, including a walkthrough or a drive by, and does not require each individual dwelling unit to have a home risk assessment completed prior to the community assessment.
- It should focus on condition of vegetation within the participating site's boundary; general landscaping characteristics; home construction (materials used for roofs, siding, decks, etc.); and relationship of ignition potential of combustible materials on adjacent properties.
- It needs a logical recognized site boundary (HOA, defined neighborhood, street, etc.).

Assessment Participants

List the principal participants who assisted in data gathering and development of this assessment (include name, role/organization, phone and email). Participants can include your district forester, or Firewise® Board members for instance.

Participant 1				
Participant 2				
Participant 3				
Participant 4				
Participant 5				

DEFINING YOUR FIREWISE USA® SITE

If there is already a Community Wildfire Protection Plan that includes your site, it can be helpful to use in filling out this information. Ask your State Forestry representative if one exists.

General Site Description

Site name: _____

City: _____

County: _____

State: _____

Boundary description (this could be defined by your HOA, subdivision, defined neighborhood, street(s), etc.):

Area (please indicate your unit of measurement) (OPTIONAL): _____

At the end of this document, please use the section provided to insert a map of your community's defined boundary.

General Site Information

Number of dwelling units – Firewise USA® participation requires a minimum of 8 individual dwelling units not to exceed 2,500 units within the site's identified boundary.

Contact [Firewise USA®](#) if you have questions about your area's eligibility, [visit our contact us](#) page.

Number of dwelling units: _____

Number of residents: _____

Description of Properties within the Boundary

Residential types in your site (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single family | <input type="checkbox"/> Duplex | <input type="checkbox"/> Townhomes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Types of ownership (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private | <input type="checkbox"/> Common | <input type="checkbox"/> Public (county, state, or federal) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|

Lot sizes (check all that apply):

- Less than 0.10 acres or 4,356 square feet
- 0.10–0.50 acres or 4,356–21,780 square feet
- 0.51–1 acres or 22,215–43,560 square feet
- Greater than 1 acre or 43560 square feet

Other site information that you would like to provide (OPTIONAL): _____

Description of local wildland fire characteristics:

Fire intensity and rate of spread depend on the vegetation type and condition (live/dead), topography, and typical weather patterns. This information can be obtained from your state forestry agency or local fire department.

Describe the common vegetation type(s) in your site (i.e., grasses, shrubs, and trees): _____

Describe the topography within your site (include geographical features such as canyons, chimneys, steep slopes, indicate which direction slopes face, or note whether the area is flat): _____

Severe wind exposure:

- Not in an area with regular exposure to winds
- Regularly exposed to winds
- Frequent severe winds

History of wildfire:

- Area with history of fire occurrence
- Area with no history of fire occurrence
- Unknown

FIREWISE USA® SITE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Use this section to record observations from within your site and recommendations for action that can be included in the site's action plan. Consider taking photos to keep in your site's files that illustrate successful risk reduction efforts and areas that need improvement.

Remember, this is a community-wide view and should report on the overall conditions of the entire site. Although individual home risk assessments are not required in this section, they may end up being a recommendation for the Action Plan.

Observations

The observation section is broken down by the characteristics of homes and the vegetation management within the home ignition zones and common areas. Mark the appropriate box for each category that best represents the conditions within your site.

HOME IGNITION ZONES

Home: General building construction. Are the homes made of ignition resistant building materials?

Roofing materials: composite shingles, metal, cement tile and clay

- Greater than 75% of homes have metal, tile, or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles
- 50–75% of homes have metal, tile, or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles
- 25–50% of homes have metal, tile, or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles
- Less than 25% of homes have metal, tile, or Class A asphalt or fiberglass shingles

Soffit vents: a screened vent on the underside component of the eaves that allows air to flow to the attic or the space below roof sheathing

- Greater than 75% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
- 50–74% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
- 25–50% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
- Less than 25% of homes have non-combustible soffit vents with mesh or screening
- Unknown

Siding: stucco, masonry products, plaster, and cement

- Greater than 75% of homes have non-combustible siding
- 50–74% of homes have non-combustible siding
- 25–50% of homes have non-combustible siding
- Less than 25% of homes have non-combustible siding

Skirting: material used around the bottom of homes and sometimes decks to protect the underside from exposure

- Greater than 75% of homes have skirting underneath raised floors/decks
- 50–74% of homes have skirting underneath
- 25–50% of homes have skirting underneath
- Less than 25% of homes have skirting underneath

Attachments: wood vs. non-combustible materials. (Examples of non-combustible materials include decks made with wood-plastic composites, higher density tropical hardwood, or fire retardant treated decking materials, and fences that use metal or masonry where attached directly to the siding of a home.)

- Greater than 75% of homes have NO wooden attachments
- 50–74% of homes have NO wooden attachments
- 25–50% of homes have NO wooden attachments
- Less than 25% of homes have NO wooden attachments

Windows

- Greater than 75% of homes have multi-paned windows
- 50–74% of homes have multi-paned windows
- 25–50% of homes have multi-paned windows
- Less than 25% of homes have multi-paned windows
- Unknown what type of window exist (single pane vs. multi-pane)

Roof/gutter debris (leaf litter, pine needles, etc.)

- Greater than 75% of homes have cleaned and maintained their roof and gutters
- 50–74% of homes have cleaned and maintained their roof and gutters
- 25–50% of homes have cleaned and maintained their roof and gutters
- Less than 25% of homes have cleaned and maintained their roof and gutters

Gutter type

- Greater than 75% of homes have metal gutters
- 50–74% of homes have non-combustible gutters
- 25–50% of homes have non-combustible gutters
- Less than 25% of homes have non-combustible gutters

Immediate Zone: 0–5 feet from the furthest attached point of homes. This area addresses the immediate vegetation and materials, creating a combustible-free area.

Items to consider:

- Is there dead vegetation, dried leaves, pine needles, and ground debris near foundations?
 - Has hardscaping been used around perimeters to keep them free of litter/debris? Are there concrete, stone, or gravel walkways?
 - Have wood mulch products been replaced with non-combustible alternatives, such as crushed stone/gravel options?
 - Are there trees/shrubs next to the home? Are there branches overhanging the roof or within 10 feet of chimneys?
-
- Greater than 75% of homes have treated vegetation and created a combustible-free area
 - 50–74% of homes have treated vegetation and created a combustible-free area
 - 25–50% of homes have treated vegetation and created a combustible-free area
 - Less than 25% of homes have treated vegetation and created a combustible-free area

Intermediate Zone: 5–30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home. This area uses landscaping and breaks (areas of non-combustible materials such as dirt, cement, or rock) to help influence and decrease fire behavior. Items to consider:

- Are there fuel breaks such as driveways, walkways/paths, patios, and decks?
 - Are lawns and native grasses maintained? General recommendation is a height of 4 inches.
 - Is vegetation in this area spread out? It is recommended that trees and shrubs should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up continuity; trees should be spaced to a minimum of 18 feet between crowns.
 - Have ladder fuels (vegetation under trees) been removed so a surface fire cannot reach the crowns? Have trees been pruned? General recommendations are up to 6 to 10 feet from the ground; for shorter trees, do not exceed 1/3 of the overall tree height.
 - Are plants, trees, and lawns watered to keep them from becoming dry?
-
- Greater than 75% of homes have treated vegetation
 - 50–74% of homes have treated vegetation
 - 25–50% of homes have treated vegetation
 - Less than 25% of homes have treated vegetation

Extended Zone: 30–100 feet, out to 200 feet (where applicable). Generally, this area focuses on landscaping—managing the vegetation to influence fire behavior and spread. The goal here is not to eliminate fire but to interrupt fire’s path and keep flames smaller and on the ground. At these distances, property lines may overlap, presenting the opportunity and need to work collaboratively with neighbors. Items to consider:

- Are there heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris?
 - Is there dead plant and tree material that should be removed?
 - Are storage sheds and/or other outbuildings in this zone clear of vegetation?
 - Do mature trees have small conifers and brush growing between them or is the space maintained?
 - Do trees 30–60 feet from the home have at least 12 feet between canopy tops? Is there at least 6 feet between canopy tops of trees located 60–100 feet from the home?
-
- Greater than 75% of homes have treated vegetation
 - 50–74% of homes have treated vegetation
 - 25–50% of homes have treated vegetation
 - Less than 25% of homes have treated vegetation

Common areas or adjacent public lands: (community owned/managed)

- Not adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels
- Adjacent to wildlands with accumulated fuels

Is there a management plan for these fuels? If so, please describe: _____

Additional comments or observations regarding site conditions: _____

Summary

Use this section to summarize findings in observations. The percentages captured will help you briefly explain a snapshot of your community's current status and areas for successful focus. List areas where there is significant success and areas where improvements could be made, especially at low cost with sweat equity/volunteer labor. Of the three home ignition zones, emphasis should be on the immediate zone.

Example: Greater than 75% of homes observed have non-combustible roofs; however, there were several noted with wood shake shingles.

Recommendations

Using the findings from the observation phase, identify actions and steps that can be taken to reduce the site's risk from wildfire. Prioritize recommendations based on the potential fire threat to homes. It's recommended that residents address hazards at the home first and work their way out into the three home ignition zones. Remember, small things can have a huge impact on home survivability. Use these recommendations to create your site's action plan.

Examples:

- Less than 75% of homes observed had a roof free of leaf litter, pine needles, and other debris. Encourage residents to remove the debris and keep those areas clean to work towards greater than 75% compliance.
- Bark mulch is widely used within the immediate area. Recommend removing bark mulch and replacing with an ignition-resistant material, such as crushed stone or gravel.
- Work with residents to improve the number of homes that have removed flammable materials 0–5 feet from the home.

NEXT STEPS

The information you have collected during the assessment process will help you develop recommendations that can be applied to your site's action plan. Action plans are a prioritized list of risk reduction projects and the related investments needed to achieve them for the site. Action plans also highlight suggested homeowner actions and education activities that participants will strive to complete annually, or over a period of multiple years. Action plans should be **updated at a minimum of at least every three years.**

Visit, [How to Become a Firewise USA site](#), to view the full list of required criteria needed to complete the Firewise USA® recognition program's application process. Or [visit the Program Management portal](#) to start your application.

Although not required, you may also consider adding addenda that cover the following community/fire safety issues:

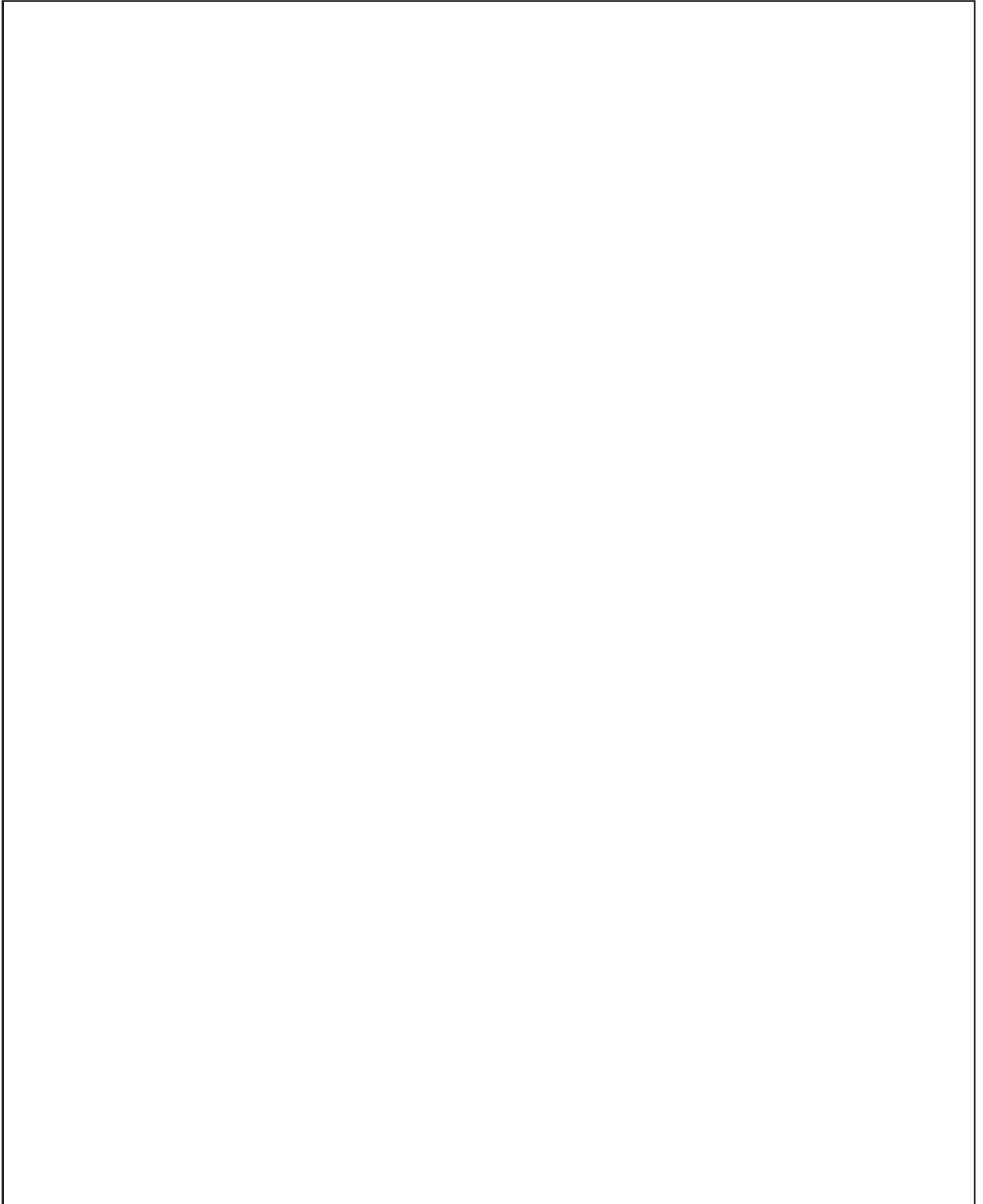
- Hydrant locations
- Ingress/egress routes for the community
- Location of fire district and its capabilities
- Street signs and address numbers
- Water supply for fire response

We recommend reaching out to your local fire department for assistance in determining what other safety issues to address.

See next page to insert a map of your community's defined boundary.

MAP OF YOUR COMMUNITY'S DEFINED BOUNDARY

Click in the box to insert your image.



Appendix/Definitions

These resources will additionally provide aid in understanding the interaction between wildfire behavior and the home ignition zone:

- E-learning: Understanding the Wildfire Threat to Homes, [visit our online courses.](#)
- Preparing Homes for Wildfire: Actions that reduce risk – tips and resources, [visit our page Preparing Homes for Wildfire.](#)

Dwelling Unit: Household/residence built for occupancy by one person, a family, or roommates, including mobile homes and cabins, and for multi-family residential occupancies (i.e. duplexes, and other types of attached housing). An apartment building with 10 units would be considered 10 dwelling units.

Home Ignition Zone: The home and everything around it out to 100 feet. The condition of the home and surrounding landscape within 100 feet will influence the ignitability of the structure.

Firewise USA® Action Plan: A prioritized list of risk reduction projects/investments for the participating site, along with suggested homeowner actions and education activities that participants will strive to complete annually, or over a period of multiple years. The submitted action plan should be broken down by year and reflect those goals (with examples attached). This document is required to be updated at least **every three years**. As circumstances change (e.g., completing activities, experiencing a fire or a natural disaster, new construction in community, etc.), the action plan may need to be updated more frequently.

Firewise USA® Community Wildfire Risk Assessment: An assessment that focuses on the risk of home ignition from wildfires by looking at the conditions of the homes and surrounding home ignition zones. It is used to help guide residents on the most effective actions to prevent home ignitions and wildfire disasters. This document is required to be updated at least **every five years**.

Firewise® Board or Committee: A group comprised of residents and other applicable stakeholders. Consider inviting the local fire department, state forestry agency, elected officials, emergency manager, and, if applicable, the property management company to participate. The board/committee will guide the efforts of the Firewise USA® site, using the risk assessment to identify and prioritize activities in the action plan.

Firewise® Resident Leader: A member of the community that is designated as the lead for a Firewise USA® site and is a part of the Firewise® board or committee. They are the primary contact between the community and the program, responsible for completing the initial recognition application and annual renewal application via the online management portal (Firewise® Portal). A site may have more than one designated resident leader assigned in the Firewise® Portal.

State Liaison: Typically, the employee of the organization that hosts the official state forester. This person is designated by the state forester, is responsible for setting the direction of Firewise USA® implementation in the state, and is the state's main contact to the national program. They are also responsible for reviewing and approving new site applications and may choose to review annual renewal applications. A list of state liaisons can be found on NFPA's website so, you can [contact your state liaison.](#)

Voluntary Recognition Program: Firewise USA® is a volunteer program that provides a set of criteria that residents choose to work towards. It is not required for individuals in wildfire prone areas to participate in or be a part of in order to take risk reduction actions.

Firewise USA® was loosely modeled after the Arbor Day Foundation's Tree City USA program, enabling residents to come together voluntarily to meet a set of criteria that qualify them for national recognition. This means that residents choose to be involved and determine their site's boundaries. When they meet the Firewise USA® criteria, they earn national recognition for doing so. Each year, when verifying they are continuing to reduce wildfire risks in the community, they continue to enjoy national recognition and remain in good standing by continuing to meet the criteria. Recognition comes in the form of signage and publicity on the Firewise.org website, at a minimum.

Firewise® Portal: Online community/Firewise USA® site management system. All new and renewal applications for recognition are completed via the portal.

Application for Recognition: In order to be a recognized participant in the Firewise USA® program, a site must meet program criteria and the online application found in the Firewise® portal must be filled out. There are eight steps to the application:

- Step 1: Overview — This includes the basic community information (contacts, size, location).
- Step 2: Risk Assessment — The wildfire community risk assessment must be uploaded into the application. It carries over each year until the five-year update cycle is reached.
- Step 3: Board/Committee — A site must acknowledge that they have a board/committee and may choose to share committee member names and email addresses. This provides NFPA with backup contacts in case the resident leader is unreachable.
- Step 4: Action Plan — The developed action plan must be uploaded to the application; it carries over each year until the three-year update cycle is reached.
- Step 5: Educational Outreach — Each participating site is required to hold a minimum of one wildfire risk reduction educational outreach event or activity annually. Examples of acceptable events can be found in that section of the application.
- Step 6: Vegetation Removal — A major component of wildfire risk reduction is the removal of vegetation (shrubs, brush, limbs, trees, etc.) from individual properties and common-area property. Tracking vegetation removal provides forestry and fire agencies with information on the quantity of potential wildfire fuel that's been eliminated from the area(s). This section provides tools to help a community estimate its vegetation removal in cubic yards.
- Step 7: Investment — Investing the equivalent of one volunteer hour (valued at \$25.43) per residential dwelling unit within the site's boundary in annual wildfire risk reduction actions is a requirement of the national recognition program's criteria for maintaining an "In Good Standing" status. Annual investment information can be reported in hours worked or money spent.
- Step 8: Review — Verify that each component of the application has been filled out correctly before submitting the application.

Annual Renewal: In order to remain "In Good Standing" in the program participating sites will need to complete an annual renewal application. This application is typically due mid-November. Requirements are similar to the initial application for recognition. More information can be found online, by visiting our [Annual Renewal Information](#) page.

Certificate of Recognition: Sites that successfully meet the participation requirements are provided a “Certificate of Recognition.” This is provided upon approval of the initial application for recognition and on an annual basis upon approval of the renewal application. The certificate can be accessed from the community’s dashboard on the Firewise® Portal.

Certified vs. Recognized: As described in the definition of Voluntary Recognition Program, Firewise USA® sites meet a set of criteria to earn national recognition, and continue to meet specific criteria annually to remain in good standing with the program. The words “certified” and “certification” are not affiliated with the Firewise USA® program. To be “certified” implies that an individual has demonstrated specific competency in a job role or skill set. An example would be a certified electrical safety technician. Organizations can also be certified, generally meaning they meet qualifications that give them access to specific benefits or resources. An example would be the Women’s Business Enterprise National Council (WBENC) certification that validates that a business is 51 percent owned, controlled, operated, and managed by a woman or women. Firewise USA® sites are not certified, and neither do individuals nor their properties within site boundaries receive certification.

STEPS TO FIREWISE USA RECOGNITION

1. FORM A FIREWISE BOARD/COMMITTEE

Form a board/committee that's comprised of residents and other applicable wildfire stakeholders. Consider inviting the local fire department, elected officials, emergency managers, and if applicable, the HOA, Neighborhood Association, or property management company to participate. This group will collaborate on developing the site's risk reduction priorities, develop a multi-year action plan based on the risk assessment and oversee the completion of the annual renewal requirements needed to retain an "in good standing" status.

2. CREATE A WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Your Firewise committee will work together to write a wildfire risk assessment as the first step in becoming a nationally recognized Firewise USA™ site. Your local fire department, Firesafe Council and Placer Firewise Coordinator will help, but it's important that the community take ownership and learn the concepts required to identify and reduce wildfire risks and hazards. By following our template below, completing the assessment is a relatively easy process and will help your committee better understand the fire problem in your community. Placer Firewise Coordinator and your local fire department will help you complete any sections of the assessment where your committee needs assistance. The assessment is an important piece of the Firewise USA application process that will help identify and guide your priorities and activities. The risk assessment will be the board/committee's primary tool in determining the risk reduction priorities within your site's boundaries. Assessments need to be updated every five years.

Want to learn more about the risk assessment process? Take the [online Firewise Risk Assessment Training](#).

Ready to complete your assessment? [Download](https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Firewise/Get-started/FirewiseCommAssess.ashx?la=en) <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Firewise/Get-started/FirewiseCommAssess.ashx?la=en>

3. DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN

Action plans are a prioritized list of risk reduction projects/investments for the participating site, along with suggested homeowner actions and education activities that participants will strive to complete annually, or over a period of multiple years. Action plans are developed by the board/committee and need updating at least every three years.

4. CONDUCT EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Each participating site is required to have a minimum of one wildfire risk reduction educational outreach event, or related activity annually. Examples of educational outreach from the Firewise USA application and renewal form include:

- Completed a national Wildfire Community Preparedness Day project (1st Saturday in May)
- Coordinated a community-wide awareness/educational activity that increases wildfire risk reduction actions and overall preparedness

- Delivered via door-to-door, information on the community's wildfire danger
- Distributed "Welcome packets" with wildfire literature to all new residents
- Evacuation drill in collaboration with a law enforcement agency, fire department or local emergency manager
- Held a fire-resistant plant species workshop for residents in collaboration w/the local cooperative extension office
- HOA meeting or community-wide presentation that detailed the need and importance for individual wildfire preparedness
- Hosted a Firewise Virtual Workshop Viewing Party
- Local emergency manager provided a presentation on building an emergency preparedness kit
- Mentored adjacent communities on how to become a Firewise site
- Provided an insurance policy clinic for residents to ensure policies are up-to-date with local building codes and costs, and inventories of personal belongings
- Residents participated in a volunteer mitigation activity for a senior or disabled neighbor
- Wildfire related article(s) placed in the community newsletter
- Wildfire workshop for residents with speakers/demonstrations from a forestry agency, fire department, or emergency management office

[Visit the program's portal](#) for additional ideas and suggestions for planning a successful educational outreach activity for your residents.

5. MAKE A WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION INVESTMENT

At a minimum, each site is required to invest the equivalent of \$25.43per dwelling unit* in wildfire risk reduction actions annually (WASHINGTON, April 11, 2019) – Today, Independent Sector announces that the latest value of a **volunteer hour** is \$25.43 the rate is based on the 2019 annual National Hourly Volunteer Rate; which is updated every year in April when the new amount is published). Find a wide range of qualifying expenditures (contractor costs, rental equipment), volunteer activities, grants, etc., that can be used in meeting the investment in the portal's Risk Reduction Investment section. Residents completing select home modifications, along with any qualifying work performed at their home and in the adjacent home ignition zones can contribute related hours and/or costs towards meeting the sites collective investment amount.

Examples of investments tracked by money spent:

- Chipper Costs: (Purchase/Rental, Fuel & Oil, Disposal Fees, etc.)
- Other Equipment Costs: (Chain Saw purchase/rental, Power Equip. purchase/rental, Hand Tools, Protective Equipment, etc.)
- Contractor Costs*: (Arborists, Landscapers, Professional Forestry Services, Debris Removal, etc.)

- Home Improvement Costs*: (Roofs, Decks, Windows, Vent Screening, Retrofits, etc.)
- Grants: (Grant awards not accounted for in the costs previously recorded)
- Vehicle Mileage: (Slash Drop-off, Rental Equipment pickup, Meetings, etc.)

*Expenses must be related to improving wildfire resistance - for example, replacing or upgrading a deck with fire-resistant materials, or landscaping with the intent of improving defensible space.

NOTE - Firewise USA Sites are NOT required to invest or pay any cash to meet the risk reduction investment obligation. Your volunteer time, and the time spent by homeowners clearing their property, counts toward the investment. Look at it this way: each homeowner must invest and document ONE HOUR of work towards reducing wildfire risk. That's it!

**Calculating the number of dwelling units for use with the risk reduction investment formula: There must be a minimum of 8 individual single family dwelling units within the site's identified boundary. The number of dwelling units within the site applying for recognition must be included in the application. For definition purposes, a dwelling unit is a household/residence built for occupancy by one person, a family, or roommates, including mobile homes and cabins; and for multi-family residential occupancies (i.e. duplexes, and other types of attached housing). An apartment building with 10 units would be considered ten dwelling units. Each individual participating site is limited to less than 2,500 individual dwelling units within their identified boundary. Multiple sites can be located within a single large master-planned community/HOA. The Firewise USA™ program is designed for residential occupancies where residents actively participate in reducing the wildfire risk where they live; it is not a program for every occupancy type, or an entire town, city or county. Contact NFPA if you have questions about your area's eligibility.*

6. APPLICATION

The Placer Firewise Coordinator will help you prepare your application, and can manage the application and renewal process for you. You may start an application at any point in the overall process by creating a site profile in the [Firewise USA™ portal](#). Once all the criteria has been completed, the electronic application can be submitted. State liaisons will approve applications, with final processing completed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).



Agenda Transmittal

DATE: March 8, 2022

FROM: Sherry Moranz, Assistant Chief

AGENDA ITEM #3: **FIRST RESPONDER FEE ANALYSIS– ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

RECOMMENDED ACTION: **Review and Discuss**

Background

A First Responder User Fee, authorized under Section 13916 of the California Health and Safety Code, is cost recovery for providing first responder Advanced Life Support Paramedic (ALS) services.

On February 17, 2021, the Cameron Park CSD Board of Directors, approved resolution 2021-01, an agreement between DTA and the Cameron Park CSD, to complete a User Fee Study.

A draft report was presented to the Fire & Emergency Services Committee on February 1, 2022 for review and discussion.

The Fire & Emergency Services Committee requested that DTA clarify the “estimated time on scene” shown in Table 5 of the report, and to research if any of the comparable fees used in their study, had increased since the time they had gathered the information.

Discussion

DTA responded to the questions below;

- The “Estimated Time on Scene” shown in Table 5, includes the fire engine “return to quarters” time, and the language has been added to the heading of the column in Table 5.

- The comparable fees that were provided in the report have been reviewed to see if any have increased since the initial data was gathered for the study. Please see notes below for a comparable fee update:

Department Fee Listed in Comp Chart in DTA Report

Amador Fire Protection District

\$229.00 (prior)

\$229.00 (current)

Sacramento City Fire Department

\$291.25 (prior)

\$303.22 (current)

Sacramento Metro Fire District

\$404.00 (prior)

\$421.00 (current)

Folsom Fire Department

\$225.00 (prior)

\$367.15 (current)

Rocklin Fire Department

\$297.00 (prior)

\$297.00 (current)

Consumnes Fire Department

\$238.00 (prior)

\$238.00 (current)

Staff is recommending that the Committee consider forwarding the First Responder Fee Report to the Board of Directors for consideration.

ATTACHMENT:

3A – DTA First Responder Fee Analysis for the Cameron Park Fire Department



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FIRST RESPONDER FEE ANALYSIS

CAMERON PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT
C/O CAL FIRE AND CAMERON PARK
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Report Date: November 29, 2021

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CAMERON PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRST RESPONDER FEE ANALYSIS



Prepared for:

Cameron Park Fire Department

C/O CAL FIRE

Attention: Sherry Moranz, Assistant Chief, CAL FIRE

Jill Ritzman, General Manager, Cameron Park Community Services District

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cameron Park Fire Department (the "Department") operates under a cooperative fire protection agreement between the Cameron Park Community Services District ("CPCSD") and the State of California's CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE is contracted by CPCSD to operate and staff two fire stations that are owned by CPCSD, Stations E88 and E89, which serve an estimated resident population of 18,000.

The Department is interested in determining the cost of providing first responder services in order to introduce a new First Responder Fee to recover these costs. A First Responder Fee is typically charged for the response of an engine or ambulance to an emergency medical call to provide Basic Life Support or Advanced Life Support care in cases where there is no transport to a hospital for further services and thus no mechanism by which to recover these costs through billing insurance or otherwise.

To assist with developing this new First Responder Fee, the Department engaged DTA to develop a cost of services (or user fee) analysis (the "Analysis"). DTA has prepared this Analysis using the Department's operating budget, three years of call data related to medical calls, and operational information provided by staff to determine the fee level that best suits the Department's needs in recovering their expenditures related to providing these services.

Figure 1: Cameron Park Fire Department Stations



II STATE LAW

Proposition 26 (the "Proposition") was approved by California voters in November of 2010 and introduced, for the first time, a definition of what constitutes a local tax, as follows:

"As used in this article, 'tax' means any levy, charge or exaction of any kind imposed by a local government..."

By this definition, any local government revenues would be categorized as a local tax and consequently require a majority approval of the voters if the revenues are to be used for general governmental purposes, or a two-thirds (2/3) voter approval if the revenues are to be used for a particular purpose.

Fortunately for local agencies, this all-encompassing definition is mitigated by seven (7) exemptions in the Proposition. The exemption that is applicable for this Analysis is Section 1. (e).(2) of Article XIII C, which states that a fee imposed for a specific government service or product delivered directly to the payor which does not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government providing the service or product is not a tax. In the case of responding to a medical call, the services provided are specific to the individual patient, not to the public in general. Therefore, this type of user fee may be implemented and/or raised by a Board of Director's action up to the limit of actual cost, as stated in Government Code Section 66014(a).

III ANALYSIS

A Cost Data

DTA received and analyzed costs related to providing first responder services to calculate the true cost of providing these services. The costs provided to DTA included:

A.1 Direct cost of medical first responder personnel

The first step in determining the true cost of providing first responder services is to determine the base hourly rate of the staff directly responsible for providing medical services. The total annual salary and benefits of these staff members is divided by annual hours of 1,667, which is a customary industry standard average number of hours that takes into consideration the annual number of holidays, vacation and sick time, and other possible time off, as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Direct Cost of Medical First Responder Personnel

Direct Cost	Total Annual Salary and Benefits of Each Position ¹	Base Hourly Rate (Salary and Benefits/1,667 Annual Hours) ¹
Paramedic Fire Captain (4 positions)	\$202,191.00	\$121.29
Paramedic Apparatus Engineer (6 positions)	\$176,544.00	\$105.91

Note:

1. Based on the highest salary currently paid for each position.

A.2 Non-Personnel Direct Costs

In addition to personnel, several costs are directly related to providing first responder medical services. These costs were identified and converted into an amount that could be added to the hourly cost of personnel as a method of capturing direct non-personnel costs as an hourly rate, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Non-Personnel Direct Costs

Direct Cost ¹	Total Amount ²
Clothing/Uniforms	\$1,471.38
Computer Software	\$1,839.23
Computer Hardware	\$2,207.07
Contract Services - Other (Dispatch Services & IT Support)	\$22,806.42
Fire & Safety Supplies	\$735.69
Fire Turnout Gear	\$22,806.42
Fuel	\$22,070.72
Government Fees/Permits	\$735.69
Maintenance - Buildings	\$8,092.60
Maintenance - Equipment	\$18,392.27
Maintenance - Grounds	\$2,207.07
Maintenance - Radio/Phones	\$1,471.38
Maintenance - Tires & Tubes	\$7,356.91
Maintenance - Vehicle	\$14,713.82
Memberships/Subscriptions	\$625.34
Radios	\$2,207.07
Phones/Internet	\$9,563.98
Utilities - Water	\$7,356.91
Utilities - Electric/Gas	\$18,288.98
Total Non-Personnel Direct Medical Services Costs	\$164,948.95
Total Number of Direct Personnel Annual Hours (10 Total Positions x 1,667 Annual Hours Each)	16,670
Non-Personal Direct Cost (per Hour)	\$9.89

Notes:

1. Allocation based on medical calls representing 74% of total call volume.
2. Source: Cameron Park CSD General Fund Fire Account (3000)'s FY 2021-22 Budget.

A.3 Indirect costs

Finally, DTA evaluated the indirect costs of the Department. Indirect, or overhead, costs include personnel involved in overall management of the Department, such as the Battalion Chiefs and administrative staff, as well as other overall station management costs. The total indirect costs shown in Table 3 below are approximately 37% of the total direct costs of the Department. This percentage is applied to the direct hourly cost as a method of converting indirect costs to an hourly rate allocation in determining the true hourly cost of providing medical services, as reflected in Table 4 on the following page.

Table 3: Indirect Costs

Indirect Cost	Total Amount ¹
Indirect Personnel Costs	
Battalion Chiefs (2 positions) ²	\$207,274.00 ²
Part-Time Administrative Staff	\$34,118.94
Cal Fire Administrative Cost ³	\$195,567.95 ³
Cameron Park CSD Management Cost ⁴	\$162,643.92 ⁴
Cameron Park CSD Administrative Overhead Costs ³	\$96,697.08
Educational Materials	\$735.69
Equipment-Minor/Small Tools	\$1,471.38
Stations Supplies	\$5,517.68
Professional Services	\$1,471.38
Staff Development	\$9,196.14
Total Indirect Costs	\$714,694.16
Direct Costs (Personnel and Other Direct Expenses)	\$1,950,746.78
Indirect Costs as Percentage of Direct Costs	36.64%

Notes:

1. Source: Cameron Park CSD General Fund Administration Account (1000)'s and Fire Account (3000)'s FY 2021-22 Budget
2. Battalion Chiefs oversee all Fire Department operations, including both medical and fire response activities, so are included at 50% of total salary and benefits.
3. Allocation based on medical calls representing 74% of the Cameron Park CSD's total call volume.
4. Allocation based on (i) the Fire & Emergency Services representing 62.3% of the Cameron Park CSD's FY 2021-22 Expenditures, and (ii) the medical calls representing 74% of the Cameron CSD's total call volume.

B True Hourly Rate Calculation

The purpose of categorizing and analyzing all direct and indirect cost data is to translate these costs into a comprehensive true hourly cost of providing medical services. This calculation of the true hourly cost is shown below in Table 4.

Table 4: True Hourly Cost of Providing Medical Services

Position	Base Hourly Rate (Salary and Benefits/1,667 Annual Hours)	Direct Costs Hourly Rate Allocation	Indirect Costs Hourly Rate Allocation ¹	True Hourly Cost, Including Direct and Indirect Overhead Costs
Paramedic Fire Captain	\$121.29	\$9.89	\$48.06	\$179.25
Paramedic Apparatus Engineer	\$105.91	\$9.89	\$42.43	\$158.23
Total True Hourly Cost				\$337.48

Note:

1. Indirect costs are 36.64% of direct costs; therefore, 36.64% of the total direct hourly rate has been calculated as a method of translating indirect costs to an hourly rate allocation in order to calculate a true hourly cost of providing medical services.

C Call Data

The final step in the Analysis was an in-depth review of the Department’s call data. Due to possible impacts of COVID-19 on 2020 call data, given many residents’ hesitancy to call 911 for medical attention during this time, DTA received and analyzed call data from both stations for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. By averaging these three (3) years of data and analyzing the overall range of data clustering, DTA calculated an estimated arrival time and on-scene time to determine the total amount of time required of staff involved directly in medical calls, as shown below in Table 5.

Table 5: Medical Call Data Analysis

Position	Estimated Arrival Time per Call (in Hours)	Estimated Time On Scene per Call (in Hours, including RTQ)	Estimated Total Time per Medical Call (in Hours) ¹
Paramedic Fire Captain	0.13	0.50	0.63
Paramedic Apparatus Engineer	0.13	0.50	0.63

Note:

1. Subject to change.

IV CALCULATION OF THE FEE

The calculation of the Fee is based on applying the true hourly cost of providing services, as shown in Table 4, multiplied by the total estimated time per medical call shown in Table 5. The calculation of the Fee is shown below in Table 6.

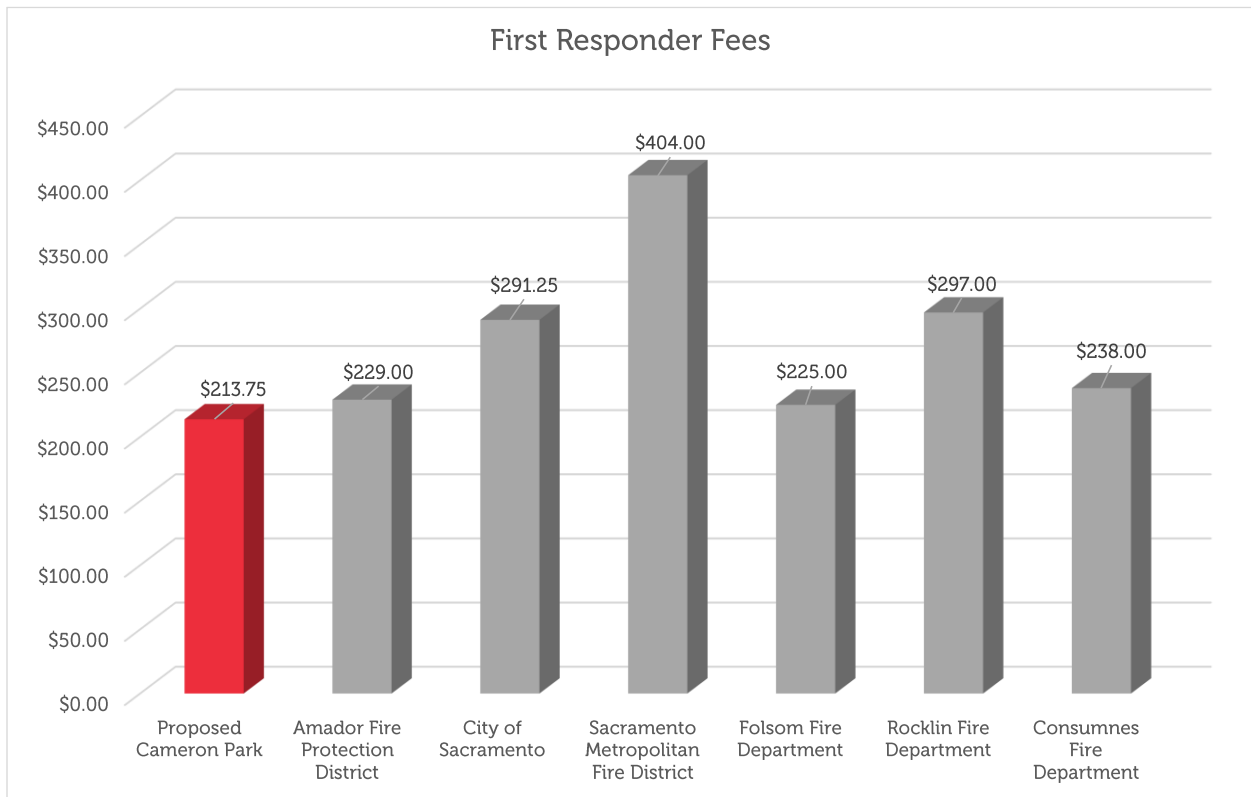
Table 6: Calculation of First Responder Fee

Position	True Hourly Cost (Including Direct and Indirect Overhead Costs)	Total Estimated Time per Call	Total Actual Cost of Services
Paramedic Fire Captain	\$179.25	0.63	\$113.53
Paramedic Apparatus Engineer	\$158.23	0.63	\$100.22
Total	\$337.48	0.63	\$213.75

V COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

First Responder Fees, sometimes called "Treat/No Transport Fees" by other fire agencies, have become more common in California in recent years as a way to recover the true costs of providing medical services. A summary of First Responder Fees identified in nearby communities is shown below in Figure 2. The comparable fees shown below are for standalone fire agencies that serve larger populations and thus likely have higher staffing and overhead costs. As stated previously, Government Code Section 66014(a) limits a proposed fee for service to the agency's actual cost of providing that service. The Department's smaller size compared to nearby fire agencies and cost efficiencies of contracting staff through Cal Fire contribute to an overall lower cost of providing these services compared to nearby agencies, which is reflected in the proposed First Responder Fee as compared to the other agencies' fees.

Figure 2: First Responder Fees



VI IMPLEMENTATION

As outlined in Section II, rendered medical services are specific to an individual patient, not the public, so a First Responder Fee may be approved and routinely updated by a Board of Director's action up to the limit of actual cost, as stated in Government Code Section 66014(a).

It is generally recommended that fees be increased annually by CPI or other appropriate indicator and that a new analysis or fee study be completed every five (5) years to ensure that the annual escalation of fees keeps pace with actual increases in the Department's costs. Notably, some fire agencies that have implemented First Responder Fees also simultaneously introduce a fee relief structure for patients who may not have the ability to pay the fees.



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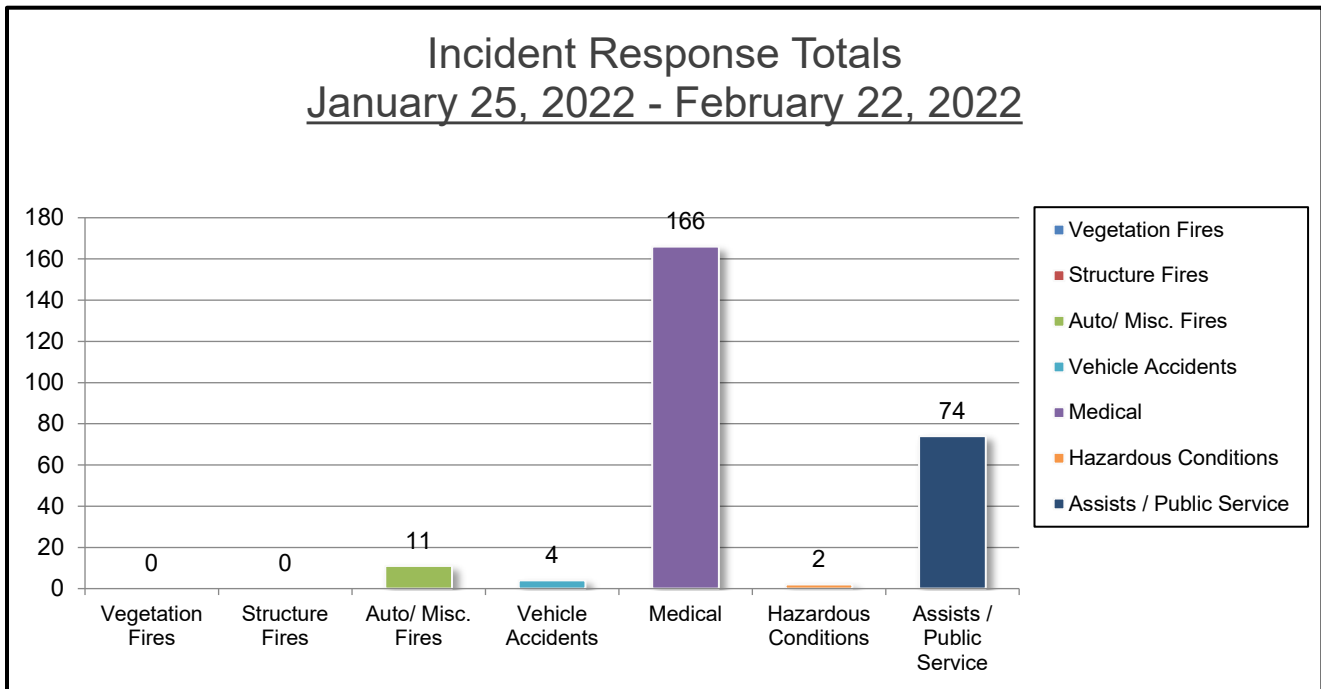
Cameron Park
Community Services District



Agenda Transmittal

Date: March 8, 2022
From: Josh Agustin, Battalion Chief
Agenda Item #4A: Fire Department Report
Recommended Action: Receive and File

Cameron Park Fire Department Incident Totals



Total Incident Count Comparatives:

Monthly	January 2022	February 2022	Decrease
	261	194	26%
Yearly	February 2021	February 2022	Increase
	171	194	13%
YTD	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	Increase
	478	510	6.7%

Cameron Park Fire Department Operations and Administration Report

- New Zoll Cardiac monitors have gone into service on all front line Equipment E88, E89, M89. These monitors were purchased through a grant with the Eldorado County Fire Chiefs.
- The Genesis extrication tools that were purchased through the Office of traffic safety grant have been placed into service. Next month we will have documentation and photos to submit to the (OTS) to satisfy the required reporting and training required for the grant.
- The Educational flyers from the remaining funds from the (CCI) California Climate Investments grant will start being distributed the second week of March.
- Involvement and effects of the Caldor Fire on Cameron Park Fire department. Personnel and Equipment.