



OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL

Council Chambers
1735 Montgomery Street
Regular Meeting

DECEMBER 15, 2015
CLOSED SESSION 5:00 P.M.
OPEN SESSION 6:00 P.M.
AMENDED AGENDA

CLOSED SESSION (5:00 P.M.)

ROLL CALL

Council Members Berry, Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION (ITEMS LISTED ON PAGE NO. 5 AND 6)

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

OPEN SESSION (6:00 P.M.)

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PROCLAMATION / PRESENTATION - None

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF DECEMBER 1, 2015 REGULAR MEETING OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL** – minutes attached

Finance Department:

2. **INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION FOR 2016** - staff report

The Council may consider adopting the 2016 Investment Policy for the City of Oroville. (**Karolyn Fairbanks, City Treasurer**)

Council Action Requested: **Adopt Resolution No. 8449 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE 2016 INVESTMENT POLICY FOR THE CITY OF OROVILLE.**

Community Development Department:

3. LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR NORTHSTATE SHOOTING PARK – staff report

The Council may consider directing the Mayor to sign letter of support directed to Senator Jim Nielson and Assemblyman James Gallagher to assist in the pursuit of acquiring project funding for the development of the North State Shooting Park. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Authorize the Mayor to sign letters of support directed to Senator Jim Nielson and Assemblyman James Gallagher to assist in the pursuit of acquiring project funding for the development of the North State Shooting Park.**

4. PURCHASE OF CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR FOR OROVILLE AIRPORT RUNWAY LIGHTING SYSTEM – staff report

The Council may consider the purchase of a Crouse-Hinds Constant Current Regulator from the lowest responsible bidder, Consolidated Electrical Distributors, in the amount of \$7,554. **(Rick Walls, Interim City Engineer and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested:

- 1. Authorize the purchase of a Crouse-Hinds Constant Current Regulator from the lowest responsible bidder, Consolidated Electrical Distributors, in the amount of \$7,554; and**
- 2. Direct City staff to seek reimbursement through the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Aid to Airports grant program.**

5. OROVILLE AREA URBAN GREENING PLAN – staff report

The Council may consider acceptance of the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan as a master planning document to guide and coordinate voluntary greening projects in the City of Oroville. **(Luis Topete, Associate Planner and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Adopt Resolution No. 8450 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL ACCEPTING THE OROVILLE AREA URBAN GREENING PLAN AS A MASTER PLANNING DOCUMENT TO GUIDE AND COORDINATE VOLUTARY GREENING PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF OROVILLE.**

6. DONATION OF TWENTY-FOUR SYCAMORE SAPLINGS FROM SAVE OROVILLE TREES - staff report

The Council may consider receiving a donation of twenty-four (24) Sycamore sapling trees from the Save Oroville Trees group. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Direct staff to accept the donation of 24 Sycamore sapling trees from Save Oroville Trees.**

Business Assistance and Housing Development Department:

7. NON-FORECLOSURE OF CITY-OWED PROPERTY – staff report

The Council may consider the non-foreclosure of City interest on a property located at 3475 Charlene Avenue, Oroville, (APN 033-440-008), which is not financially feasible for the City to cure the underlying first loan mortgage defaults and payoff of the first mortgage loans. **(Amy Bergstrand, Management Analyst III and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Authorize the non-foreclosure of City loan interest on the property located at 3475 Charlene Avenue, Oroville.**

PUBLIC HEARINGS - None

REGULAR BUSINESS

Community Development Department:

8. TREE REMOVALS ALONG BIRD STREET - staff report

The Council may consider directing staff to remove trees along Bird Street and replace with appropriate trees. **(Wade Atteberry, Public Works Supervisor and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Direct staff to remove the trees along Bird Street, make sidewalk, curb and gutter repairs and replace trees with a suitable replacement.**

9. ASSISTANT PLANNER POSITION, JOB DESCRIPTION AND SALARY SCHEDULE – staff report

The Council may consider the in-house recruitment and approval of a job description and salary schedule for an Assistant Planner position for the Planning Division. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested:

- 1. Approve the job description and salary schedule for the Assistant Planner position; and**
- 2. Authorize an in-house recruitment for an Assistant Planner.**

10. SENIOR PLANNER POSITION, JOB DESCRIPTION AND SALARY SCHEDULE – staff report

The Council may consider the in-house recruitment and approval of a job description and salary schedule for a Senior Planner position for the Planning Division. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested:

- 1. Approve the job description and salary schedule for the Senior Planner position; and**
- 2. Authorize an in-house recruitment for a Senior Planner.**

11. ASSOCIATE CIVIL ENGINEER AND SALARY SCHEDULE – staff report

The Council may consider the continued recruitment and approval of a revised salary schedule for the Associate Civil Engineer position for the Community Development and Public Works Departments. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested:

- 1. Approve the revised salary schedule for the Associate Civil Engineer position; and**
- 2. Authorize the continued recruitment of an Associate Civil Engineer.**

12. INDUSTRIAL UNIT TWO CLEAN-UP PROJECT – staff report

The Council may consider approving a partnership program between Recology, Roplast, Rescue Mission, Metal Works, Sierra Pacific Industries, and the City of Oroville to help clean-up a specific area in the Southern portion of the City known as Industrial Unit Two (IU2). **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Authorize the City's Streets Operations Division to participate in the partnership program for the clean-up of the southern portion of the City, identified as Industrial Unit Two, as specified in the December 15, 2015 staff report.**

Business Assistance and Housing Development Department:

13. PROJECT CONTRACT WITH MODERN BUILDING, INC. – staff report

The Council may consider a Project Contract with the lowest responsible bidder, Modern Builders, Inc., in the amount of \$262,460, for the Municipal Auditorium Heating and Cooling Repairs Project. **(Gary Layman, Chief Building Official and Amy Bergstrand, Management Analyst III)**

Council Action Requested:

1. **Adopt Resolution No. 8451 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A PROJECT CONTRACT WITH MODERN BUILDERS, INC., IN THE AMOUNT OF \$262,460, FOR THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM HEATING AND COOLING REPAIRS PROJECT – (Agreement No. 3161); and**
2. **Authorize a 10% contingency, in the amount of \$26,246 to only be used for unanticipated and legitimate change orders.**

Administration Department:

14. AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT – staff report *(Continued from December 1, 2015)*

The Council may consider an Agreement with Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless, to install communication equipment on the tower located at the corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street, in Oroville. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development and Scott Huber, City Attorney)**

Council Action Requested: **Adopt Resolution 8448 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - (Agreement No. 3160).**

15. OROVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REQUEST FOR FUNDING OF AN ECONOMIC FORECASTING TOOL – staff report

The Council may consider the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce request for \$4,500 to help fund the membership dues and sponsorship of the Oroville Economic Index and Business Confidence Survey. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Provide direction, as necessary.**

16. OUTSTANDING CITY CONTRIBUTION OF INITIAL FUNDING FOR REGIONAL TOURISM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR MARKETING PURPOSES - staff report (*Continued from December 1, 2015*)

The Council may consider directing staff to pay an outstanding City contribution of \$5,040 to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **Approve the payment of \$5,040 for the City's contribution to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes.**

****Community Development Department (Amended to add this item):***

***17. PURCHASE OF PIPE PATCHES FOR SEWER DIVISION - staff report**

The Council may consider the purchase of fifty (50) sewer pipe patches from the sole source provider, Ferguson Waterworks, in the amount of \$19,000. **(Rick Walls, Interim City Engineer, and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested:

1. **Authorize the purchase of 50 sewer pipe patches from the sole source provider, Ferguson Waterworks, in the amount of \$19,000; and**
2. **Authorize the future purchase of pipe patch patches as needed to re-supply the pipe-patching program.**

COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS (A verbal report may be given regarding any committee meetings attended)

- Re-appointment of Chad Gunderson to the Oroville Mosquito Abatement District Board for a two-year term ending December 31, 2017
- Re-appointment of Gordon Andoe to the Butte County Mosquito & Vector Control District Board for a two-year term ending December 31, 2017

CITY ADMINISTRATOR/ ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

CORRESPONDENCE

- GSS, Inc, dated November 30, 2015
- League of California Cities, dated December 1, 2015

HEARING OF INDIVIDUALS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

CLOSED SESSION

The Council will hold a Closed Session on the following:

1. Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.6, the Council will meet with Labor Negotiators and City

Attorney to discuss labor negotiations for the following represented groups: Oroville City Employees Association, Oroville Police Officers' Association – Sworn and Non-Sworn, Oroville Firefighters' Association, and Oroville Management and Confidential Association.

2. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council will meet with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Director of Public Safety.
3. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council will meet with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Director of Planning and Community Development.
4. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council will meet with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Director of Finance
5. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council will meet with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Assistant Chief of Police
6. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council will meet with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Deputy Fire Chief
7. Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d), the Council will meet with the Acting City Administrator and the City Attorney regarding potential litigation – one case.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting will be adjourned. A regular meeting of the Oroville City Council will be held on Tuesday, January 5, 2016, at 5:00 p.m.

Accommodating Those Individuals with Special Needs – In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Oroville encourages those with disabilities to participate fully in the public meeting process. If you have a special need in order to allow you to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact the City Clerk at (530) 538-2535, well in advance of the regular meeting you wish to attend, so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you. Documents distributed for public session items, less than 72 hours prior to meeting, are available for public inspection at City Hall, 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, California.

**CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES
DECEMBER 1, 2015 – 5:00 P.M.**

The agenda for the December 1, 2015, regular meeting of the Oroville City Council was posted on the bulletin board at the front of City Hall and on the City of Oroville's website located at www.cityoforoville.org on Wednesday, November 25, 2015, at 8:26 a.m.

The December 1, 2015 regular meeting of the Oroville City Council was called to order by Mayor Dahlmeier at 5:08 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Absent: Council Members Berry

Staff Present:

Donald Rust, Director of Community Development
Scott Huber City Attorney
Allen Byers, Assistant Police Chief
Rick Farley, RDA Coordinator
Dawn Nevers, Administrative Assistant

Ruth Wright, Director of Finance
Karolyn Fairbanks, Treasurer
Gary Layman, Chief Building Official
Dean Hill, Assistant Fire Chief

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mayor Dahlmeier and Boy Scout Zachariah Ivan Newton.

PROCLAMATION / PRESENTATION

Council Member Pittman presented a Proclamation recognizing December 12, 2015, as the Salvation Army's Red Kettle Campaign Kick-Off Day.

RECOGNITION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEMS

Stephen Terry – Item No. 6

Allan Young – Item No. 12

CONSENT CALENDAR

A motion was made by Council Member Del Rosario, seconded by Council Member Pittman, to approve the following Consent Calendar:

- 1. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 17, 2015 REGULAR MEETING OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL – minutes attached**

Community Development Department:

2. TREE REMOVALS IN SANK PARK – staff report

The Council considered the removal of four dead and dying trees within Sank Park. (**Wade Atteberry, Parks and Trees Supervisor and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development**)

Council Action Requested: **Approve the removal of four dead and/or dying trees within Sank Park as indicated in the December 1, 2015 staff report.**

3. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT – staff report

The Council received information regarding support that has been offered to the City by Butte County. (**Tyson Pardee, IT Manager and Ruth Wright, Director of Finance**)

Council Action Requested: **Approve and accept the support offered to the City by Butte County staff relating to information technology services.**

4. NEW DONATIONS TO THE PIONEER MUSEUM – staff report

The Council considered accepting the donation of an iron cobblers shoe form with a stand and a barrel computing scale, for the Pioneer Museum. (**Donald Rust, Director of Community Development**)

Council Action Requested: **Acknowledge receipt of the donated iron cobblers shoe form with a stand and a barrel computing scale, to the Pioneer Museum.**

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes:	Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Noes:	None
Abstain:	None
Absent:	Council Members Berry

PUBLIC HEARINGS - None

REGULAR BUSINESS

Successor Agency:

****The following Item was considered simultaneously with Item No. 11.***

- *5. BOND EXPENDITURE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF OROVILLE AND THE OROVILLE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE USE OF EXCESS BOND PROCEEDS – staff report**

The Successor Agency of the former Redevelopment Agency of the City of Oroville reconsidered and approved a Bond Expenditure Agreement between the City of Oroville and the Successor Agency for the transfer of approximately \$3,390,018 of excess bond proceed to the City of Oroville for implementation of projects consistent with the original bond covenants. **(Rick Farley, RDA Coordinator and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Following discussion, a motion was made by Council Member Pittman, seconded by Vice Mayor Wilcox, to:

Adopt Resolution No. 15-16 - A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE SUCCESSOR AGENCY OF THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF OROVILLE ADOPTING THE BOND EXPENDITURE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF OROVILLE AND THE OROVILLE SUCCESSOR AGENCY.

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Council Member Berry

Business Assistance and Housing Development Department:

- *11. **BOND EXPENDITURE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF OROVILLE AND THE OROVILLE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE USE OF EXCESS BOND PROCEEDS – staff report**

The Council reconsidered and approved a Bond Expenditure Agreement between the City of Oroville and the Oroville Successor Agency for the transfer of approximately \$3,390,018 of excess bond proceed to the City of Oroville for implementation of projects consistent with the original bond covenants. **(Rick Farley, RDA Coordinator and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Following discussion, a motion was made by Council Member Pittman, seconded by Vice Mayor Wilcox, to:

Adopt Resolution No. 8447 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE BOND EXPENDITURE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF OROVILLE AND THE OROVILLE SUCCESSOR AGENCY – (Agreement No. 3159).

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Council Member Berry

Community Development Department:

6. FEE WAIVER APPEAL FOR USE OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM FOR THE OROVILLE RESCUE MISSION CHRISTMAS EVE DINNER – staff report

The Council considered an appeal from the Oroville Rescue Mission and Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc. appealing a staff level fee waiver determination approving 50% of the fees associated with the use of the Municipal Auditorium for the Annual Christmas Eve Dinner, and requesting a full waiver of the fees in the amount of \$625. **(Luis Topete, Associate Planner and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Stephen Terry, Oroville Rescue Mission, spoke in support of the fee waiver request and responded to questions posed by the Council.

Following discussion, a motion was made by Vice Mayor Wilcox, seconded by Council Member Hatley, to:

Authorize a 50% fee waiver of the rental fees, in the amount of \$312.50, and continue to require the \$500 refundable security deposit.

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Noes: Council Member Simpson
Abstain: None
Absent: Council Member Berry

7. OUTSTANDING CITY CONTRIBUTION OF INITIAL FUNDING FOR REGIONAL TOURISM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR MARKETING PURPOSES – staff report

The Council may consider directing staff to pay an outstanding City contribution of \$5,040 to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes. **(Luis Topete, Associate Planner and Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

At the request of Donald Rust, Director of Community Development, this item was continued to the December 15, 2015 regular meeting of the Oroville City Council therefore; no action was taken on the following:

Approve the payment of \$5,040 for the City's contribution to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes.

8. STATE OF THE CITY ADDRESS AND SAMUEL J. NORRIS AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE – staff report

The Council considered options for the 2016 State of the City Address and the presentation of the Samuel J. Norris Award for Excellence. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Following discussion, the Council directed staff to return with this item on January 19, 2016 with additional venue options relating to the 2016 State of the City Address.

9. APPOINTMENTS TO THE ARTS, CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD – staff report

The Council considered the appointment of seven (7) applicants to serve on the Arts, Culture and Entertainment District Advisory Committee, as well as two (2) alternates. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Following discussion, a motion was made by Council Member Simpson, seconded by Council Member Pittman, to:

Appoint Bonnie Callaway, Machele Conn, Sarah Britton, Deliah Robison, Scott Nash, Alan Jones, and Sherrie Noel to serve as Board Members, and Kim Campbell and Allan Young and Alternative Board Members of the Arts, Cultural, and Entertainment District Advisory Board.

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier
Noes: None
Abstain: None
Absent: Council Member Berry

10. 2016 RECOLOGY (SOLID WASTE) RATE INCREASE UPDATE – staff report

The Council received an update on the Recology (solid waste) rate increase that will go into effect on January 1, 2016. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development)**

Council Action Requested: **For informational purposes only.**

Administration Department:

12. AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT – staff report

The Council considered an Agreement with Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless, to install communication equipment on the tower located at the corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street, in Oroville. **(Donald Rust, Director of Community Development, Luis Topete, Associate Planner and Scott Huber, City Attorney)**

Allen Young spoke in support of the installation of communication equipment on the tower.

Following further discussion, the Council directed staff continue this item to the December 15, 2015 regular City Council meeting for further consideration therefore; no action was taken on the following:

Adopt Resolution 8448 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - (Agreement No. 3160).

MAYOR/ COUNCIL REPORTS

Council Member Pittman gave brief report relating to Oroville Economic Development Corporation being absorbed into the Oroville Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Dahlmeier announced the Employee Appreciation Luncheon would be held on December 17, 2015.

CITY ADMINISTRATOR/ ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

Discussion:

Lt. Allen Byers reported that the Police Department's K-9 Program has been deployed and the Municipal Law Enforcement personnel are currently half way through the training program.

Ruth Wright, Finance Director, informed the Council of the recent finance audit and advised that a presentation would be presented to the Council in January 2016 by the Auditors.

Donald Rust, Director of Community Development, reported on the following:

- Park Commission Appointments to the Ad hoc Sub-Committee to complete the Urban Forest Management Plan – Chairperson Lawrence and Commissioner Campbell.
- Paul Hahn, Butte County Chief Administrative Officer, issued a joint meeting request to discuss homeless issues in early January 2016.
- Request to assign (3) Council Members to a Program Income Ad hoc Committee to develop a plan for expenditure of the Community Development Block Grant funds.

Mayor Dahlmeier assigned Council Members Del Rosario and Pittman, and Mayor Dahlmeier.

- Jamboree Affordable Housing Corporation – The planned field trip to West Sacramento with Council Members Berry, Del Rosario and Pittman, is being coordinated with City staff.

CORRESPONDENCE - None

RECOGNITION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WISH TO SPEAK ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Tom Turk requested that a piano, previously donated to the City, be exchanged for an organ of equal value. The Council approved the request.

CLOSED SESSION

The Council will hold a Closed Session on the following:

1. Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.6, the Council met with Labor Negotiators and City Attorney to discuss labor negotiations for the following represented groups: Oroville City Employees Association, Oroville Police Officers' Association – Sworn and Non-Sworn, Oroville Firefighters' Association, and Oroville Management and Confidential Association.
2. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council met with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Director of Public Safety.
3. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council met with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Director of Finance
4. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council met with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Assistant Chief of Police
5. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b), the Council met with Acting City Administrator, Personnel Officer, and City Attorney to consider the evaluation of performance related to the following position: Deputy Fire Chief
6. Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d), the Council met with the Acting City Administrator and the City Attorney regarding potential litigation – one case.

Mayor Dahlmeier announced that there were no reportable actions taken in Closed Session and direction had been given to staff.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 7:19 p.m. A regular meeting of the Oroville City Council will be held on Tuesday, December 15, 2015, at 5:00 p.m.

Donald Rust, Acting City Clerk

Linda L. Dahlmeier, Mayor

**CITY OF OROVILLE
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: KAROLYN J. FAIRBANKS, CITY TREASURER
RE: INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION FOR 2016
DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider adopting the 2016 Investment Policy for the City of Oroville.

DISCUSSION

The California Government Code states that the City Treasurer may annually render to the City legislative body a Statement of Investment Policy for consideration at a public meeting. Changes from the 2015 Policy made for clarification and compliance with law are indicated with bold additions and lined out deletions.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt Resolution No. 8449 - A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE 2016 INVESTMENT POLICY FOR THE CITY OF OROVILLE.

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution No. 8449
2016 Investment Policy

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 8449**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE 2016
INVESTMENT POLICY FOR THE CITY OF OROVILLE**

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Oroville City Council as follows:

- a. The Council hereby adopts the Investment Policy for 2016. A copy of the Policy is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."
- b. The City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Oroville City Council at a regular meeting on December 15, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Linda L. Dahlmeier, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Donald Rust, Acting City Clerk

City of Oroville Statement of Investment Policy

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City of Oroville

Statement of Investment Policy

1.0 Policy: The City of Oroville (the City) shall invest public funds in such a manner as to comply with all **federal**, state and local statutes; insure prudent money management; provide for daily cash flow requirements; and meet the objectives in priority order of safety, liquidity and return on investments.

2.0 Scope: This Investment Policy covers all financial assets under the direct authority of the City. **In addition, funds held by trustees or fiscal agents are excluded from these rules; however, all funds are subject to regulations established by the state of California. The covered funds, and any new funds created by the City, unless specifically exempted by this policy, are defined in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.**

~~2.1 The City's funds are accounted for in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Financial Report identifies the fund types involved as follows:~~

~~2.1.1 General Fund~~

~~2.1.2 Special Revenue Funds~~

~~2.1.3 Capital Project Funds~~

~~2.1.4 Enterprise Funds~~

~~2.1.5 Internal Service Funds~~

~~2.1.6 Trust Funds~~

~~2.1.7 Miscellaneous Special Funds~~

~~2.1.8 Any new funds created by these legislative bodies unless specifically exempted~~

~~2.2 Investment of bond proceeds will be held separately when required by the bond indentures or when necessary to meet arbitrage regulations.~~

3.0 Prudence: The standard of prudence to be used shall be the prudent investor standard and shall be applied in the context of managing the overall portfolio. Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.

3.1 Any investment official exercising his or her assigned authority with due diligence and prudence in accordance with the written

procedures and the Investment Policy will not be held personally liable for any individual investment losses or for total portfolio losses provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4.0 Objectives: The primary objectives of investment activities in order of priority shall be:

- 4.1 *Safety:* Safety of principal is the prime objective of the investment program. Investments of the City shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.
- 4.2 *Liquidity:* The City's investment portfolio shall be structured in a manner which strives to time the maturity of securities with cash requirements to remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated.
- 4.3 *Return on Investments:* The City shall attempt to obtain a reasonable return after basic requirements of safety and liquidity have been met.

5.0 Delegation of Authority: Authority to manage the investment program is derived from the City Charter, City Code and the Government Code of the State of California. Management responsibility for the investment program is hereby delegated to the Treasurer who shall be responsible for all transactions undertaken and shall establish a system of controls and procedures. The City Council shall appoint someone to act only in the absence of the Treasurer. The Treasurer has the authority to sign all contracts related to the investment of public funds.

- 5.1 *Investment Procedures:* The Treasurer shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy. The procedures should include reference to safekeeping, PSA repurchase agreements, wire transfer agreements, banking service contracts and collateral/depository agreements. Such procedures shall include explicit delegation of authority to persons responsible for investment transactions. No person may engage in an investment transaction except as provided under the terms of this policy and the procedures established by the Treasurer and approved by the legislative bodies.

6.0 Ethics and Conflicts of Interest: Officers, employees, elected and appointed officials involved in the investment process shall act responsibly as custodians of the public trust; avoid any transaction that might impair

the public confidence or the City's ability to serve the citizens; refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program or could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions and abide by the City's adopted Conflict of Interest Code incorporated by reference into this Investment Policy.

7.0 Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions: To promote the optimum yield on the investment of City funds, investment procedures shall be designed to encourage competitive bidding on transactions from approved financial institutions or broker-dealers.

~~7.1 All financial institutions and broker-dealers who desire to become qualified bidders for investment transactions must meet the following minimum requirements:~~

~~7.1.1 Must certify that they have read and agree to comply with the investment policies of the Authority.~~

~~7.1.2 Must be a primary or regional dealer that qualifies under the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15C3-1 (uniform Net Capital Rule).~~

~~7.1.3 Must have an office in California.~~

~~7.1.4 Must be experienced in institutional trading practices and familiar with the California Government Code as related to investments for local governmental agencies.~~

~~7.1.5 Must have been in business for at least three years.~~

~~7.1.6 Must provide proof of National Association of Security Dealers certification.~~

~~7.1.7 Other criteria as may be established in the investment Procedures Manual of the Authority.~~

7.1 All broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions must supply the following:

7.1.1 Audited financial statements demonstrating compliance with state and federal capital adequacy guidelines.

7.1.2 Proof of FINRA certification

7.1.3 Proof of state registration

7.1.4 Completed broker/dealer questionnaire (Not applicable to Certificate of Deposits)

7.1.5 Certification of having read and understood and agreeing to comply with the City's investment policy

7.1.6 Evidence of adequate insurance coverage

7.2 All financial institutions who desire to become depositories must supply the following:

7.2.1 Audited financial statements demonstrating compliance with state and federal capital adequacy guidelines

7.2.2 Proof of state registration

7.2.3 Certification of having read and understood and agreeing to comply with the City's investment policy

7.2.4 Evidence of adequate insurance coverage

8.0 Authorized Investments: The Treasurer may invest city funds in the following instruments as specified under Section 53601 et seq., of the California Government Code, as now read or hereafter amended, and as further limited in this policy. In the case of bond proceeds permissible investments are limited to those specified in the bond documents in accordance with Section 5922 of the Government Code or other applicable laws. Investments in Deferred Compensation funds are limited to those investments allowed under Section 53609 of the Government Code.

8.1 Except as provided above, the following investments are Authorized, as further limited herein:

8.1.1 Obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies, or Instrumentalities – Maximum 100%

8.1.2 Time Certificates of Deposits Maximum 30%. Deposits should not exceed two year maturity. Deposits will be collateralized or insured in accordance with the investment policy and placed with nationally or state chartered banks, a savings association and/or a state or federal credit union, not to exceed \$1,000,000 with one institution.

8.1.3 ~~Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) of the State of California~~ **government investment pools** - Maximum 100%. Investments will be made in accordance with laws and regulations governing these funds. ~~Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool) Demand Deposits maximum allowed currently is \$50,000,000 per account.~~

8.1.4 Repurchase agreements Maximum 20%. Must be fully collateralized at 110%, have a maturity of no more than ten days, and will only be with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank who have long term debt rated at AAA by Moody's or Standard and Poor.

8.1.5 Passbook Savings Account Demand Deposits Maximum 50%. Deposits must be insured if under FDIC limit allowed by law, collateralized if over that limit, and not exceed \$1,000,000 with one institution.

8.1.6 **SEC Registered** Money Market/Mutual Funds Maximum – 15%. Funds must consist of instruments permitted under Sections 53601 and 53635 of the Government Code.

8.1.7 Bankers Acceptance Maximum 30% and have a maturity of no longer than 180 days.

8.1.8 Investments held separately. Investment of bond funds will be made in conformance with the trust indenture for each issue. Such funds will be held separately when required.

8.2 If repurchase agreements are legal and authorized by policy, a Master Repurchase Agreement must be signed with the bank or dealer.

9.0 Review of Investment Portfolio: The securities held by the City must be in compliance with Section 8.0 Authorized and Suitable Investments at the time of purchase. To assure subsequent compliance, the Treasurer shall at least quarterly review the portfolio to identify any securities that do not comply and establish procedures to report to the City critical incidents of noncompliance.

10.0 Investment Pools/Mutual Funds: Governmental sponsored pools and/or mutual funds should be carefully reviewed prior to investing and should be monitored on an ongoing basis. Requisite information on the pool includes a statement of investment policy and objectives, a list of allowable investments, disclosure regarding settlement and safeguarding of investments, description of securities pricing (fair value) and whether GASB 31 compliant, an explanation of interest calculations and distributions plus fee disclosures, deposit and withdrawal restrictions, and disclosure of audit findings and reports.

11.0 Collateralization: Investments in time certificates of deposit shall be fully insured up to the maximum allowed by law, ~~currently \$250,000~~, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, as appropriate. Investments in time certificates of deposit in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law shall be properly collateralized. Section 53652 of the California Government Code requires that the depository pledge securities with market value of at least 10% in excess of the City's deposit as collateral in government securities. The City Treasurer is responsible for entering into deposit contracts with each depository. Collateral for investments in Repurchase agreements must consist of U. S. Treasury obligations or U. S. Agency obligations. In order to anticipate market changes and provide a level of security for all funds, the collateralization level will be 110% of market value of principal and accrued interest.

12.0 Safekeeping and Custody: All security transactions, including collateral for repurchase agreements shall be conducted on a delivery versus payment (DVP) basis. Securities will be held by a third party custodian, or in the case of bond proceeds the Trustee, designated by the Treasurer and evidenced by safekeeping receipts.

- 13.0 Diversification:** The purpose of diversification is to reduce the overall portfolio risks while attaining market average rates of return. The maximum allowable percentage of investments in any one category will be diversified as required by law, or as provided by this policy, whichever is lower. In addition, with the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and the Local Agency Investment Fund, no more than 50% of the total portfolio will be vested in a single security type or with a single financial institution (excluding demand deposits and bond proceeds if allowed by the bond trustee).
- 14.0 Maximum Maturities:** No investment shall be made with a maturity of more than three (3) years unless the Governing Body specifically authorizes the investment. As a general rule the City will not invest in securities maturing more than two (2) years from date of purchase unless they represent reserve funds or other monies set aside to satisfy long term needs such as capital accumulation funds. To the extent possible, investment maturities will be matched against anticipated cash flow requirements.
- 15.0 Internal Control:** The City shall establish an annual process of independent review by the external auditor. This review will provide internal control by assuring compliance with policies and procedures.
- 16.0 Performance Standards:** The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of obtaining a rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow needs. The basis used by the Treasurer to determine whether market yields are being achieved shall be to identify a comparable benchmark to the portfolio investment duration.
- 17.0 Reporting:** The Treasurer shall provide a monthly report to the City Council regarding investment activity and returns on all portfolios which provides a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. The report shall include: Type of investment, issuer, purchase date, date of maturity, amount of deposit or cost of the investment, face value of securities, current market value of securities, rate of interest and interest earnings. If any of the funds are managed by a contracted party, a description shall be included in the report. The report shall be reviewed and signed by the Treasurer, the Finance Director and the City Administrator.
- 18.0 Investment Policy Adoption:** In accordance with Section 53646(a) of the California Government Code, the Treasurer ~~shall~~ **may** render annually to the City legislative body a Statement of Investment **Policy for consideration at a public meeting.** ~~no less frequently than once a year .~~ The City's Investment policy and any modifications shall be adopted by Resolution of the Oroville City Council and Oroville Public Financing Authority. Any State Law changes during the year are automatically

incorporated into this policy.

19.0 Glossary: Because this policy is available to the public as well as the governing body, a glossary of related terminology is a part of the policy.

Glossary

Accrued Interest. Interest earned but not yet received.

Agencies. Federal Agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises. -

Arbitrage. Generally, transactions by which securities are bought and sold in different markets at the same time for the sake of the profit arising from a difference in prices in the two markets.

Asked. The price at which securities are offered.

Bankers' Acceptances (BA's). A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

Basis point. One basis point is one hundredth of one percent (.01).

Benchmark. A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

Bid. The price offered by a buyer of securities.

Bond. A financial obligation for which the issuer promises to pay the bondholder a specified stream of future cash flows including periodic interest payments and a principal repayment.

Bond Equivalent Yield (BEY). An annual yield, expressed as a percentage, describing the return provided to bond holders. A bond equivalent yield is double the simple interest, semiannual yield.

Book value. The value at which a debt security is shown on the holder's balance sheet. Book value is the cost less amortization of premium or accretion of a discount.

Broker. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission.

Certificate of Deposit (CD). A deposit of funds in a bank or savings and loan association for a specified term that earns interest at a specified rate or rate formula.

Collateral. Securities, evidence of deposit or other property, which a borrower pledges for repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to

secure deposits of public monies.

Commercial Paper. Unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days, which may be sold on a discount basis or may bear interest. Firms with lower ratings or without well known names usually back their commercial paper with guarantees or bank letters of credit.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The official annual financial report of the City. It includes combined statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Corporate Medium Term Notes. Unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations operating within the United States. The notes are in the one to five year maturity range.

Coupon. The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bond holder on the bond's face value. Also, a certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

Credit Risk. The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security.

Current Yield (Current Return). The interest paid on an investment expressed as a percentage of the current price of the security. Current yield is only accurate for investments purchased at par.

Custody. The service of an organization, usually a financial institution, of holding (and reporting) a customer's securities for safekeeping. The financial institution is known as the custodian.

Dealer. A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account -

Debenture. A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

Delivery versus Payment (DVP) - Delivery of securities with a simultaneous exchange of money for the securities.

Derivatives. Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor; or financial contracts based upon noticed amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities or commodities).

Discount. The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity

when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

Discount Securities. Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value, (e.g., U. S. Treasury Bills).

Diversification. Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities, offering independent returns.

Duration. A measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices.

Federal Credit Agencies. Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, e.g. S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$250,000 per entity. **Federal Funds Rate.** The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB). Government sponsored wholesale banks which lend funds and provide correspondent banking service to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae). A federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. FNMA is a private stockholder-owned corporation and assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are highly liquid and are widely accepted.

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member, while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

Federal Reserve System. The central bank of the United States which consists of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae). Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA or FHA mortgages.

Interest Rate. The annual yield earned on an investment, expressed as a percentage.

Liquidity. The quality of an asset that permits it to be converted quickly into cash without a significant loss in value.

Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). A special fund in the State Treasury which local agencies may use to deposit funds for investment and for reinvestment. Each agency is currently limited by LAIF to an investment of \$50 million.

Marketability. The measure of ease with which a security can be sold in the secondary market.

Market Risk. Defined as market value fluctuations due to overall changes in the general level of interest rates structuring the portfolio based on historic and current cash flow analysis eliminating the need to sell securities prior to maturity and avoiding the purchase of long term securities for the sole purpose of short term speculation.

Market Value - The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

Master Repurchase Agreement. A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase-reverse repurchase agreements that establish each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower

Maturity Date. The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

Money Market. The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptance, etc.) are issued and traded.

Mutual Fund. An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments. Mutual funds are regulated by the Investment Company Act of 1940 and must abide by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure guidelines.

Offer. The price asked by a seller of securities.

Open Market Operations. Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

Portfolio. Collection of securities held by an investor.

Primary Dealer. A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.

Principal. The face amount or par value of a debt instrument.

Prudent Person Standard. A standard of conduct where a person acts with care, skill, prudence, and diligence when investing or reinvesting.

Qualified Public Depositories. A financial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of the state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

Rate of Return. The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

Repurchase Agreement (RP or REPO). A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security buyer in effect lends the seller money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate him for this.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse REPO). A reverse-repurchase agreement involves an investor borrowing cash from a financial institution in exchange for securities. The investor agrees to repurchase the securities at a specified date for the same cash value plus an agreed upon interest rate. Although the transaction is similar to a repo, the purpose of entering into a reverse repo is quite different. While a repo is a straightforward investment of public funds, the reverse repo is a borrowing.

Safekeeping. A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection.

Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transaction by administering securities legislation.

Secondary Market. A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

Treasury Bills. A non-interest bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year.

Treasury Bonds. Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. government and having initial maturities of more than ten years.

Treasury Notes. Medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities from two to ten years.

Trustee. A Bank designated as the custodian of funds and the official representative for bondholders. In this capacity, the trustee is responsible for enforcing the bondholders contract with the issuer.

Uniform Net Capital Rule. Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

Yield. The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. Income yield is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. Net yield or yield to maturity is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: LETTERS OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORTH STATE SHOOTING PARK

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider directing the Mayor to sign letters of support directed to Senator Jim Nielson and Assemblyman James Gallagher to assist in the pursuit of acquiring project funding for the development of the North State Shooting Park.

DISCUSSION

On November 23, 2015 staff met with Joe Ryan to discuss a project initiated by Mr. Ryan in 2006 for the development of the North State Shooting Park on 300 acres of land located at the southern end of the Clay Pit State Vehicular Recreation Area where the current Clay Pit shooting range is located, east of Larkin Road and north of Rabe Road. The Shooting Park, as planned, would offer the following:

- Trap Shooting
- Skeet Shooting
- Sporting Clay's Shooting
- Outdoor 500 yard Rifle and Pistol Shooting
- Indoor and Outdoor Archery Range
- Cowboy Action Shooting
- Mounted Cowboy Action Shooting
- Fishing in Ponds (access)
- Fishing in River (access)
- Dove Hunting (access)
- Women's Shooting Activities
- Youth Shooting Activities
- Disabled American Veterans along with all Disabled Sportsmen and Sportswomen Activities

The facilities proposed for construction include a hunter education center, archery center, main club house and host area, in addition to the outdoor shooting facilities. The project is proposed to be constructed in phases. State and Federal funding is currently being pursued to fund the project. Acquisition or lease of the land is currently under discussions.

Planned ongoing revenue sources for the project include ten full service R.V. sites, fee collection at main club house for campground and events, fee collection at shotgun club house for shotgun and archery, fee collection at rifle and pistol range, food services at main club house (cafeteria) for all shooting venues, retail sales and rentals (ammo, firearms, log apparel, scope rental, range related items) at main club house, and event management and scheduling services at main club house.

FISCAL IMPACT

Potential spillover of shooting park patrons into the City of Oroville to augment the City's sales tax and transit occupancy tax revenues.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the Mayor to sign letters of support directed to Senator Jim Nielson and Assemblyman James Gallagher to assist in the pursuit of acquiring project funding for the development of the North State Shooting Park.

ATTACHMENTS

- A – North State Shooting Park Proposal
- B – Letter to Senator Jim Nielsen
- C – Letter to Assemblyman James Gallagher

EXHIBIT - A

PROPOSAL
NORTH STATE SHOOTING PARK
BUTTE COUNTY
OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA



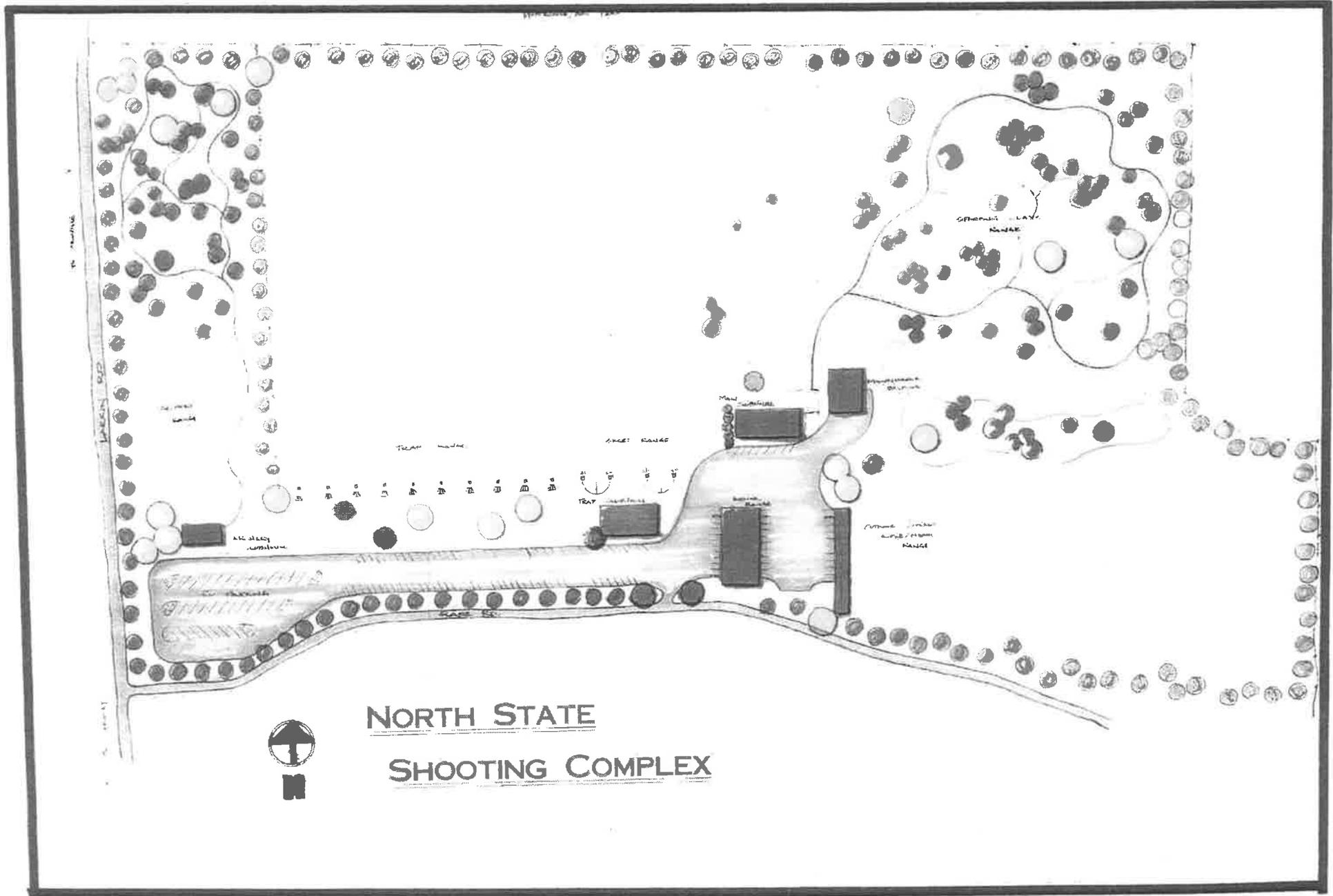
North State Shooting Park
Oroville, California

Rifle • Pistol • Trap • Skeet
Sporting Clays • Archery
Youth • Adult • Disabled
NRA Training

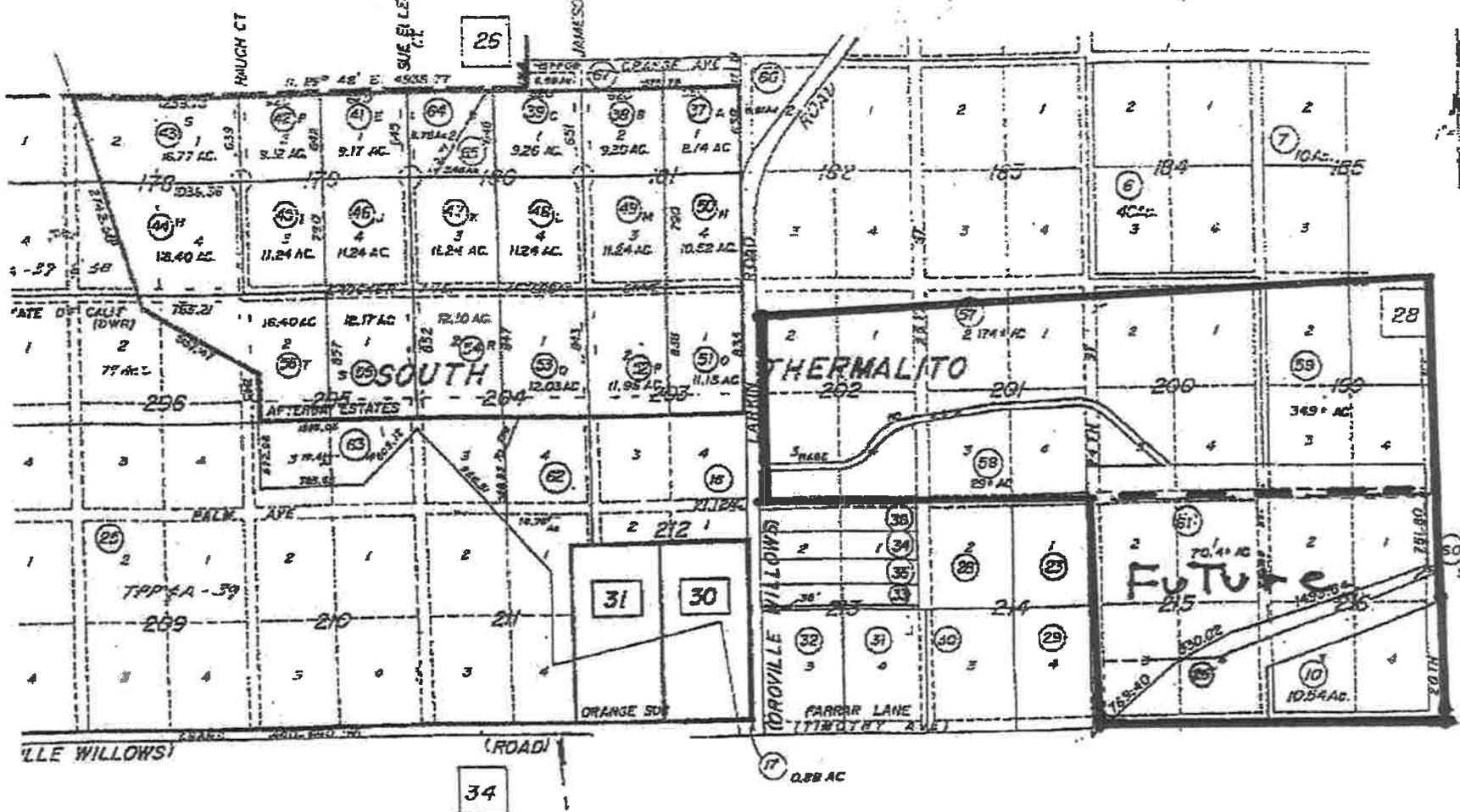
Joe Ryan
Consultant / Manager
530-355-0318

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- D. Customer Service
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- F. Property Acquisition and Lease
- G. North State Shooting Park Construction



NORTH STATE
SHOOTING COMPLEX



R/S 74-57 AFTERBAY ESTATES 5-17-80
 RABE TRACT M.O.R. Bk. 7 Pg. 60

Nov 19 1983
 Assessor's Map No. 30-29
 County of Butte, Calif.

NSSP
NORTH STATE SHOOTING
PARK TO OFFER:

1. Trap Shooting
2. Skeet Shooting
3. Sporting Clay's Shooting
4. Outdoor 500 yd Rifle and Pistol Shooting
5. Indoor Pistol and Small Bore Rifle Shooting
6. Indoor and Outdoor Archery Range
7. Cowboy Action Shooting
8. Mounted Cowboy Action Shooting
9. Fishing in Ponds (access)
10. Fishing in River (access)
11. Dove Hunting (access)
12. Women's Shooting Activities
13. Youth Shooting Activities
14. Disabled American Veterans along with all Disabled Sportsmen and Sportswomen.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Initiated by myself and citizens supported by local and state officials, this project has been in various stages of development and planning since 2006 with thoughts of design, construction and operation of the shooting park.

Both needs and demand for this shooting park have been thoroughly discussed, and include public safety, environmental issues, as well as public request and support.

The number of households that own firearms is increasing as the population increases. It is estimated that every third household owns at least one firearm.

Butte County is currently in great need of a safe, friendly, family oriented, and well-developed shooting range. This Clay Pit area can be unsafe and several accidents have occurred. In addition, littering has become a significant problem.

A very active group of citizens supports this project:

Joe Ryan

Bob Post

Bill Connelly

Alan Jerinigan

Jerry Johnson

Dick Vermillian

Mike Giese

Steve Lambert

Jim Kellog

All of the Northern California Building Trades Unions along with many others.

The shooting Park at this time consists, at this time, of approximately 300 acres, which may be increased in the future. The property is located east on Larkin Road and north of Rabe Road. The park's master plan colored drawing, will show a visual concept of what we are proposing.

Public Rifle and Pistol Range:

A 15 firing point steel and wood range with 5 points to 50 yards, 5 points to 180 yards and 5 points out to 500 yards. The shooting line has a shaded cover, night lighting, shade ramadas and a range center building.

Hunter Education Center:

Ten Trap and two Skeet fields will provide for public clay bird shooting as well as allowing trap and skeet events. We believe we will have real estate available to expand these ranges to accommodate a State Trap Shoot.

We will also be able to build a Sporting Clays range at the north east point of the property that will accommodate approximately 24 shooters at a time.

Archery Center:

The public module of the archery ranges includes an archery center building with a 15 seat classroom and restrooms. Shade ramadas, shaded firing points, and known distance targets for field points, broadheads, and International Archery Butts as well as an outdoor 3D Shooting Target range along with the new sport of shooting reusable foam targets thrown into the air similar to sporting clays with a shotgun.

Main Club House and Host Area:

Patterned after a very successful program at the Ben Avery Shooting Facility in Phoenix, Arizona, the host area will provide full service R.V. sites for 10 hosts. Each host will provide 15 hours of labor a week and perform various custodial, grounds keeping, maintenance, customer services and other administrative functions as necessary to keep the shooting park as a well maintained facility. Many are retired and skilled workers, most are shooters, and all are very dedicated to the shooting park and its operations.

The Main Club House will also have a maintenance building, compound and security access to provide the administrative and maintenance support sites to service this park.

CAPTIAL DEVELOPMENT

For capital development and management purposes, the project will be broken down into “phases” of development.

Public Module: Designed to meet the immediate needs of construction workers to access the site, as well as infrastructure (flood protection, water, power, phones and roadways) and administrative area necessary for the future development of the rest of the site. We are expecting financial support and have been in contact with the National Rifle Association, National Sports Shooting Foundation, Wild Turkey Federation, and gun owners of California along with the Robinson-Pittman Fund for the funding of this project. Every organization has been very responsive and are eager to see this project move forward.

OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

This community project consists of developing and implementing the administrative, operational and management infrastructure necessary to staff, equip and operate the shooting park. The first phase needs to begin as soon as funding is available in order to meet committee recommendations for operations and marketing plans.

The committee will develop recommendations during a series of working meetings. Persons having expert knowledge and interest in specific areas of development, operations and management of the shooting park will be invited to make presentations and to participate in the discussions. We hope to have representation from Cowboy Action Shooting to Field Archery and everything in between.

We will consider recommendations to establish a "blue print" for the design, operation and management of the shooting park, and to identify its products, services and programs. This report will address many of the

recommendations as they pertain to the request for start-up operations. Of specific concern and emphasis are the following:

- A. Operate the shooting park as a business to provide a positive cash flow.
- B. Operate as an affordable "pay as you play" fee based public shooting park.
- C. It is recommended that the manager retain the full operation and management of the shooting park.
- D. Develop documentation and establish positions to staff the park and provide for employees to work the park.
- E. Shooting park staff operates and manages the facility.
- F. Baseline staff with competed facilities.
- G. Five staff positions at estimated build out.
- H. Three range masters to be assigned to the park full-time, working for the park manager.
- I. Develop a computerized database for park expenses, income and products delivered.
- J. Operate the park as a self-supporting funded project.

- K. Develop procedures to hold an annual review of income and expenditures and any fee adjustments to ensure a positive cash flow while delivering affordable services to the public. Consequently, all requests for funding be it capital improvement, personnel, or supplies are driven by these recommendations from the committee.
- L. To operate the shooting park as a “safe, affordable, fun, family oriented west coast shooting facility”.
- M. To provide products, services, deliverables necessary for a recreational shooting facility including: use fees; building rentals; retail sales; food services within the administrative, focus market, instruction/education and retail programs.

CUSTOMER SERVICES

- A. Ten full service R.V. sites.
- B. Fee collection at main club house for campground and events.
- C. Fee collection at shotgun club house for shotgun and archery.
- D. Fee collection at rifle and pistol range.
- E. Food services at main club house (cafeteria) for all shooting venues.
- F. Retail sales and rentals (ammo, firearms rental, log apparel, scope rental, range related items) at main club house.
- G. Event management and scheduling services will be at main club house.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee will meet on a regularly scheduled basis to discuss any and all aspects of the shooting park which will include all phases of construction through completion of project and any sports activities that may come up in the future.

The committee will encourage development, maintenance and operation of the shooting park ranges to:

- A. Support the Hunter Education Program.
- B. Promote safe hunting and shooting practices.
- C. Provide the public with a safe shooting area here in Butte County and the Western states area.
- D. Encourage hunters to become more proficient with their hunting and shooting equipment.
- E. Support law enforcement training programs.
- F. Shooting sports which are safe, fun, family based and socially acceptable recreational activities sited at

PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND LEASE

An Acquisition and Lease has been discussed in the past, but is up for discussion. We discussed and tentatively agreed to a 10 year lease with 4 more 10 year options out to 50 years. This will need to be discussed with all partners involved to solidify a resolution.

NORTH STATE SHOOTING PARK CONSTRUCTION

Construction will be conducted by the north state building trades along with local and north state contractors and suppliers. We will have local contractors and local suppliers involved in this project. We want local people building their local shooting park. We have talked to several suppliers and contractors in the local area and they are all very supportive of this project.

MARYSVILLE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL
&
Mid Valley Building and Construction Trades Council
468 Century Park Drive
Yuba City, CA 95991
530-743-74321

April 6, 2006

Joe and Vicki Ryan
P. O. Box 2171
Oroville, CA 95965

Dear Mr. And Mrs. Ryan

The Marysville Central Labor Council and the Mid Valley Building and Construction Trades Council support the concept of a multi use Trap and Skeet Range in Oroville. We believe this project will assist in teaching young people the fundamentals of gun safety and the growing sport of skeet and trap shooting.

Sincerely,

Travis Tweedy
President, Marysville Central Labor Council

John Rafter
Secretary,
Mid Valley Building Trades Council

TT,JR:km
opeiu #29
afl-cio

Send Result Report

MFP

TASKalfa 3050ci

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City of Oroville

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Linda L. Dahlmeier
MAYOR

1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965-4897
(530) 538-2402 FAX (530) 538-2426
www.cityoforoville.org

December 15, 2015

Jim Nielsen, Senator
California 4th District
State Capitol, Room 2068
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORTH STATE SHOOTING PARK

Dear Senator Nielsen,

On behalf of the City of Oroville, I am writing to respectfully urge your support of Mr. Joe Ryan's proposal for the North State Shooting Park. The proposed facility will provide a much needed amenity to the greater Oroville area that will supplement the economic efforts in the Oroville region in attracting shooting sportsmen. In 2014, the National Shooting Sports Foundation published a report, *Target Shooting in America; Millions of Shooters, Billions of Dollars*, identifying California as the state with the greatest number of target shooting enthusiasts and the state with the highest total annual spending by participants, with an estimated industry related \$843,916,308 in retail sales alone in 2011, not accounting for other expenses that generate sales taxes such as trip-related spending (fuel, food, lodging).

The City of Oroville encourages your involvement in this landmark project. If you have questions about the information contained in this letter please contact Donald Rust, Director of Community Development / Acting City Administrator, at (530) 538-2433 or drust@cityoforoville.org. We would be happy to provide additional information and thank you in advance for your support.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Dahlmeier
Mayor



City of Oroville

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Linda L. Dahlmeier
MAYOR

1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965-4897
(530) 538-2402 FAX (530) 538-2426
www.cityoforoville.org

December 15, 2015

James Gallagher, Assemblymember
3rd Assembly District
State Capitol, Suite #5128
Sacramento, CA 94249

RE: LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORTH STATE SHOOTING PARK

Dear Assemblymember Gallagher,

On behalf of the City of Oroville, I am writing to respectfully urge your support of Mr. Joe Ryan's proposal for the North State Shooting Park. The proposed facility will provide a much needed amenity to the greater Oroville area that will supplement the economic efforts in the Oroville region in attracting shooting sportsmen. In 2014, the National Shooting Sports Foundation published a report, *Target Shooting in America; Millions of Shooters, Billions of Dollars*, identifying California as the state with the greatest number of target shooting enthusiasts and the state with the highest total annual spending by participants, with an estimated industry related \$843,916,308 in retail sales alone in 2011, not accounting for other expenses that generate sales taxes such as trip-related spending (fuel, food, lodging).

The City of Oroville encourages your involvement in this landmark project. If you have questions about the information contained in this letter please contact Donald Rust, Director of Community Development / Acting City Administrator, at (530) 538-2433 or drust@cityoforoville.org. We would be happy to provide additional information and thank you in advance for your support.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Dahlmeier
Mayor

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: RICK WALLS, INTERIM CITY ENGINEER;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: PURCHASE OF CONSTANT CURRENT REGULATOR FOR OROVILLE
AIRPORT RUNWAY LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the purchase of a Crouse-Hinds Constant Current Regulator (CCR) from the lowest responsible bidder, Consolidated Electrical Distributors (CED), in the amount of \$7,554.

BACKGROUND

Constant Current Regulators (CCR's) are used to provide precise control of the output current (power supply) to the airport runway and taxiway lighting systems. There are six CCR's in service at this time. One of the CCR's is older than the others and is intermittently failing due to age. The unit requires replacement with an identical model. In California, CCR's from Crouse-Hinds can only be purchased from a CED branch. In order to obtain competitive bids, staff obtained prices from three separate CED branches. The bids ranged from \$7,554 (CED- Chico) to \$9,392 (CED-Yuba City).

FISCAL IMPACT

Finding is available in the Airport Fund for this purchase. The cost for this purchase is also reimbursable through the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Aid to Airports grant program.

Airport Fund 130-7520-3500

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Authorize the purchase of a Crouse-Hinds Constant Current Regulator (CCR) from the lowest responsible bidder, Consolidated Electrical Distributors (CED), in the amount of \$7,554; and
2. Direct City staff to seek reimbursement through the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Aid to Airports grant program.

ATTACHMENTS

CCR Cut Sheet
CED Quotes

REGD

Constant Current Regulators-Dry

Compliances: FAA AC 150/5345-10: L-828 and L-829
ICAO Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 5
USN NAVAIR 51-50AAA-2

Small/4-10kW Unit



REGD

Applications

The REGD Constant Current Regulator is designed to provide precision control of runway lighting circuits. The equipment can be supplied with a wide range of control and monitoring options. These regulators are air cooled and designed for indoor service.

Features

- ETL Certified 
- Air cooled
- Advanced Diagnostic Aids
- Series transformer type regulator
- Elapsed Time Indicator: each step and total
- Built-in digital ammeter (0.5% accuracy)
- Regulation $\pm 1\%$ over 0 to 100% load and +10% to -5% line voltage with no tap changes
- On-off switching under load
- Lightning and transient protection: Input and output lines
- Efficiency - 90% minimum
- High power factor**
- Remote reset capability
- Output current maintained with 30% open isolation transformer secondaries
- Open circuit protection
- Over current protection
- Compatibility of Multiple Options
- Soft On/Off
- Integral L-829 Monitoring
- 10,000 feet remote control @ 120V
- Temperature - 40°C to +55°C
- Plug-in printed circuit boards
- Circuit board compatibility with large dry CCR***

Ordering Information

82860 - D - 10 - 8 - 66 - 03 - []

Fixture Type:

828= L-828
829= L-829

Frequency:

50= 50Hz
60= 60Hz

D = Dry Type: Air Cooled

Kilowatt Rating:

04= 4.0kW
07= 7.5kW
10= 10kW

Input Voltage:*

1 = 208	5 = 380
2 = 220	7 = 415
3 = 230	8 = 480
4 = 240	

Output Current:

66= 6.6 Amps

Output Brightness Steps:

01= Fixed: Full Brightness at 6.6A
03= 3 Steps
05= 5 Steps

Options: See catalog page 4.18 for a complete list of options.

- * Voltage Availability
50Hz only: 230, 380 60Hz only: 208, 480 50 or 60Hz: 220, 240
- ** When Fully Loaded
- *** Field adjustments may be required.

CED - Chico

CED - CHICO GREENTECH
CED - CHICO GREENTECH
1210 W. 7TH ST.
CHICO CA 95928 USA
TEL: (530)895-8611 FAX: (530)895-8624
CONTACT: EHARDESTY

QUOTE FOR: CITY OF OROVILLE
ACCT: KD-17620 CITY OF OROVILLE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
1735 MONTGOMERY ST.
OROVILLE, CA 95965
TEL: (530)538-2401

QUOTATION			PAGE 1
QUOTE # 1027458	DATE 11/30/2015	REV # 0	REV DATE 11/30/2015
QUOTE EXPIRES 12/30/2015		PREPARED BY EH	
SLS 0190		INSLs 1227	
FOB SHIPPING POINT		FREIGHT PREPAID	

CUST PO #
JOB NAME

LN	QTY	PRODUCT	CODE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	PER	EXT	AMT
01	1	CRH	82860-D-10-8-66-03	DRY CCR TRANSFORMER	6840.88	E	6840.88	
02	1	CRH	FRT IN	ESTIMATED SHIPPING	200.00	E	200.00	
03	*	NOTE QUOTE GOOD UNTIL 12/28/15						

CED - Roseville

**CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTORS
503 GIUSEPPE COURT, #1**

**ROSEVILLE CA 95678 USA
TEL: (916)782-0621 FAX: (916)782-3970
CONTACT: JEFF LINDBERG**

**QUOTE FOR: COD-CHECKS (30% RESTOCK CHARGE)
ACCT: KQ-00047 COD-CHECKS (30% RESTOCK CHARGE)**

SHIP TO: CITY OF OROVILLE

**30% RESTOCK CHARGE ON RETURNS
503 GIUSEPPE CT SUITE 1
ROSEVILLE, CA 95678
TEL:**

QUOTATION			PAGE 1
QUOTE # 1014583	DATE 11/30/2015	REV # 0	REV DATE 11/30/2015
QUOTE EXPIRES 12/30/2015		PREPARED BY JL	
SLS 0013		INSL 0016	
FOB SHIPPING POINT		FREIGHT PREPAID	

CUST PO #
JOB NAME ATTN MIKE

LN	QTY	PRODUCT	CODE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	PER	EXT	AMT
01	1	CHE	82860-D-10-8-66-03	TRANSFORMER	8342.50	E	8342.50	
02	*	PLUS FREIGHT						

CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTORS
242 GARDEN HWY

YUBA CITY CA 95991 USA
TEL: (530)673-9714 FAX: (530)673-4440
CONTACT: GREG YANEY

QUOTE FOR: COD ACCOUNT
ACCT: KX-00011 COD ACCOUNT

SHIP TO: CITY OF OROVILLE

YUBA CITY #9594
242 GARDEN HWY
YUBA CITY, CA 95991
TEL:

QUOTATION			PAGE 1
QUOTE # 1014484	DATE 11/30/2015	REV # 1	REV DATE 11/30/2015
QUOTE EXPIRES 12/30/2015		PREPARED BY GY	
SLS 0290		INSL 1008	
FOB SHIPPING POINT		FREIGHT PREPAID	

CUST PO #
JOB NAME

CED - YUBA City

LN	QTY	PRODUCT	CODE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	PER	EXT AMT
01	1	CHE	82860-D-10-8-66-03	DRY CCR TRANSFORMER	8551.00	E	8551.00
02	1	CHE	FRT.IN		200.00	E	200.00

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: LUIS A TOPETE, ASSOCIATE PLANNER (530) 538-2408;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: OROVILLE AREA URBAN GREENING PLAN

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider acceptance of the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan as a master planning document to guide and coordinate voluntary greening projects in the City of Oroville. (A presentation of the Draft Plan was presented to the City Council on September 15, 2015 for information and comments.)

DISCUSSION

The study area for the Plan is the Oroville Urban Area, which encompasses both urbanized and undeveloped lands within the incorporated City of Oroville and surrounding unincorporated Butte County. The Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan provides a vision for “greening” the community to improve public health and create a more vibrant and enjoyable outdoor environment, such as by increasing shade for pedestrians and bicyclists, green space for outdoor activities, and green infrastructure for stormwater management. The Plan evaluates existing multimodal transportation infrastructure, recreational space, and the urban forest through data analysis, site analysis, and discussion with community members. Based on this information, the Plan identifies and prioritizes specific opportunities for green interventions. By providing best practices, conceptual designs, and suggestions for phasing, funding, and collaboration, the Plan serves as a guiding document for implementation of greening projects in the greater Oroville community.

Funding for the Plan came through an Urban Greening Grant Program administered by the California Natural Resources Agency and the State of California’s Strategic Growth Council. The Grant Program’s intent is to fund the development of master urban greening plans and construction of urban greening projects that help the State meet its environmental and public health goals. In addition, the current California drought has led the State to pay increased attention to development strategies that conserve and maintain water resources. Butte County led the application for the Urban Greening Grant in cooperation with the City of Oroville and the Feather River Recreation and Park District (FRRPD).

DISCUSSION

While the term “greening” can evoke images of lush plantings supported by plentiful water, in reality “greening” is not the same as “watering.” The greening measures and opportunities recommended in this Plan often are not green in color – frequently they are tan, brown, or gray – and they protect, conserve, and help improve management of water resources rather than exploiting them.

Recommended “greening” improvements under the Plan range from the installation of sidewalks and bicycle lanes (“green” because these measures support non-motorized mobility, air quality, and human health and safety) to “green infrastructure” such as pervious paving or street plantings that are equally flood- and drought-tolerant (“green” because these measures capture stormwater, improve water quality, reduce irrigation water use, and reduce localized flooding). Where plantings are recommended, a hardy array of drought-tolerant plants have been identified in the Plan’s appendices, which also discuss water-conserving irrigation and planting techniques.

Nearly all “greening” improvements recommended in this Plan have multiple benefits: improving the health and safety of people, reducing costs to both governments and taxpayers, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, sustaining the vitality of local businesses, attracting investment to the Oroville area, supporting local property values, and enhancing the quality of life that is essential to any successful community. “Greening” can be a highly cost-effective way to provide these community benefits.

On October 12, 2015 the City of Oroville Planning, Park and Arts Commission held a joint meeting where the Plan was reviewed and considered. A recommendation was forwarded by all three Commissions recommending the City Council accept the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Butte County has acted as lead agency in preparing the CEQA document for the Plan. County staff prepared an Initial Study and Negative Declaration, which was circulated for public comment from October 29, 2015 through November 30, 2015. County staff evaluated minor cleanups and errata incorporated into the Final Plan, and concluded that there are no substantive changes that would affect the CEQA analysis. The County Board of Supervisors adopted the Negative Declaration for the project pursuant to CEQA on December 8, 2015.

FISCAL IMPACT

Funding for the Oroville Urban Greening Plan was provided by the Strategic Growth Council through the Urban Greening Grant program, funded by Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006.

By providing best practices, conceptual designs, and suggestions for phasing, funding, and collaboration, the Plan serves as a guiding document for implementation of

greening projects in the greater Oroville community. Nothing in this Plan will commit the City to any action or expenditure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Adopt Resolution No. 8450 - A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL ACCEPTING THE OROVILLE AREA URBAN GREENING PLAN AS A MASTER PLANNING DOCUMENT TO GUIDE AND COORDINATE VOLUNTARY GREENING PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF OROVILLE.

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution No. 8450
Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 8450**

A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL ACCEPTING THE OROVILLE AREA URBAN GREENING PLAN AS A MASTER PLANNING DOCUMENT TO GUIDE AND COORDINATE VOLUNTARY GREENING PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF OROVILLE

WHEREAS, funding for the Oroville Urban Greening Plan was provided by the Strategic Growth Council through the Urban Greening Grant program, funded by Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006; and

WHEREAS, the study area for the Plan is the Oroville Urban Area, which includes land within the incorporated City of Oroville, the Oroville sphere of influence and additional land in unincorporated Butte County; and

WHEREAS, Butte County was identified as the lead agency for the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, urban greening plans are intended to guide and coordinate future urban greening projects within the planning area; and

WHEREAS, Butte County has worked with the City of Oroville, the Feather River Recreation and Park District, other agencies, organizations, community members, and stakeholders to prepare the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan ("Plan"); and

WHEREAS, Butte County has also worked with a "Green Team" comprised of representatives of local agencies, including the City, and community organizations throughout development of the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Plan went through a comprehensive processes of community outreach and public reviews to solicit ideas and receive feedback from community organizations, businesses, residents, and other stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, on September 15, 2015 a presentation of the Draft Plan was presented to the City Council for information and comments; and

WHEREAS, on October 12, 2015 the Draft Plan was presented at a joint meeting of the City's Planning, Park, and Arts Commissions, who after review and consideration, forwarded a recommendation to the City Council to accept the Plan; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2015 the Butte County Board of Supervisors accepted the Plan and adopted the Initial Study/Negative Declaration as the Lead Agency on the project; and

WHEREAS, by providing best practices, conceptual designs, and suggestions for phasing, funding, and collaboration, the Plan serves as a guiding document for implementation of greening projects in the greater Oroville community; and

WHEREAS, nothing in this Plan will commit the City to any action or expenditure.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL as follows:

1. The City Council hereby accepts the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan as a master planning document to guide and coordinate future voluntary greening projects in the City of Oroville.
2. The City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Oroville City Council at a regular meeting on December 15, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Linda L. Dahlmeier, Mayor

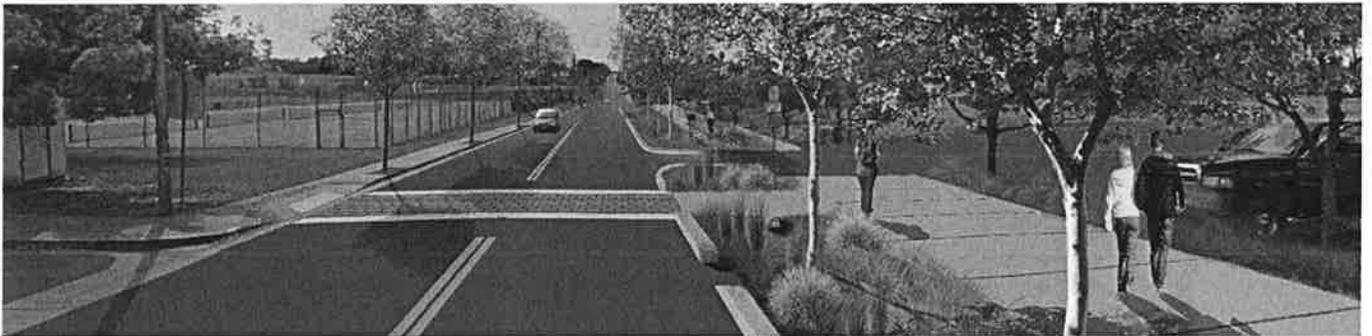
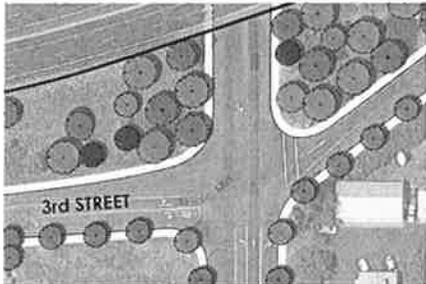
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Donald Rust, Acting City Clerk

Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan



Public Review Revised Draft | November 2015





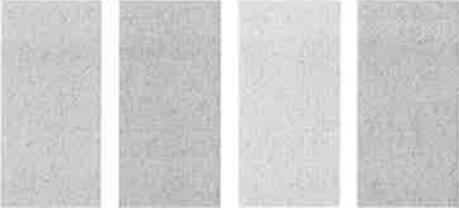
Acknowledgements

Funding for the Oroville Urban Greening Plan was provided by the Strategic Growth Council through the Urban Greening Grant program, funded by Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006.

Special thanks to the community members who took time to participate in outreach events and provide feedback about the future of urban greening in their community.

This document was prepared by:





Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan

Acknowledgements

Butte County Board of Supervisors

Bill Connelly, *District 1*
Larry Wahl, *District 2*
Maureen Kirk, *District 3*
Steve Lambert, *District 4*
Doug Teeter, Chair, *District 5*

Oroville City Council

Linda Dahlmeier, Mayor
Thil Wilcox, Vice-Mayor
Art Hatley
Jack Berry
Marlene Del Rosario
Dave Pittman
JR Simpson

Feather River Recreation and Park District Board

Don Noble, Chairperson
Marcia Carter, Vice-Chairperson
Victoria Coots, Director
Gary Emberland, Director
Scott Kent-Fowler, Director

Butte County Planning Commission

Larry Grundmann
Mary Kennedy
Jacquelyn Chase
Rocky (Daniel) Donati, Chair
Phil John

Oroville Planning Commission

Michael Britton, Sr.
Wyatt Jenkins
Carl Durling
Tua Vang
Adonna Brand
Randy Chapman
Damon Robison, Chairperson

Oroville Park Commission

Kim Campbell
Raymond Sehorn
Machelle Conn, Vice Chairperson
Scott Lawrence, Chairperson
Jim Prouty

Oroville Arts Commission

Machelle Conn, Chairperson
Thil Wilcox
Steve Vandervort
Sarah Britton
David Tamori

"GREEN TEAM"

(Interagency Technical Advisory and Review Team)

Butte County Department of Development Services

Tim Snellings, Director
Pete Calarco, Assistant Director
Chuck Thistlethwaite, Planning Manager
Stacey Jolliffe, Principal Planner
Nick Hoekstra, Code Enforcement

Butte County Health Department

Cathy Raevsky, Director
Phyllis Murdock, Director (ret.)
Ellen Michels, Senior Health Education Specialist

Butte County Behavioral Health

Debbie Villasenor, MHS Housing

Butte County Environmental Health

Kristen McKillop, Program Development Manager

Butte County Administration

Jennifer Macarthy, Economic and Community Development Manager

Butte County Public Works

Mike Crump, Director
Tom Fossum, Deputy Director

City of Oroville Public Works

Rick Walls, Interim City Engineer

City of Oroville Department of Parks and Trees

Wade Atteberry, Supervisor

Butte Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)

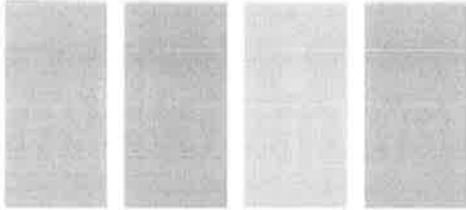
Stephen Lucas, Executive Director

Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District

Dwayne Long, General Manager

California Water Service Company

Ken Jenkins, Conservation Manager



Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan

"GREEN TEAM" (Continued)

Butte County Association of Governments

Chris Devine, Planning Manager

African American Family and Cultural Center

Bobby Jones, Director

Hmong Cultural Center

Seng Yang, Director

Greater Oroville Homeless Coalition

Annette Teixeira

El Medio Fire Protection District

Rusty Ohlhausen, Chief

Sunrise Rotary Club

William Wallace

South Feather Water and Power Agency

Matt Colwell, Water Division Manager

cChaos (Collaboratively Creating Health Access, Opportunities & Services)

Richard Roth, CEO

Chico Velo Cycling Club

Forough Molina

Save Oroville Trees

Lesley Kuykendall

Susan Sims

Carol Anderson

Thermalito Water and Sewer District

Chris Heindell

Butte Environmental Council

Julia Murphy

Chico Certified Farmers Market

Natalie Carter

Oroville Union High School District

Dan Ramos, LPHS Principal

Jeff Peek, OHS Principal

Bill Tronson, Maintenance and Grounds

Tom Murphy

Walt Gess

Steve Brown

Acknowledgements (continued)

Earthshed Solutions

Matthew Trumm

Robert Henry

Lake Oroville Garden Club

Oroville Chamber of Commerce

Sandy Linville

Feather River Recreation and Park District

Apryl Ramage, General Manager

Core Planning Team

Butte County

Claudia Stuart, AICP, Principal Planner- Project Manager

Chris Thomas, AICP, Senior Planner

City of Oroville

Don Rust, Community Development Services Director

Luis Topete, Associate Planner

Feather River Recreation and Park District

Ann Willmann, Executive Director (former)

PlaceWorks

Isabelle Minn, ASLA, LEED AP, Principal

Tanya Sundberg, Senior Associate

Christine Wilson, Project Landscape Designer

Joanna Winter, Project Planner

Other Contributors

Butte County

Ryan Miller, Assistant Planner

Anna Noel, Assistant Planner

Planning Interns

Paul Dan

Michael Werth

Drew Short

Corrie Emmons

Nick Hernandez

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part I introduction

CONTEXT OF THE URBAN GREENING PLAN

The Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan was developed from 2012 to 2015. During this time, weather and climate conditions ranged from heavy winter rainstorms that caused localized flooding (2012), to an historic, multi-year, and continuing drought (2012-2015) that triggered water use restrictions and the declaration of a state of emergency throughout California. As a result, Oroville community members face a paradox in which water use is restricted while street flooding could return with the next El Nino – even if the drought persists.



Oroville Street (2012)

The Plan was funded by the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Prop. 84) through the Strategic Growth Council. Planning using Prop. 84 funds is intended to reduce energy consumption, conserve water, improve air and water quality, and provide other community benefits. Urban “greening” addresses these goals, even during extreme conditions such as drought or flooding. While the term “greening” can evoke images of lush plantings supported by plentiful water, in reality “greening” is not the same as “watering.” The greening measures and opportunities recommended in this Plan often are not green in color – frequently they are tan, brown, or gray – and they protect, conserve, and help improve management of water resources rather than exploiting them.



Lake Oroville (2015)

Recommended “greening” improvements under the Plan range from the installation of sidewalks and bicycle lanes (“green” because these measures support non-motorized mobility, air quality, and human health and safety) to “green infrastructure” such as pervious paving or street plantings that are equally flood- and drought-tolerant (“green” because these measures capture stormwater, improve water quality, reduce irrigation water use, and reduce localized flooding). Where plantings are recommended, a hardy array of drought-tolerant plants have been identified in the Plan’s appendices, which also discuss water-conserving irrigation and planting techniques.



In fact, nearly all “greening” improvements recommended in this Plan have multiple benefits: improving the health and safety of people, reducing costs to both governments and taxpayers, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, sustaining the vitality of local businesses, attracting investment to the Oroville area, supporting local property values, and enhancing the quality of life that is essential to any successful community. “Greening” can be a highly cost-effective way to provide these community benefits.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan provides a vision for “greening” the community to improve public health and create a more vibrant and enjoyable outdoor environment, such as by increasing shade for pedestrians and bicyclists, green space for outdoor activities, and green infrastructure for stormwater management. The Plan evaluates existing multimodal transportation infrastructure, recreational space, and the urban forest through data analysis, site analysis, and discussion with community members. Based on this information, the Plan identifies and prioritizes specific opportunities for green interventions. By providing best practices, conceptual designs, and suggestions for phasing, funding, and collaboration, the Plan serves as a guiding document for implementation of greening projects in the greater Oroville community.

Funding for the Plan came through an Urban Greening Grant Program administered by the California Natural Resources Agency and the State of California’s Strategic Growth Council. The Grant Program’s intent is to fund the development of master urban greening plans and construction of urban greening projects that help the State meet its environmental and public health goals. In addition, the current California drought has led the State to pay increased attention to development strategies that conserve and maintain water resources. Butte County led the application for the Urban Greening Grant in cooperation with the City of Oroville and the Feather River Recreation and Park District (FRRPD).

The Oroville area has abundant recreational opportunities and a historic and beautiful downtown. However, the Oroville Urban Area experiences high summer temperatures and arid air conditions, which can make it difficult to enjoy these amenities in the summer. In addition, while the Feather River snakes through the northern part of Oroville with trails and open spaces, other parts of Oroville lack recreational access. Particularly in more economically disadvantaged areas, low rates of car ownership and infrequent bus service indicate a demand for improved bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure. Additionally, County residents have above

average rates of high blood pressure and high cholesterol,¹ so from a public health perspective it is imperative to provide more and better access to outdoor recreation. The Urban Greening Grant Program and the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan are intended to provide solutions to these complex problems.

BUILDING ON LOCAL ASSETS AND COMMUNITY VISION

Created in partnership between Butte County, the City of Oroville, and the FRRPD, this Plan crosses jurisdictional and agency boundaries in order to connect community members to the existing green amenities that they cherish – parks, trails, schools, and open space. It also identifies future greening opportunities, building on recent planning efforts included in the *Butte County Climate Action Plan* (2014), the *Oroville Community Climate Action Plan* (2015) and *Oroville Balanced Mode Circulation Plan* (2015), and the *Feather River Recreation and Park District Master Plan* (2011).

Consistent with a commitment made early in the planning process, the Plan does not create any new rules, regulations, or requirements. Instead, it identifies greening opportunities and approaches based on community needs and preferences. A key feature of the Plan is the list of funding and information sources in Chapter 10. Many of these funding and information sources are available to schools, community groups, other non-governmental organizations, and even individuals.

Developing this Plan will help Oroville more successfully compete for grants and other external funding sources. An application supported by an existing strategy, partnerships, and a prioritized list of projects that have already been conceptualized and vetted by the community is more likely to receive funding. This Plan can be used as the basis to support future local projects, including guiding City and County decision-making regarding allocation of funds and other local resources. This Plan supports other related plans currently underway, such as the Gateway project, the Las Plumas Avenue Safe Routes to Schools grant, and the extension of the Brad Freeman Trail between the Veterans Memorial and the Green Bridge.

WHAT IS URBAN GREENING?

Urban greening is a low-cost, multi-benefit approach to solving certain problems associated with development and the urban environment, by incorporating naturalistic features that mimic or restore aspects of natural systems. It provides increased functionality



PARKS



TRAILS & OPEN SPACE



COMMUNITY GARDENS



STREET TREES & URBAN FORESTRY



CREEK RESTORATION



CLEAN & GREEN ALLEYS



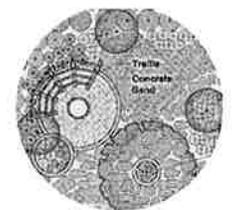
CLEAN & GREEN VACANT LOTS



COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

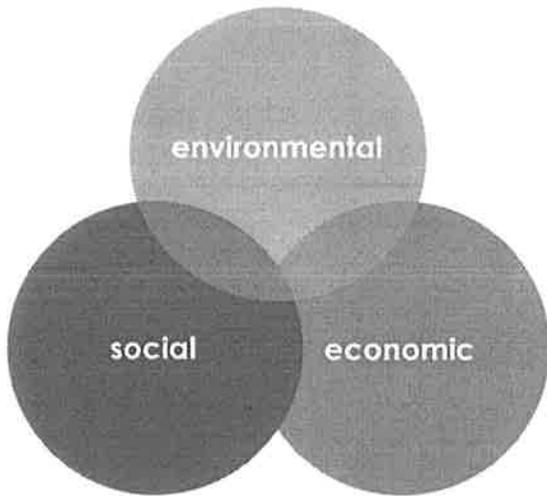


STREET PLANTING GUIDELINES

¹ American Community Survey 2005-2009 and California Department of Public Health 2009.



Urban Greening Is Readily Integrated with Public Arts and Cultural Facilities



and efficiency to services and infrastructure while enhancing civic, environmental, public health, psychological, economic, social, and aesthetic value. However, because urban sites can be complex, with a wide array of issues demanding solutions, it is important to note that urban greening is not intended to address all potential issues on urban sites, such as the provision of all necessary utilities or the possible presence of toxic contaminants.

Environmental benefits from urban greening are also often efficient solutions to infrastructure problems. Greening projects include managing stormwater to reduce flooding through “soft” treatments such as bioswales and on-site retention to improve water quality. They provide habitat for wildlife, encourage people to get out of their cars to improve their health while reducing air pollution, and provide natural solutions that reduce the need for scarce and expensive resources such as water and energy.

Urban greening can also have economic benefits. Street trees, plantings, reduced flooding, and increased safety all improve property values. Areas that support a thriving tourism generator such as Lake Oroville and the Feather River can use improved recreational connections and attractive streetscapes to attract visitors to the downtown to support local business. Urban greening is readily coordinated with other economic development measures; for example, public art and cultural facilities can be integrated into urban greening projects to further enhance benefits to the community.

Finally, the intrinsic value of nature to human health cannot be overstated. Research has documented multiple benefits from close proximity to tree canopies and green open space, including reduced depression, stress, and anxiety; improved attention span; decreased at-risk behavior among inner-city youth; and improved recovery from illness or injury.^{2,3,4} Increasing open space for exercise and recreation, expanding walking trails, and creating a healthy urban forest will improve the quality of life for Oroville area residents in multiple ways.

2 Beyer, Kirsten, Andrea Kaltenbach, Aniko Szabo, E. Javier Nieto, and Kristen Malecki, “Exposure to Neighborhood Green Space and Mental Health: Evidence from the Survey of the Health of Wisconsin,” *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, March 2014.
 3 Kuo, Frances and William Sullivan, “Environment and Crime in the Inner City: Does Vegetation Reduce Crime?” *Environment and Behavior*, Vol. 33 No. 3, May 2001.
 4 Stigsdottir, U.K., A.M., Palsdottir, and A. Burls, et al. “Nature-Based Therapeutic Interventions,” *Forests, Trees and Human Health*, Springer, 2011.

URBAN GREENING BENEFITS

A green environment makes a significant impact on the everyday lives of residents. Green spaces provide valuable places for recreation and social engagement, as well as important ecological services. This plan proposes a vision with wide-reaching benefits, including:

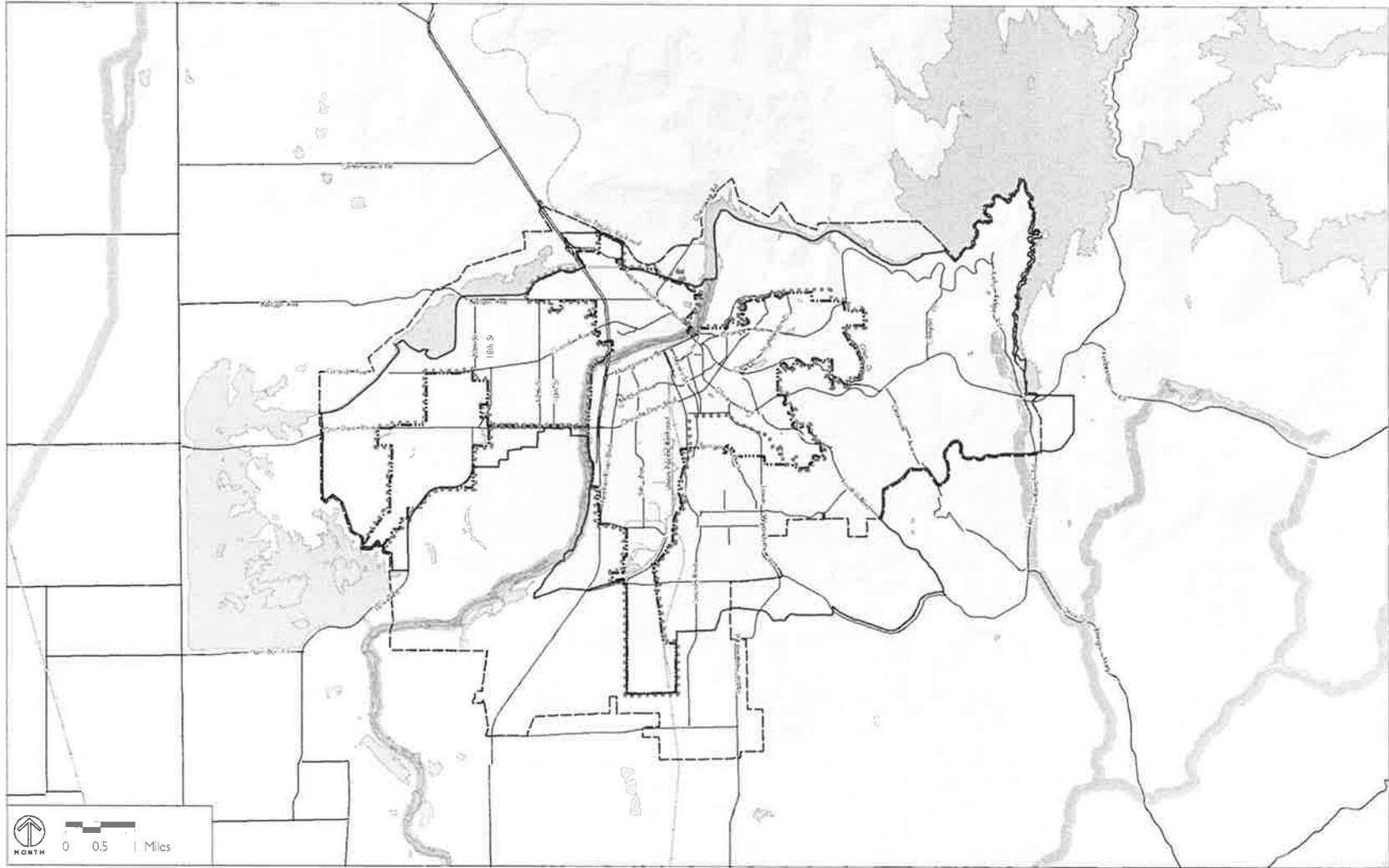
SOCIAL

- **Improved Public Health.** Parks provide locations for outdoor recreation and exercise. Trees and landscape features help clean the urban air and water. Additionally public trails and tree lined streets encourages walking and physical activity.
- **Stress Reduction and Academic Performance.** Parks, open spaces, and plantings in urban areas convey serenity by providing a sensory experience of being surrounded by nature, which helps to reduce stress. Additionally, parks and trees near school grounds facilitate environmental education opportunities and create a healthy setting for learning. Access to green space, opportunities to exercise, and safe pedestrian routes can help students concentrate and focus in school.
- **Community Safety.** Violence and crime rates are lower in areas with nearby trees and landscaping. Furthermore, research has indicated that neighbors have better relationships with each other and that communities are stronger and more cohesive where there is green space, perhaps because people like where they live and feel safer.
- **Community Building.** The presence of a healthy park, planting and pedestrian network, and community-wide efforts to improve public spaces can empower communities to work together to protect and/or expand the pedestrian network, and to build community identity.
- **Walkable Streets.** Shaded paths and trees offer pedestrians a buffer from nearby vehicles, respite from the hot sun, and colorful scenery to enjoy. In addition, trees can provide dramatic view corridors and, when properly planned, facilitate way-finding within an urban area. These are both useful features for a community that wants to attract visitors to the downtown.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- **Water Conservation.** Water in California is valuable and limited. As of 2015, the State is in the fourth year of an extreme drought, considered to be one of the most severe in the last 30 years. Actions are being taken across the State to conserve and protect water resources. Local actions include both water conservation to prevent overuse, as well as water treatment and management to protect water quality. Urban greening, if carefully implemented, can help meet water conservation goals and requirements by emphasizing water-conserving practices, such as low-water use irrigation and drought-tolerant plant species.
- **Wildlife Habitat.** Green infrastructure provides shelter and food for birds and small animals, and root networks are home to a wide array of organisms that provide beneficial soil improvements. A varied plant population supports a wide diversity of habitat, which in addition to being beneficial on a regional and global level, creates a dynamic, educational, and enjoyable environment for humans.
- **Stormwater Management.** Trees and stormwater treatment facilities within parks improve the quality of stormwater by intercepting and filtering stormwater before it reaches the underground water system, thus reducing the total amount of runoff lost to storm drains or contributing to flood events.
- **Improved Air Quality.** Trees and plants can play several roles in improving air quality. The most direct way trees help to improve air quality is by absorbing and filtering air pollutants, such as ozone and nitrogen dioxide, through their leaves or needles. In addition, urban forests reduce air pollution by creating cool microclimates, thereby lowering higher temperatures that can accelerate the production of some air pollutants such as ozone, a precursor to smog. Increased shading can also reduce the demand for air conditioning in buildings, impacting energy need and emissions from energy production at a larger scale. Finally, improved pedestrian and bicycling environments can encourage walking and biking as an alternative to driving, potentially reducing vehicle trips and the associated emissions.
- **Heat Island Mitigation and Temperature Stabilization.** Urban areas can become “urban heat islands” due to the abundance of dark surfaces like asphalt and buildings that absorb and re-radiate the sun’s heat, resulting in higher air temperatures. Green space can reduce this heat island effect by shading parking lots and other surfaces, effectively intercepting the sun’s heat and reducing temperatures through evapotranspiration.

Figure 1-1: Oroville Urban Area



- Oroville City Limit (2012)
- Oroville City Limit (2015)
- Oroville Urban Area/Greening Plan Area
- Oroville Sphere of Influence (2015)

Source: Butte County, 2009 and 2013; PlaceWorks, 2015.

ECONOMIC

- **Energy Conservation and Green Infrastructure.** Trees can help reduce the need for cooling and heating buildings, thereby reducing the cost of operating these systems. In addition, trees are an important component of many green infrastructure projects that reduce costs of stormwater management.
- **Increased Property Value.** Numerous studies have shown a general increase in property value for residential properties near parks and areas with street trees.
- **Increased Activity in Retail Areas.** Small park plazas and street trees can raise the comfort and aesthetic appeal of a shopping street, and thus attract more shoppers to a retail block.

WHAT IS THE OROVILLE URBAN AREA?

The study area for the Plan is the Oroville Urban Area, which encompasses both urbanized and undeveloped lands within the incorporated City of Oroville and surrounding unincorporated Butte County. As shown in Figure 1-1, the Oroville Urban Area encompasses 41 square miles in Butte County. The population of this area is approximately 37,800, and the community is considered severely economically disadvantaged, meaning that Oroville's median household income is below 60 percent of median household income statewide. Oroville's median earnings of \$25,674 are significantly lower than the statewide median of \$37,194, and almost 20 percent of residents live below the poverty level. Oroville has historically served as a center for agriculture, mining, railroads, and manufacturing, attracting resource-based industrial workers, but also creating an unstable job base and a legacy of environmental degradation and inadequate infrastructure.

The Plan includes a focus on the Southside neighborhood, an economically-disadvantaged community located at the edge of the Oroville city limits that is being annexed to the City. Until 2015, this area was unincorporated. Given the high density for an unincorporated community, the lack of City services has been problem-

atic for neighborhood residents. For example, portions of South Oroville have a park acreage ratio as low as 0.01 acres of parks per 1,000 people, and many segments of residential streets are without sidewalks. Yet with car ownership at a low 24 percent of residents, Oroville rivals New York City in pedestrian commuting; currently 5 percent of residents walk to work rather than drive. Because of this historically limited infrastructure and community need, extra attention was given in considering greening opportunities that would improve the quality of life in the Southside neighborhood.

VISION AND GOALS

The urban greening vision and goals are driven by community needs and input, and include ideas specifically identified during the stakeholder interviews and community meetings. These are discussed in more detail in Chapter 2. Together, the goals and vision steered the development of the Urban Greening Plan, and should guide its implementation.

PLAN VISION

Over the course of the planning process, a vision emerged from the community for a greener Oroville area that meets the identified goals for the project:

Oroville is a community that provides safe streets with continuous sidewalks that encourage students to walk to school, shade trees that keep vulnerable residents cool in Oroville's hot summers, and landscaping that greets visitors and encourages them to patronize the historic downtown and other retail areas. Native plantings throughout the community eliminate pests, require minimal water, and support wildlife while beautifying streets, parks, and open spaces. Flooding is reduced through stormwater solutions that are more effective because they replicate natural processes. Residents and visitors of all ages access the area's bountiful recreational opportunities through a complete bicycle and pedestrian network. Adequate and appropriate infrastructure enhances public safety and community pride, and encourages additional investment in the community.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan, which are summarized below, were developed to meet both State and local goals of environmental protection and community health.

1 INCREASE PUBLIC HEALTH, COMMUNITY AMENITIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Create new green space
- Increase access to existing green space
- Provide shading to encourage walking and bicycling
- Provide buffers from streets to encourage walking
- Increase access to affordable, fresh food
- Encourage healthy eating habits through agricultural education
- Improve food security with local agriculture
- Clean and green vacant lots and alleys

2 IMPROVE THE LOCAL ECONOMY

- Increase property values
- Increase activity in retail areas
- Provide jobs for local residents
- Encourage private investment

3 IMPROVE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- Reduce infrastructure costs
- Improve stormwater management
- Promote coordination among agencies

4 ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY

- Promote long-term stewardship
- Support community development and empowerment
- Increase positive use of public space, thus reducing crime and vandalism

5 EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY

- Provide information about the multiple benefits of urban greening
- Support environmental and agricultural education

6 PROVIDE OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Improve air quality
- Improve water quality
- Restore habitat (creeks)
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Adapt to climate change
- Reduce urban summer temperatures

PLAN CONTENTS AND ORGANIZATION

The Plan is divided into three parts: Introduction, Opportunities, and Implementation. Part I, Introduction, includes two chapters that provide an overview of the Plan, establishes the Plan's goals and vision, and outlines the planning process. Part II, Opportunities, is comprised of five chapters that present greening opportunities within distinct themes, including bicycle and pedestrian systems, planting areas and urban forestry, parks and open space, stormwater management, and cleaning and greening vacant areas. Part III, Implementation, provides conceptual site plans for sample greening sites and a discussion of phasing and implementation. A brief description of each chapter is provided below.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

- **Chapter 1, Plan Overview**, provides a summary of and background about the Plan, as well as the goals and vision which guide its development and implementation.
- **Chapter 2, Planning Process**, summarizes the process of developing the Plan, including the community outreach completed.

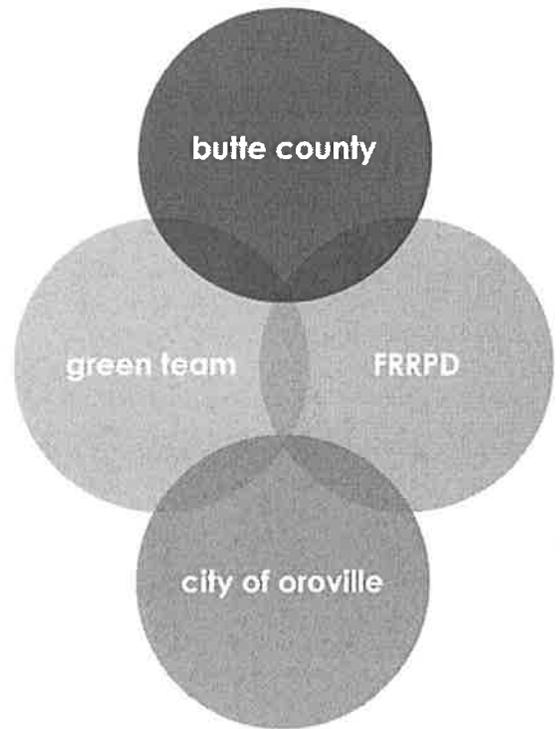
PART II: OPPORTUNITIES

- **Chapter 3, Bicycle and Pedestrian Systems**, depicts the condition of the existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities, identifies opportunities for strengthening the multimodal system, and provides specific design strategies for the recommended improvements.
- **Chapter 4, Urban Forestry**, focuses on trees and plantings in the community. This chapter also addresses urban forestry management, providing an inventory of the existing urban forest, a summary of its current management, and a vision for enhancing the forest going forward.
- **Chapter 5, Parks and Open Space**, describes existing parks and open spaces, identifies opportunities for creating new parks or enhancing existing spaces, and illustrates potential improvements.
- **Chapter 6, Stormwater Management**, identifies areas that experience flooding and presents best practices and strategies for addressing stormwater issues using low-impact design (LID) features.
- **Chapter 7, Clean and Green: Vacant Lots, Alleys, and Industrial Sites**, describes the types of sites that, if cleaned up, would be ideal sites for urban agriculture, pedestrian circulation, and sustainable stormwater infrastructure demonstration.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION

- **Chapter 8, Design Concepts**, provides conceptual greening designs for six sample sites selected during the planning process.
- **Chapter 9, Planting Design**, provides planting design guidelines and maintenance recommendations to ensure that new plantings are a long-term asset.
- **Chapter 10, Phasing and Implementation**, recommends potential phasing and programmatic solutions for urban greening, as well as community resources and funding and information sources for carrying out the vision presented in the Plan.

The planning process for the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan involved collaboration between County, City, FRRPD, special districts, and community representatives, along with several workshop opportunities for community members to suggest ideas and make recommendations. Participants in the process systematically developed a vision for a greener Oroville, uncovered opportunities for greening projects, evaluated and prioritized greening opportunities, created design concepts, and established a clear plan for implementing key changes. Butte County, in close coordination with its partners, the City of Oroville, and the FRRPD, led this process. The process was also guided by a “Green Team” of agency and local experts which is discussed below. This section provides a summary of the process for developing the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan.



VISION AND GOAL DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the Urban Greening Grant Program that funded this Plan is to support greening that meets environmental goals and develops healthier communities. Butte County’s application for these funds outlined several objectives that would both meet this purpose and serve residents of the Oroville area. Those objectives formulated the baseline goals that guided the development of the Plan. Through continued public conversation over the course of the planning process, the community’s vision was clarified and strengthened.

KICKOFF MEETING AND AREA TOUR

To initiate the project, representatives from ten different agencies, departments, and organizations attended a kickoff meeting and area tour. The group included representatives from Butte County, the City of Oroville, FRRPD, the Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District (LOAPUD), the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), and PlaceWorks, the consultant on this Plan.

At the kickoff meeting, attendees provided comments and suggestions pertaining to the project goals, available data, stakeholders, and partners. The tour provided an opportunity to visit areas of the community that residents and agencies have identified in the past as areas for potential greening intervention and discuss initial thoughts on the area’s urban greening needs.



Green team tour

CONVENING A GREEN TEAM

The Butte County Development Services Department convened a “Green Team” of local experts to consult on the Plan. The Green Team included representatives from various parks, police, fire, public works and utilities, environmental and public health, economic development, and planning and development agencies. As partner agencies, Butte County, the City of Oroville, and FRRPD were represented, along with regional agencies, such as the Butte County Association of Governments and Butte LAFCO, and special districts like LOAPUD and El Medio Fire Department. The Green Team attended the kickoff meeting. Additional community organizations were invited to join the Green Team throughout the planning process, when they attended public meetings, responded to requests for input, or were identified by community members or participating agencies.

PRELIMINARY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As noted above, the environmental and public health goals of the Urban Greening Grant Program formed the basis for the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan’s goals and objectives. The Green Team provided additional recommendations, and these were combined to create a comprehensive set of Plan goals and objectives, which are listed in Chapter 1.

EXPLORING GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

To find out what areas of the community are in need of greening interventions, the Green Team, community leaders, and the community at large were invited to submit ideas about sites that the Plan should identify as greening opportunities, i.e. specific sites around the urban area that would benefit from change, including parks, vacant lots, streets, drainage channels, and other locations and infrastructure. Participants were also invited to suggest specific changes they felt would be appropriate for those sites. To assess the community’s greening needs, these suggestions were added to baseline information about the current status of parks, tree canopy, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, flooding, and other data. This resulted in a comprehensive list of greening opportunity sites that were also mapped.

GREEN TEAM

During the kickoff meeting and subsequent outreach from the County, the Green Team provided many greening opportunity ideas. The greening opportunities suggested by the Green Team at the kickoff meeting contributed to the initial list of greening opportunities presented to the community, and Green Team members continued to add suggestions throughout the process that were incorporated into the comprehensive list of opportunity sites.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

At the outset of the project, the County, in collaboration with the City, FRRPD, and Green Team, identified stakeholders that should be consulted. The resulting list included representatives from local governments, tribes, schools, cultural organizations, utilities, faith-based organizations, bicycle activists, and

other key agencies. These stakeholders were asked an identical list of questions to elicit ideas for greening opportunities. Topics included existing green features that could be enhanced, missing connections between green areas, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, schools, parks, community gardens, vacant sites, flooding, cultural sites, economic development, and funding.

COMMUNITY INPUT

Two workshops were held to solicit ideas from the community on greening opportunities. Both workshops started with a presentation about the Urban Greening Plan, included a tour of the Plan area where residents could point out specific sites they considered opportunities for urban greening, and involved a return to the workshop site to discuss those and other potential opportunities.

The first workshop, held at the Veterans Memorial Hall in June 2013, was a citywide workshop, with three separate tour options: the Southside neighborhood, the downtown, and a van tour of a larger area focusing on schools, parks, regional connections. The second workshop, held at the African-American Cultural Center in October 2013, targeted the Southside neighborhood. Residents of this area have particularly low car ownership rates, so the Cultural Center opened its doors to host this second workshop in the neighborhood, where it would be easily accessible. The tour covered the entire Southside neighborhood.

During 2013 and 2014, County staff also solicited feedback about greening opportunities from the following organizations:

- Lake Oroville Area Garden Club
- Osher Life-Long Learning Institute - Oroville
- Oroville Sunrise Rotary
- Oroville Salmon Festival
- City of Oroville Parks Commission
- Butte County Planning Commission

PRELIMINARY LIST OF OPPORTUNITY SITES

A comprehensive list of potential greening opportunities was developed from these workshops, suggestions, and the baseline analysis. The full list is shown in Appendix A, Opportunities Matrix, and are organized into the following categories:

- Recreational Trails
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Systems
- Planting Connections
- Planting Sites
- Existing Parks and Open Spaces
- New Parks and Open Spaces
- Stormwater Management Areas
- Cleaning and Greening Vacant Lots



First Community Workshop



Second Community Workshop

EVALUATING GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

After compiling the exhaustive list of greening opportunities, the next step was to prioritize them. Each site on the list represents an opportunity for improvement to someone in the community. However, the purpose of the Urban Greening Plan is to create an implementable strategy that targets feasible projects that will best meet the Plan's goals and have the greatest positive public impact.

EVALUATION MATRIX

A matrix was developed to evaluate each greening opportunity and determine where it should rank in priority for implementation. In addition to consulting the Green Team and the community at large, information about possible funding sources was compiled to help understand the feasibility of funding the various projects, as well as to provide a reference for implementation. The criteria used to evaluate the full list of greening opportunities were technical feasibility, funding feasibility, community and stakeholder interest, ability to provide numerous benefits by meeting multiple goals, issue magnitude, and cost. A detailed description of these criteria is included in the introduction to Part II of this Plan.

GREEN TEAM

The Green Team lent their expertise to the evaluation, particularly in assessing the sites and opportunities based on their experience of technical feasibility and cost. They provided written comments on the evaluation matrix, including suggestions for how sites should be ranked.

COMMUNITY INPUT

A third community workshop was held in November 2013. Attendees were shown the preliminary evaluation matrix and asked to discuss, in small groups, whether they agreed with or wanted to change the evaluation and prioritization.

Attendees were also given a booklet that described design concepts that could be used to green the various opportunity sites, and asked to discuss, write, or draw the design solutions they thought were appropriate. This feedback was incorporated into the final list of greening opportunities and design concepts.

PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

A list of priority greening opportunities was developed iteratively by the County, City, and FRRPD considering Green Team and community input. The final list of priority opportunities is included in the introduction to Part II, and each priority opportunity is described in detail in the topical chapters that follow (Bicycle and Pedestrian Systems; Planting Areas, Parks and Open Space; Stormwater Management; and Clean and Green: Vacant Lots, Alleys, and Industrial Sites). The topical chapters also provide best practices and possible design solutions that could be used to green the priority sites.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan is the result of the process described above. The Plan integrates the robust community and stakeholder input into the comprehensive list of greening opportunities and an in-depth exploration of the priority opportunities, including typical design solutions, conceptual designs, and implementation steps.

CONCEPTUAL SITE DESIGNS

Out of the prioritized greening opportunities, the County, City, and FRRPD selected six key sites to receive conceptual designs, as shown in Chapter 8. These designs integrated the community feedback on design concepts received during the second communitywide workshop. Those concepts were further developed and illustrated in plan view, in section view, and/or as “before and after” visual simulations.

URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN

During the course of data collection and analysis, an opportunity arose to conduct additional analysis of the area’s urban forest. Additional funding was acquired to amplify the Plan’s discussion of greening via street plantings. Therefore, the Plan includes a management plan for Oroville’s urban forest, which is based on an inventory of City street trees recently conducted by the City. This additional work was consistent with the feedback heard from the community throughout the process.

PLANT PALETTE

Feedback from community members also showed strong interest in limiting plantings to the most hardy and drought-tolerant species and lowest possible use of water. The Plant Palette (Appendix D) was therefore revised and updated to reflect these issues.

PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The evaluation conducted to select the priority greening opportunities led to a phasing plan that allows the County, City, and FRRPD to focus first on the projects that are most feasible, provide the most benefit to the community, have obtainable funding, and are likely to garner support from community partners.

PLAN ADOPTION

The Draft Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan was circulated for public review from July to September 2015. Opportunities for the public to review and comment on the draft Plan during this period included a community workshop, a Butte County Board of Supervisors workshop, and review by the Green Team. The draft Plan was reviewed by the City of Oroville Planning, Park, and Arts Commissions at a joint meeting in October 2015.

The Plan was then revised based on the feedback received through these venues, and published in November 2015. The revised draft Plan was reviewed by the Butte County Planning Commission in November 2015. In December 2015, the Plan was reviewed and approved at a Butte County Board of Supervisors hearing, Oroville City Council meeting, and a meeting of the Feather River Regional and Parks District Board.



part II greening opportunities

Part II of the Urban Greening Plan presents the greening opportunities that were identified through the planning process within five distinct themes: bicycle and pedestrian systems, planting areas and urban forestry, parks and open space, stormwater management, and cleaning and greening vacant areas. Each theme is explored in detail in the five separate chapters that comprise Part II. Within each chapter, the priority greening opportunities pertinent to that theme are presented, along with design strategies and solutions that are tailored to the opportunities discussed in the chapter.

This introduction to Part II provides background information about the process to identify the priority greening opportunities that are presented in the subsequent chapters, as well as a summary of all identified priorities.

EVALUATING OROVILLE'S GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

With the help of the community, the Green Team, and other community stakeholders, a comprehensive list of over one hundred opportunities for greening was identified in the Oroville Urban Area. Because there are finite resources to develop these opportunities, to be effective, the Plan must identify the opportunities that will best meet the project goals and benefit the community, and then focus attention on how to implement those priority projects. To narrow the comprehensive list of greening opportunities into a concise list of key priorities, a refined matrix was developed that evaluates each opportunity site based on a variety of criteria.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The complete evaluation matrix is provided in Appendix A, Opportunities Matrix, and the resulting list of priority greening opportunities is shown on page 24. The following criteria were used to determine where each opportunity should rank in priority for implementation.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The relative feasibility of each greening opportunity was assessed based on the technical issues related to its implementation. Technical evaluation criteria can vary by type of project and project site, and include the following: conflicts with existing or planned infrastructure; potential for combining the greening opportunity with another project; difficulty of site acquisition or site control; and complexity of coordination required between jurisdictions and agencies.

FUNDING FEASIBILITY

This metric considers the relative number of grant programs that are available, as well as the amount of funding available. Information about possible funding sources was compiled to help understand the feasibility of funding the various projects, as well as to provide a reference for implementation. Projects in the Southside are ranked higher than similar projects located elsewhere due to their possible eligibility for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Projects on privately-owned sites are ranked lower than those on public sites because of the limited number of grants for acquisition. Park upgrade projects are ranked higher than new park construction projects because of

the availability of small pots of money for park projects. Finally, recreation projects, particularly those that are focused on the river and tourism, could be eligible for the Supplemental Benefit Fund grant program that is managed by the City, and therefore received higher funding feasibility rankings. For a description of the grant programs considered in this evaluation, see Chapter 10.

COMMUNITY/STAKEHOLDER INTEREST

To determine the relative rankings for community interest, this criterion considers the input the County received via stakeholder interviews, community workshops, and other interviews and outreach. High rankings indicate that many community members have expressed interest in the greening opportunity or similar type of project, location, or addressed need, while Medium or Low rankings indicate that several or only one or a few community members or stakeholders expressed interest, respectively.

MULTI-BENEFITS

This metric considers the extent to which each greening opportunity meets the goals of the Urban Greening Plan. A High ranking indicates that four to six goals are met; Medium indicates that two to three goals are met; Low indicates that one goal is met. See Chapter 1 for the list of goals that were considered.

ISSUE MAGNITUDE

The relative rankings are based on the magnitude of the issue or need that is addressed by the greening opportunity. High or Medium rankings indicate that the addressed issue or need has more significant repercussions for the community than those ranked Low. Examples of opportunities receiving High rankings include those addressing safety, improvements to the economically-disadvantaged Southside community, and economic development in the Downtown.

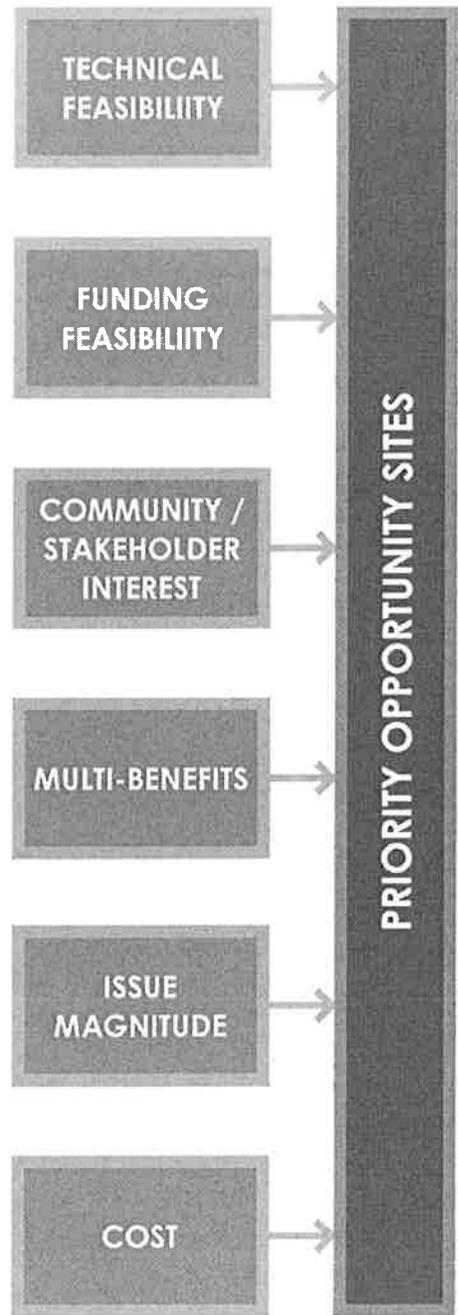
COST

The relative rankings provided in the matrix are based on the following evaluation criteria.

- Low-Cost: Minor or relatively superficial upgrades to existing facilities, such as landscaping or tree plantings.
- Moderate: Significant upgrades to existing facilities, or those not requiring substantial infrastructure, such as reconfiguring a roadway to include planting strips. This ranking also applies to major infrastructure projects that cover a relatively small extent.
- Prohibitive: Major infrastructure, public open space, or other development projects.

PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the evaluation described above, the resulting list of priority greening opportunities is provided below.



PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SYSTEMS

Recreational Trails

- Connect the gap in the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge
- Connect Nelson Park to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center
- Connect the gap between the Brad Freeman Trail and Highway 162

Safe Routes to Schools

- Fill in sidewalk gaps along Fallbrook, Burlington, Columbia, and Wyandotte Avenues
- Improve streets around Las Plumas High School and nearby elementary schools
- Safely link Thermalito schools with residential areas east of Highway 70
- Create a Safe Route to School below the power lines between the Southside neighborhood and Las Plumas High School

Other Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvements

- Improve Myers Street through the Southside neighborhood, including at its intersection with Wyandotte Avenue, for general and student-focused pedestrian and bicycle needs
- Improve Oro Dam Boulevard between Highway 70 and Orange Avenue

PLANTING CONNECTIONS AND SITES¹

- Add street trees and plantings along Myers Street south of Oro Dam Boulevard
- Beautify the river and levee in the downtown
- Shade El Medio Fire Department event site

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

- Plant new trees and update the irrigation system at the Nelson ballfields complex
- Build a community garden in Thermalito and/or at schools

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- Address the stormwater system along Oro Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street
- Manage drainage problems at Myers Street and Wyandotte Avenue
- Manage drainage on and at the end of Elgin Road

CLEAN AND GREEN VACANT LOTS

- Clean and green vacant Southside lots
- Clean and green Southside alleys

These opportunities are mapped and described in greater detail in the subsequent chapters.

¹ The priority greening opportunities for planting connections and sites are shown in Figure 4-3 in the Urban Forestry chapter.

INTRODUCTION

Streets are an important focus of the Urban Greening Plan. A well-designed street can encourage residents and visitors to walk or bicycle; provide access to schools, jobs, shops and recreation; encourage business and real estate investment; provide space for community interaction; and support water quality and stormwater management with appropriate plantings and drainage.

Streets that include sidewalks, bike paths, landscaping, shading and stormwater management are considered “complete” streets that serve the needs of all users, not just automobiles. They contribute to a “multi-modal” transportation network, one that moves people between home, work, jobs, services, school, recreation, and shopping via more than one means including, but not limited to, driving, walking, using transit, bicycling, skateboarding, and using a wheelchair or mobility scooter. This is beneficial both for people who have limited choice in their mode of transportation, such as the very young and those with mobility challenges, as well as people who want to participate in active forms of transportation for health and recreation. This is also beneficial for communities concerned with reducing vehicle miles traveled and the associated injury accident rates and greenhouse gas emissions.

Many streets in the Oroville Urban Area are missing one or many of these complete streets elements, particularly in the Southside neighborhood. Improvements that contribute to complete streets for safety, comfort, economic development, water management, and multi-modal transportation are all within the scope of urban greening. Although all of the elements such as sidewalks and landscaping contribute to complete streets, the landscaping, shading and stormwater management components are addressed in separate sections of this Urban Greening Plan. This section focuses on the pedestrian and bicycle accessibility of Oroville’s streets.

Although they are separate from streets and often considered only for their recreational value, recreational trails can also provide a means of transportation to school, work, or other daily locations. In addition, recreational trails provide opportunities for residents to be active in their outdoor environment, improving the overall health of the community. These trails (e.g. bike trails) also attract recreational visitors from the region, which helps to boost the local economy.

This section addresses these recreational trails in addition to street-based bicycle and pedestrian routes.



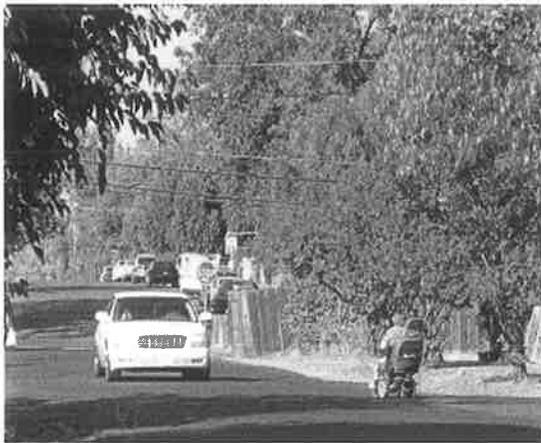
Existing Street Conditions in the Oroville Urban Area



Existing Street Conditions in the Southside Neighborhood



Existing Street Conditions Inside the City Limits of Oroville



Corridor with Pedestrian and Bicycle Opportunities.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Figure 3-1 shows that although many bicycle routes are planned in the Oroville Urban Area, the bulk of the existing routes consist of recreational trails on the outskirts of town. Because these existing trails are along rural and scenic routes separate from the urban core, they are typically used for recreation only. The planned routes focus on connecting existing trails with neighborhoods inside and outside the city, which would allow residents to use them for transportation purposes, as well as gain more access to trails for recreation.

Safe, continuous, and comfortable pedestrian routes to everyday destinations like schools, shopping, and parks are similarly lacking in Oroville. While most neighborhoods inside the city limits have sidewalks, neighborhoods in the unincorporated county, such as the Southside neighborhood, have intermittent sidewalk coverage, as shown in Figure 3-2. Streets within the unincorporated portion of the urban area often do not have consistent sidewalks; they change sides or disappear from block to block, even in areas that are significant routes for students walking to school.

RECOMMENDATIONS

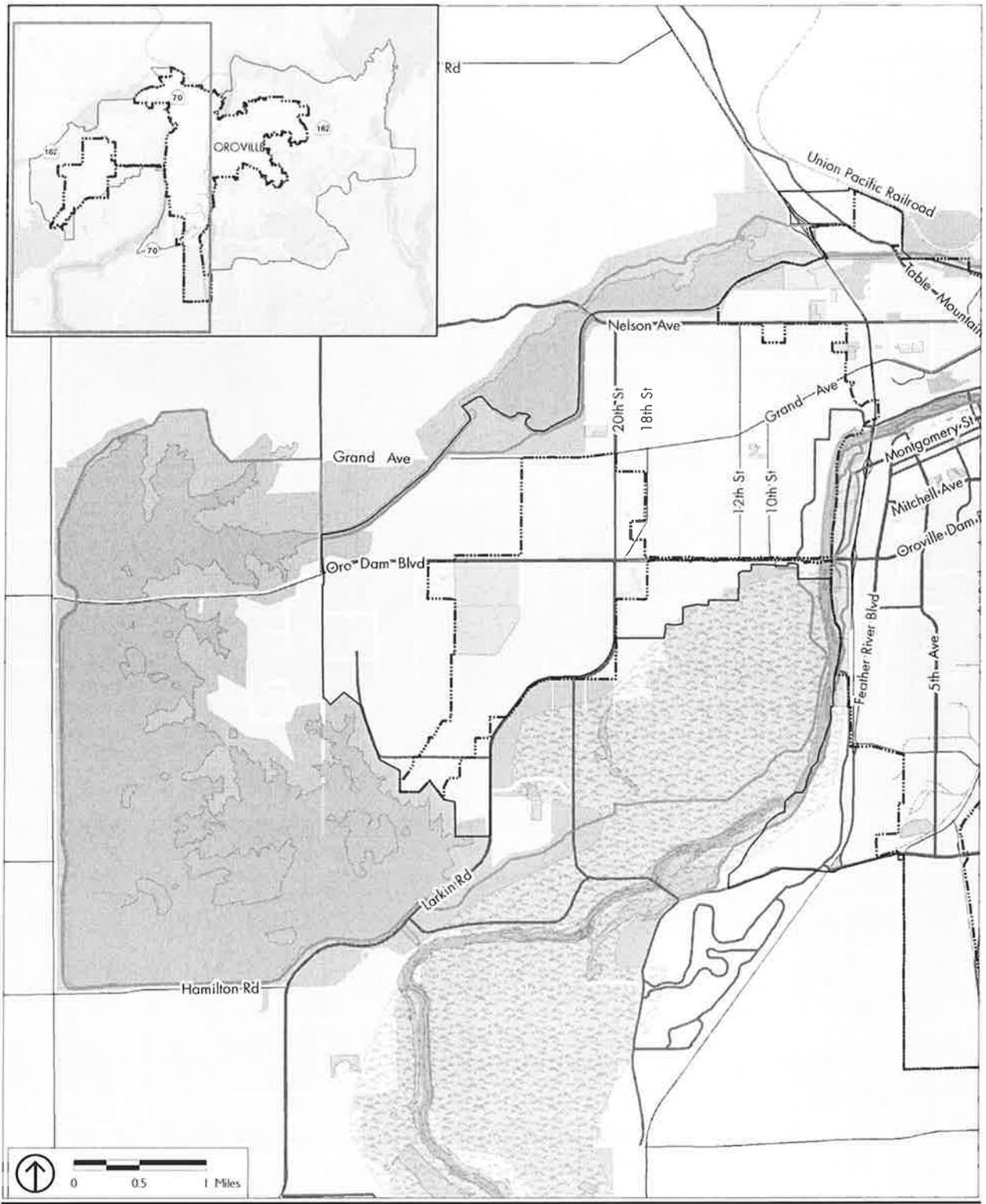
GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

The corridors identified in this section as pedestrian and bicycle opportunities combine a number of safety, beautification, and stormwater improvements to achieve economic, health, safety, and environmental goals along key Oroville area streets. The identified opportunities also include corridors that are off-street, providing recreational access and commuting opportunities on routes that are dedicated to bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

In addition to corridor improvements that are targeted to the community as a whole, there are specific corridors that can be enhanced to improve the lives of children who can walk or bicycle to school (additionally providing benefits to others who use them). Safe Routes to Schools grants provide funds that are dedicated to making walking and bicycling to school safer and more attractive choices for children, improving student safety and encouraging active and healthy lifestyles. The City has received a Safe Routes to School grant for improvements to Oro Dam Boulevard and Stanford Avenue. The County received a similar grant in 2015 for improvements around the Oakdale Heights School. The greening opportunities that address Safe Routes to Schools may involve similar improvements to those in other categories, such as sidewalk improvements, but specifically address the safety of school children.

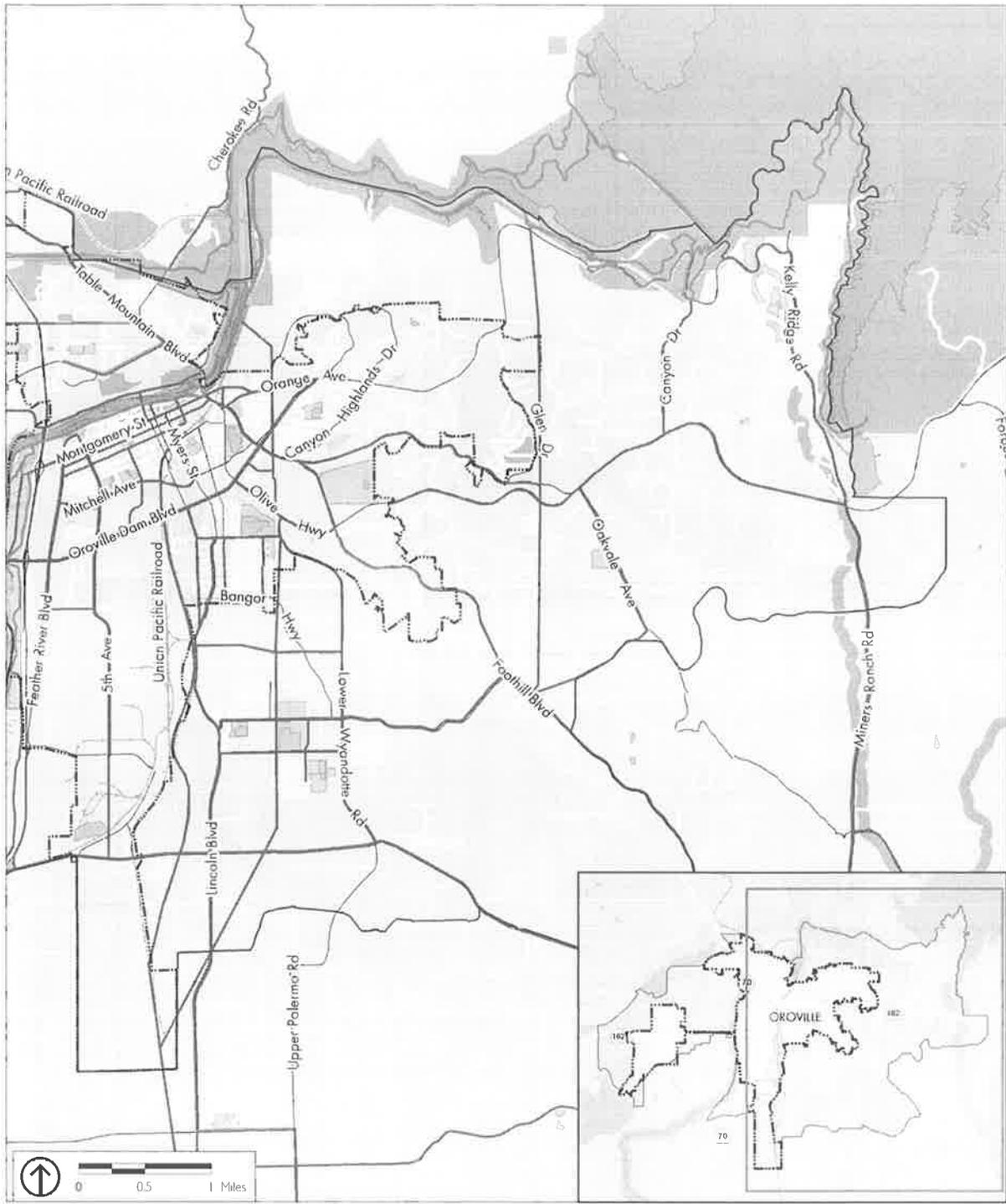
Because there are already extensive recreational trails in and around Oroville, particularly around the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area, the primary opportunities for recreational trails are focused on improving connections between these trails and the urban area, as well as addressing trail gaps and trail maintenance. For improving recreation opportunities and Safe Routes to School, the community recommended expanding the pedestrian and bicycle trail network in the foothills, over the Feather River, connecting Lake Oroville with the downtown, and along utility and railroad rights-of-way.

Figure 3-1: Existing and Planned Bikeways (West Oroville Urban Area)



Source: Butte County 2013 and BCAG 2012.
 Legend:
 Bikeways: Existing (solid line), Planned (dashed line)
 Parks & Ballfields (stippled pattern)
 Schools (dotted pattern)
 Oroville Wildlife Area (light stippled pattern)
 State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands (dark stippled pattern)
 Other State Owned Land (medium stippled pattern)
 Oroville Urban Area (white area)
 Oroville City Limit (dashed line)

Figure 3-1: Existing and Planned Bikeways (East Oroville Urban Area)



Source: Butte County 2013 and BCAG 2012

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Bikeways | Parks & Ballfields | State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands | Oroville Urban Area |
| Existing | Schools | Other State Owned Land | Oroville City Limit |
| Planned | Oroville Wildlife Area | | |

Figure 3-2: Existing and Planned Bikeways and Sidewalks in South Oroville





Gap Between the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge

Figure 3-3 shows all the pedestrian and bicycle systems opportunities that the community has identified and highlights the priority opportunities.

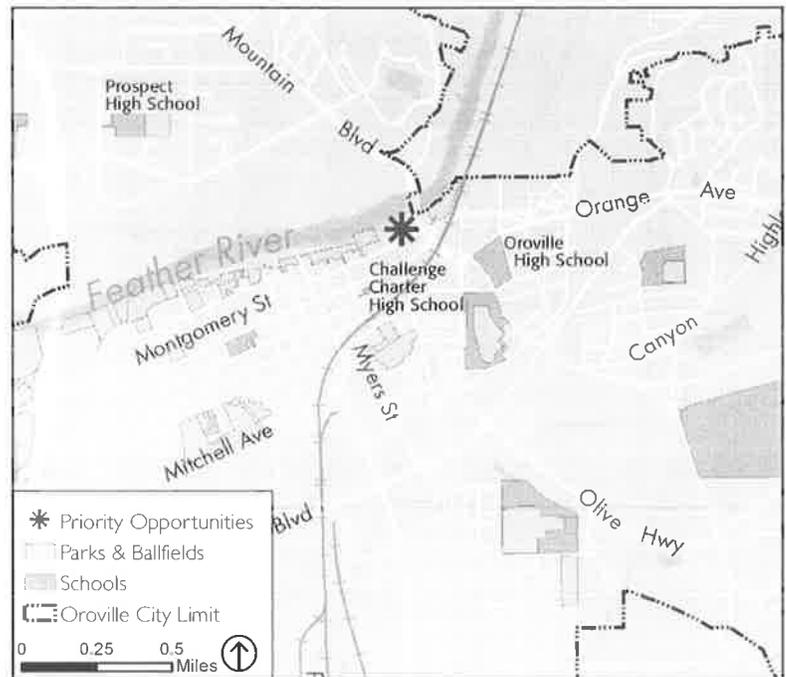
PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

The County, City, and FRRPD have identified the following priority pedestrian and bicycle opportunities in the urban area.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS:

Connect the Gap in the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge

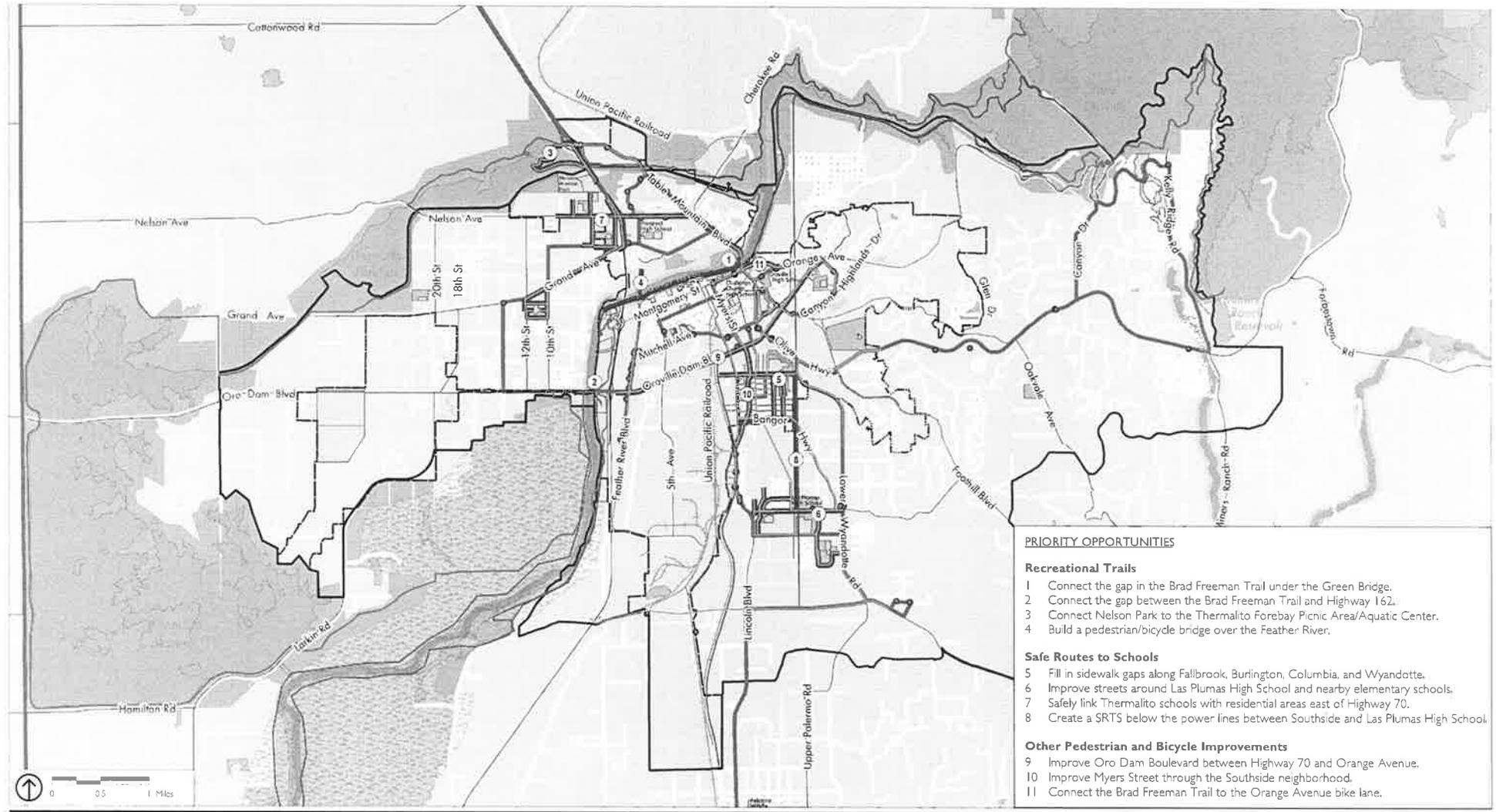
The Brad Freeman Trail is a pedestrian and bicycle trail that provides connections to parks, wildlife, and recreation areas. The trail is intended to be a loop along the Feather River and around the Thermalito Forebay and Afterbay, but there is currently a gap in the trail as it runs under the pedestrian and bicycle bridge adjacent to Table Mountain Boulevard (known as the “Green Bridge”), just behind the planned Memorial Park, between the Veterans Hall and the Nature Center. Because this is a critical link to provide mobility and recreation both in the city and for the FRRPD, there is strong community interest in connecting this gap to complete the loop. During 2014, the FRRPD received funding from the Supplemental Benefits Fund (discussed in Chapter 10) for the design of this segment of the trail. This portion of the trail will require right of way access, and, as referenced in the Design Guidelines section of this chapter, needs to meet ADA standards. As of 2015, the FRRPD has developed a design for this section of the trail, to include an overlook with river views, an interpretive panel and bench. Review of the design and environmental impacts are underway. An additional consideration should be lighting and other safety elements.



Priority Opportunity Site:

Connect the Gap in the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge

Figure 3-3: Bicycle and Pedestrian System Opportunities



Greening Opportunities
 Pedestrian/Bicycle System
 Recreational Trails
 Priority Trail Pedestrian and Bicycle System Opportunities

Bus Stops
 Bus Routes
 Existing bikeways
 Brad Freeman Trail
 Oroville City Limit
 Oroville Urban Area
 Parks and Ballfields
 Schools
 Oroville Wildlife Area
 State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands
 Other State Owned Land

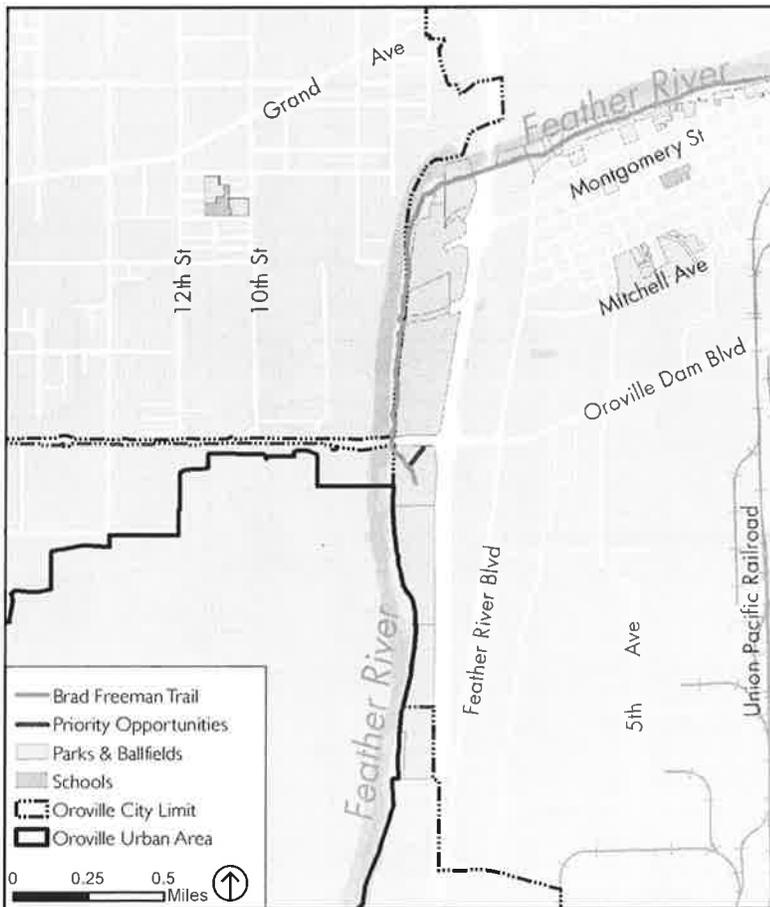
Source: Butte County 2013 and HCAG 2012.

Connect the Gap between the Brad Freeman Trail and Highway 162

The Brad Freeman Trail runs under the Highway 162/Oro Dam Boulevard bridge and over the Feather River, just west of Highway 70. However, there is no formal connection that allows pedestrians and bicyclists to directly access the Trail, and as a result, Riverbend Park, from this major roadway. There is currently an informal trail that provides access, but the trail is unpaved, unmaintained, unmonitored, and unlit at night, plus there are nearby homeless encampments that discourage people from using it. Formalizing this trail would create a better and safer connection to Riverbend Park and the Brad Freeman Trail.

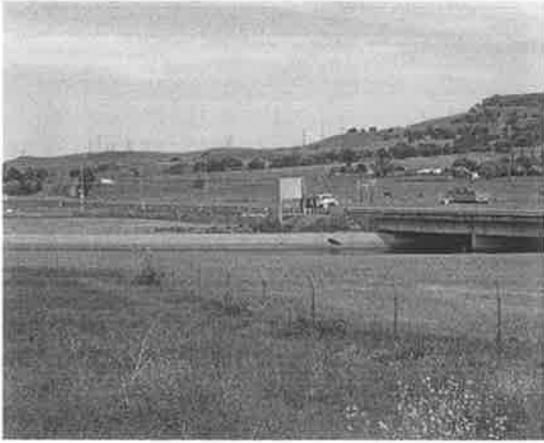


Gap Between the Brad Freeman Trail and Highway 162



Priority Opportunity Site:

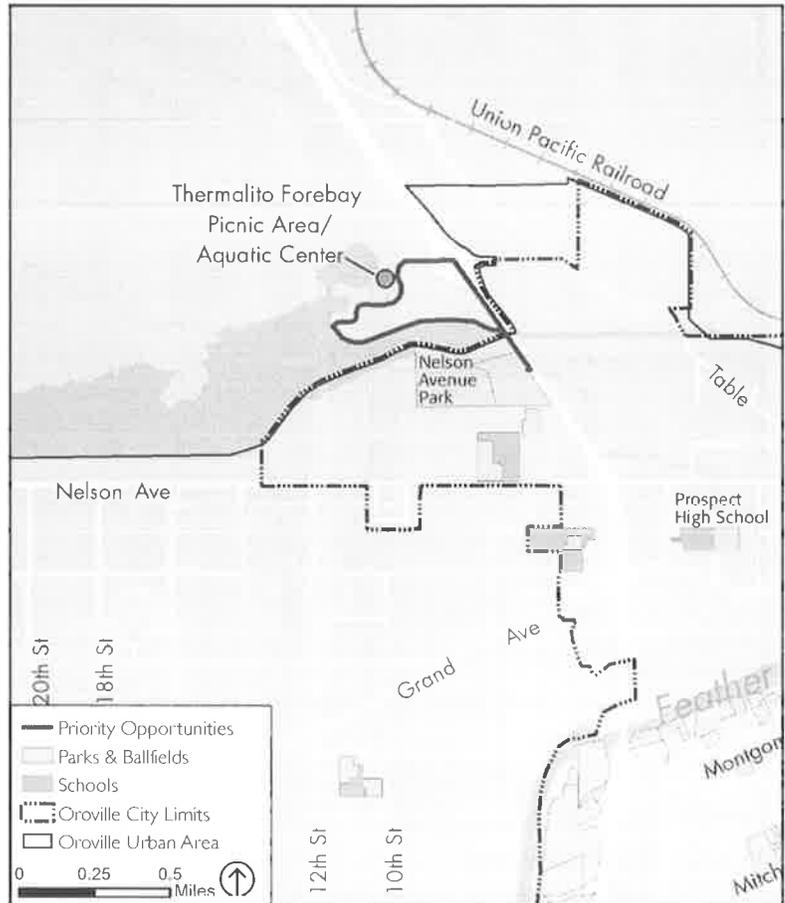
Connect the Gap between the Brad Freeman Trail and Highway 162



Gap Between Nelson Park and the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center

Connect Nelson Park to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center

Despite being adjacent, Nelson Park and the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center currently cannot be used as a continuous park because they are separated by a canal. The canal is bridged only by Highway 70, which does not allow pedestrian and bicycle access. This priority opportunity involves constructing an 8- to 12-foot-wide path to connect Nelson Park to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center, including a bridge over the canal. Not only would this improvement connect the Nelson complex and the potential future water park at the Forebay, making more effective use of the two parks, but it would also provide a connection for all Thermalito residents to safely access the Forebay. While the cost and technical feasibility of building a bridge over the canal (including coordinating with the State and providing associated utilities such as lighting) make this project challenging, there is high community interest in this connection, and the project has been considered for support from the Supplemental Benefits Fund. Community members also voiced interest in an alternative connection from Table Mountain Boulevard to the Forebay, including ADA-compliant access and a bicycle lane or path.



Priority Opportunity Site:

Connect Nelson Park to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area / Aquatic Center

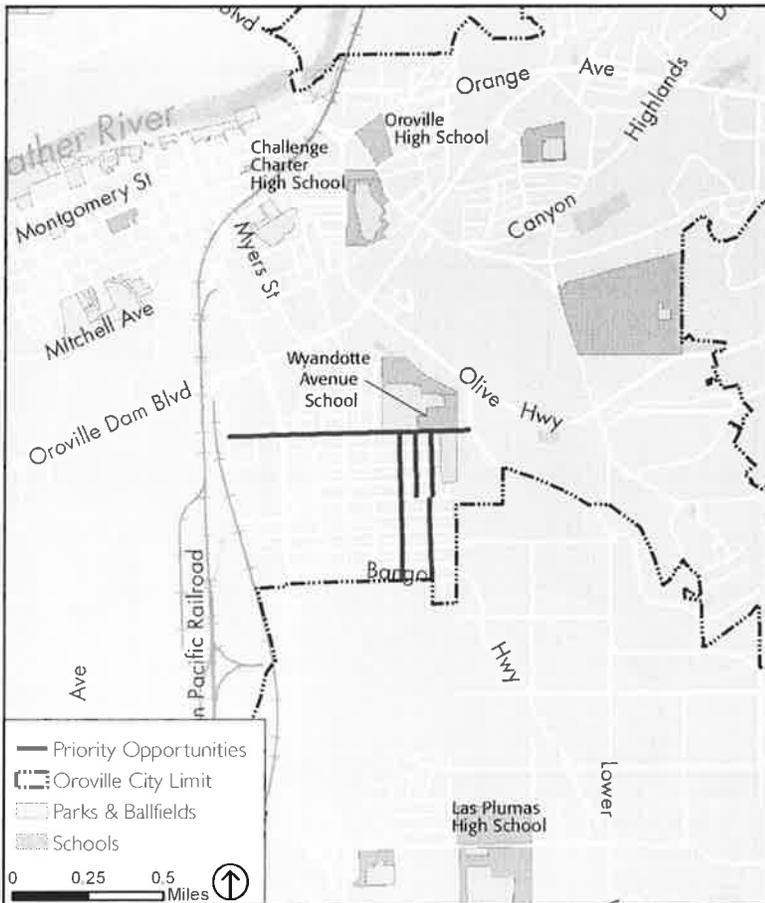
SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOLS:

Fill in Sidewalk Gaps along Fallbrook, Burlington, Columbia, and Wyandotte Avenues

While Southside is a dense residential neighborhood, its location just outside of the City's service area (until 2015) has meant that sidewalks are not always continuous or complete. Some blocks have sidewalks, while others don't. This results in residents and school children walking in streets or along unsafe or uneven routes. Fallbrook, Burlington, Columbia, and Wyandotte Avenues have all been identified as streets within the Southside neighborhood that are important routes that children use to get to school, but lack sidewalks in certain key areas. Additionally, many of the areas that do have sidewalks have minimal shading and drainage issues that both hinder students from walking to school safely and comfortably in both sun and rain. This priority opportunity will fill in the sidewalk gaps along the identified streets, add appropriate shading, and manage runoff with low-impact design techniques.



Sidewalk Gap in the Southside Neighborhood



Priority Opportunity Site:

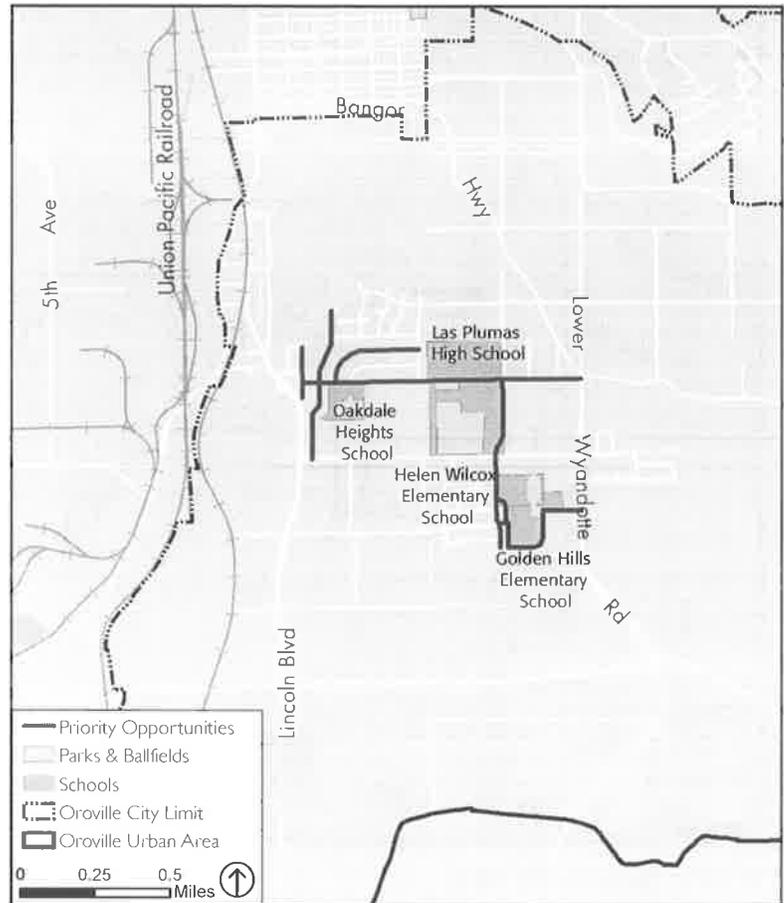
Fill in Sidewalk Gaps along Fallbrook, Burlington, Columbia, and Wyandotte Avenues



Existing Street Conditions Around Las Plumas High School

Improve Streets around Las Plumas High School and Nearby Elementary Schools

Las Plumas High School is located along Las Plumas Avenue, south of Oroville and the Southside neighborhood. There are several elementary schools within a walkable distance from Las Plumas High School, including Oakdale Heights, Helen Wilcox, and Golden Hills Elementary Schools. Many high school students walk younger siblings to these nearby elementary schools, yet the roadway connections lack sidewalks and/or shade. In particular, Las Plumas Avenue has intermittent sidewalks, and those sidewalks tend to be narrow and alternate between different sides of the street from block to block. The community is interested in installing sidewalks, bike paths, and shade trees on Las Plumas Avenue, Autrey Lane, and surrounding residential streets, as well as providing a pedestrian island in front of Las Plumas High School to help students cross the street from the sidewalk and the parking lot that face the school. Some community members have also expressed interest in providing equestrian access along Las Plumas Avenue. This priority greening opportunity is explored through conceptual designs presented in Chapter 8. The County has already applied for Safe Routes to School funding to address improvements to Las Plumas Avenue adjoining the high school.



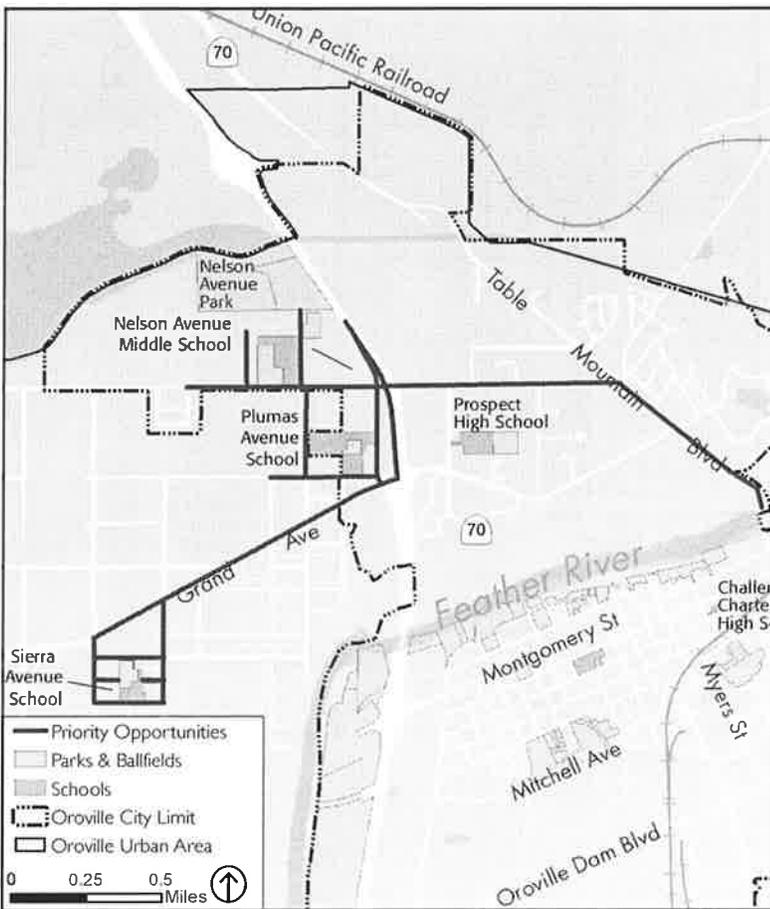
Priority Opportunity Site:

Improve Streets around Las Plumas High School and Nearby Elementary Schools

Safely Link Thermalito Schools with Residential Areas East of Highway 70

The Thermalito neighborhood is located west of Highway 70 and home to the Nelson Avenue Middle School, Plumas Avenue Elementary School, and Sierra Avenue Elementary School. However, many students attend these schools from residential neighborhoods on the east side of Highway 70, including affordable housing, and the connections between these areas are currently unsafe for pedestrians; in fact, there is a history of pedestrian fatalities. Filling in gaps in the sidewalks, planting shade trees, and providing other safety improvements would help make these connections safer and more accessible. Nelson Avenue, Grand Avenue under Highway 70, and areas directly around the schools are particularly important sites for pedestrian safety and aesthetic improvements such as shade, crosswalks, and complete sidewalks. Community members also expressed a desire to ultimately link these improvements to the downtown via improvements to Table Mountain Boulevard, including better pedestrian and bicycle facilities, safety features, and greening amenities.

The City has received federal funding and is planning to start construction in 2016 on a roundabout at the intersection of Table Mountain Boulevard, Cherokee Road, and Nelson Avenue. This work will include pedestrian crossings, and is expected to make this intersection much safer for pedestrians.

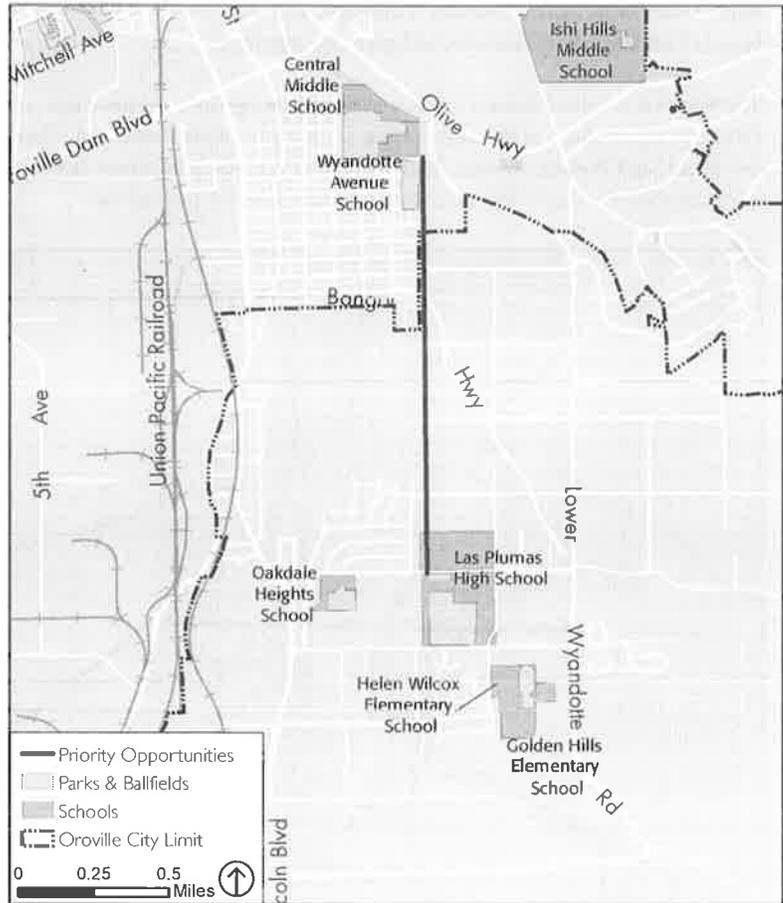


Priority Opportunity Site:

Safely Link Thermalito Schools with Residential Areas East of Highway 70

Create a Safe Route to School below the Power Lines between Southside and Las Plumas High School

Las Plumas High School draws students from the surrounding area, including many who walk from the Southside neighborhood. Some of these students currently use informal paths along undeveloped private parcels where there are public safety concerns. The community is interested in identifying alternative pedestrian and bicycle routes to connect the Southside neighborhood to Las Plumas High School. One possibility is to build a trail along the power transmission line corridor between the Southside neighborhood and Las Plumas High School, allowing students safe transit on foot or by bicycle. This project would require participation by the utility company. This priority opportunity could also link to the conceptual designs for Las Plumas Avenue presented in Chapter 8.



Priority Opportunity Site:

Create a Safe Route to School below the Power Lines between Southside and Las Plumas High School

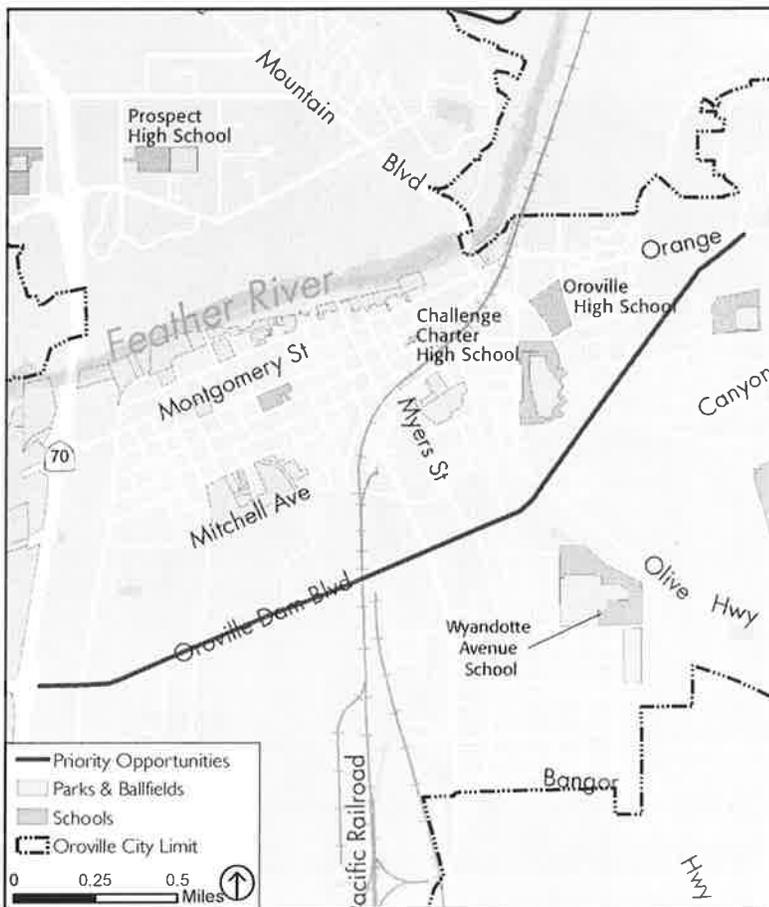
OTHER PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE IMPROVEMENTS:

Improve Oro Dam Boulevard between Highway 70 and Orange Avenue

Oro Dam Boulevard is a major gateway into Oroville and an important retail corridor through the middle of the city. The community would like it to welcome drivers heading into town from Highway 70 and support multi-modal transportation. Traffic along Oro Dam Boulevard from Highway 70 to Orange Avenue makes travel for bicyclists and pedestrians dangerous, so bike paths or lanes and sidewalks have been prioritized. The intersection at Spencer Street and surrounding area is in high need of pedestrian and bicycle improvements because it is well-used, in part because of the nearby Central Middle School, and lacks necessary safety features. Pedestrian safety would be enhanced by installing street lights and a mid-block crossing on Oro Dam Boulevard for improved access to the Raley's store. In addition, as part of these pedestrian and bicycle improvements, this project would include shading and beautification amenities by planting shade trees and flowers along the roadside and in the medians. Costs are moderate, community interest is high, and there is a strong possibility of acquiring funding, particularly for pedestrian and bicycle improvements. This priority greening opportunity is also explored through conceptual designs presented in Chapter 8.



Existing Conditions of Oro Dam Boulevard



Priority Opportunity Site:

Improve Oro Dam Boulevard between Highway 70 and Orange Avenue



Existing Conditions at the Myers/ Wyandotte Intersection

Improve Myers Street through the Southside Neighborhood

South of Oro Dam Boulevard, Myers Street is the main commercial strip that runs through the Southside neighborhood, with a commercial retail node at Wyandotte Avenue. Despite its role as a main thoroughfare for pedestrians and vehicles and its importance as a historic entryway to Oroville from the south, the street currently lacks landscaping, contains large swaths of asphalt at parking and vacant lots, and is seen by many residents as unsafe due to crime.

There is an opportunity to make Myers Street, particularly at the intersection with Wyandotte Avenue, a gateway to the Southside neighborhood, more welcoming and comfortable for pedestrians and bicyclists, including students on their route to school, and the community as a whole. Potential improvements include adding street trees and plantings; drainage solutions; pedestrian and bicycle amenities; bus stop shading, shelters, and benches; and safety improvements such as lighting. These investments could better encourage eyes on the street, helping to reduce crime. Improvements should be coordinated with the planned power line undergrounding project along Myers Street, as well as the priority greening opportunity identified in Chapter 6 to address flooding issues at the Myers/ Wyandotte intersection. This priority project would formalize this gateway and celebrate the history of the Southside neighborhood. The conceptual design presented in Chapter 8 further explores this concept.



Priority Opportunity Site:

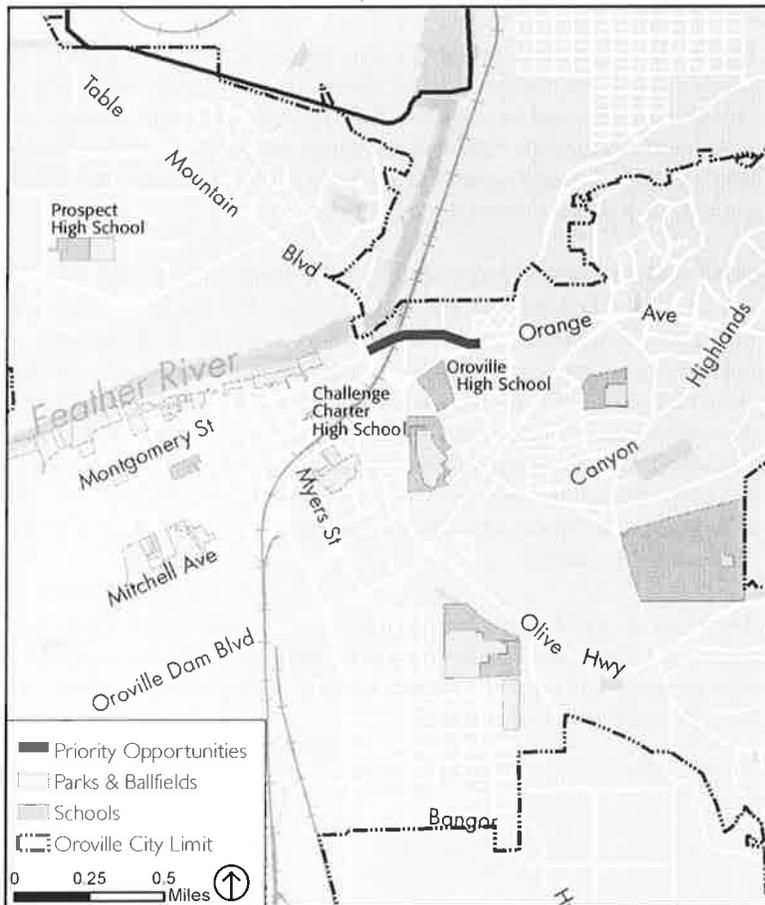
Improve Myers Street through the Southside Neighborhood

Connect the Brad Freeman Trail to the Orange Avenue Bike Lane

There is an existing bike lane along Orange Avenue that ends at the intersection with Montgomery Street, east of the traffic circle. This bike lane is well-used, but lacks a connection to Downtown and the Brad Freeman Trail. Therefore, an important connection can be made by constructing a bike lane along Montgomery Street between the traffic circle and Orange Avenue. In part due to the topography, this section of Montgomery Street also experiences traffic speeds that are unsafe for pedestrians and bicyclists, so the community has expressed interest in pedestrian improvements, tree plantings for shade, and traffic calming measures to slow traffic. The community expressed strong interest in seeing this project move forward.



End of Bike Lane along Orange Avenue



Priority Opportunity Site:

Connect the Brad Freeman Trail to the Orange Avenue Bike Lane



Local Pedestrian Network



Pedestrian Crosswalk: Contental Marking Pattern



Pedestrian Crosswalk: Stamped Asphalt

DESIGN GUIDELINES

This section describes and illustrates pedestrian and bicycle guidelines that should be used to inform the planning and design of future improvements. Circulation standards, such as safety and connectivity, encompass all aspects of transportation, including pedestrian and bicycles systems. The following recommendations promote network and circulation improvements in the Oroville Urban Area for pedestrians and bicycle users.

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS:

These recommended improvements for pedestrians are based upon the federal and State accessibility standards, including the *Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)* and California Title 24. The *California Disabled Accessibility Guidebook (CalDAG)* synthesizes the recommendations from both sources and is the basis for many of the following guidelines. Similarly, the pedestrian network recommendations are influenced by the State and national standards for transportation design, such as the *California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD)* and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Official's (AASHTO's) *Green Book*.

Pedestrian Crosswalks

Crosswalks benefit both pedestrians and drivers in a number of ways. They prepare drivers for the potential of encountering a pedestrian, provide safe crossing locations, and are important links for pedestrian connectivity. Crosswalk locations should be based on pedestrian needs, safety, and surrounding land use. Well-designed crosswalks are highly visible, compact, and allow for multiple pedestrians to cross in either direction.

While some crossings are controlled by traffic signals or stop signs, others are uncontrolled. The California Vehicle Code states that the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked or unmarked (not striped) crosswalk at an intersection, except if directed otherwise. It is recommended that marked crosswalks be included at any uncontrolled intersection if the location is further than 300 feet from a controlled crossing location. Pedestrians should also be clearly visible by motorists for at least 250 feet, and enhanced visibility measures should be taken in locations adjacent to major destinations and in locations with potential pedestrian safety concerns.

The narrower a pedestrian crossing, the less time a pedestrian is in potential conflict with vehicles. Pedestrian crossing distances can be kept compact by incorporating tight turning radii, discouraging free right turns, and narrowing roadway width with curb extensions.

Curb Extensions

Curb extensions (also known as bulb-outs) extend the sidewalk into the adjacent parking lane, which narrows the roadway and widens the pedestrian way. Curb extensions are beneficial because they improve pedestrian visibility, reduce the distance pedestrians have to walk across an intersection, and allow space for additional pedestrian amenities, such as benches and plantings. Typically, curb extensions are located at intersections, but they can be used for mid-block crossings. They also contribute to traffic calming and reduce the capacity to park illegally at corners and crosswalks. The design of curb extensions should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Maximum 6-foot extension into the street adjacent to parallel parking.
- Maximum 12-foot extension into the street adjacent to diagonal parking.
- Turning radius of curb extension, as it returns into the existing curb, should be approximately 12 to 16 feet.

Additionally, bike lanes should be painted continuously adjacent to the curb extension to avoid conflict.

Pedestrian Signals

Various audio and visual mechanisms located at signalized intersections can better communicate safety information to crosswalk users. Features like signal timing, accessible pedestrian signals (such as audible tones, verbal messages, and/or vibrating surfaces), and other innovative signal types enhance crosswalk safety for pedestrians.

As far as signal timing, the CA MUTCD recommends that controlled crossings should be timed for a walking speed of 3.5 feet per second. However, a pedestrian's walking speed is dependent upon many factors, including age and mobility. Pedestrian signal crossing times should be adjusted accordingly near major activity destinations, at intersections that are unusually long or difficult to navigate, and adjacent to any location that might have a higher proportion of pedestrians with slower walking speeds, such as senior centers. Accessible pedestrian signals (APS) are used to help guide pedestrians with impaired vision and/or hearing.

Sidewalk Width

Sidewalks provide space for more than just the movement of pedestrians. They also accommodate outdoor seating and street furniture. There are four distinct sidewalk zones, which are the curb zone, the furniture/landscape zone, the pedestrian zone, and the frontage zone (see images). These zones are applicable in different locations and have different design requirements, which can vary based on the adjacent uses, such as commercial versus residential. The following are recommended widths for these zones, in order to create safe and comfortable pedestrian movement.



Curb Extension



Pedestrian Signage



Wide Sidewalk in a Commercial Area



Pedestrian Amenities: Site Furnishings and Landscaping



Sidewalk Bulbout for Pedestrian Amenities

- **Curb Zone:** The curb, typically 6 inches in both commercial and residential areas, separates the sidewalk from the parking, biking, and/or travel lanes.
- **Furniture/Landscape Zone:** The portion of the sidewalk used for street trees, landscaping, transit stops, street lights, and site furnishings. In commercial areas, it is 4 to 8 feet wide, and 2 to 4 feet wide in residential areas.
- **Pedestrian Zone:** The portion of the sidewalk for pedestrian travel along the street. In commercial areas, it is 5 to 8 feet wide, and 5 feet wide in residential areas.
- **Frontage Zone:** The area adjacent to the property line which serves as a transition between the public sidewalk and the privately-owned building space. The zone is typically a minimum of 2 feet, but up to 12 feet to accommodate outdoor seating in commercial areas. This zone is not required in residential areas because buildings are typically set back from the property line.

Pedestrian Amenities and Seating

Sidewalk amenities and seating create a welcoming environment for pedestrians. Amenities like trash receptacles, benches, signage, and drinking fountains all contribute to the character and sense of community. Downtown Oroville, including along Myers Street, already includes a number of sidewalk amenities. Additional amenities should be located in areas where they will be used by the highest number of pedestrians, including locations adjacent to major destinations. When locating amenities, it is important to understand that an area's needs may change over time, and the placement of amenities should allow for flexible use.

The following guidelines should influence the location and choice of amenities:

- Locate amenities in the furniture zone, when possible. They should not impede pedestrian accessibility, and their location should be carefully coordinated with the location of other objects within the sidewalk, such as utility vaults and light poles.
- Place amenities so that they respond to, and don't hinder, adjacent on-street parking or transit boarding zones.
- Use amenities that are universally accessible.
- Utilize a consistent palette of street furniture and amenities.

Pedestrian Signage

Providing direction and distance information for major destinations can enhance residents' walking experience and help visitors find their way around the Oroville Urban Area. Informational signs should be installed along heavily-used pedestrian routes.



Pedestrian-Scale Lighting

Pedestrian-scale street lighting will not only help improve security, but also add to the character of the street and neighborhood. Sidewalks and landscaped areas should be lit to enhance safety and comfort. The following guidelines should influence the placement choice of pedestrian-scaled lighting.

- Sidewalks should be illuminated through the use of pedestrian-scaled pole fixtures (10 to 14 feet in height) or fixtures attached to the face of the buildings.
- The type and size of fixtures should be consistent along a single block.
- Pedestrian-scale lighting and/or street lamps should be evaluated for appropriate foot-candles and illumination per street standards.
- Placement of lighting should not interfere with the pedestrian path of travel and should not distract or interfere with vehicular circulation.
- All lighting should be oriented toward the ground, designed to preserve views of the night sky, and minimize glare.

Landscaping

Vegetation contributes to a pleasant pedestrian environment. A tree canopy and landscape buffer along the sidewalk not only enhance aesthetics, but can improve comfort by providing shade and contributing to lower air temperatures. A landscaped median softens the hard features of nearby buildings, adds character, and provides pedestrians with a refuge when crossing the street. Additional guidance regarding landscaping is provided in other sections of this Urban Greening Plan.

BICYCLE NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS:

This section outlines design guidelines and best practices for bicycle facilities recommended for the Oroville Urban Area to improve bicycle safety, street accessibility, and the multimodal network. These guidelines are based on the *Caltrans Highway Design Manual (HDM)*, the *CA MUTCD*, and the *AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*, as well as best practices in other communities. These guidelines are intended as a supplement to the previously mentioned documents.

Bikeway planning and design in California typically relies on the guidelines and design standards established by Caltrans as documented in "*Chapter 1000: Bikeway Planning and Design*" of the HDM. Chapter 1000 follows standards developed by AASHTO and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and identifies specific design standards for various conditions. These standards provide a good framework for future implementation, but may not always be feasible given specific constraints. Bikeway design and planning standards are continually changing and expanding. Despite this, most agencies adopt the Caltrans or AASHTO standards as a minimum. Based on the California Streets and Highways Code, Caltrans identifies three types of bikeways, as described and illustrated below.



Class II Bike Lane Adjacent to a Dedicated Pedestrian Path



Class II Bike Lane on Street



Bicycle Friendly Boulevard



Caltrans' Bikeway Types

- **Class I – Bike Paths:** Also known as multi-use paths, these are separated from motor vehicle traffic, but may be shared with pedestrians.
- **Class II – Bike Lanes:** These lanes are demarcated in the roadway for the exclusive use of bicycles. Vehicle and pedestrian cross-flow are permitted. The striping is supported by pavement markings and signage.
- **Class III – Bike Route:** These are located on roadways shared with motor vehicles. Bike routes are designated by signage and/or shared roadway bicycle markings (sharrows).

The National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO – nacto.org) is creating new guidance specifically for urban streets. NACTO's Urban Street Design Guide and Urban Bikeway Design Guide provide designs and principles for making urban streets safe, inviting, and supportive for businesses, workers, schools, and residents. NACTO designs include cycle tracks, which combine the user experience of a separated path with the on-street infrastructure of a conventional bike lane. By separating cyclists from motor traffic, cycle tracks—particularly protected facilities—can offer a higher level of safety than a conventional bike lane.

Although they are not referenced in the AASHTO guide, NACTO treatments are nearly all permitted under the MUTCD, and are supported by the Federal Highway Administration. NACTO guidance can be used as a basis for creating local street design standards.

Bikeway Widths and Markings

Class I bike paths should be a minimum of 8 feet wide with an additional 2-foot-wide shoulder as required by Caltrans standards. A minimum of 12 feet is preferable when moderate volumes of pedestrian traffic are expected along the path, or if two-way bicycle traffic is expected. A separate path for pedestrians may be appropriate if high volumes of pedestrian traffic are expected. Bike paths with sufficient width for two lanes should have a lane marking, a solid yellow or white stripe to separate the two directions of travel and a dashed line where passing is permitted.

Class II bike lanes adjacent to on-street parallel parking should be a minimum of 5 feet wide for roadways with vehicle speeds of 35 mph or less, a minimum of 6 feet for 40 to 50 mph, and 8 feet for 50 mph or more. Even on low speed roads, many jurisdictions prefer a minimum 6-foot bike lane to allow for parked cars with opening doors. The minimum combined bike lane and unmarked parking stall width should be 12 feet (measured from the curb face to the outside bike lane strip). Bike lane striping assists bicyclists in following a straight path in the street right-of-way. Directional arrows with an accompanying word and/or bicycle symbols should be used to distinguish the bike lane from the adjacent vehicle travel lane. Colored bike lanes are another option for pavement markings that can be used in high-conflict areas to alert motorists to the presence of bicyclists.

Class III bike routes require a 14-foot minimum lane width. Lane width is determined from the edge stripe to the lane line or the gutter joint to the lane line. Striping the bike lane should be considered if 15 feet or more is available for the lane next to the curb line. Streets with speed limits of 40 mph or more should not be designated as Class III bike routes. Pavement markings are not required, but “sharrows” (shared right-of-way) or painted bicycle icons are recommended to signify to drivers that they must share the lane with bicycles.

Bicycle Signage

Wayfinding, destination, or directional information signs should be provided at important locations along bike paths. Alert signs should be installed along bike lanes to indicate “BEGIN” and “END”, with “WRONG WAY” installed on the back of those signs to reinforce the proper flow of bicycle traffic.

Bicycle Parking

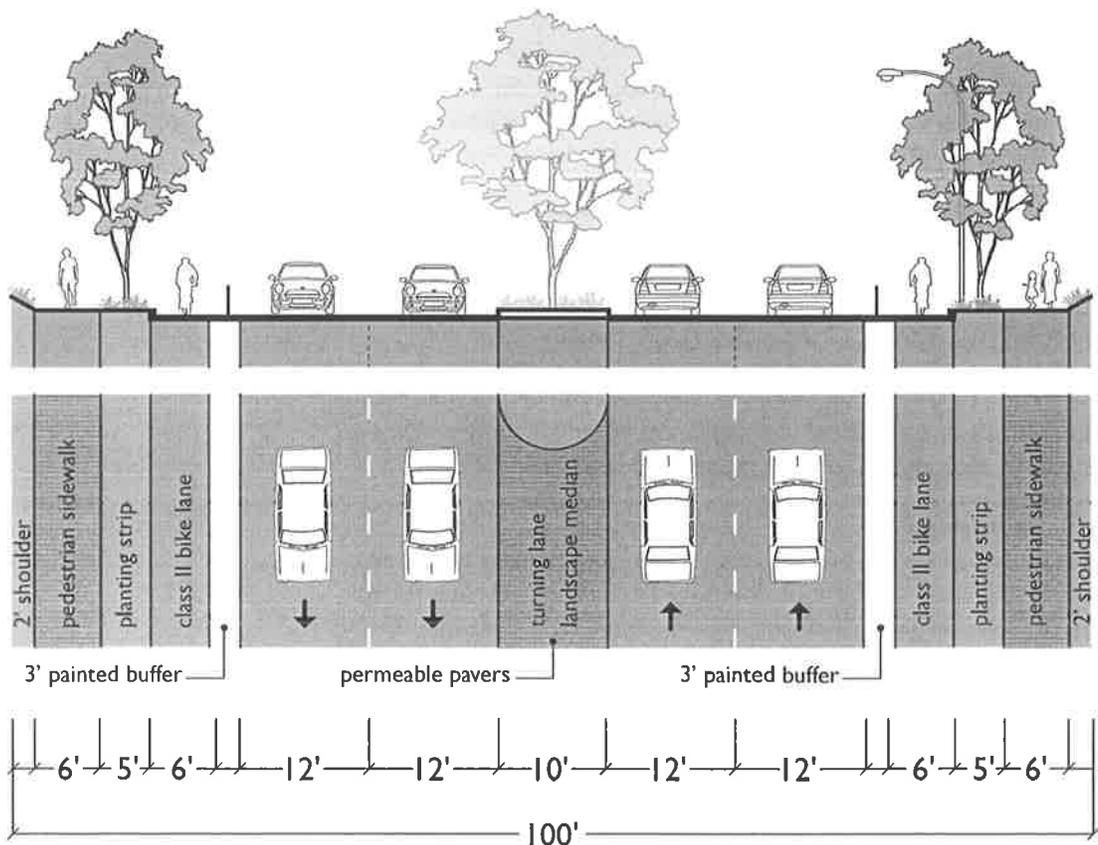
Safe and secure bicycle parking is a critical component to most bicycle trips, and thus in promoting bicycle use. Bicycle racks should be visibly located near intended destinations, such as shopping areas, libraries, schools, and offices. They should be visibly located near destinations and installed either on the sidewalk, outside the pedestrian zone, or in plaza spaces.

DESIGN SOLUTIONS

The streetscape designs below serve as examples of how the guidelines discussed above can be implemented to promote bicycling and walking in the Oroville area. While they address specific priority opportunity streets, these designs can also be applied to other streets with the same roadway classification and right-of-way (ROW) width. It is important to keep in mind that when the ROW width cannot be expanded, enhancement of one element sometimes comes at the cost of another. In these designs, permeable surfaces are illustrated for both parking stalls and pedestrian sidewalks to improve stormwater management.

100' ROW Highways

Oro Dam Boulevard is a four-lane highway that is approximately 100 feet wide and is improved through the inclusion of a planted median that alternates with a paved turning lane. This creates a safety buffer for vehicles, as well as beautification and an opportunity to create a gateway. Broadleaf trees located in the pedestrian planting strips will increase shade to promote non-motorized forms of transportation.





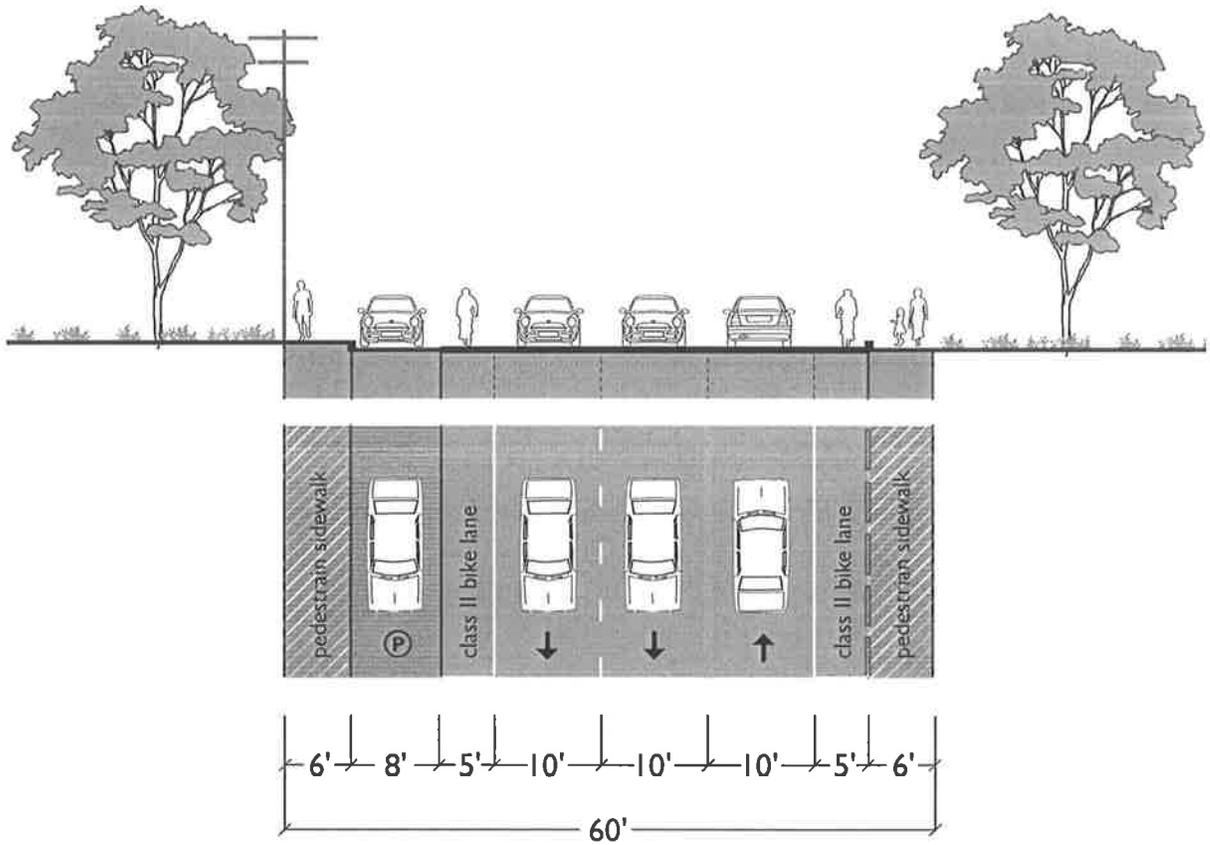
Existing Conditions on Oro Dam Boulevard



Proposed Design Solution for Oro Dam Boulevard

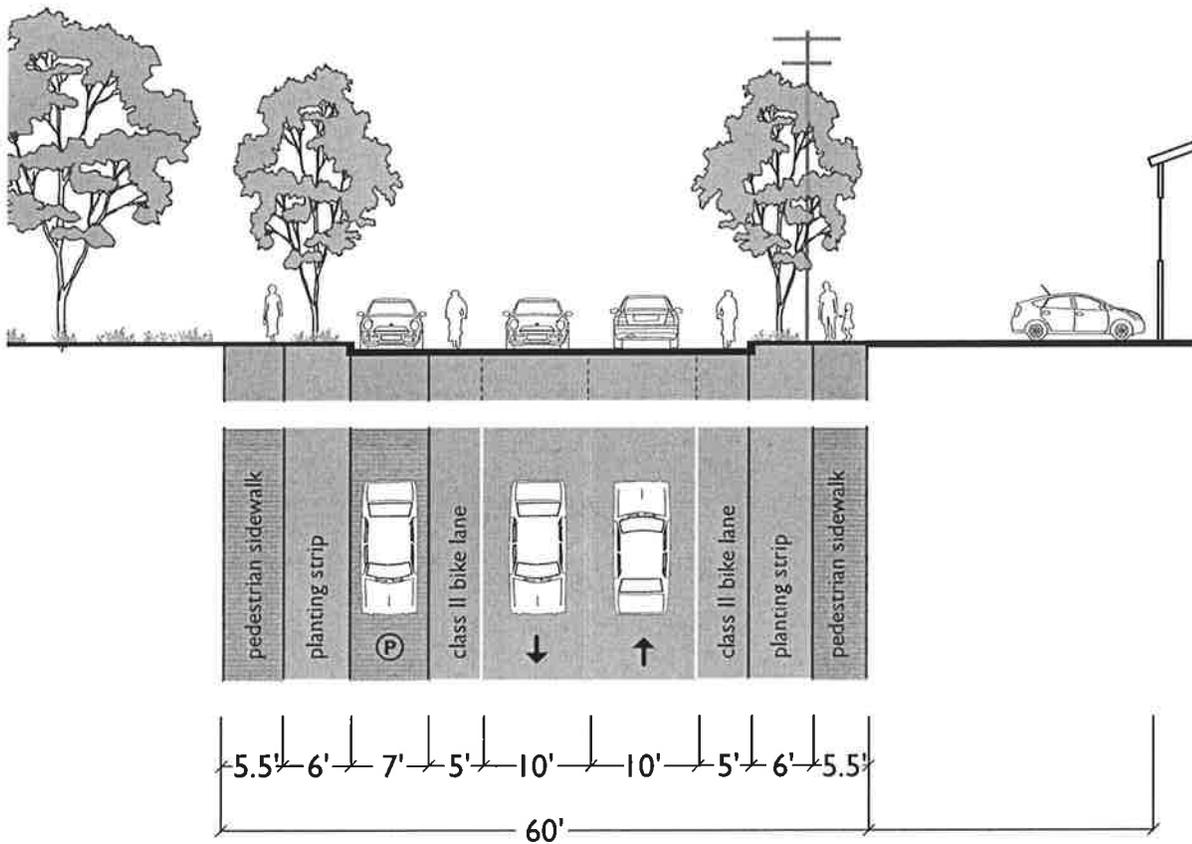
60' ROW Arterials (3 travel lanes)

Arterials, such as Montgomery Street, have three travel lanes, two in one direction and a third in the opposing direction. Class II bike lanes run along either side of the street, while a parallel parking lane is included along one side of the street. Six-foot-wide pedestrian sidewalks run along either side of the roadway to enhance pedestrian safety and walkability.



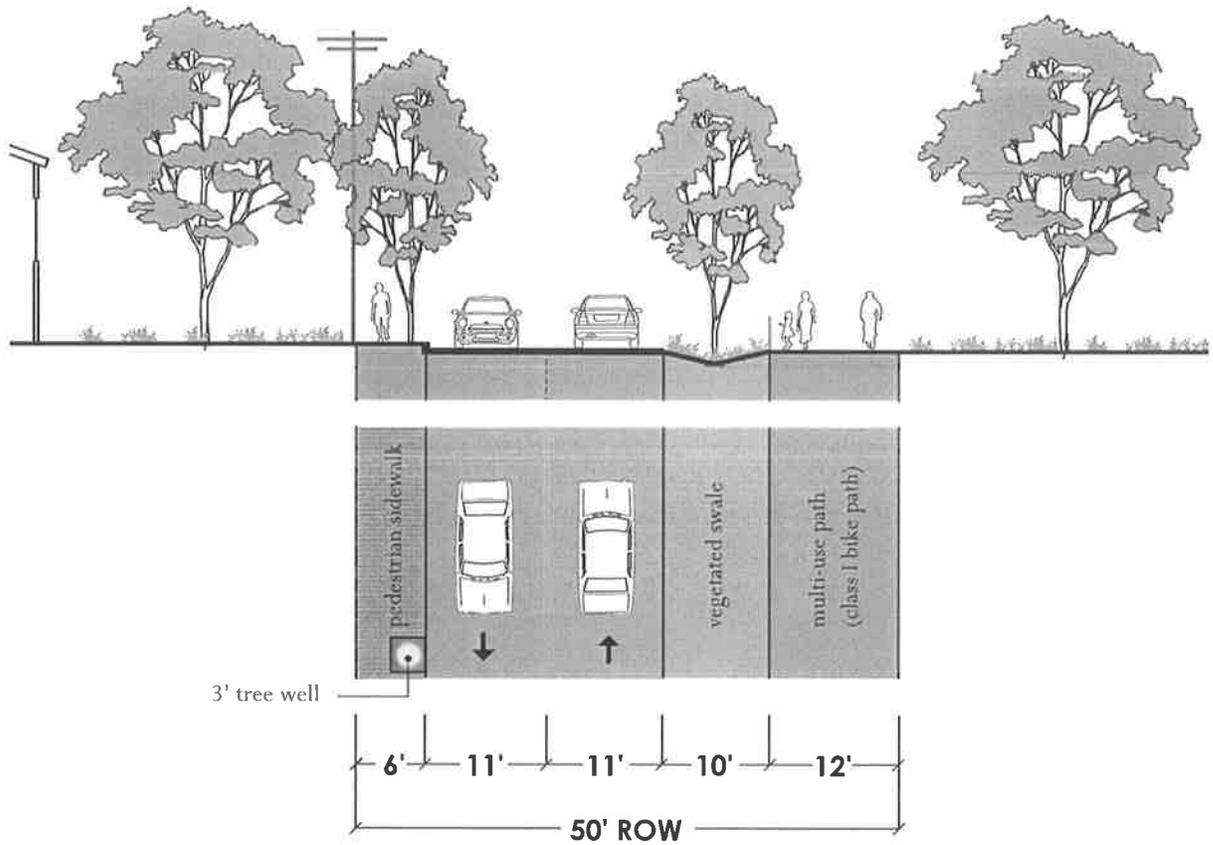
60' ROW Arterials (2 travel lanes)

Arterials, such as Myers Street, are approximately 60 feet wide with one vehicular travel lane in either direction. Planting strips on both sides of the street will help shade bicyclists and pedestrians along the sidewalk. Class II bike lanes on either side of the street will promote bicycle use, while an 8-foot lane situated on one side of the street will provide parallel parking.



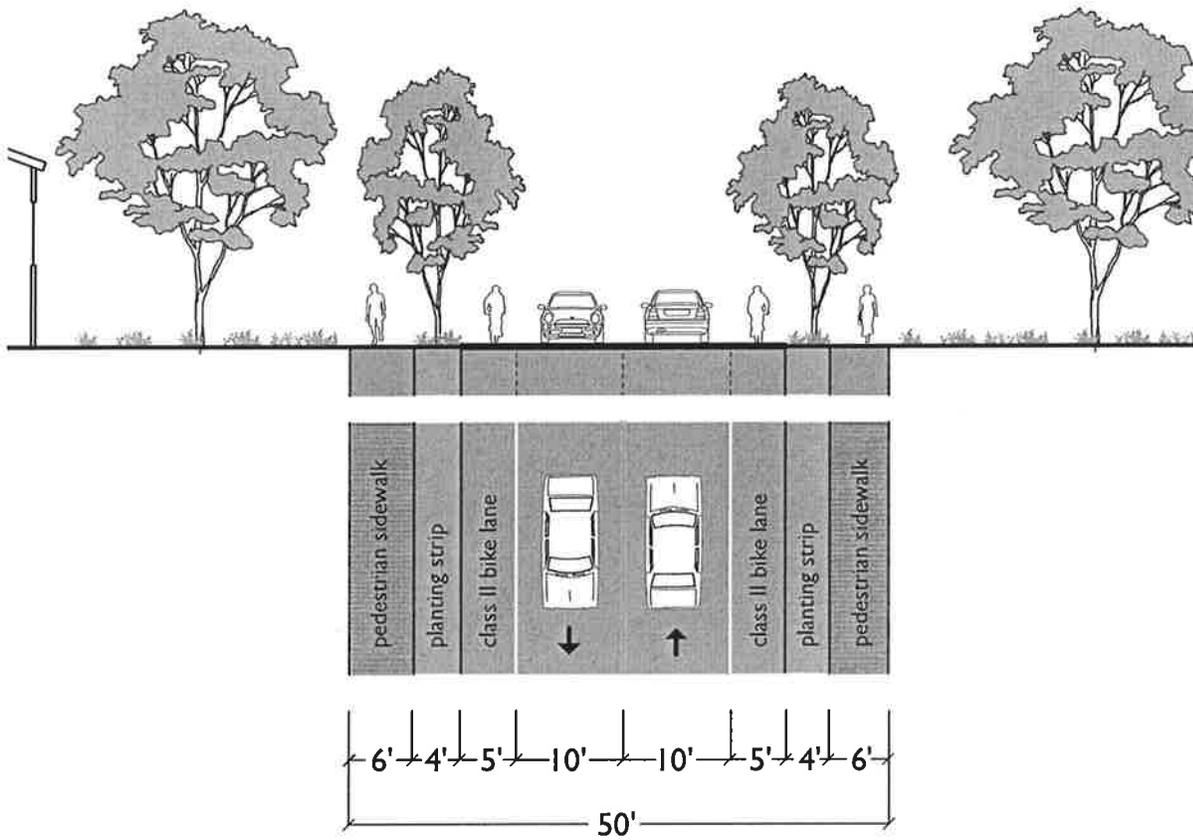
50' ROW Collectors (Class I Bike Path)

Las Plumas Avenue, adjacent to Las Plumas High School, is improved with a 12-foot multi-use trail, which provides safe bicycle and pedestrian movement. An 8-foot swale captures on-site runoff and creates a vehicle and pedestrian buffer. Stormwater drains into the planting strips and swale along either side of the roadway. Street trees in tree grates along the opposite side of the street promote walkability and increase shade.



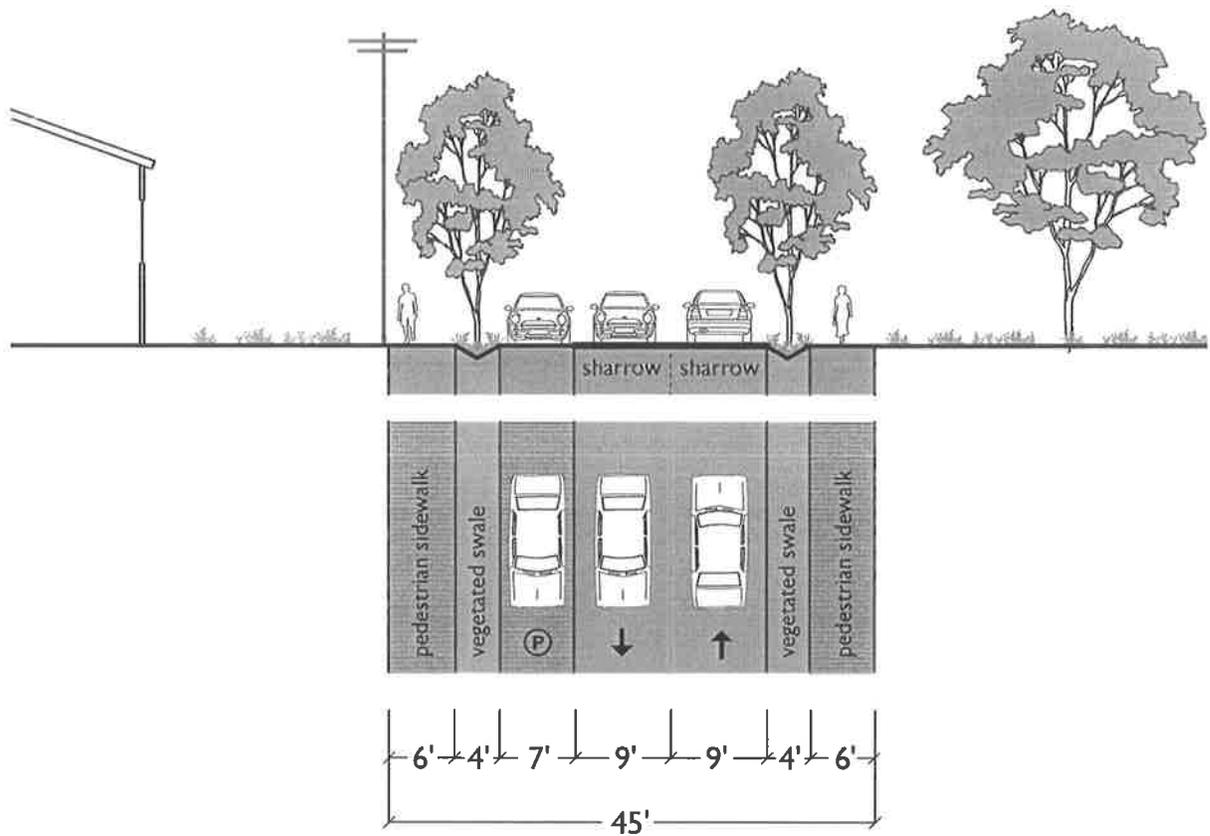
50' ROW Collectors (Class II Bike Lanes)

Fifty-foot collectors, such as Oro-Quincy Highway, incorporate Class II bike lanes along both sides of a two-way street. In addition, 4-foot planting strips are included along either side of the street and provide shade, as well as a buffer for pedestrians on the sidewalk.



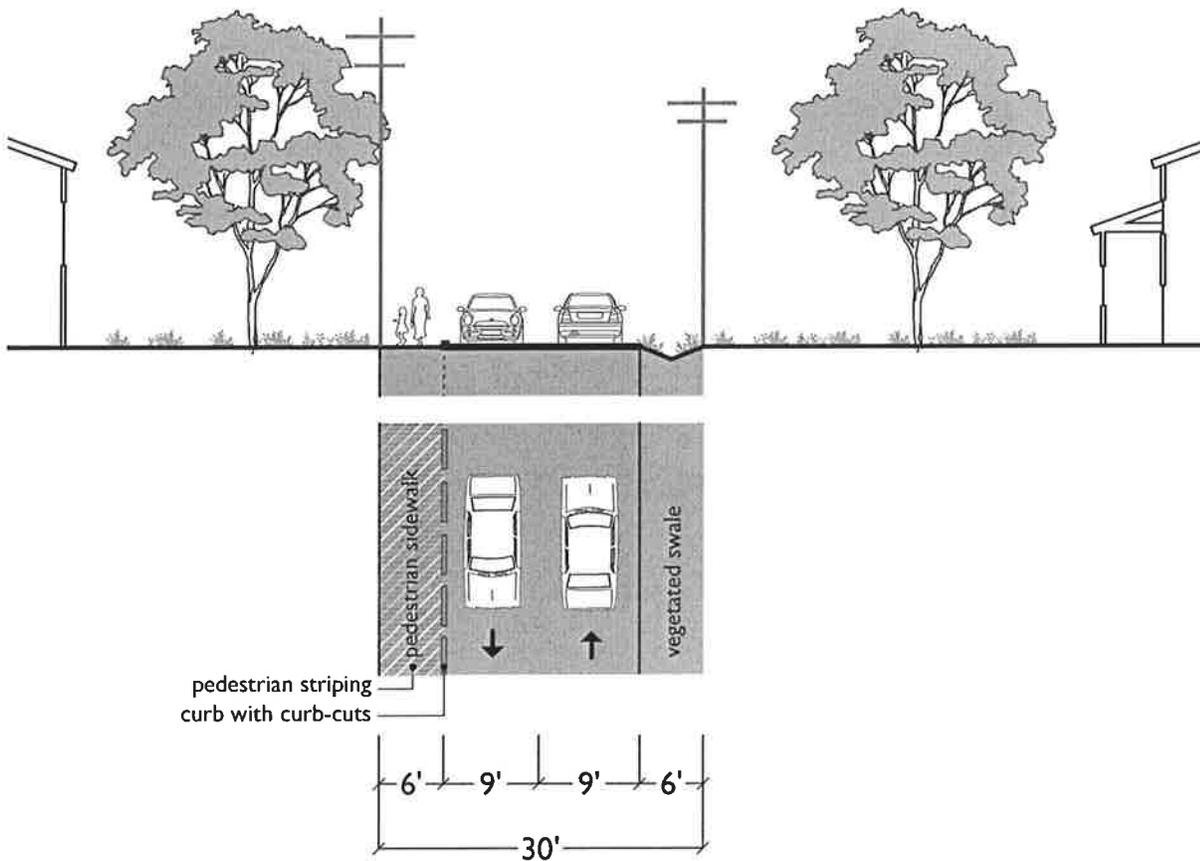
45' ROW Local Streets (Class III Bike Route)

Local streets, such as Burlington Avenue and Wyandotte Avenue, are approximately 45 feet wide and consist of two travel lanes in both directions, one of which is designated for parallel parking. Four-foot-wide vegetated swales along either side of the road provide stormwater management and beautification, as well as a buffer for pedestrians.



30' ROW Local Streets

Local streets, such as Elgin Street, are narrow residential streets with one lane of travel in each direction. A series of curb cuts protect pedestrians on one side, while a 6-foot swale on the opposing side of the street collects storm-water.



INTRODUCTION

Enhancing the tree canopy and other landscaping offers a wide variety of benefits for towns, such as increased health and well-being of residents and economic value of properties. Trees and plantings soften the urban environment and break up impermeable surfaces, such as concrete and asphalt, allowing for more natural and filtered stormwater drainage while decreasing carbon dioxide emissions. For example, a single 10-inch-diameter Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) can intercept and filter 1,211 gallons of stormwater per year, while storing 280 pounds of carbon dioxide per year. Research in the Central Valley found that for every 1,000 deciduous trees, stormwater runoff is reduced nearly 1,000 gallons – a value of almost \$7,000 per storm event. Trees also reduce surrounding temperatures by shading, while further cooling occurs due to evaporation from their leaf surfaces. The evaporation from a single tree can produce the cooling effect of 10 room-sized air conditioners operating 20 hours per day.^{1 2} Landscape plantings also contribute to a more natural and attractive environment, providing physiological benefits and ultimately a healthier and more prosperous community.

Shade trees are especially important in Oroville due to the scorching summers, particularly for the very young, elderly, disabled and non-auto-owning residents, who may not have access to air-conditioned cars and/or may be less able to withstand extreme conditions. Strategically planting shade trees along sidewalks and bikeways can encourage more people to get out of their cars and walk or bike, which is beneficial for air quality and for their own health. Furthermore, plants trap and filter air pollutants, improve water quality by absorbing and filtering runoff from streets, and can contribute to on-site stormwater management.

While the urban forest includes all trees on both public and private land within the Oroville Urban Area, this chapter focuses on City-maintained trees, collectively referred to as the City Forest. City trees include those along right-of-ways and in parks and open space. Some areas of Oroville have excellent urban forest features, including the tree-lined streets in the downtown and historic residential neighborhood at the city's core. These contribute to Oroville's charm and walkability. However, other areas, such as major arterials that are gateways into town, and much of the Southside neighborhood, suffer from a lack of tree canopy and permeably planted areas. These areas need



Street Trees in Residential Neighborhood

Urban Forest:

all trees on private and public lands within the Oroville Urban Area

City Forest:

only City-maintained trees located in the right-of-ways, parks, and open space

¹ Kloss, Christopher; 2006, *Crystal Calarusse. Rooftops to Rivers – Green Strategies for Controlling Stormwater and Combined Sewer Overflows*. Natural Resource Defense Council, www.nrdc.org.

² North Carolina State University and Cooperative Extension, <http://www.ncsu.edu/project/treesof-strength/benefits.htm>.



Shaded Sidewalk in Downtown Oroville



Tree Canopy in South Oroville

some landscaping assistance to attract visitors, provide a stronger and more attractive sense of place, reduce the distance between residents and the natural environment, and increase the sense of community investment and pride that leads to better care of property and reduced crime.

This chapter addresses canopy as well as understory and other planting with the understanding that all types of plantings contribute to the urban forest. However, given the available data recently collected by the City, this chapter focuses on why, where, and how to expand the City Forest.

URBAN FOREST VISION AND GOALS

In addition to the urban greening vision and goals set forth at the beginning of this Plan, this Plan identifies a vision and set of goals specific to urban forestry. The vision for Oroville's urban forest is to increase existing canopy coverage throughout the community by creating greener streets that encourage people to walk and exercise, establishing green buffers from the freeways that divide the community, and focusing on other multi-benefit greening opportunities. Specific goals for reaching this vision include:

- **Increase Citywide Canopy Coverage.** A target of 21-percent for citywide coverage is recommended for Oroville, as further discussed below under Recommendations for Enhancing the Urban Forest.
- **Enhance Forest Structure.** Increase the percentage of trees that are native and have low water requirements, and work towards building a forest that is diverse with consideration to species composition and age distribution. In addition, enhance drought-tolerant, low-water need, and low-maintenance understory and other plantings throughout the city.
- **Increase Urban Forest Benefits per 'Tree.** Focus on multi-benefit urban forestry projects that optimize environmental and community benefits, including but not limited to stormwater management, air pollution reduction, beautification, and neighborhood walkability. Ensure selection of the right tree for new locations in order to optimize forest benefits and to reducing infrastructure conflicts.

Realization of these goals will maximize environmental, social and economic benefits associated with the urban forest, thereby enhancing the quality of life and the public health enjoyed by the Oroville community. Potential benefits of the urban forest are identified below based on research by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Alliance for Community Trees.³

³ Alliance for Community Trees, Benefits of Trees and Urban Forests (Resource List), http://www.actrees.org/files/Research/benefits_of_trees.pdf, accessed February 25, 2014.

THE EXISTING FOREST AND MANAGEMENT

This section provides an overview of the forest structure and benefits provided by the forest contained along public roadways and within public parks in the Oroville Urban Area, as well as a brief overview of current management and maintenance practices. This section is based on an inventory and assessment of City-owned trees that was conducted in 2012; a digitized aerial image of the South Oroville area that suggests canopy coverage within this area; and conversations with City staff.

The 2012 tree inventory was limited to City-owned trees located in the public right-of-way (ROW) or City parks, and did not include the recently annexed South Oroville area. All road segments within the city limits with curb, gutters, and sidewalks were inventoried, based on the assumption that these are the only roadways with City-owned and -maintained trees. Trees in City rights-of-way without curbs, gutters, and sidewalks were not inventoried, nor were self-seeded or invasive trees along City roadways.

The inventory identified 5,164 trees owned and maintained by the City of Oroville; these trees are collectively referred to as Oroville's City Forest and are shown in Figure 4-1. The majority of the 5,164 trees inventoried were located along public streets, while 572 of the 5,164 were located within City parks. The structure and benefits of the City Forest presented in this section were assessed using a database analysis tool called iTrees Streets. This tool was developed by a team of researchers with the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Davey Tree Service, and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), and allows cities to analyze the benefits of their urban forests.

EXISTING FOREST STRUCTURE

Studies of urban forests suggest that a strong urban forest resource "possesses a mix of species, sizes, and ages."⁴ This diversity ensures the longevity and resilience of the forest over time. Increasing tree species diversity reduces the risk that a single blight, disease, or pest can destroy the entire forest population since many of these issues are species-specific and spread more easily to related populations. Researchers recommend utilizing native trees wherever possible, as they are well-suited to the local environment and have developed resiliencies to local pests and provide excellent habitat for native wildlife. Diversity in age and size ensures the long-term stability of an urban forest. As trees die and are replaced, younger trees are needed to offset the removal of older trees. Very young trees do not provide the same benefits as established trees, so simply replacing the tree will not achieve the same immediate effect.

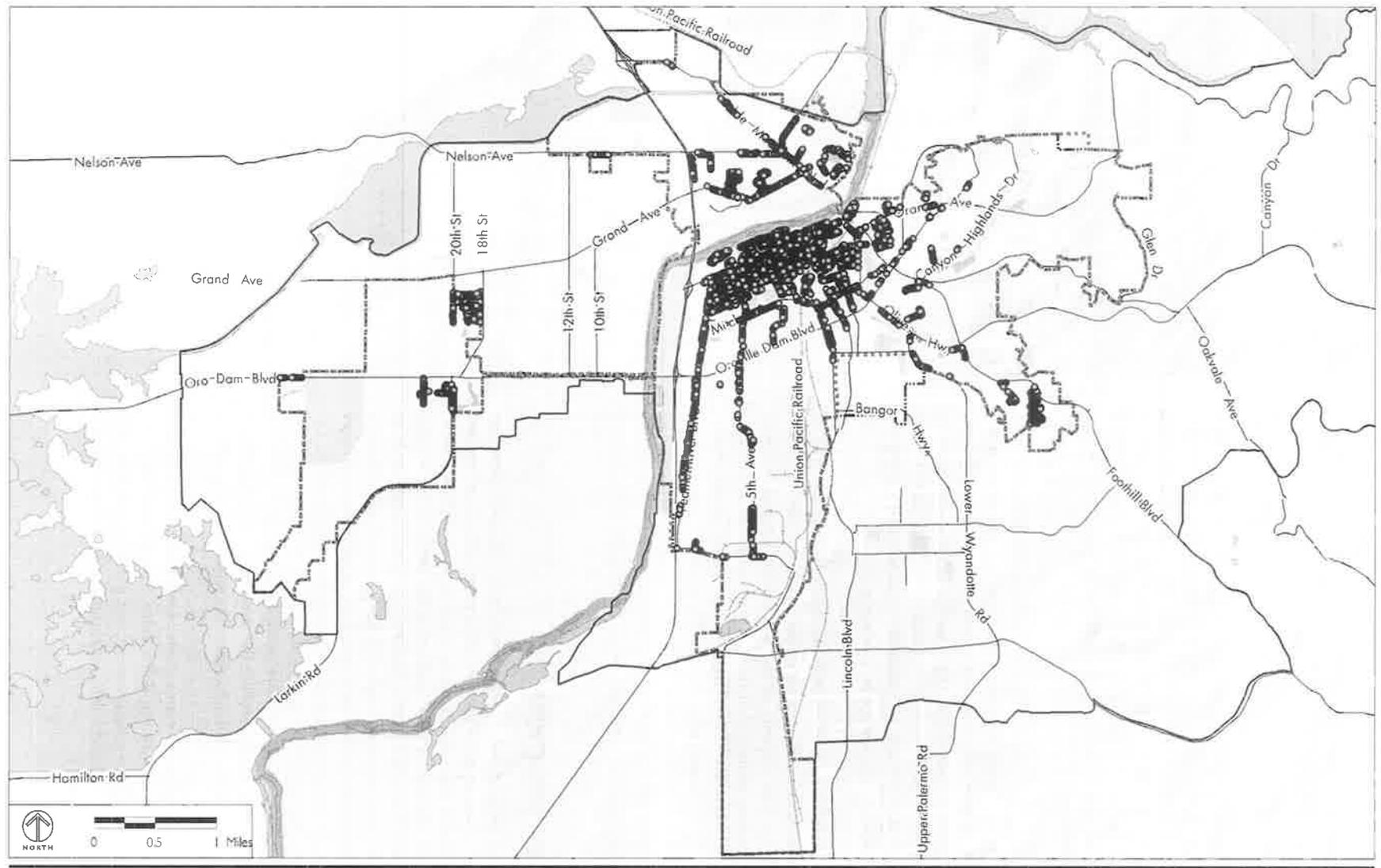
This section summarizes the species composition, age composition, and estimated benefits provided by the forest in dollar value, as well as an overview of the general condition, necessary maintenance, and potential conflicts with existing infrastructure. The complete data set resulting from iTrees Streets analysis is provided in Appendix C.



Lack of Street Trees in Downtown Oroville

⁴ Clark, James R., Nelda P. Matheny, Genni Cross, and Victoria Wake. "A Model of Urban Forest Sustainability." *Journal of Arboriculture* 23(1): January 1997.

Figure 4-1: Tree Inventory



Source: Butte County, 2009 and 2013. PlaceWorks, 2015.

CANOPY COVERAGE:

Citywide Coverage

The existing canopy coverage of Oroville’s City Forest (all trees included in the inventory as defined above) was determined using the iTrees Streets program. Based on iTrees analysis, Oroville’s City Forest provides canopy coverage for 1 percent of the total area of the city, assuming the 2012 city boundaries that defined the inventory area. It is important to note that trees on private property and other trees that are not maintained by the City also provide canopy coverage within Oroville, and that if these trees were included in the analysis the overall coverage would increase.

While Oroville’s City Forest provides very little coverage when compared to the entire acreage of the city, the canopy coverage within the inventoried area in which the City maintains trees (street ROWs, parks, and open space) is estimated to be higher, at approximately 4 percent. Table 4-1 describes how this 4-percent coverage is distributed by land use. For simplification, similar land uses were combined for this analysis and it was assumed that trees within the right-of-way are associated with the adjacent existing land use. For each land use grouping, the total acreage of right-of-ways and parks and open spaces serves as the basis for coverage analysis as this reflects the inventory area and area in which the City maintains trees. As shown in Table 4-1, residential areas have a significantly higher canopy coverage within right-of-ways, parks, and open spaces than other land uses; more than half of the total inventoried canopy coverage is within this land use.



Residential Street in Oroville with Overhead Canopy

Table 4-1: Distribution of Tree Canopy Coverage by Land Use

LAND USE	Total Area in Land Use Category including Associated ROW (acres)	Estimated Acreage within Inventory (ROW, Parks, Open Space)*	Total Canopy Area (acres)	Canopy Coverage within ROW, Parks, and Open Space	Distribution of City Canopy by Land Use
Residential	3554	402	47	12%	55.3%
Commercial	1948	220	12	5%	14.1%
Industrial	1003	113	2	2%	2.4%
Parks and Open Space	1536	1536	24	2%	28.2%
Total (Citywide)	8041	2,271	85	4%	100%

*The right-of-way (ROW) is estimated based on the assumption that the 909 acres of City ROW is distributed equally throughout the City (Estimated ROW= Total ROW x Percent of City within specified Land Use). Parks and Open Space acreage includes ROW as well as acreage of parcels.



Tree Canopy along Myers Street

Research conducted by American Forests⁵ recommends an overall average canopy coverage of 25 percent as appropriate for urban areas in temperate and arid climates, such as Oroville, based on recommended coverage for specific land uses of 35 percent for suburban residential, 18 percent for urban residential zones, and 9 percent for central business districts. This recommendation is based on coverage provided by all trees within an urban area, including trees on public and private lands. Based on estimates discussed above and shown in Table 4-1, Oroville's canopy coverage is significantly lower than the American Forests' standard overall as well as for specific land uses.

With consideration to percent coverage provided by the Oroville City Forest within each land use, parks and open space areas had the highest percentage of canopy coverage and industrial areas had the lowest level of canopy coverage. As previously discussed, total canopy coverage within industrial and other areas would increase if privately maintained trees were included in the assessment. However, there are opportunities to increase canopy coverage in all land uses. Streets and sidewalks serve as a primary location for urban forest trees.

South Oroville Canopy Coverage

As described above, formerly unincorporated South Oroville was not included in the tree inventory that was analyzed using iTrees. However, tree canopy in South Oroville was digitized from a 2012 aerial image, as shown in Figure 4-2.⁶ The aerial image was taken in the early spring, when trees that are apparently deciduous and not leafed out were digitized to the extent their branch structure was visible. Trees lacking leaves and areas where it was difficult to distinguish canopy from surrounding shadow were not digitized. Thus it is likely this layer under-represents the total canopy in South Oroville.

The results of the digitization of the aerial photograph show that 5.9 percent of South Oroville is covered by tree canopy, although as discussed above this is a conservative estimate due to the time of year that the photo was taken. Almost all of the trees in South Oroville are on privately owned (primarily residential) land. There are very few trees along streets, in the public right-of-way. While this coverage is notably higher than the 4 percent coverage among the inventoried City streets, parks and open space discussed above, it is important to note that the South Oroville canopy cover analysis attempted to capture all trees in the South Oroville area, including trees on private property, rather than just City-owned trees. Based on aerials of the city, it appears that other residential neighborhoods within Oroville may have similar overall (public and private land) canopy coverage as South Oroville. However, this conservative estimate is still substantially lower than the 25-percent coverage recommended by American Forests.

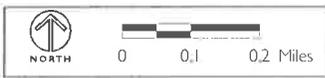
⁵ American Forests is a nonprofit conservation organization that is recognized for their pioneering work in the science and practice of urban forestry. The difference between their canopy coverage recommendation and coverage recommended by this plan for Oroville is further discussed below under Canopy Coverage Targets.

⁶ Canopy coverage for South Oroville was digitized on-screen from a 2012 aerial image with 30 cm/pixel resolution at scales varying between 1:500 and 1:750.

Figure 4-2: 2012 South Oroville Canopy Coverage



Source: Butte County, 2009 and 2013, PlaceWorks, 2015.



- South Oroville Tree Canopy
- Oroville City Limit (2012)
- Oroville City Limit (2015)
- Oroville Urban Area

SPECIES COMPOSITION

The species composition of a forest affects the aesthetic character of a park or street, as well as the benefits that the trees provide. For instance, palms and conifers (like pine trees) are generally tall and narrow trees and provide minimal shade. Broadleaf trees, like oaks and sycamore, provide greater canopy coverage and shade and therefore have greater measurable benefits in this respect.

Oroville’s City Forest is composed of 93 percent broadleaf species, 4 percent conifers, and 3 percent palm trees. Of the broadleaf species, 95 percent are deciduous while the other 5 percent are evergreen. Most of the forest (57 percent) is comprised of medium stature trees, large and small trees account for 41 percent and 2 percent of the forest, respectively.

Species diversity is also an important consideration to forest health, since diversity can buffer the impacts of pests and weather conditions on the forest. For this reason, it is widely recommended that no more than 10 percent of the forest be comprised of any one species.⁷ Oroville’s City Forest includes 73 unique species, yet five species together comprise nearly 50-percent of the forest. The dominant species of the City Forest are identified include Chinese

⁷ Clark, James R., Nelda P. Matheny, Genni Cross, and Victoria Wake, “A Model of Urban Forest Sustainability,” *Journal of Arboriculture* 23(1): January 1997.



Overhead Utility Conflicts with Street Trees in Oroville



Existing Street Trees in Downtown Oroville



Dead Street Tree Limbs

Pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*) (14.3 percent), Maple (*Acer* species) (13.5 percent), Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia* species) (11.5 percent), Sycamore (*Platanus* species) (8.2 percent), Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) (5.3 percent), Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*) (4.3 percent), Caucasian Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*) (3.9 percent), Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) (3.7 percent), Oak (*Quercus* species) (2.6 percent), and Pear (*Pyrus* species) (2.4 percent).

Inclusion of native species in the urban forest can be beneficial since native species are well-suited to the local climate and provide valuable wildlife habitat. Based on the 2011 tree inventory, there are several California native species included in the Oroville City Forest. These species include Velvet Ash (*Fraxinus velutina*), California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Gray Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Redwood trees (*Sequoia* species) and several oak species (*Quercus wislizenii* and *Quercus ilex*). In addition, the inventory identified additional oak, palm, pine, dogwood, birch, and maple trees that may be California natives, yet native range cannot be confirmed as the species name was not identified by the inventory.

RELATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age distribution is an important consideration when assessing an urban forest since every tree has a limited life span and different considerations are necessary depending on the age of a tree. For instance, urban trees are often planted at the same time (such as during the construction of a new park or street) and will reach the end of their life span at the same time, making it challenging to preserve an area's character while addressing safety issues and removing trees. It is beneficial to a forest's health to have an uneven age distribution.⁸ Studies suggest that the bulk of the tree population (approximately 40 percent) be composed of young trees in order to offset the loss of older and diseased trees.⁹

Given the difficulty of determining the age of each tree, diameter-at-breast-height (DBH), or diameter at 4.5 feet above ground level, is often used as an indicator of the age of a tree. Although DBH at different ages will vary depending on species, health, growing conditions, and other factors, generalized DBH classes are an effective tool for summarizing population distribution within diverse urban forests and are commonly used for purposes of urban forest assessment and planning. The DBH classes used to assess Oroville's City Forest are based on Richards (1983).

Oroville's City Forest has higher percentage of young trees than old trees. Approximately 72 percent of the trees in the City Forest are less than 15 inches at breast height, 21 percent range from 15 to 30 inches in diameter at breast height, and the remaining 7 percent are greater than 30 inches in diameter at breast height. As Oroville's Urban Forest ages, it will be important to continue to plant new trees in order to balance age distribution and build a healthier forest.

⁸ Clark, James R., Nelda P. Matheny, Genni Cross, and Victoria Wake. "A Model of Urban Forest Sustainability." *Journal of Arboriculture* 23(1): January 1997.

⁹ Richards NA. 1983. "Diversity and stability in a street tree population." *Urban Ecology*. 7:159-171.

CONDITION

In the Tree Inventory, each tree was evaluated as being dead, critical, poor, fair, or good with consideration to the structural condition (the woody components) and the functional conditions (the foliage).

The City Forest in Oroville appears to be well managed, with 94 percent of the trees surveyed being rated as fair or good. Only 43 (less than 1 percent) of the 5,164 trees surveyed were rated as Declining/Dead, however, 273 (5 percent of the total surveyed) were rated as being in poor condition.

MAINTENANCE NEED

As part of the tree inventory, maintenance recommendations were attributed to each tree surveyed. Maintenance recommendation types included inspections, routine trimming, spraying insecticide, and tree removal.

The identified maintenance needs indicate that Oroville's City Forest is in relatively good condition. Less than 1 percent of trees surveyed were flagged for inspection, insecticide spray, or tree removal. The primary maintenance need is routine trimming, with 99 percent of trees surveyed identified as being in need. Information on proper tree maintenance is provided in Appendix E, Tree Planting and Care Recommendations.

CONFLICTS WITH EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Urban trees exist in close proximity to other features of the urban environment and can interfere with other systems. Common issues include sidewalk damage from tree roots and tree canopy interference with overhead utility lines.

Based on the 2012 inventory, only 12 percent of Oroville's City Forest was causing any sidewalk damage. However, while the overall City Forest population does not pose a significant problem for sidewalks, certain tree species cause greater issues than others. The seven tree species identified by City staff as most problematic in terms of sidewalk damage include:

- American Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)
- Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)
- Mulberry (*Morus* species)
- Chinese Tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*)
- Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood')

In most cases, damage was caused as a result of trees being planted in wells that were too narrow.¹⁰ The 2012 inventory also found many of these species problematic, yet reported additional problem trees as well. Following is a list of problematic trees and the percentage of their total population where sidewalk damage was found:

- Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) : 52.31 percent of species population
- Common Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) : 50 percent of species population
- Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) : 30 percent of species population
- Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) : 27.98 percent of species population
- Hickory (*Carya x ludoviciana*) : 27.78 percent of species population
- Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) : 27.71 percent of species population
- Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*) : 26.46 percent of species population
- Ailanthus (*Ailanthus* species): 25 percent of species population
- Ash (*Fraxinus* species) : 25 percent of species population

Similar to sidewalk conflicts, 18 percent of Oroville's City Forest conflicts with overhead utility lines. Trees that conflict with overhead utility lines are distributed relatively evenly throughout the city, but primarily occur along major roadways.

FOREST HEALTH

In an urban environment, forest health is artificial and dependent upon humans for selection, planting, and nurturing from youth to maturity. The forest cycle, including biochemical cycles, gas exchange, productivity, competition, succession, and regeneration, does not operate the same in an urban setting as it would in a natural setting. An urban forest, intertwined with human production and action, is therefore dependent on humans to plant and care for it. Based on the 2012 inventory, only six trees were dead or declining, while 41 percent of the trees were in good health, 47 percent were in fair health, and 10 percent were in poor health. This indicates that nearly 90 percent of trees are currently in good or fair health.

Practices affecting the health of the community forest are described below.

- **Planting Practices.** Poor nursery stock root development and improper pruning cuts made at the nursery and not corrected in the field can lead to the development of weak branch attachments. Without corrective pruning within the first few years after planting, a tree will likely develop structural problems such as weak or multiple limb attachments.

¹⁰ Conversation with City of Oroville staff, May 15, 2015.

- **Use of Stakes and Ties.** Improper use of stakes and ties affect the health of many of Oroville’s maturing trees. Nursery ties and stakes are intended to support a tree’s growth, but left too long they hinder the development of a tree’s core and root strength to combat wind.
- **Surroundings:** Conditions such as specific soil, light, moisture, and well space can affect tree health adversely.
- **Pruning Practices:** Lack of pruning or incorrect pruning can result in structurally weak trees that are susceptible to breakage and other hazards. These trees can become hazardous, unattractive, and costly to maintain.
- **Conflicts with Utility Lines:** Topping is perhaps the most harmful tree pruning practice known. It leads to vigorous water sprouting (epicormic shoot growth), increases maintenance costs, and destroys the structure and natural form of the tree. Topping stresses the tree, which will become more vulnerable to insect and disease infestation. When pruning trees under utility lines, directional pruning should be used on every cut. Pruning styles that should be used for utility line clearance are crown reduction, side pruning, V-pruning, and/or through-pruning.
- **Conflicts with Signage and Lighting:** Similar to utility lines, trees also grow into signage and lighting, resulting in heavily pruned or “lollipop” trees. When possible, vary the design, height, and spacing of signage and lighting to avoid tree locations and reduce the need for pruning.
- **Soil and Root Care:** Tree health depends as much on good soil, healthy roots, and trunk as it does on the upper branches and canopy. When trees are planted in the wrong location, root growth can conflict with sidewalks and other urban infrastructure and become a costly maintenance issue. When root growth is not addressed early enough or with the proper techniques, the structure and health of the tree can also be permanently damaged. Avoid planting in areas too shallow or small to allow for optimum growth. Another prevalent challenge in Oroville is compacted, barren soil in planting areas devoid of nutrients and a living soil food web full of abundant, beneficial, microorganisms. Trees growing in such conditions are much more susceptible to disease and less likely to thrive. These conditions can be corrected with proper soil preparation, planting, and maintenance practices. Avoiding leaf removal from planting areas, regularly chipping plant debris and spreading it evenly over all exposed soil surfaces, and adding organic matter in the form of compost and mulch are relatively easy ways to begin to build soil health. Additional recommendations for building healthy soil are described in Appendix D, Plant Palette.

Guidance on proper planting practices and ongoing care is provided in Appendix E, Tree Planting and Care Recommendations.



TreeWell in Planting Strip



Shaded Street with Power Lines

Table 4-2: Summary of Annual Net Environmental Benefits for the Current Canopy Cover

	Stormwater (gallons of stormwater intercepted)	Air Quality (pounds of reduced air pollutants)*	Carbon Dioxide (metric tons of CO ₂ sequestered per year)
Total	3,876,719	7,478.70	405

* Pounds of reduced air pollutants includes deposition of ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and avoidance of NO₂, PM₁₀, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and SO₂, but does not take into account potential Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (BVOCs) emissions.

Table 4-3: Summary of Annual Net Economic Benefits for the Current Canopy Cover

Energy	Stormwater	Air Quality*	Carbon Dioxide	Aesthetics	Total Benefits
\$75,343	\$30,238	\$71,629	\$6,404	\$856,362	\$1,712,724

*Air quality includes deposition of ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM-10) and avoidance of NO₂, PM₁₀, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂), as well as Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (BVOCs) emissions.

BENEFITS PROVIDED BY OROVILLE'S EXISTING FOREST

The benefits of an urban forest population can be measured both in positive environmental impacts and economic value. These benefits can be estimated and quantified based on tree size, type, and condition to provide a value of the urban forest. The following is a summary of both the environmental and economic benefits of Oroville's City Forest based on iTrees Streets analysis. A full summary of the impacts of the individual tree species in Oroville's City Forest can be found in Appendix C.

Environmental benefits include the interception of stormwater runoff, improvement of air quality, and reduction of atmospheric carbon dioxide, as described above in greater detail. Larger trees with more established canopies and roots tend to have greater positive impacts; however, as noted previously, it is important to maintain a young population to replace dying or removed trees and thereby maintain continuous urban forest benefits.

Many of these environmental benefits also have economic value, iTrees Streets can be used to quantify the economic value trees provide. Based on the iTrees analysis, Oroville's City Forest currently has an annual estimated gross value of \$1,712,724 considering combined benefits related to energy savings, carbon dioxide sequestration, air quality, stormwater management, aesthetic and other benefits. Considering these benefits as a whole, the average annual economic benefit of a tree within Oroville's City Forest is \$166. The approach to calculating economic values is described below.

- **Energy Savings:** Trees save energy by cooling the immediate area through shading and transpiration, which also cools pavements and

reduces the need to heat and cool buildings. The value of energy savings benefits from Oroville's City Forest is calculated by iTrees Streets based on assumptions for tree species regarding shading, canopy coverage, species size, and assumptions relating to regional climate and wind patterns.

- **Carbon Dioxide Reduction:** Trees reduce carbon dioxide, a harmful greenhouse gas, by taking it out of the air and transforming it into wood, bark, and foliage. By lowering surrounding summer air temperatures they also cut urban energy use for cooling, and thus carbon dioxide emissions due to power plant energy production. The value of reductions in carbon dioxide due to the city's urban forest is calculated by iTrees Streets based upon costs associated with climate change, such as the increased energy costs needed to cool households in hotter temperatures. The amount of carbon dioxide sequestered (stored) in a tree depends upon tree size and species. Carbon dioxide released and generated by tree maintenance (use of chain saws, etc.) and by decomposition of trees are also considered by iTrees Streets.
- **Stormwater Runoff Reduction:** Tree roots and leaf litter promote the infiltration of stormwater into the soil. Trees slow down and temporarily store runoff and pollutants by taking them up from soils through their roots. Trees can transform these pollutants into less harmful substances, and can store rainfall in their canopy, releasing it later as transpiration. A single tree can store 100 gallons or more, at least until it reaches saturation after one or two inches of rainfall. It is estimated that an urban forest can reduce annual runoff by 2-7 percent, with reductions as high as 65 percent in some residential developments.^{11 12} The implied value of stormwater reduction considers the amount of stormwater captured and the general cost of urban stormwater management.
- **Aesthetic and Other Benefits:** The fiscal value of beautification, shade, habitat, privacy, comfort, and great urban spaces is difficult to quantify. iTrees Streets estimates the fiscal value of these benefits based upon estimated property values. Research shows that buyers are willing to pay up to 20 percent more for houses and properties with trees, and therefore trees increase property value. The benefits of street trees to a home's value spill over to residences within a 100-foot radius. In addition, research has shown that people are willing to travel farther, visit more frequently, and pay more for goods and services in business districts with trees – on average 12 percent more.^{13 14 15 16 17}

11 US EPA, 21013. *Stormwater to Street Trees: Engineering Urban Forests for Stormwater Management*. <http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/stormwater2streettrees.pdf>.

12 Arbor Day Foundation, How Trees Can Retain Stormwater Runoff. Tree City USA Bulletin. http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/used/uep/products/11/800TreeCityUSABulletin_55.pdf.

13 US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station. 2010. Science Findings Issues 126. https://www.itreetools.org/news/articles/PNW_scifi126_Sept2010.pdf.

14 Wolf, K.L., 2003. Public Response to the Urban Forest in Inner-City Business Districts.

15 Special Issue on Social Aspects of Urban Forestry. *Journal of Arboriculture*, 29, 3, 117-126.

16 Wolf, K.L., 2005. Business District Streetscapes, Trees and Consumer Response.

17 *Journal of Forestry*, 103, 8, 396-400. [Notes 11 thru 17 are very gappy in PDF? SJS]



New Street Trees along Oro-Dam Boulevard

MANAGEMENT OF THE EXISTING FOREST

The City of Oroville's Parks and Recreation Department currently maintains and manages the trees in the City's parks and open spaces, and within public right-of-ways, but only those on road segments with curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, adjacent to the curb and gutter. Trees located outside of the ROW are not maintained by the City because they are growing on private property; this includes trees located on the non-street side of existing sidewalks.

There are six employees in the Department and three are board-certified arborists, including the Parks and Trees Supervisor. Staff does all tree maintenance in-house, including planting, removing, pruning, irrigating, stump riding, and applying pesticides if necessary. Thirty-five to 40 percent of staff's time and effort is devoted to managing Oroville's street trees, which is equivalent to approximately 2.4 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff. Only one job in the last 15 years has been contracted out.

The total annual community forestry expenditures in Oroville for 2013-2014 were roughly \$186,000 and are funded primarily by the General Fund. During that the 2013-2014 year, 47 trees were planted, 1572 trees were pruned, and 43 trees were removed; and expenditures are estimated by the City to have been divided amongst the tasks as listed below.

- Tree Planting and Initial Care: 3%
- Tree Maintenance: 31.5%
- Tree Removals: 4%
- Management: 61%
- Utility Line Clearance: 0%
- Volunteer Time: 0%
- Certifications/Training: 0.5%

Increasing the canopy coverage of the Oroville City Forest to 21 percent would increase annual benefits, as described above, as well as annual expenditures. Assuming that expenditure increases reflect the increase in the canopy, it is estimated that the annual budget would increase over time to approximately \$1 million dollars and that 12 FTEs would be needed to maintain the forest once the target is reached. The City has built a strong working relationship with PG&E, as well as their tree assessment consultant, Western Environmental Consultants (WEC). This relationship has allowed for an efficient and holistic approach to coordinating tree planting, maintenance, and removal with utility needs. The City reviews the scope of work provided by WEC prior to work being done and WEC sends out a notice to neighbors. Additionally, PG&E's support has been gained for events such as the Arbor Day celebration. Phone and cable companies prune trees once every five to seven years, except for the high voltage power lines, which are cleared annually.

As mentioned earlier, there are seven designated tree species that the City no longer plants and actively removes because they are problematic. Previous planting of these species in the public right-of-way has resulted in roots causing damage to curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. The City is actively removing these trees and replacing them with more appropriate species as a joint effort between the Parks and Recreation and the Public Works Departments.

The system is both reactive and proactive, with trees being removed that are causing damage to adjacent infrastructure, as well as removal of problematic species even if they are not yet causing damage.

It is anticipated that the recent formation of a community organization, Save Oroville Trees, may open new possibilities for partnerships with community organizations. Save Oroville Trees adopted Centennial Plaza and has taken responsibility for upkeep of the property by pruning shrubs, weeding, and overseeing trash pickup. Other roles for the organization may be explored in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING THE URBAN FOREST

Based on the existing conditions of the urban forest, this section presents strategies for achieving the urban forestry goals through recommending canopy coverage targets and identifying opportunity sites for focused implementation. In addition to the information below, utilizing the tree planting and care recommendations presented in Appendix E will further help to enhance the urban forest.

CANOPY COVERAGE TARGETS

As discussed in the existing conditions analysis, the estimated canopy coverage of 4 percent within the City’s street right-of-ways, parks and open space and the 6 percent overall coverage estimate within South Oroville are both far less than the 25 percent recommended by American Forests as appropriate for urban areas in temperate and arid climates.

It is recommended that the City increase coverage within public right-of-ways and other public spaces and work towards a 21 percent citywide canopy coverage target for all public and private lands, with the understanding that increases will be incremental and the target represents a long-term goal. This target is based on American Forests’ recommendations for coverage in residential, commercial and institutional and is adjusted based on existing land uses and existing conditions within the community, as shown in Table 4-4. Meeting this target will require that the City work with other jurisdictions, agencies, and property owners to increase tree plantings outside of streets and parks.

Table 4-4: Canopy Coverage Targets

Landuse	Total Acres	Target (%)	Target (acres)	Discussion of Target
Residential (Low Density)	3554	35%	141	American Forest recommendation
Commercial/Institutional	1948	9%	20	American Forest recommendation
Industrial	1003	6%	3	Tripling of existing coverage; assumes less opportunity than commercial
Open Space	1536	15%	230	Assumes significant opportunities in parks and open space, yet considers constraints within undeveloped open space
Total	8041	21%	394	



Newly Established Trees in Oroville

The first step towards reaching this target is to increase understanding of existing citywide coverage. While the 2012 inventory and South Oroville study both indicate that coverage is low, a citywide canopy coverage study that encompasses the entire city and includes both public and private land would greatly inform existing conditions and key opportunities for enhancement. The cost of such a study would depend on the approach and area covered. In addition, an inventory of trees within areas that have been annexed into the City since the 2012 inventory, including the Southside area, should be conducted.

Within City-owned property, there is a clear opportunity to increase street tree plantings as well as canopy coverage within parks. It is recommended that the City commit to no-net-loss of trees within the existing City-maintained forest, and strive to increase plantings throughout the city by focusing on the opportunity sites discussed below. Within street right-of-ways, it is recommended that the City also work towards a canopy coverage of 21 percent within parks and streets, which would require more than doubling the forest. Tree spacing necessary to reach this target within streets depends on tree species and size as well as width and conditions within the right-of-way, and is discussed under Design Recommendations, below.

Achieving this target would substantially increase the benefits provided by the Oroville City Forest. While the actual benefits would depend on the species, location, and health of the trees planted, it can be assumed that benefit increase would reflect canopy increase. Therefore, increasing the canopy coverage of the Oroville City Forest from 4-percent to 21-percent would increase the value of total benefits from \$1,712,724 to \$8,991,801 (refer to Table 4-5 for description of benefits).

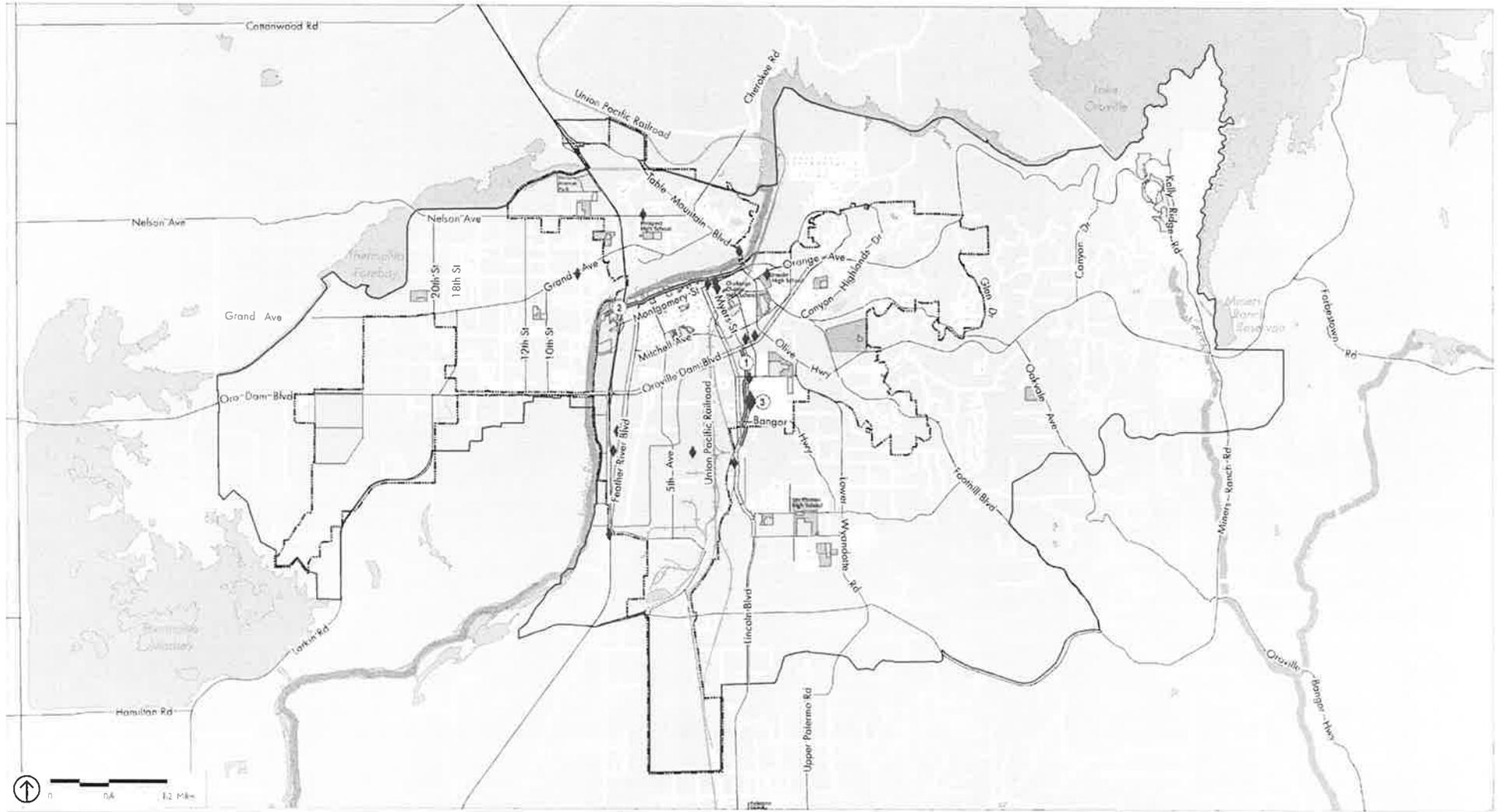
OPPORTUNITY SITES

Replacement of existing trees and planting of new trees is central to enhancing the forest. Trees that are either unhealthy or do little to contribute to the urban forest should be replaced with species that provide greater urban forestry benefits, such as the tree species with larger and fuller canopies identified in the Plant Palette (Appendix D). New trees should be located where they will have the most impact. Table 4-5 identifies key opportunities based on land use typologies and provides specific recommendations for enhancing the urban forest within Oroville.

The importance of increasing Oroville's City Forest is illustrated by the huge number of sites and corridors the community identified as opportunities for trees and other landscaping, as shown in Figure 4-3. Suggestions ranged from providing shading in parks, along streets, and in community gathering spaces to beautifying key commercial nodes and community entryways. Community members pointed to schools as needing more trees, and to a number of specific properties that needed beautification.

There were a large number of sites and corridors that the community identified as urban forestry and planting opportunities, as listed in Appendix A, Opportunities Matrix. The ones selected as priorities were the Myers Street corridor, specifically at the Wyandotte intersection, and the Levee Trail along the Feather River. These would have a large impact for many different people

Figure 4-3: Urban Forestry and Planting Opportunities



Greening Opportunities

- ◆ Planting Sites
- ◆ Priority Planting Sites
- Planting Connections
- ==== Priority Planting Connections
- ▭ Parks & Ballfields
- ▭ Schools
- ▭ Oremville Urban Area
- ▭ Oremville City Limit

- PRIORITY OPPORTUNITIES**
- 1 Add street trees and plantings along Myers south of Oro Dam Boulevard.
 - 2 Beautify the river and levee Downtown.
 - 3 Shade El Medio Fire Department event site.

Source: Blount County 2013.

at key community nodes. Design solutions for these two sites are illustrated and described in Chapter 8, Conceptual Site Plans.

The community has been clear from the beginning of the planning process for the Urban Greening Plan that native plants, which require less maintenance and water, should be used in landscaping wherever feasible, and that invasive species should be avoided and managed. Community members also stressed the need for maintenance, and therefore for plantings that can be easily maintained. The community’s input is incorporated into Appendix D, Plant Palette.

Table 4-5: Opportunity Types

OPPORTUNITY TYPES	DESCRIPTION
Freeways and Highways	The noise, air pollution, and aesthetics associated with freeways and highways can be mitigated with a forest buffer of native trees and trees that provide high air quality benefits densely planted along the roadway corridor.
Streets	While large-stature trees can create continuous canopies over residential and commercial streets and provide notable environmental benefits, smaller stature trees are sometimes better suited to cultural preferences and/or physical site constraints. Furthermore, tree plantings within the ROW can contribute to stormwater management, beautification, and walkable environments.
Parks and Open Space	Parks and open spaces provide opportunities to plant trees that require more space, and to further define and unify the City’s character.
Parking Lots	Trees should be planted in existing public and private parking lots to create well-shaded areas, reduce ambient temperature, help manage stormwater and protect water quality. The canopy will improve the shopping experience for all, as well as attracting new shoppers to the area.
Vacant Lots	Vacant lots provide blank canvases and perfect opportunities to plant forest pocket parks that provide neighborhood recreational amenities and advantageously increase the urban tree canopy coverage.
Utility Corridors	As with vacant lots, utility corridors are open areas that can be strategically planted with trees to increase urban tree canopy coverage. Trees under utility lines will need to be small stature species so that they will not grow into the lines, presenting a safety hazard and requiring maintenance.
River Corridors	Increasing trees along river corridors, such as Feather River, will help to buffer the waterbodies from adjacent urban land uses and enhance the habitat value of the corridor.
Trail Corridors	Trees planted along trails will provide shade and beautification of the corridor for bicyclists, equestrians, runners, and/or hikers to enjoy.
Alleyways	Narrow alleyways may not provide enough space for trees, but wider ones can be designed with bulbouts for trees, which will shade and green the space. If utility lines run overhead, then the trees will need to be small in stature.
Private Property	Although private property is beyond the jurisdiction of the City, the City can plant new trees in partnership with other land owners and encourage private property owners to plant trees on their respective properties through financial incentives and education tools, such as design recommendations and tree planting and care guidelines.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Design provides a framework for optimizing the benefits of the community forest. Plantings that mitigate Oroville's hot, dry summers and impermeable surfaces would beautify the city, improve street flooding issues, and create a healthier, more comfortable, and more appealing community for residents and visitors. This section introduces a recommended plant palette, identifies design principles and standards that should be considered for all projects, recommends standards for creating successful designs, and illustrates the potential for integrating these tools at demonstration sites selected to represent typical conditions found in the Oroville Urban Area. Because these are designed to address typical conditions, they are conceptual in nature. The ideas embodied in the demonstration site designs can be applied in a variety of combinations throughout the Urban Area.

PLANT PALETTE

A plant palette was developed specifically for the Oroville Urban Area and includes recommended plant species and summarizes their respective characteristics, such as size, spacing, and irrigation and maintenance needs. The palette, which emphasizes drought-tolerant and low-maintenance species and provides specific plant selection criteria, can be found in Appendix D.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The following design principles should be considered for all projects related to the community forest, from large-scale planning projects such as corridor studies to small-scale planting plans, daily maintenance, and tree replacement efforts.

BALANCE SPECIES DIVERSITY

The use of visual patterns in an urban forest, and especially along streetscapes, contributes to the character of an area. A carefully selected grouping of two or three tree species, planted in a pattern along a street, brings a sense of order and identity to a neighborhood. Species diversity is also important to the longevity of the urban forest; planting the same type and age of tree in an area leaves an area vulnerable to disease and potential for all trees to die at the same time. When a forest includes a diversity of species, it is more resilient to potential pests and diseases and is able to provide a wider range of benefits than single-species forests. However, a forest that includes too many different types of trees will be challenging to maintain and will likely lack the visual pattern that creates cohesive urban form. Balancing visual patterns with species diversity should be a key design goal at all planning scales, and especially when planning for large areas such as an entire neighborhood.

DESIGN FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

The numerous benefits that trees offer an urban environment should be considered with each planting. It is important that opportunities for pollution reduction, stormwater management, shade production, habitat creation, and urban beautification be optimized through the proper selection of trees and

appropriate retrofits of the urban area. The selection of habitat-building trees and the creation of multi-layered canopies are among the strategies that can be employed to enhance habitat. Specific strategies for optimizing benefits include:

- Use plant **PALETTES AND DESIGNS** to celebrate and further define the unique sense of place and identity of each park, street corridor, or urban forestry project. Create aesthetic unity through cohesive plantings within each park, and perimeter plantings that are cohesive with any streetscape plantings. The urban forest should be designed to highlight cultural and ecological heritage through plant selection and site design.
- Plant **NATIVE SPECIES**, particularly in parks. While they are not always well suited to the constraints of urban environments, including constrained tree wells and clearance requirements along roadways, many species are highly suitable to park environments.
- Incorporate **EDIBLE TREES** where there is community support and where appropriate maintenance can be ensured.
- Maximize coverage with **LARGE CANOPY** shade trees, such as oak trees, wherever possible.
- Locate trees to **SHADE PAVED SURFACES**, gathering areas, and buildings.
- Emphasize trees with high capacity for **CARBON STORAGE AND POLLUTANT REMOVAL** near freeways and other areas where air quality is of high concern. (These species are identified as appropriate for freeway buffers in the Plant Palette).
- Create **AGE-DIVERSE, MULTI-LAYERED CANOPIES** that enhance habitat and facilitate cost-effective management..
- Actively encourage the use of trees as a primary means of **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**, and integrate stormwater treatment into tree planting designs. The amount of pollutants that enter the storm drain can be significantly reduced by intercepting and infiltrating stormwater in planting spaces using design tools such as porous paving, open grid paving, structural soil, bio-retention cells, infiltration trenches, tree well filters, vegetated swales and rain gardens, and stormwater planters. In addition, increasing the canopy has direct benefits for stormwater management as canopy cover catches and slows rain, allowing more time for infiltration.

RESPOND CREATIVELY TO SITE CONSTRAINTS

Urban environments go hand-in-hand with design and planting constraints, such as limited planting space, above- and below-ground utilities and infrastructure, compacted soils, and inconsistent planting areas along streets. On a site-by-site basis, these constraints should be approached as design cues to guide the selection of appropriate tree species and identify opportunities for improving air quality, stormwater management, urban form, and the character of the city.

SITE DESIGN STANDARDS

TREE SPACING

Trees should be provided with enough space above- and below-ground to grow to their optimum size, considering urban conditions rather than natural conditions. Above-ground spacing standards for trees that are planted in even patterns are listed below:

- 20 to 40 feet on-center depending on species (see Appendix C, Plant Palette for recommended spacing by species)
- 10 feet from light poles and powerlines
- 5 feet from utility meter boxes

On-center spacing between street trees affects the level of canopy coverage in relation to the street right-of-way. Figure 4-4 illustrates approximate canopy coverage that can be achieved within the City right-of-way by applying the standards recommended above. Actual canopy coverage will depend upon the size and species of the tree, the width of the right-of-way and other conditions such as curb cuts, medians, utilities, and intersection characteristics. Maintaining adequate views to businesses and their signs should be one of the criteria considered when choosing the species, location, and spacing of new plantings. Tree spacing must also allow for visibility at intersections and mid-block left-turn locations. The ranges in Figure 4-4 assume that 20-percent of potential planting sites are not planted due to such constraints.

Because proper tree species and site selection is key to minimizing future conflicts with utilities, PG&E provides “Right Tree, Right Place” recommendations along with “A Guide to Small Trees Near Distribution Lines”. Locating small stature trees in the vicinity of existing powerlines is recommended to reduce fire hazards and limit the need for frequent pruning.

More information is available at:

<http://www.pge.com/en/myhome/servicerequests/treetrimming/customerresources/righttree/index.page>

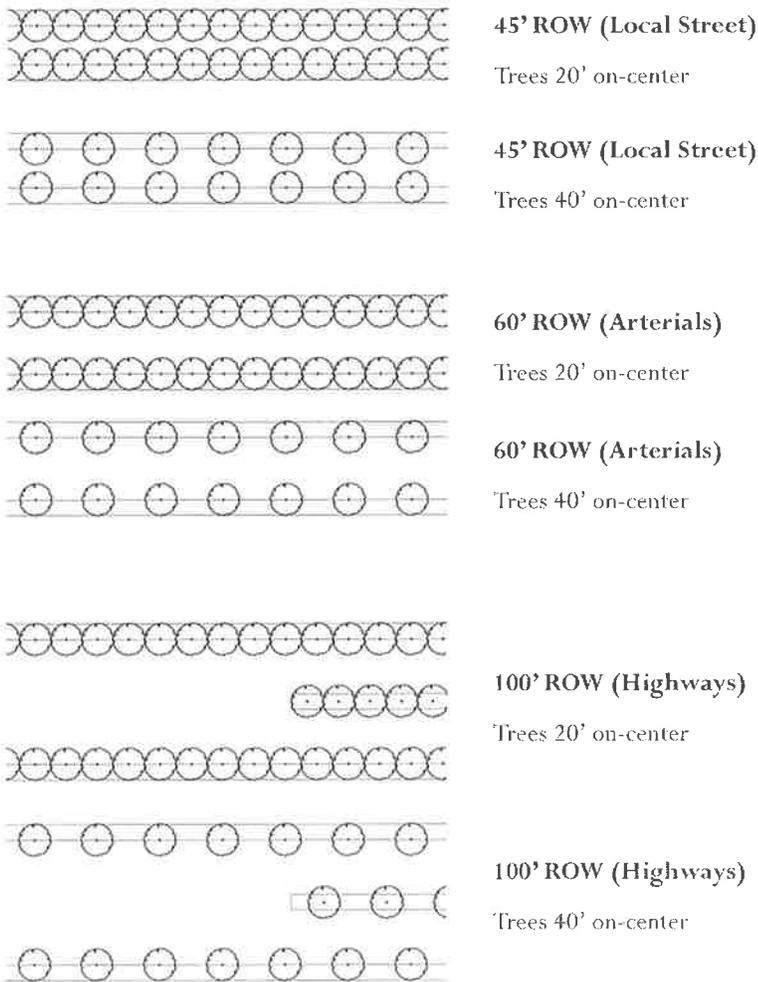
BALANCING SPECIES DIVERSITY

As discussed above, it is best when a forest includes a balanced percentage of young, semi-mature, and mature trees so that substantial portions of the forest will not become over-mature/senescent and require replacement all at once. It is also advantageous to have the right balance of species diversification to avoid mass failure that may occur from planting a monoculture, or single species of tree. These monoculture plantings can be susceptible to pests or diseases such as Dutch Elm disease or emerald ash borer. Balancing the use of a wide variety of tree species with carefully selected groupings of two or three species in visual patterns should be a key design goal at all planning scales, and especially when planning for large areas such as an entire neighborhood. Streets or blocks may be lined with single species on specific streets, but not every street or adjacent streets. A goal to follow in reaching species diversity is to follow the 10/20/30 rule. This rule limits any one species or cultivar to 10 percent, any one genus to 20 percent, and any one family to 30 percent of the

tree population. Following are strategies to achieve this balance:

- Limit the number of species used on a block to 2 to 3. Establish a regular pattern for alternating species.
- Highlight key intersections with different species than the rest of the block.
- Use different species of the same type of tree. For instance, planting several types of evergreen oak will increase resistance to disease yet maintain a cohesive appearance.
- Alternate different species throughout a neighborhood using a block-by-block pattern.

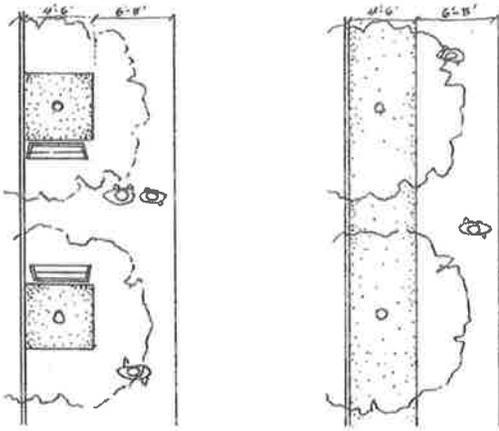
Figure 4-4: Approximate ROW Canopy Coverage



TREE WELLS (SOIL AREA)

The size of tree wells, or the soil area in which trees are planted, is an important design consideration when planning for street trees since the tree well size will help to determine which species to plant and will affect sidewalk width. The volume of soil available for tree roots will also affect tree health, size and longevity. Current research on soil root volumes recommends 200 cubic feet of good quality soil for small trees under 14-foot canopy, 400 cubic feet for medium sized trees with a 26-foot canopy and 800 cubic feet for trees with a 32-foot canopy.¹⁸ Connecting individual tree wells with linear planting strips or larger planting areas will increase the soil volumes and potential for a more robust urban forest. For example, an area 4' x 6' x 3' deep provides 72 cubic feet, while a 4' x 20' x 3' deep planter strip will provide 240 cubic feet. Figures 4-5 illustrates how to maximize tree well size.

Figure 4-5: Tree Wells



Typical Tree Well Sizing (left)

Tree Wells Linked Together to Maximize Root Space (right)

The following should be considered when determining tree well width:

- **Plant Requirements.** The minimum tree well size for each species is identified in Appendix D, Plant Palette.
- **Utilities.** New utility lines should be 20 feet from the eventual root ball when possible.
- **Minimum Tree Well Square Footage.** The minimum square footage of a tree well is 16 square feet (4' X 4') in constrained urban spaces. Where space is available, tree wells should be 4' X 6' or larger. Selected trees should be appropriate for tree well size.
- **Relationship to Pedestrian Right-of-Way.** The size of a tree well should respond to the size of the pedestrian right-of-way (combined width of planting area and sidewalk). Larger right-of-ways may be able to provide larger tree wells, yet sidewalk width must be maintained as appropriate for street type and level of use (typically 6 feet). Use of the Silva Cell, a modular suspended pavement system, or other structural solutions can allow adequate growing space to be maintained beneath sidewalks, reducing the need for large tree wells in constrained urban conditions; refer to Chapter 6, Stormwater Management.

¹⁸ Urban, James. 2008. Up by the Roots: Healthy Soils and Trees in the Built Environment. Wichita, Kansas: International Society of Arboriculture. Table 2.4.1, page 205.

URBAN FORESTRY DESIGN CONCEPTS

There are numerous ways in which the urban forest within the Oroville Urban Area can be enhanced through design. The following three site design concepts illustrate a variety of possibilities for new trees and increased planting areas in the community. The sites were picked to represent typical conditions and include roadways, parking lots, and vacant lots. Each typology offers a different set of opportunities, described and illustrated below, that should be optimized to enhance the urban forest.

VACANT LOT TO FORESTED POCKET PARK

As mentioned in Chapter 7, Clean and Green, many of the lots in the Southside neighborhood are vacant. There are opportunities to transform these vacant lots into community gardens, as well as create a forested pocket park. Planting trees in these areas will help to offset carbon emissions and reduce the urban heat effect, which will improve the microclimate of the neighborhood. Opening a select vacant lot to the public as a demonstration pocket park provides a desired community space that is shaded from the hot summer sun

Figures 4-6 and 4-7 illustrate a Southside vacant lot as a demonstration pocket park and forest with a dense and diverse canopy. This would serve as a demonstration site for a healthy urban forest, including a diversity of species, and an emphasis on native and drought-tolerant species. Low understory planting and trees pruned above head height allow for high visibility into the forest from the street. A planted buffer and/or fence separate the space from adjacent land uses and discourage dumping. Gathering areas include seating at the entrance and around a seating area in the heart of the site. Interpretive and informational signage would provide an explanation of the benefits of a healthy urban forest and describe the species utilized in the demonstration site.

Figure 4-6: Urban Forest Concept Design: Vacant Lot to Forested Pocket Park (Plan)

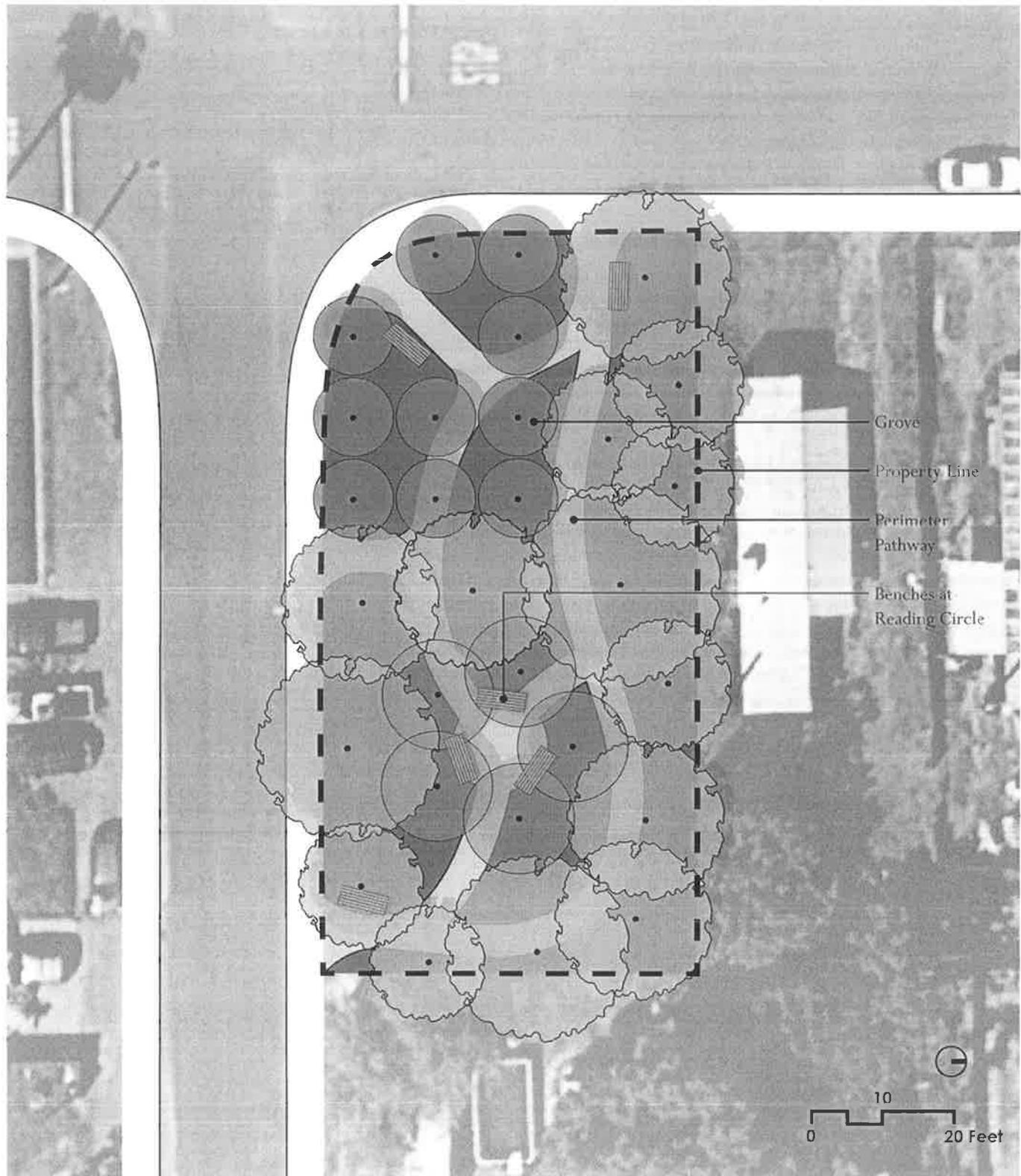
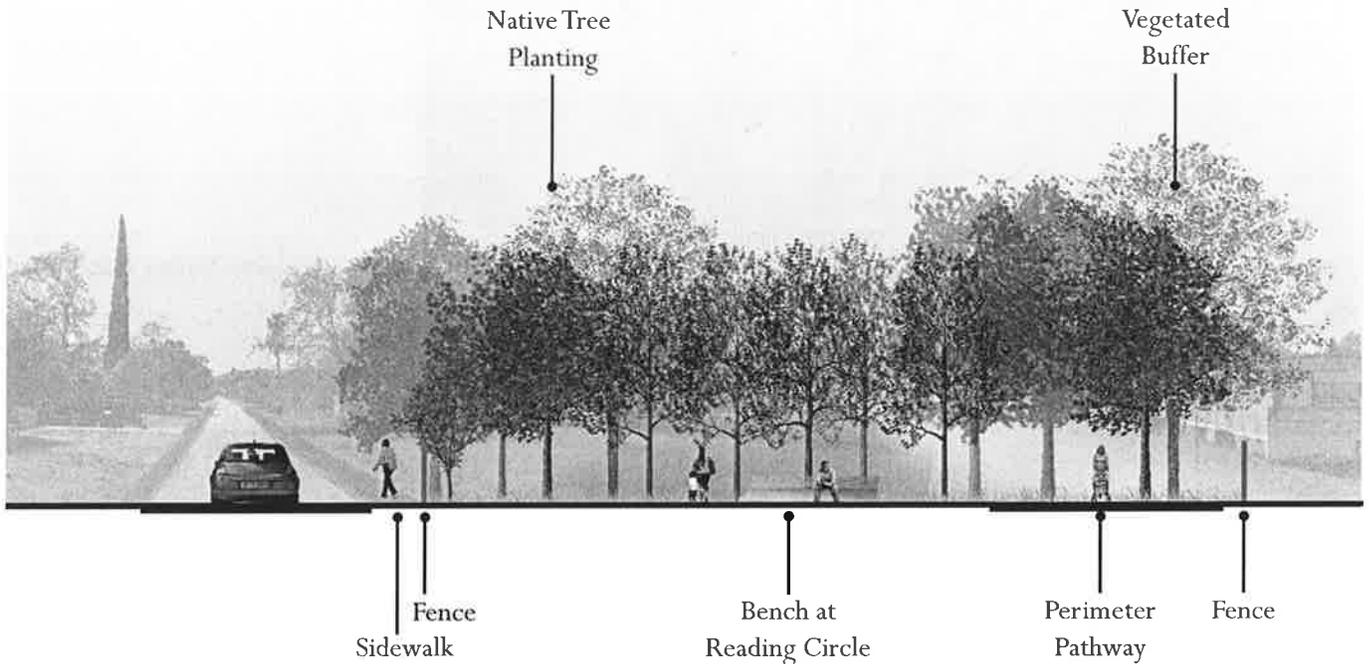


Figure 4-7: Urban Forestry Concept Design: Vacant Lot to Forested Pocket Park (Cross-Section)



SHADED DOWNTOWN PARKING LOT

A retrofit of a downtown block with surface parking, as shown in Figure 4-8, illustrates how increasing shade trees and connecting planting areas in parking lots can beautify parking areas while also improving stormwater management and tree health. These subtle improvements can be done without hampering vehicular circulation and parking needs, yet can have substantial benefits for the community and urban forest. The design illustrates an increase in planted area from less than 10% to over 40%, which will accommodate all stormwater onsite, and an increase in shaded area provided by the additional tree canopy, from less than 5% to over 50%.

CREATE WALKABLE STREETS AND BUFFER HIGHWAYS

Figure 4-9 illustrates how to use trees to transform Nelson Avenue into a more walkable arterial to provide a safe walk to nearby schools for local youth. The tree planting design addresses factors such as more formal spacing, tree wells, sidewalk shade, and a buffer between pedestrians and adjacent traffic. The design also shows a buffer along Highway 70 that is comprised of a diverse selection of native trees, which will increase beautification and reduce noise and air pollution. Implementation of the design would need to be coordinated with Caltrans.

Figure 4-8: Urban Forest Concept Design: Shaded Downtown Parking Lot

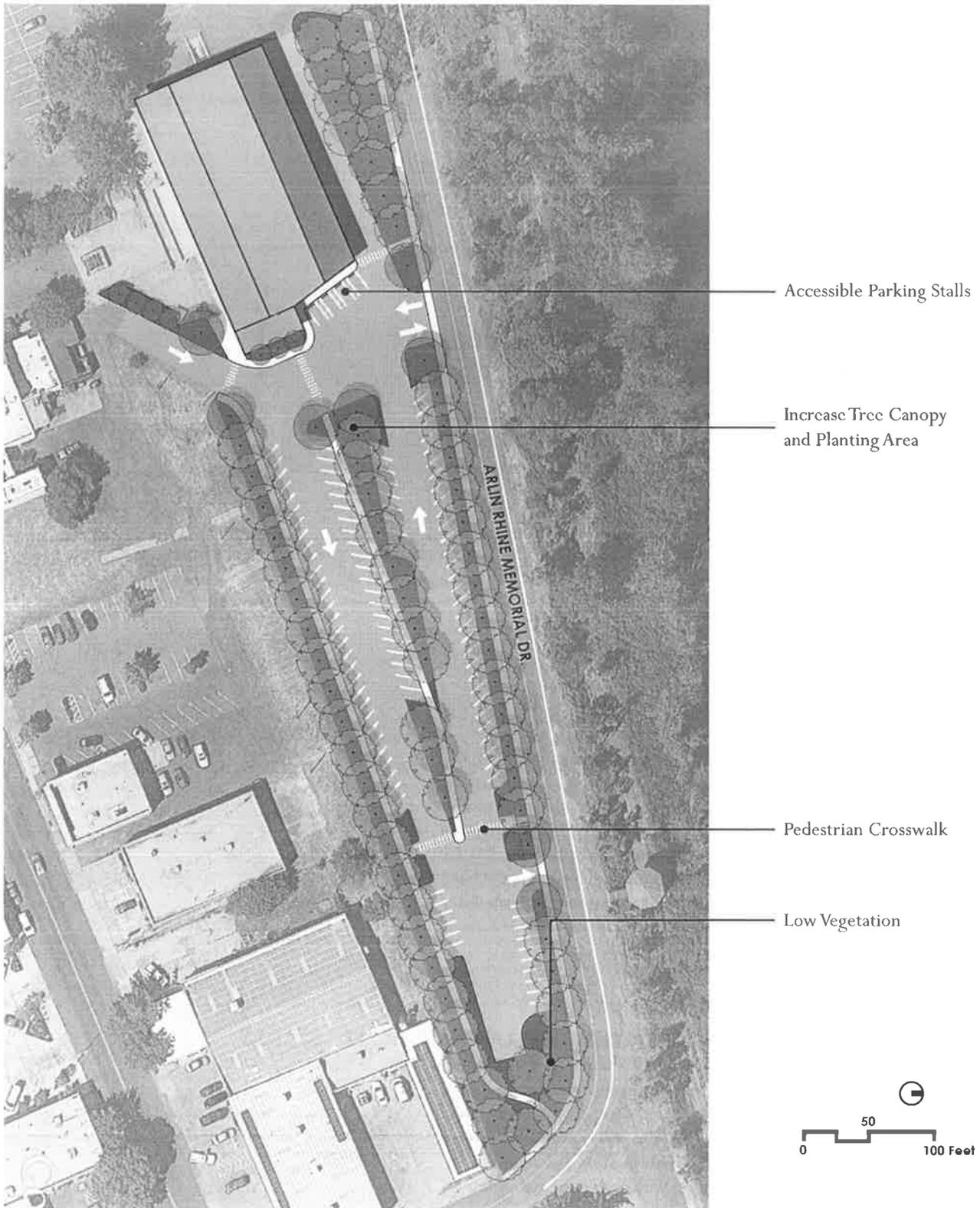
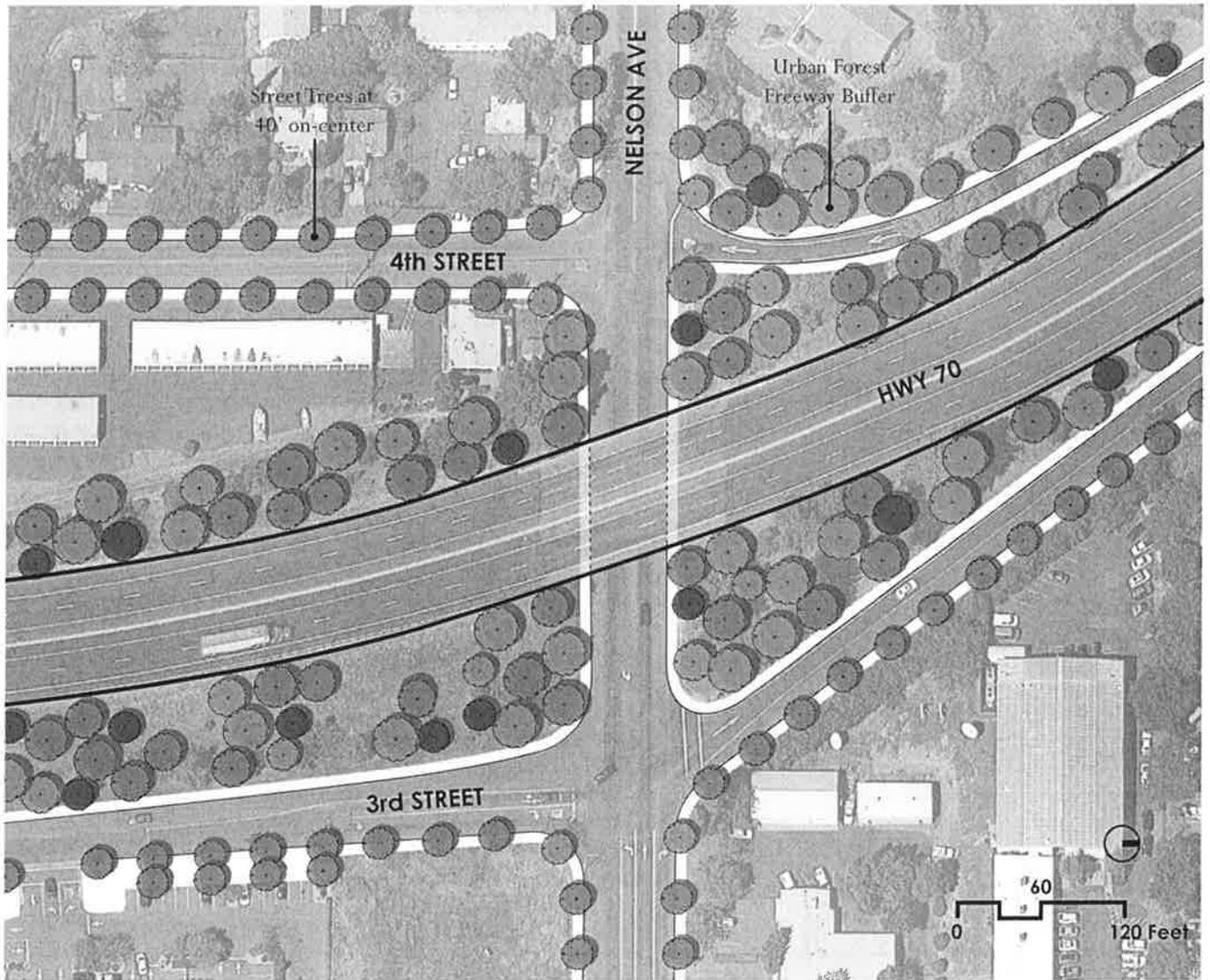


Figure 4-9: Urban Forest Concept Design: Walkable Street and Buffered Highway



IMPLICATIONS FOR GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION

A major benefit of trees in the urban environment is their ability to “sequester” carbon by removing it from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil, as well as in their trunks, branches, and roots. As described above under existing conditions, it is estimated that the current forest sequesters 405 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year, and that approximately 1,878 metric tons would be sequestered by the target canopy (equivalent to an increase of 1,473 metric tons). While existing sequestration was analyzed using iTrees software, the increase in carbon storage resulting from increased canopy coverage at existing parks was estimated using the following assumptions: (1) 150 pounds stored/tree/year, based on the average iTrees estimates for existing trees in Oroville’s parks; (2) 70 trees per acreage of cover, assuming approximate spacing of 25 feet between trees. Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that 4.76 metric tons of carbon will be sequestered for each additional acre of canopy coverage, which is approximately equal to the amount of carbon used to drive about 9,500 miles or to meet the average energy demand in a typical household for about five months.¹⁹

Planting of trees along highways and streets, at parks, and throughout communities can contribute to greenhouse gas reduction in other ways than carbon sequestration, including but not limited to providing shade for buildings, thus reducing air conditioning usage; reducing the urban heat island effect; and creating streets and paths that encourage people to walk or bike, thus reducing vehicle trips.

In addition, selecting trees that have high capacity for carbon sequestration, especially for sites near freeways and other sites that have high levels of air pollution, can improve the contribution of the urban forest to greenhouse gas reduction. Trees that are highly effective at sequestration are identified in the Landscape Interest/Uses column of Appendix D, Plant Palette. They include California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*).

¹⁹ About 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide is produced for approximately each 100 gallons of gasoline used; this assumes a car gets 20 miles per gallon. About 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide is produced to meet the average monthly energy demand of a typical American household for heating, cooling, cooking, electricity use, and other energy needs. Source: US EPA.

INTRODUCTION

Parks and open space are a fundamental part of a community's natural and cultural landscape. They are important community assets that provide exercise and recreation opportunities, host events and activities that bring neighbors together, add aesthetic and environmental value, and help to build a sense of pride in the community. Neighborhoods with green common areas encourage positive interactions between neighbors, developing social bonds.¹

Natural open spaces provide habitat for plants and animals, act as development buffers from sensitive areas such as streams to protect wildlife and water quality, act as permeable surfaces to slow and filter stormwater, and support trees that absorb carbon dioxide emissions. Not only do parks benefit people and nature, but they support property values: homes adjacent to parks and open spaces are valued at 8 to 20 percent higher than comparable properties.²

EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are a number of outdoor recreation features and open space resources in and around the Oroville Urban Area, many of which are focused around the Feather River and the Oroville Dam, as shown in Figure 5-1. These are regional amenities that serve not only Oroville residents, but northern California visitors as well, with future plans of developing new trails and recreational facilities that connect these features. The largest of these facilities are State-managed, including the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area and the 12,000-acre Oroville Wildlife Area, a riparian forest that serves both as habitat and as a recreational destination for hiking, bird watching, canoeing, fishing, and seasonal hunting.

In addition to these large State and regional parks, there are smaller local parks throughout the area. The FRRPD, one of Butte County's five independent parks districts, manages 13 parks, both inside and outside Oroville's city limits. The City of Oroville also has its own Department of Parks and Trees, which manages several additional parks within the city, including sports fields, fishing areas, and the Downtown Skate Park.



The Feather River



Centennial Plaza

¹ Kuo, F. and W. Sullivan, "Fertile Ground for Community: Inner-City Neighborhood Common Spaces," *American Journal of Community Psychology*, Issue 26, 1998.

² Crompton, J.L., *Parks and Economic Development*, PAS Report No. 502, American Planning Association, Chicago, Illinois, 2001.

Although extensive plans for new recreational facilities have been slowed by the dam's relicensing process, the Supplemental Benefits Fund (SBF), which is held for the area by the Department of Water Resources, will eventually support this infrastructure growth and maintenance. This funding source is further described in Chapter 10.

While the bulk of these planned improvements will focus on river-related recreation, the SBF funds are intended for all local recreation. There are many existing parks in other parts of the Oroville Urban Area that the community has identified as sites for improvements, discussed later in this chapter. There is also overlap between parks and open space opportunities and bicycle and pedestrian trail opportunities, as many of the bicycle and pedestrian trails also function as or connect to recreational trails.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

Through the public input process, community members expressed that existing parks in Oroville require maintenance, shading, and infrastructure replacement, as well as new features such as lighting, accessible walkways, BBQ areas, and community gardens. These features will improve the function, aesthetic appeal, and safety of existing parks, and provide more recreational opportunities for local residents.

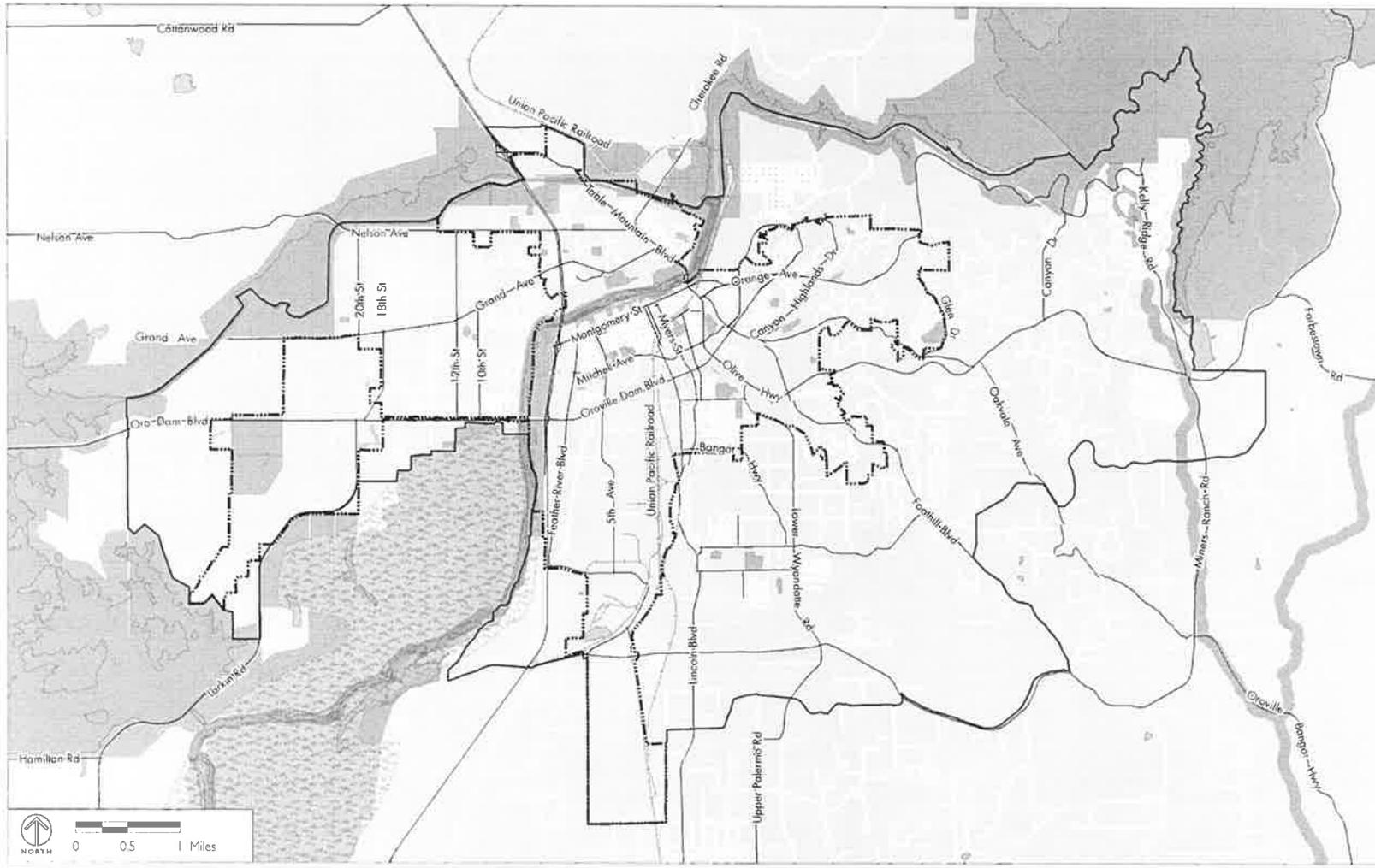
Community suggestions for new parks in Oroville range from community gardens and neighborhood-scale pocket parks to “destination” active recreation regional parks on the Feather River. They also include unusual ideas such as community seating areas that are integrated with retail and the municipal auditorium.

Figure 5-2 shows all Parks and Open Space Opportunities identified by the community, as listed in Appendix A.

PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

Although community members suggested opportunities – and ambitious ideas – for new parks, particularly in the Southside neighborhood, they felt the priority should be placed on existing parks, including renovating them, providing more shade, improving landscape features and safety elements, and maintaining them better. The priority greening opportunities in this section, which are highlighted in Figure 5-2, reflect this input from the community.

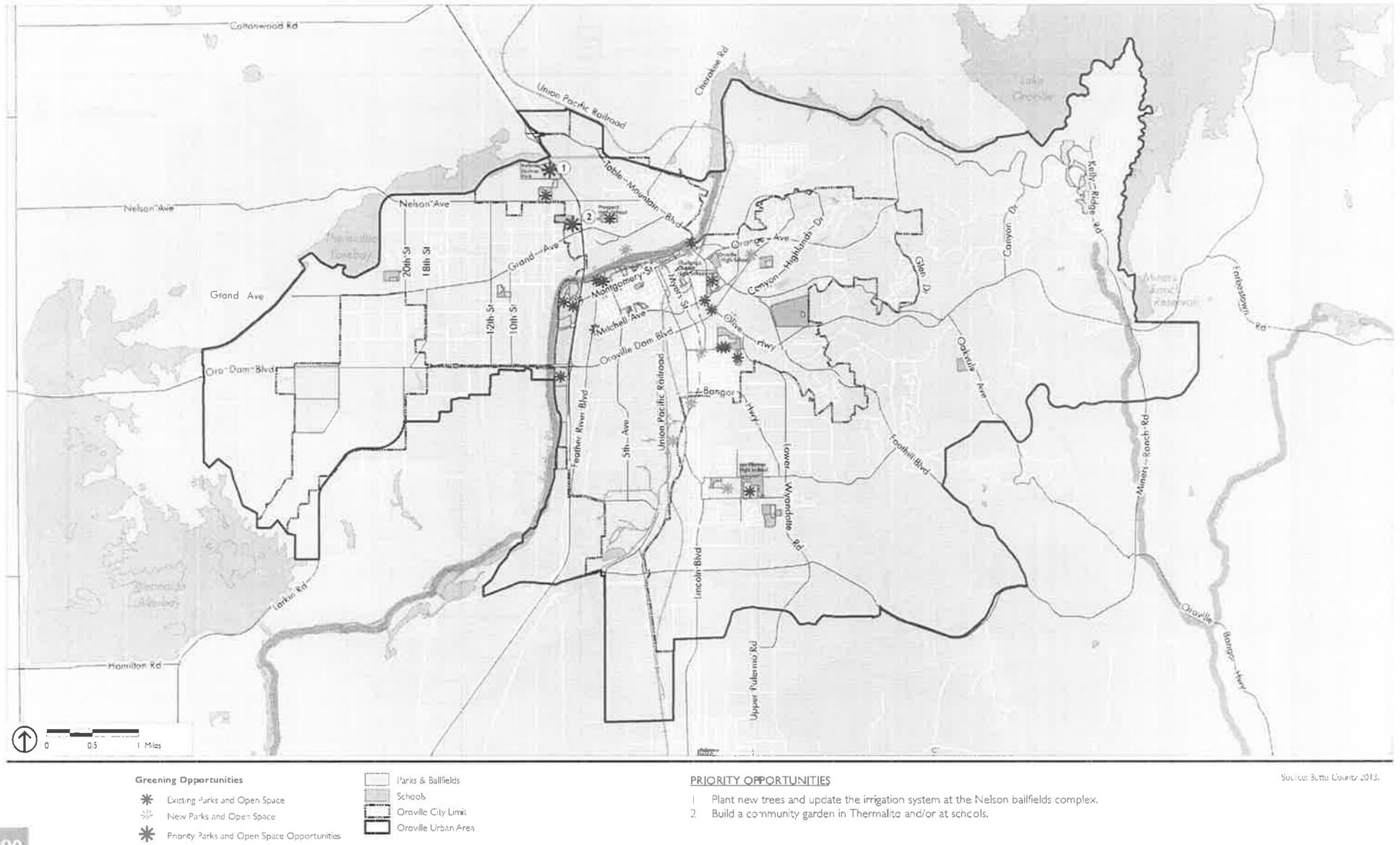
Figure 5-1: Existing Parks and Recreational Open Space



Source: Butte County 2009 and 2013.

-  Local Parks & Ballfields
-  State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands
-  Other State Owned Land
-  Oroville Wildlife Area
-  Water Bodies
-  Oroville Urban Area
-  Oroville City Limit

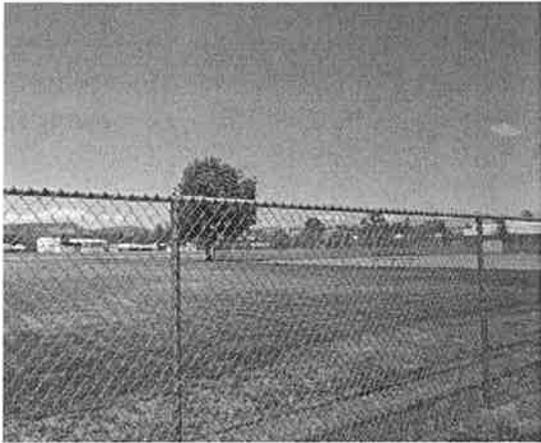
Figure 5-2: Parks and Recreational Open Space Opportunity Sites



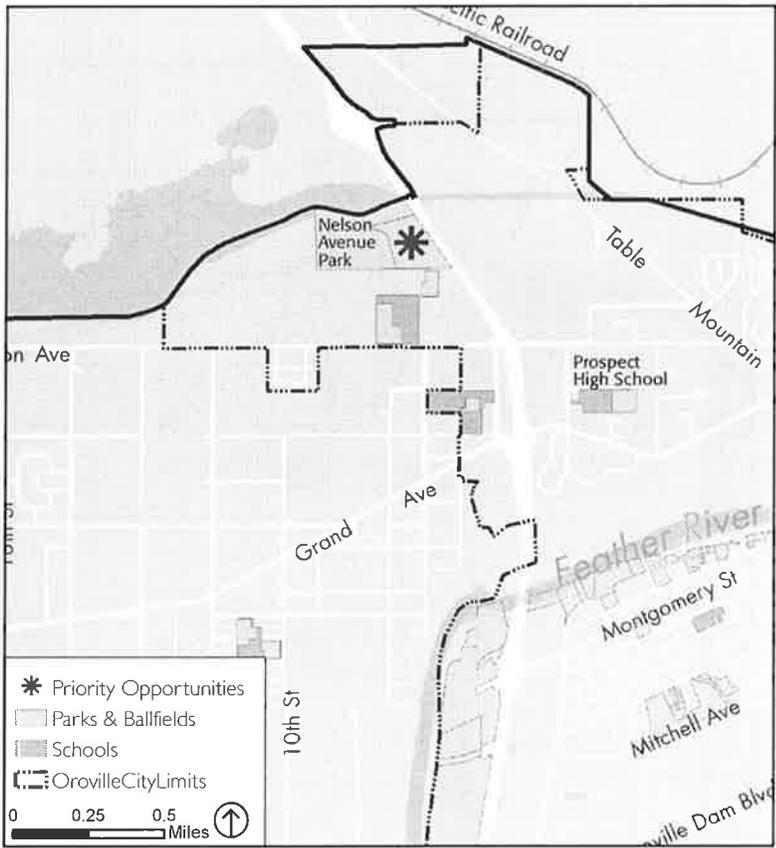
Source: Butte County 2012.

PLANT NEW TREES AND UPDATE THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT THE NELSON BALLFIELDS COMPLEX

The Nelson Ballfields Complex located north of Thermalito is well used but has minimal shading and inadequate irrigation, leading to dry fields and uncomfortable conditions in the summer. These factors discourage residents from using the park. Shade trees and a new irrigation system would enhance the existing park's resources, creating a more welcoming and healthy environment for residents of all ages to actively use the ballfields or to watch sports. Adding trees and irrigation is a relatively low-cost project with high community interest. In 2014 the Supplemental Benefits Fund (discussed in Chapter 10) committed funding for a water well at Nelson Park to improve irrigation at this site. This priority greening opportunity is further explored through conceptual designs presented in Chapter 8.



Nelson Ballfields Complex



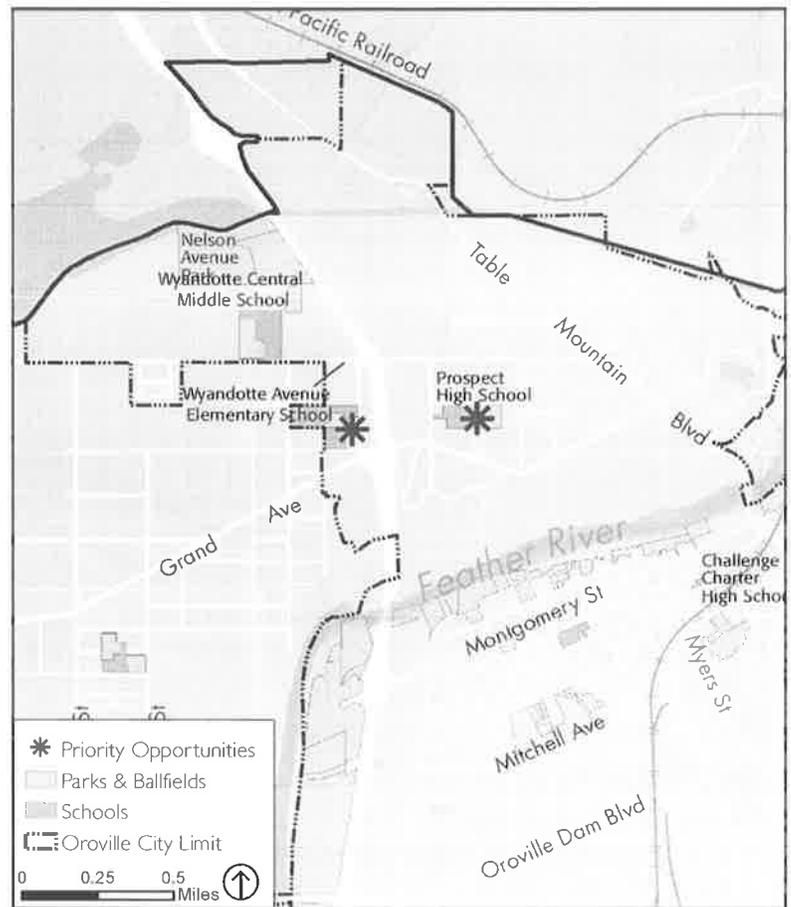
Priority Opportunity Site:
Plant New Trees and Update the Irrigation System at the Nelson Ballfields Complex



Potential Community Garden Site in Thermalito

BUILD A COMMUNITY GARDEN IN THERMALITO AND/OR AT SCHOOLS

There is strong community interest in building community gardens. There is an existing community garden at the Wyandotte Elementary School and one at the intersection of Wyandotte and Columbia Avenues that is run by the African American Family and Cultural Center. The community is interested in increasing the number of garden sites. Although there are a variety of sites that community members have suggested for new community gardens, the Plan has prioritized the Thermalito neighborhood, as well as school grounds in general. For Thermalito, a community garden could be located behind the Collins and Denny Market. Successful community gardens are often shepherded by community groups that take responsibility for the logistics, maintenance, and volunteer labor. This priority greening opportunity will therefore require input and close coordination with community groups.



Priority Opportunity Site:

Build a Community Garden in Thermalito and/or Additional School Site(s)

DESIGN SOLUTIONS

There are a number of solutions to improve existing parks and open spaces throughout the Oroville Urban Area. Some of the popular suggestions from local residents include better circulation and connection between existing recreational facilities, improved safety elements, and new recreational features, such as parks and community gardens. The following recommendations highlight some strategies and design solutions to improve parks and open spaces in the Oroville Urban Area.

EXISTING PARKS

Park improvements, such as new amenities, safety improvements, and various recreational features, are just some of the simple solutions that can greatly enhance a park's design and use. These improvements are applicable to existing parks of different sizes and uses.

Improved Recreational Facilities and Amenities

Recreational opportunities range from the provision of playground equipment, such as prefabricated structures and swings, to sports fields, courts, trails, and nature. Playgrounds, picnic areas, sport fields, and natural elements, such as creeks and wetland areas provide a wide variety of outdoor activities for family to partake. Recreational opportunities should be considered based on the size, use, and proximity to other recreational elements.

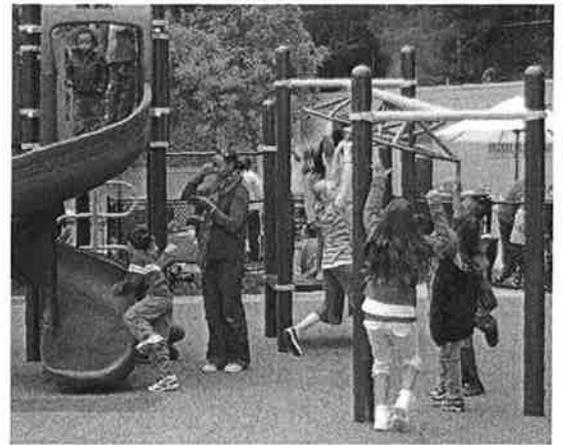
Parks amenities enhance the comfort and convenience of park users. Amenity elements range from access to drinking fountains, benches, trash cans, and lighting to shade structures and picnic areas. These amenities can ultimately make a park more comfortable and appealing for all park users. Provided park amenities should be durable and fit within the overall character of an existing park and prioritized based on the needs and use of an existing park. Community members expressed a desire for improvements to several recreational facilities and amenities to make them more vital, active, and safe. In addition to upgrades to the Nelson Ballfields, they identified the following parks as in need of greening: Riverbend Park, Bedrock Park, and Martin Luther King Jr. Park.

Playgrounds

Parks that include playgrounds are typically utilized by families with young children. Various playground elements, such as climbing equipment, swings, and slides, provide local gathering spaces for adults and recreational opportunities for young children. While the development of new parks may not be feasible, incorporating a playground into an existing park or open space could be a good way to increase access to recreational amenities in the Oroville Urban Area. The addition of playground or play facilities at the Feather River Recreation and Activity Center was mentioned by community members as a potential greening opportunity.



Neighborhood Park with Shaded Picnic Space



Playground



Pocket Park



Nature Park



Plot-Based Community Garden

NEW PARKS

Community members expressed an interest in creating new parks at a number of locations throughout the Oroville Urban Area. A number of vacant lots, particularly in the Southside, were suggested as possible locations for new parks. These locations are described in greater detail in Appendix A. Depending on the site character, size, and location, the following park and open space types could be developed, and would add to the network of green spaces in the Oroville community.

Pocket Parks

Pocket parks are small parks that are located in residential areas near schools and are a popular way to offer recreational activities to the general public. Pocket parks are usually small in size - typically under half an acre - and located on single parcels or portions of a larger parcel, where irregular pieces of land have made it uncondusive for development. Although these parks lack the necessary space for larger recreational sporting activities, such as baseball and soccer, they have a positive effect on the community by offering recreational activities for community members of all ages. Pocket parks also offer local residents a social gathering space, and a destination for children to play. Pocket parks can also highlight specific aspects of a community, such as art, culture, and history, by means of design and included features. A number of underutilized lots within the Oroville Urban Area could be suitable for future pocket parks.

Nature Parks

Nature parks offer a different perspective on recreational activities for local families. These types of parks focus on the conservation and maintenance of biological features. Natural parks typically lack common features found throughout recreational parks, such as playground equipment, lights, and gathering spaces. Instead, they help instill a sense of discovery, respect, and responsibility for the environment and local habitats. Popular locations for nature parks are along creeks and other natural features. Interpretive signage helps to illustrate the importance of caring for the environment, local fauna, and fragile habitat.

Community Gardens

Community gardens are pieces of land used by local residents who have a common interest in the cultivation of produce. Typically owned by local governments or non-profit organizations, community gardens instill a sense of pride and community amongst local residents by enhancing the beauty of neighborhoods and providing a place for community members to gather and socialize. Various types of community gardens include plot-based community gardens, urban farming, and school gardens.

- **Plot-Based Community Gardens.** Plot gardens can vary in size depending on available land and the number of people involved. In contrast to an urban farm, local gardeners who participate in community gardens are typically assigned a plot within the larger property, where they are responsible for the care and maintenance of their crops and produce.

- **Urban Farming.** Urban farming is the cultivation of crops and produce by local residents in a town or city environment, typically for sale. This form of farming has gained popularity amongst those wishing to partake in the social and sustainable movement of producing food closer to consumers. Urban farms give city-dwellers direct access to fresh produce, as well as the knowledge of where their food was produced and how it was cultivated.
- **School Gardens.** School gardens serve a variety of purposes, such as introducing students to fundamental agricultural practices and giving students a better understanding of health and nutrition. These gardens are very influential in helping students understand where our food is sourced and how it is produced. By introducing urban gardening in an academic context, students break away from the traditional classroom and are able to gain hands-on experience in agricultural practices.



AAFCC Community Garden in Oroville



School Garden

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable stormwater management techniques have the capacity to reduce flooding, improve water quality, and provide habitat for wildlife. These techniques, known as low impact design (LID), attempt to mimic nature by restoring hydraulic patterns through cleansing, diffusing, and absorbing the water where it falls. Additionally, stormwater practices that utilize natural processes often involve creating raingardens, swales, and other attractive drainage plantings in areas that would otherwise be eyesores. Other LID strategies include:

- Maximizing the tree canopy, which can catch and slow rain fall before it hits the ground, thus slowing runoff rates and allowing more time for infiltration.
- Installing permeable hardscape, allowing runoff to be absorbed into the ground.
- Using structural features, such as green roofs, cisterns, and rain barrels, to collect and use rainwater.
- Adding energy dissipaters, such as vegetation, rocks, and fiber rolls, in the path of water flow to reduce the speed of runoff.

These LID techniques aim to preserve or replicate natural drainage patterns, maximize permeable areas where stormwater can be absorbed into the ground, detain and retain runoff, and direct small quantities of runoff into landscape areas to spread out stormwater infiltration areas.

Such practices offer economic benefits as well. LID projects can be completed at a cost reduction of 25 to 30 percent over conventionally developed projects, as costly stormwater ponds, underground drainage pipes, or wide streets are replaced by less expensive features such as rain gardens and planted swales. Cities across the country, including Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Seattle, are increasingly using such techniques to improve water quality, reduce flooding, and build resilience to weather extremes. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also supports these techniques as a way to better manage stormwater while achieving other goals such as water quality.^{1,2} Community members also voiced interest in information for private property owners who might be interested in creating water-conserving facilities on their property, such as rain gardens or rain barrels. Several sources of technical information for private property owners are listed in Chapter 10, Phasing and Implementation under Potential Funding and Information Sources - Stormwater Management - Information for Private Property Owners.

¹ US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2005. *Nonpoint Source News-Notes # 75*. www.epa.gov/newsnotes/.

² US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Green Infrastructure*. <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/>.



Flooding in South Oroville



Pedestrian Footbridge over Swale in South Oroville



Detention Pond and Wetland Enhancement Area

In 2013, the City of Oroville became subject to permit requirements for small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The City must manage its stormwater system under permit from the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), consistent with the Clean Water Act.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Oroville's historic approach to stormwater management has used conventional engineering practices, consisting of collection, conveyance, and temporary storage. These practices fail to achieve the same environmental benefits as those that mimic nature, and may also have less success at ultimately managing stormwater due to ongoing infrastructure and maintenance needs. As a result, Oroville periodically has had significant problems with flooding, particularly nuisance flooding of streets and sidewalks.

These problems are compounded where stormwater infrastructure is outdated, poorly maintained, or entirely missing, particularly in some of the more rural areas that have not historically been funded by City services, such as the Southside and Thermalito neighborhoods.

This Urban Greening Plan provides an opportunity to supplement the existing stormwater infrastructure with a more low-impact approach that not only better achieves the area's stormwater goals, but also helps achieve environmental and social benefits. The sites that the community has identified as being in need of stormwater upgrades will benefit significantly from these changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

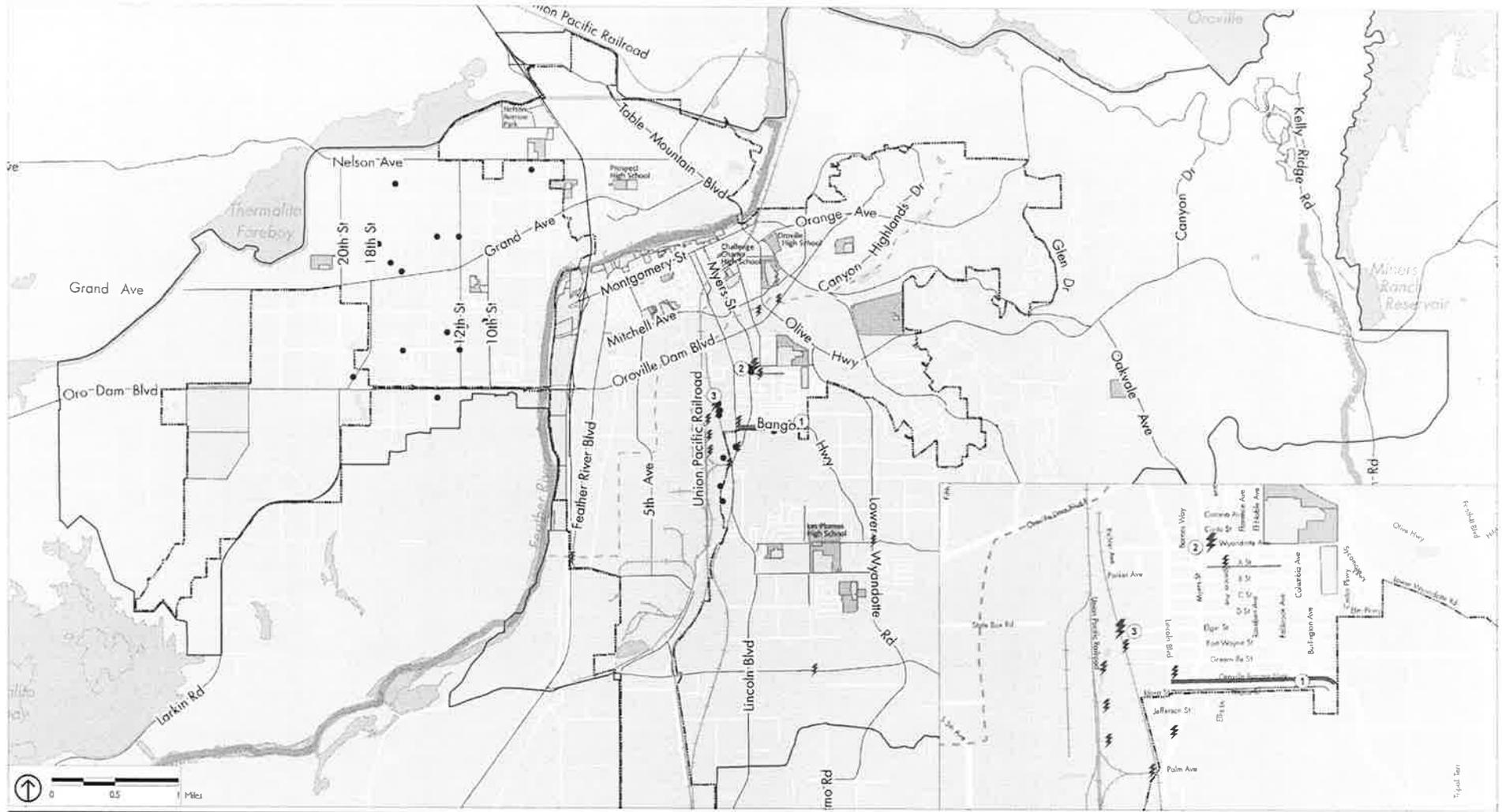
The community has identified several different types of opportunities for stormwater management. Some of these opportunities focus on specific streets and alleys, which, when flooded, primarily impact access to homes, as well as the commutes of children attempting to reach school by bicycle or on foot.

Other identified opportunities focus on particular streams. Those identified include streams that flow naturally through creeks, and streams that flow through culverts – in this case, culverts that are insufficiently sized to handle peak flows during storms.

Additionally, the community made suggestions for specific locations where detention ponds and wetland enhancements would help drain and absorb stormwater from larger areas, as well as provide wetland habitat and open space conservation.

Figure 6-1 shows all of the stormwater opportunity sites identified by the community, which are also listed in Appendix A. The data for the localized flooding sites is based on observations during a significant storm on December 23, 2013 in South Oroville, and as identified in Appendix A of the 2009 Update of the Thermalito Master Drainage Plans.

Figure 6-1: Stormwater Management Opportunity Sites



Greening Opportunities

- Stormwater Management Sites
- Priority Stormwater Management Areas
- Parks & Ballfields
- Priority Stormwater Management Sites
- Stormwater Management Areas
- Schools
- Localized Flooding Sites
- Oroville Urban Area
- Oroville City Limit

PRIORITY OPPORTUNITIES

- 1 Address stormwater system along Oro Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street
- 2 Manage Drainage problems at Myers and Wyandotte
- 3 Manage drainage on and at the end of Elgin Street

Source: Butte County 2013

PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

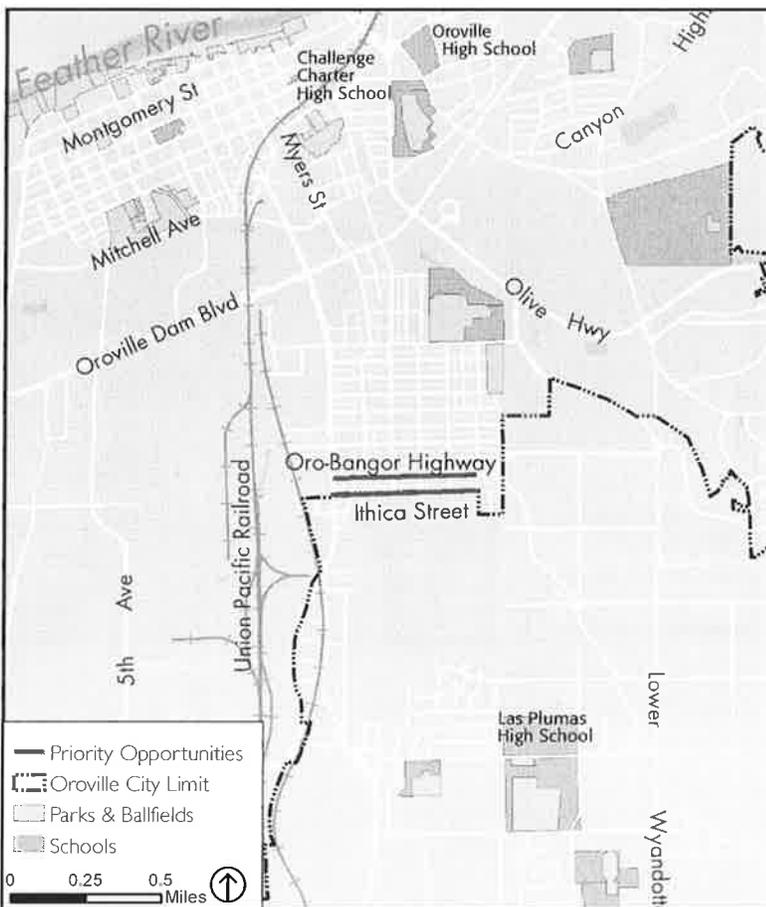
There are street flooding issues throughout Oroville, but the problems are more frequent and pronounced in the Southside neighborhood. The three priority opportunity sites for managing stormwater selected for this Plan are all located in this neighborhood, reflecting the severity of the problems at these sites, the underserved history of the neighborhood, and the likelihood of funding opportunities being higher in this neighborhood.

Address Oro-Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street Flooding

There are open ditches and culverts running east-west through the Southside neighborhood along Oro Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street that are prone to severe flooding, affecting the streetscape and adjacent private properties. There is an opportunity to replace the existing infrastructure with low-impact alternatives that will manage the stormwater more efficiently. This could include vegetated bioswales and biofiltration. This is illustrated in Figures 6-4 and 6-5.



Open Ditch along Oro-Bangor Highway



Priority Opportunity Site:

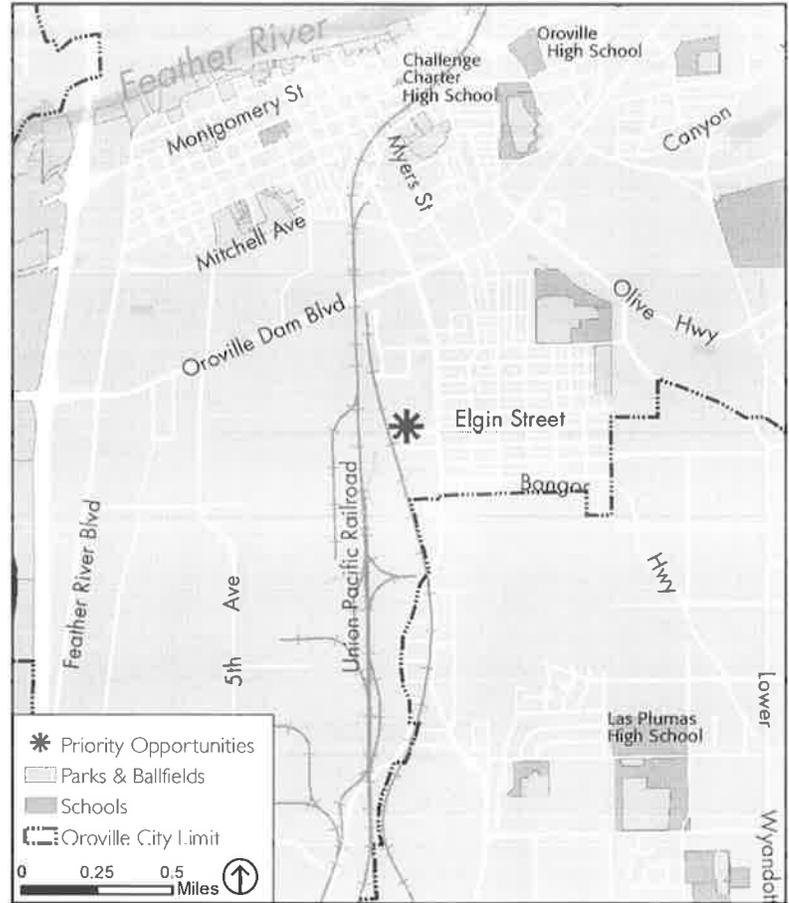
Address Oro-Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street Flooding



Flooding on Elgin Street

Manage Drainage on and at the End of Elgin Street

The lower half of Elgin Street, by the abandoned railroad right-of-way, is a private roadway with significant flooding problems. As a low point, stormwater collects in this area, flooding the street and adjacent private properties. The narrow right-of-way presents a challenge for implementing improvements within the streetscape; therefore, alternative solutions, such as a detention pond, may be required outside of the street corridor.

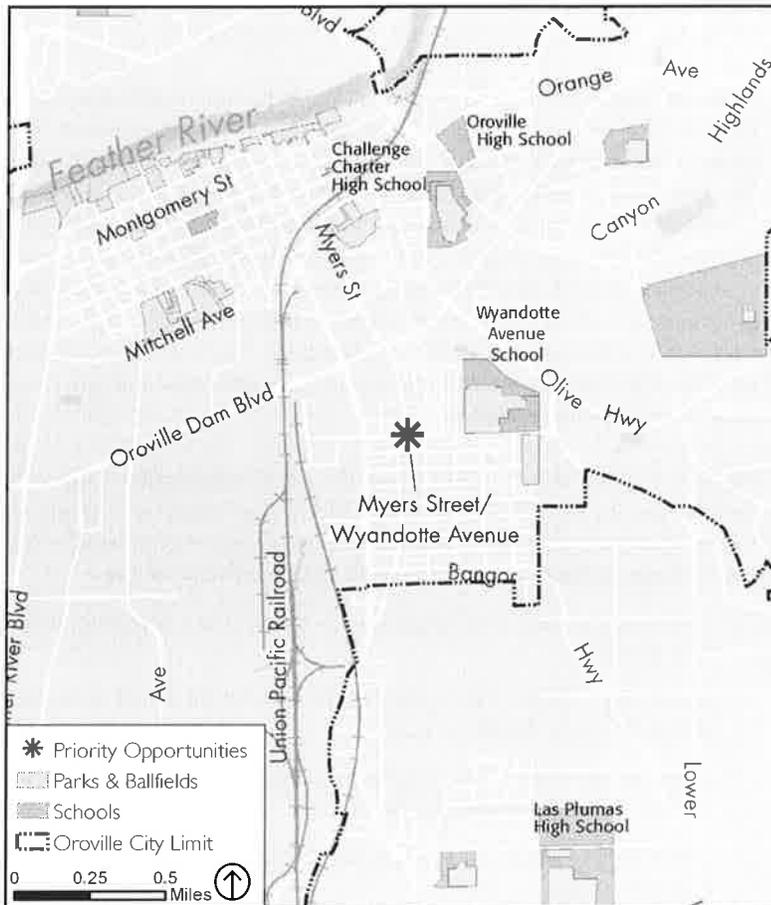


Priority Opportunity Site:

Manage Drainage on and at the End of Elgin Street

Improve Stormwater Infrastructure at the Myers Street and Wyandotte Avenue Intersection

This intersection, like many in the Oroville Urban Area, is equipped with traditional engineered solutions for managing stormwater. Retrofitting intersections with low-impact systems would improve water quality, create longer-lasting infrastructure, and beautify the community, as illustrated in the proposed design for the Myers and Wyandotte Intersection in Chapter 8, Conceptual Site Plans.



Priority Opportunity Site:

Improve Stormwater Infrastructure at the Myers and Wyandotte Intersection



Stormwater Issues around Myers and Wyandotte Intersection

PRIORITY LID TARGET AREAS IN THE SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

In addition to the opportunity sites identified by the community, the County has identified the Southside neighborhood as an opportunity for LID stormwater management. As shown in Figure 6-2, much of the neighborhood lacks conventional storm drain intakes and stormsewers. Without conventional or LID stormwater treatment, flooding is a regular occurrence. Given the relatively wide rights-of-way in this neighborhood and lack of conventional infrastructure, as shown in Figure 6-2, the entire neighborhood would benefit from LID stormwater management and treatments to promote complete and green streets, such as those described in the Design Guidelines section, below.

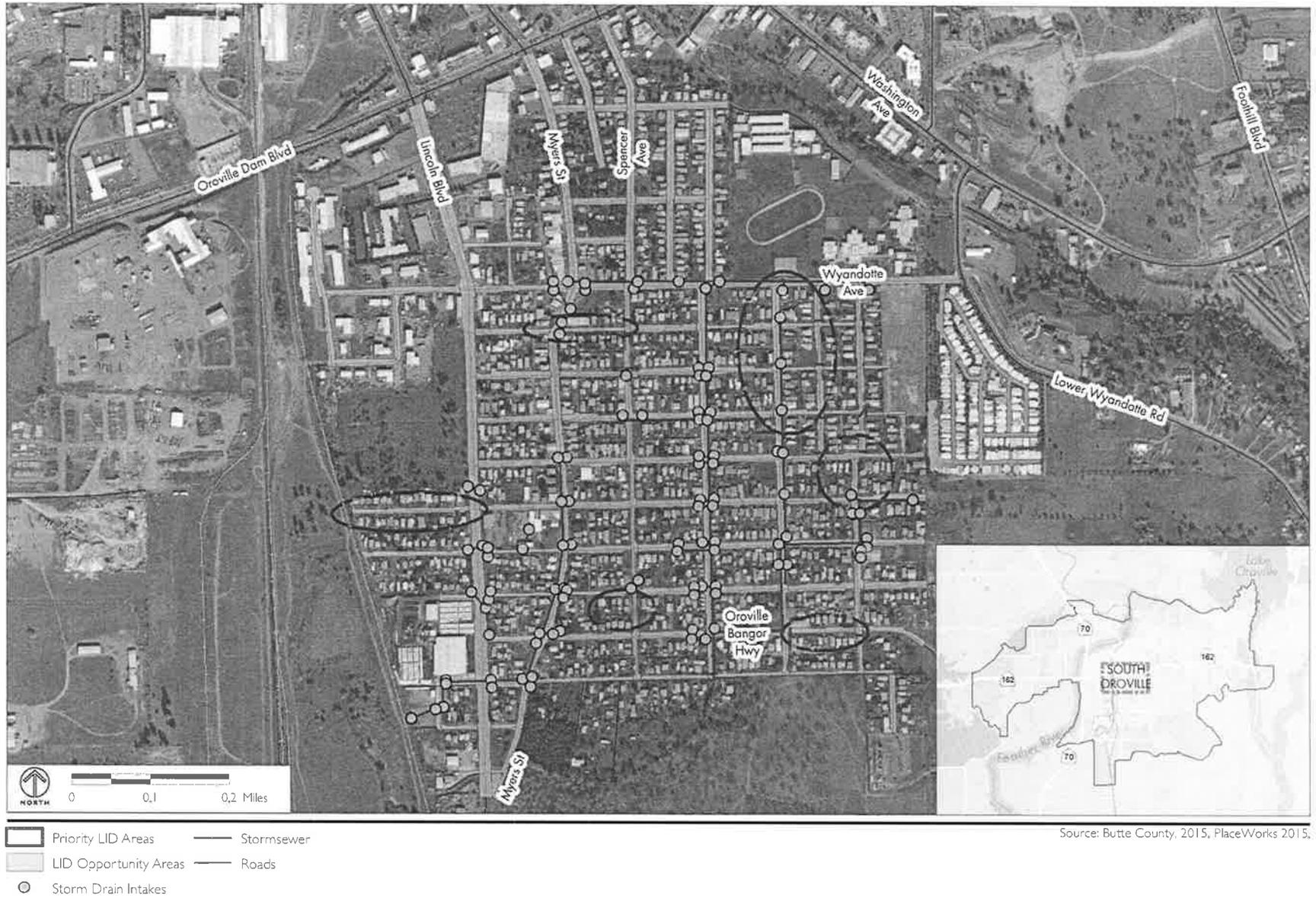
Within the Southside neighborhood, the County has also identified six specific locations that should be prioritized for LID stormwater management. These locations were selected because they are called out in the Oroville Southside Drainage Study, which is part of the Phase I Development of the Master Plan for Urban Street Improvements (Phase I Master Plan) for the unincorporated area of South Oroville (2013). The drainage study identifies the areas considered as most prone to flooding during storm events due to inadequate drainage. Figure 6-2 shows these target locations within the context of the existing stormwater infrastructure for the neighborhood. These locations should be prioritized for treatment before the rest of the neighborhood in order to address these acute flooding issues.

Figure 6-3 shows the street slopes for the whole neighborhood that correspond to specific types of LID strategies. Specific low-impact stormwater control measures are also called best management practices (BMPs). The street slopes shown in Figure 6-3 correspond to BMP methods as follows:

- Street slopes from 0 to 3 percent are optimal for stormwater infiltration methods.
- Street slopes from 3 to 5 percent are optimal for either stormwater infiltration or a detention pond.
- Street slopes from 5 to 10 percent are optimal for either detention ponds or energy dissipation methods.
- Street slopes 10 to 20 percent are optimal for energy dissipation methods.

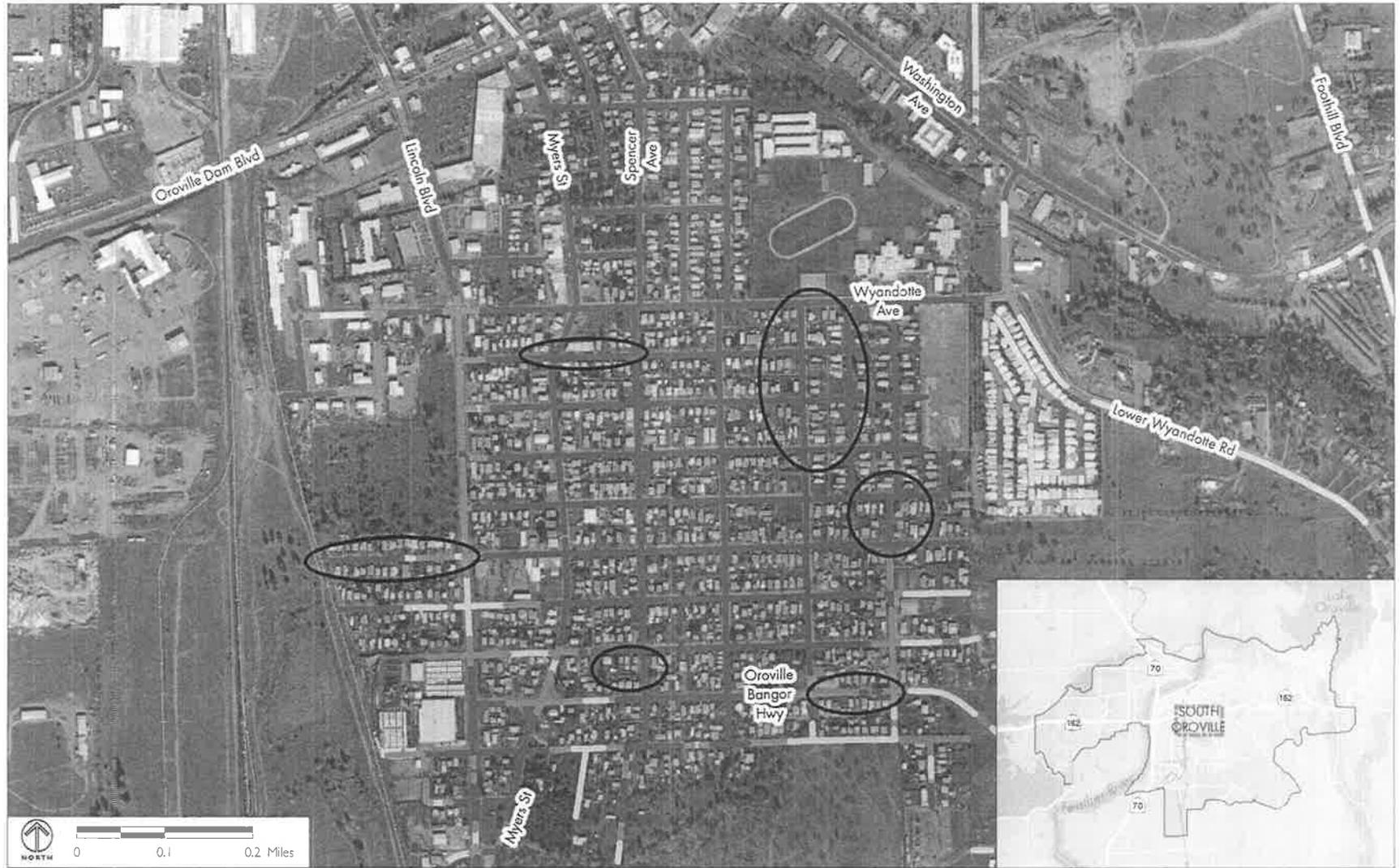
Based on the mapping exercise, the priority BMP areas in the Southside neighborhood have slopes that are suitable mainly for infiltration BMP methods, which are discussed further in the Design Guidelines section below. One of the priority BMP areas, located along Elgin Street, includes steeper slopes that call for energy dissipation and/or detention methods, which could include vegetated swales and rain gardens.

Figure 6-2: Targeted Areas for Low Impact Design (LID) in the Southside Neighborhood



Source: Butte County, 2015, PlaceWorks 2015.

Figure 6-3: Street Slopes and Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the Southside Neighborhood



Street Slope - BMP Method

5-10% - Detention/Energy Dissipation	Priority BMP Areas
0-3% - Infiltration	10-20% - Energy Dissipation
3-5% - Infiltration/Detention	>20% - BMPs Not Effective

Source: Butte County, 2015. PlaceWorks, 2015.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

This section identifies tools that will help Oroville and Butte County comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) and the California Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (CAL WELO). This program, authorized by the Clean Water Act, controls water pollution by regulating municipal point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. The amount of pollutants that enter a storm drain can be significantly reduced by intercepting and infiltrating stormwater in planting spaces.

Site planning and design prior to construction can help to mitigate stormwater with low-impact development. BMPs include:

- Preserving or replicating natural drainage patterns
- Avoiding excessive grading and disturbance of existing vegetation
- Concentrating development on portions of the site with less permeable soils to preserve areas that can promote infiltration
- Limiting a project's overall impervious coverage (i.e. paving and roof area)
- Detaining and retaining runoff throughout the site
- Employing small-scale design solutions that direct smaller quantities of runoff into landscaped areas, which spreads out stormwater infiltration areas, allowing for more stormwater to sink in, thereby reducing infrastructure costs

Sites with existing stormwater issues can be retrofitted with the following design elements, wherever feasible.



Street Tree Canopy



Tree Well



Bio-Retention Cells (stacked under sidewalk)



Permeable Pavers

MAXIMIZE TREE CANOPY:

As described in Chapter 4, a healthy urban forest can help contribute significantly to addressing stormwater. Tree canopies catch and slow rain fall before it hits the ground, thus slowing runoff rates and allowing more time for infiltration. Trees also draw water from the soil and release it into the atmosphere. The contribution of an urban forest to stormwater management increases as the overall canopy coverage grows. A well maintained tree canopy can provide additional environmental benefits, such as providing erosion control and regulating air temperature. Guidance on appropriate tree species for absorbing stormwater can be found in Appendix D, Plant Palette.

Trees should be strategically preserved and planted where they will have the most impact, such as above hardscape in streetscapes and parking lots. Large, leafy tree canopies are best at intercepting rainwater.

Ideally, street trees should be located in planted areas with ample room to grow. Where space is limited, the elements described below should be implemented to improve tree health.

Tree Wells

Pre-engineered and custom tree wells can provide increased runoff storage and filtration utilizing growing medium to uptake water and pollutants. One advantage of pre-engineered units is the availability to use them for retrofits of existing parking lots with minimal disruption to the existing landscaping and infrastructure.

Structural Soil

Extensive research has demonstrated that structural soil can perform as a paving base, while also serving as optimum growing medium for trees. The material consists of gap-graded gravels made up of crushed stone, clay loam, and a hydrogel stabilizing agent. This material can be compacted to meet pavement loading requirements while maintaining a lattice and void structure that allows for root development. Structural soils, when correctly designed and installed, provide multiple benefits, such as encouraging deeper root growth, providing a reservoir for stormwater retention (a water supply source for tree roots), and protecting underlying soils from compaction.

Bio-Retention Cells

A subsurface pavement support system, such as DeepRoot's Silva Cell®, can serve as an alternative to structural soil. A modular cell system that supports traffic loads while preventing soil compaction can also house soil within its cells to support root growth and retain stormwater.

INSTALL PERMEABLE HARDSCAPE:

Traditional paving materials are impermeable; therefore, rainfall is not able to infiltrate into the soil below. Installing porous hardscape materials will allow water to move through the surface and into the soil below, imitating natural drainage systems and significantly reducing the quantity of runoff. Utilizing permeable hardscape within the street corridor with existing storm drains will likely result in cost savings when the storm drain system is replaced. Several examples are described below.

Porous Paving

Porous asphalt and concrete paving use a coarse aggregate mix that eliminates the finer particles, creating pockets in the finished surface. As mixing and placement requirements differ from standard concrete and asphalt, working with qualified vendors and certified contractors is critical to optimum performance. Porous concrete can also be manufactured in the form of pavers, allowing water to drain directly through the paver.

Open Grid Paving

Paving systems with open-jointed block paving and filled with permeable aggregates allow for water to enter into the joints between the pavers and infiltrate to the soil. Open-cell paving grids have large voids filled with aggregate or sod, which are designed to structurally support the weight of pedestrians and vehicles.

Infiltration Trenches

Infiltration trenches are shallow basins that serve as underground reservoirs for stormwater. The trenches, which are lined with filter fabric and filled with gravel, help slow stormwater runoff and remove pollutants from stormwater.

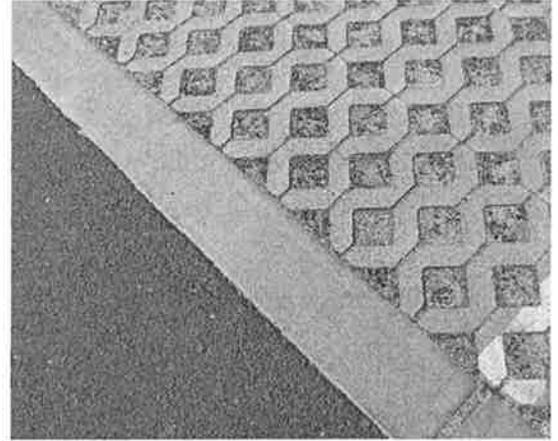
Energy Dissipaters

Fast-moving stormwater, especially on steeper slopes, can cause major erosion and damage downstream channels and drainage structures. Slowing the velocity of the water flow with energy dissipaters can prevent these problems. Examples of energy dissipaters include vegetation, as well as stone-lined channels and compost socks.

UTILIZE BIOFILTRATION FEATURES:

Landscape-based treatment measures, including biofiltration trenches, vegetated swales, and rain gardens, should be strongly encouraged as they are found to be the most effective way to holistically treat stormwater runoff. The vegetation that these measures support is able to filter pollutants from stormwater, while also absorbing the water over time and releasing it back into the atmosphere through transpiration. Hardscape should be sloped toward these treatment areas, and any barriers, such as curbs, should be designed to allow for stormwater runoff to travel into the planted areas. Paving should be strategically located and pedestrian “bridges” should be included to reduce foot traffic through the stormwater features. Low-irrigation and low-maintenance plant species that are suitable for periodic inundation are identified in the Plant Palette, Appendix D.

To increase the water-absorbing capabilities of on-site soils, compost tea or non-synthetic fertilizers should be used. Because fertilizers and pesticides negatively impact stormwater quality, integrated pest management should be utilized during project construction and maintenance, focusing on mechanical, cultural, physical, and biological pest controls and utilizing the least toxic pesticides as a last resort. Adding mulch to landscape areas will provide soil stabilization, reduce stormwater runoff velocity, and improve the infiltration of runoff. A 2- to 3-inch layer of mulch is recommended for all exposed soils around plants, except in turf areas or direct seeding applications. Sheet mulching – applying a layer of paper or cardboard underneath the mulch – will further enhance weed suppression and build soil health.



Open-Celled Paving Grid



Infiltration Trench in Parking Lot Rain



Biofiltration Trench



Biofiltration Trench



Vegetated Swale



Rain Garden with Interpretive Signage

Biofiltration Trenches

A planted trench integrated into the streetscape introduces plants to capture stormwater pollutants and allows stormwater to infiltrate through the soil and into the groundwater below. Curb cuts allow stormwater to enter the trench. The trenches also provide space to plant street trees, but appropriate tree selection is important to ensure tree health and avoid damage to the surrounding hardscape with large root systems. Biofiltration trenches can be integrated into sidewalks, planting strips, and other locations. See Appendix D, Plant Palette, for appropriate street tree species.

Vegetated Swales

Vegetated swales are linear open channels planted with vegetation that filter out sediments as the runoff flows across the surface. Suitable locations include planted areas in parking lots and along streets, where stormwater can enter the swale. Side slopes should not be more than 2:1, with 3:1 or flatter preferred. The soil within vegetated swales should have a percolation rate of 5 inches per hour. Often, well-draining soil must be imported to meet this requirement. Swales constructed over heavy clay soils may require an underdrain to prevent ponding. Plant material used in vegetated swales needs to tolerate both inundation and drying periods. Grasses and fine-leaved plants are preferred to trap sediments, however conventional mowed turf is discouraged due to the use of fertilizers and herbicides. Drought tolerant no-mow turf varieties are encouraged, as they reduce maintenance needs.

Rain Gardens

Rain gardens are depressions that infiltrate and treat runoff through evaporation and transpiration. Rain gardens can be located in curb bulb-outs, sidewalk extensions, or low-lying planted areas. When located within the streetscape, curb cuts can allow stormwater to enter. As with vegetated swales, side slopes should not be more than 2:1, the soil should have a percolation rate of five inches per hour, and underdrains may be required if it is constructed over heavy clay soil. Plant material will also need to tolerate inundation, as well as periods of drought.

EMPLOY ARCHITECTURE TO MANAGE STORMWATER:

Best management practices for stormwater should not be exclusive to the landscape, but should also be incorporated into structures. The following elements should be considered for both new and existing buildings.

Green Roofs

Planted roofs can provide insulation, improve air quality, slow stormwater runoff, and increase evapotranspiration. Vegetation and growing medium is laid out over a waterproofing membrane, along with root barrier and a drainage system, which protect the roof structure. Green roofs are typically described as either intensive or extensive. The difference is based on the weight of soil that the roof can support. An extensive green roof has 3 to 6 inches of soil, and therefore only groundcover can be grown; an intensive green roof can withstand the weight of more than 6 inches of soil (i.e. 18 inches for shrubs and up to 40 inches for small trees), as well as the weight of other amenities.

Cisterns and Rain Barrels

Connecting water-harvesting containers to rooftop drains and downspouts enables the collection of rainfall landing on rooftops. The harvested water can be used for landscape irrigation, as well as flushing of toilets.

EXAMPLES OF DESIGN SOLUTIONS:

This section presents examples of how to implement the design guidelines at two of the priority opportunity areas.

Oro-Bangor Highway

As noted earlier, this street in the Southside neighborhood has numerous flooding problems. Currently, the road is paved with traditional asphalt, and an open culvert is located either one side or both sides of the right-of-way. In some locations, homeowners have installed pedestrian footbridges over the open swale to access their property from the street, which means vehicle access is at the rear, from the alley.

The proposed design solution, as illustrated in Figure 6-4, is to maintain the vegetated swale on the south side of the street, with a permeable paver edge to better define the swale from the roadway. An engineered swale with permeable soil would be created, and would include a perforated pipe connection to the existing storm drain. Installing engineered swales is actually more cost effective than a traditional polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and sidewalk, and has additional biofiltration and transpiration benefits. Street trees planted in the swale also help to intercept rainwater and reduce runoff.

A parking lane on the north side of the street is shown with permeable pavers, allowing water to infiltrate and reduce the amount of runoff. At intersections, rain garden bulb-outs will provide areas for biofiltration of the street's runoff, as well as a location for large canopy street trees.

Ithaca Street

This street runs parallel to and directly south of Oro-Bangor Highway, and has similar stormwater and flooding issues. Because the right-of-way is narrower and does not support parking, the proposed design solution is to pave the entire roadway with permeable pavers, as illustrated in Figure 6-5. In addition, engineered swales with street trees should be maintained on either side to treat excess stormwater, as shown in the visual simulation. As an alternative, permeable asphalt can provide similar benefits as permeable pavers.



Extensive Green Roof



Rain Barrel

Figure 6-4: Design Solution Example: Oro-Bangor Highway



Existing Condition



Proposed Design Solution

Figure 6-5: Design Solution Example: Ithaca Street



Existing Condition



Proposed Design Solution

INTRODUCTION

The City's industrial history, combined with the design and changing use of residential neighborhoods and disinvestment in property has led to a significant number of vacant and abandoned parcels in the Oroville area. While some of these parcels are simply a nuisance—overgrown with weeds, unattractive, or unusable due to undesirable activity—some of them pose significant hazards to the community. Hazards may be due to residual toxics from former industrial uses, sanitation issues as a result of illegal dumping, or crime occurring as a result of overgrowth and a lack of “eyes on the street” that would otherwise prevent illegal or dangerous activity. Even where toxins are not present, cleanup and re-use of vacant properties has been linked to reductions in crime and improvements in health for neighboring residents. For example, a 2011 study found that areas in which vacant lots were “greened” had reductions in assaults, vandalism, and stress levels among neighbors.¹

The purpose of this section is to identify the vacant sites that are most in need of assistance, ways to “clean” the sites of their existing hazards, and possible strategies to “green” the sites, reclaim them as beneficial community amenities, and avoid future problems.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Vacant and abandoned sites in the Oroville Urban Area include vacant lots, alleys, and industrial sites. All three of these types of vacant sites are a serious source of concern for residents in Oroville, and particularly in the Southside neighborhood, where the vacant lot and alley problems are more severe and ubiquitous, and located close to toxic vacant industrial sites. This area is also in greater need of the benefits that cleaning and greening these opportunity sites could provide.

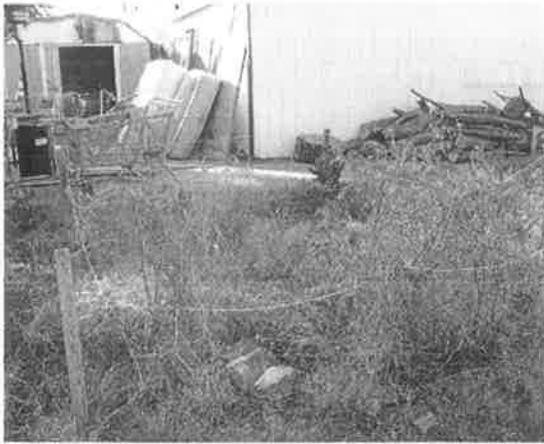
VACANT LOTS AND ALLEYS

One type of vacant nuisance site in Oroville is the alley. Oroville's Southside and Thermalito neighborhoods were built with houses facing the streets and backing onto alleys. No parking or services are accessed by cars in the alleys, although Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District (LOAPUD) sewers are underground in many of the alleys in the Southside neighborhood. The alleys are for the most part unused by the public. Instead weeds, crime, trash, and stray animals fill the alleys and keep residents from using them as pedestrian and bicycle routes. The alleys are publicly owned and maintained, but the amount of



Southside Alleys

¹ American Journal of Epidemiology, January 2011. *A Difference-in-Differences Analysis of Health, Safety, and Greening Vacant Urban Space.*



Southside Vacant Lot

funding available for weed abatement and maintenance is inadequate to keep up with the extensive need.

As shown in Figure 7-1,² vacant properties are also a particular concern in the Southside neighborhood. Nearly 8 percent of all Southside residential parcels are vacant. Often the owners are no longer even in the area to be prevailed upon to clean or fence their sites. Butte County has acquired liens on a few of these properties in the course of pursuing code enforcement and nuisance abatement.

Clean and safe vacant sites can be a great space for pocket parks, stormwater management, community gardens, public art, or new development. Neighborhoods with more amenities and fewer vacant sites that are eyesores have higher property values, which can in turn spur new investment and further reduce the chance of blight.

² Figure 7-1 only shows vacant properties in the Southside neighborhood; there are other vacant properties elsewhere in the Oroville Urban Area.

Figure 7-1: Vacant and Lien-held Residential and Commercial Properties in South Oroville

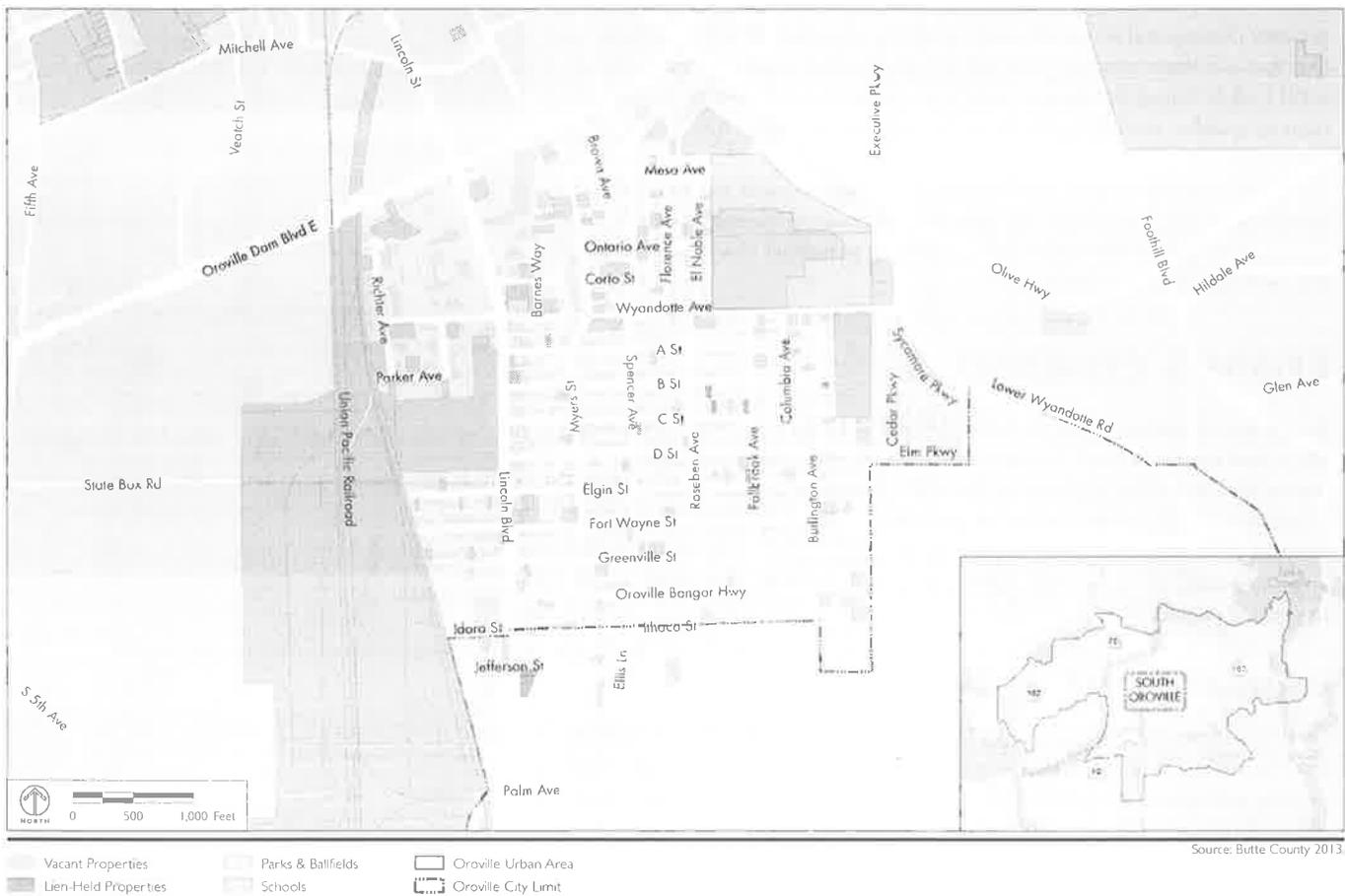
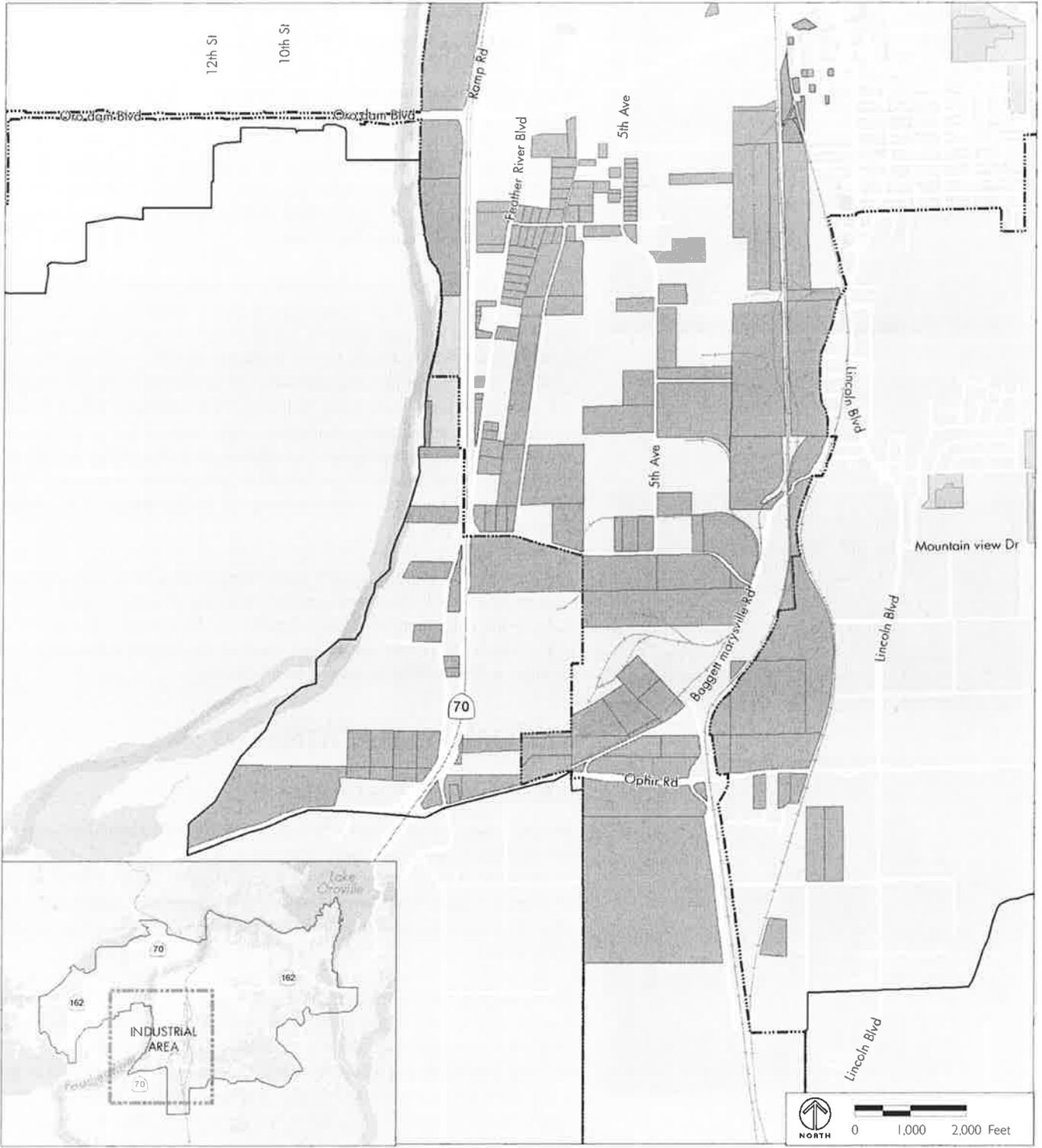


Figure 7-2: Vacant Industrial Properties - Industrial Area



Source: Butte County Assessor 2013.

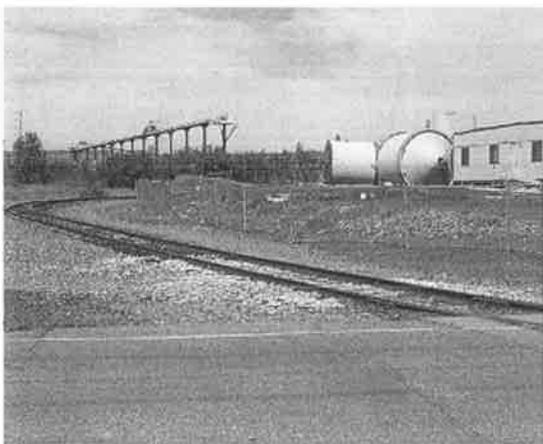
- | | |
|--|---|
|  Vacant Industrial Properties |  Oroville Urban Area |
|  Parks & Ballfields |  Oroville City Limit |
|  Schools | |



Dumping in the Industrial Area



Vacant Land in the Industrial Area



Abandoned Facility in the Industrial Area

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The southwest part of the Oroville Urban Area, just east of Highway 70, has been in industrial use for many years. Mining and railroad use has been occurring in the industrial area since the late 19th century. Dredging for gold in the early 20th century overturned surface soil and substrate in the area to depths of 40 feet or more. Industrial use of the area began in the 1920s. While the area is still populated with industrial uses, several industrial plants have been abandoned without remediation of the damage done during industrial production and processing. Figure 7-2 shows the vacant industrial properties in this area, which were mapped using County data.

Implementing LID techniques for stormwater management, assuring safe and convenient access for all users through complete streets design, and designing future industrial sites appropriately will be critical to attaining greening goals in the Oroville industrial area. Future development in that area should seek to preserve natural infiltration capacity and existing drainage patterns, minimize and disconnect impervious areas, minimize the footprint of future development, minimize unnecessary compaction or the removal of native vegetation and trees, and use green techniques to infiltrate, intercept, store, and transpire stormwater runoff. However, given shallow groundwater depths in portions of the area, infiltration of stormwater may not be appropriate in all portions of the industrial area.

Streets should be designed to limit encroachments (e.g. driveways) onto principal streets, limit traffic speeds, provide space for plantings and street trees, and provide convenient and safe sidewalks and bicycle lanes for bikers and pedestrians. Further information and design options for the industrial area are provided in Appendix G, Industrial Area Greening.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

Although there are vacant sites throughout the Oroville Urban Area, the sites that community members have identified as being in need of cleaning and greening are all in the southern Oroville area. Residents would like to see toxics, trash, or abandoned homes removed, and these hazards and nuisances replaced by green amenities ranging from active parks to simply well-maintained landscaping.

The community has identified a set of greening opportunities in Oroville's Industrial Area on sites that were formerly used as industrial plants and may require toxics remediation similar to that undergone by the Kopper's Co. plant, a former Superfund site. Although remediation of industrial sites will require a more detailed plan for acquiring the significant funding it will take to address toxic soils and more technical planning than is within the scope of this Urban Greening Plan, there is the opportunity to coordinate with remediation efforts to include greening practices on these sites (e.g. planting areas for oak tree loss mitigation or stormwater management).

The City of Oroville also received notification in 2014 that it received a Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment grant from the U.S. EPA to address potentially contaminated properties in the City's industrial area. The City is using the Brownfields funds to create a business assistance program to help property owners and businesses assess environmental conditions to understand potential roadblocks to reuse. Properties will be selected from a brownfields inventory being created using historic information available through a commercial database and sites of interest to the community. Typical Brownfield Sites include:

- Former auto-related industries such as gas stations
- Dry cleaning operations
- Vacant properties or abandoned manufacturing facilities
- Former drug labs
- Older buildings with asbestos or lead-based paints
- Mining sites

Further information about this program is provided in Chapter 10, Phasing and Implementation, under Potential Environmental Assessment and Cleanup Funding Sources.

The other community-identified cleanup sites are in residential areas. Although there are nuisance vacant lots throughout the Oroville Urban Area, the community identified the vacant lots in the Southside neighborhood as providing a significant opportunity to improve the area. Many of these vacant lots are adjacent to alleys, which have also been designated as an opportunity for cleaning and greening that is described below.

Because they are mostly not used for legitimate purposes, the alleys in the Southside neighborhood have become a location for crime, dumping, and other undesirable activities. This leaves residents leery of using what could otherwise be safe off-street pedestrian and bicycle routes and places for children to play near to home but away from traffic. Where vacant lots back up onto the alleys, the problem of dumping is compounded, as illegal dumpers are able to use the cover of the dark alleys at night to access the vacant lots to dump broken furniture, appliances and other trash.

It is important to note that some community members are concerned about the use of vacant sites as homeless encampments, and would like to see this use discontinued. Others have spoken up as advocates for the homeless, wanting to make sure that people without homes will still have places to live on some of the vacant properties.

Figure 7-3 shows all the "Clean and Green" opportunity sites, including those that the community has identified, as listed in Appendix A. These opportunity sites include: all of the vacant lands in the Southside neighborhood identified in Figure 7-1; the alleys in the Southside neighborhood; other opportunities for "cleaning and greening" vacant lots, including some outside of the Southside neighborhood; and former industrial sites.



Dumping in Southside Vacant Lots



Southside Vacant Lot



Southside Alleys

PRIORITY GREENING OPPORTUNITIES

While industrial sites were noted in the full list of opportunity sites, they were not included among the priorities because the complexity of their remediation is beyond the scope of the Urban Greening Plan. Instead, the following types of opportunities, both in the Southside neighborhood, were listed as priorities due to the impacts they have on the everyday life of residents. Both are also explored through conceptual designs presented in Chapter 8.

CLEAN AND GREEN VACANT SOUTHSIDE LOTS

The Southside neighborhood has many vacant lots. Vacancy is due to a variety of reasons, such as fire or simply abandonment of existing buildings. Most of these lots have overgrown weeds, but some significant problem sites also experience persistent dumping. Greening opportunities for these sites could include cleanup, weed abatement, and fencing the lots to control dumping. Residents have also suggested converting some of these sites into pocket parks with tot play areas or orchards.

CLEAN AND GREEN SOUTHSIDE ALLEYS

The Southside neighborhood's alleys are overgrown with weeds and are often used for dumping and other serious criminal activity. Many private properties along alleys do not have fences, so pets are able to run free into the alleys. Residents have expressed a very real concern for their safety, indicating that they would not voluntarily use an alley, particularly at night.

Were Oroville to clean the alleys, abate the weeds, and address public safety issues (e.g. adding pedestrian-scale lighting), the alleys have the potential to be reclaimed from crime and trash and used as safe pedestrian and bicycle routes of travel. Some cleanup has been attempted, in the form of community-based cleanup days and an annual County clean-up fee, but the severity and scale of the problem means that these attempts have had minimal impact, and the cleanup of the Southside alleys is a clear priority under the Urban Greening Plan.

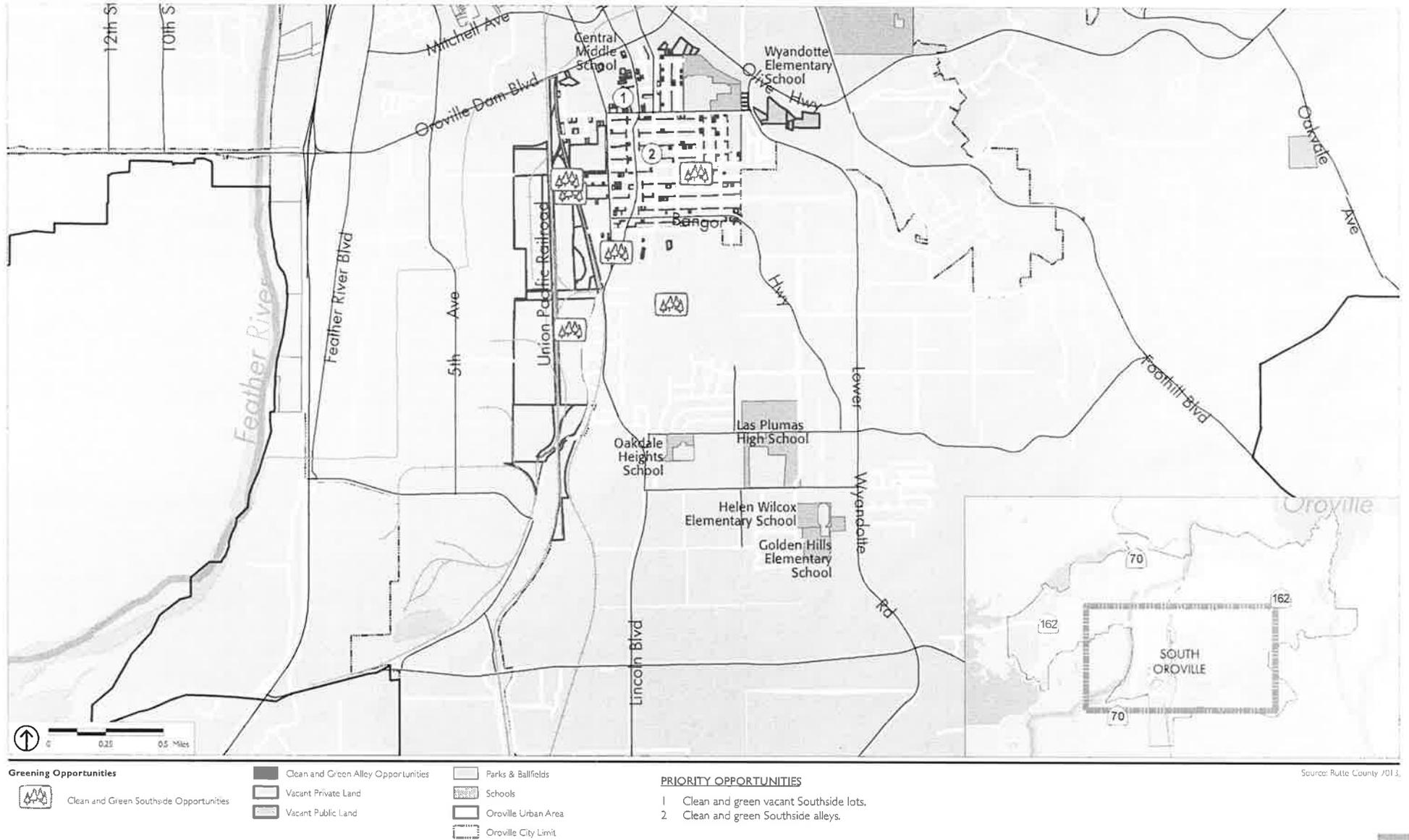
PROGRAMS AND DESIGN SOLUTIONS

Basic physical solutions to clean, green, and prevent further blight of vacant sites and alleys are well-known and proven to increase property values, decrease crime, contribute to neighborhood investment, and improve the well-being of residents. They include:

- Removing trash and other debris
- Grading the property to manage storm water
- Adding compost-enriched topsoil for plantings
- Planting shade trees
- Installing simple fencing around vacant lots to discourage dumping

Any work done in alleys will need to consider underground utilities and ensure that access for large equipment remains adequate.

Figure 7-3: Clean and Green Opportunity Sites



Industrial Sites Opportunities

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL CLEAN AND GREEN VACANT LOT PROGRAMS

The basic solutions above have proven successful in cities such as Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (PHS) runs the Philadelphia LandCare program (<http://phsonline.org/greening/landcare-program>) using funding from the State Office of Housing and Community Development. The program transforms vacant lots into neighborhood assets by cleaning, greening, and fencing the lots as part of the City's nuisance abatement program. The properties are then cared for by community-based organizations working under contract to PHS. The results are dramatic, with proven benefits to neighborhood health, safety, and wealth.

The more complex solutions offered in this Urban Greening Plan are for programs and design solutions to clean and green Oroville's sites in the long term. Existing City and County codes adequately address property owners' responsibility to keep their properties clean and hazard-free, and no additional regulation is suggested. However, effective programs to clean and green vacant alleys and properties require a sustainable source of funding and active community support. Butte County has had an existing maintenance program for the alleys in the Southside neighborhood, but the \$12 annual fee per household has not been adequate to address the dumping and weed problems. Acquiring a more sufficient, sustained source of funding and partnering with community groups would make maintenance of the Southside alleys more effective.

The following programs could be undertaken by the City of Oroville as the lead agency, partnering with local community groups, nonprofit community developers, and even potentially private enterprise. Some of these programs address vacant lots only, while others – such as dumping prevention programs – also address alleys.

VACANT LOT INVENTORY

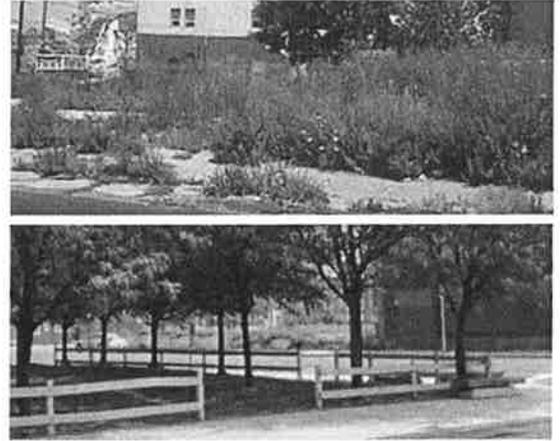
Create an inventory of the vacant lots and their owners' contact information to facilitate the purchase of those lots by private buyers or community development organizations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDING

Apply for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to combat blight and provide benefits to low-and middle-income residents by acquiring and leasing privately-owned lots for creative community development projects.

ILLEGAL DISPOSAL SITE ABATEMENT GRANT

Apply to CalRecycle for funding to remove and dispose waste, install fences on privately owned vacant lots, or undertake other preventive measures.



PHS's 5th and Berks Project (before and after)
Source: <http://phsonline.org/greening/landcare-program/photo-galleries/>



Chicago's Green Alleys with Permeable Pavement
 Source: <http://www.epa.gov/region5/chicagoriver/>



Baltimore Green Alley
 Source: <http://www.terralogos.com/events/TLTime-Extreme-Green.html>



Seattle's Alley Network Program
 Source: http://alleynetworkproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Alleybook_alley-image-1.png

PREVENTION THROUGH COMMUNITY CLEANUP

Investigate Community Cleanup grants and partner with nonprofits to host dumping prevention events, such as one similar to Chico's "Drop and Dash" program, which allows residents to drop off furniture for free at a designated date and time.

LIEN-HELD PROPERTIES

The City may begin foreclosure to acquire the properties on which it holds a lien, allowing the sites to be turned over to the community for creative re-use, such as community gardening.

See Appendix F, Clean and Green Vacant Lots, for more detail and implementation recommendations for these suggested programs.

In addition, design solutions for cleaning and greening vacant lots and alleys in the Southside neighborhood are provided in Chapter 8.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL ALLEY GREENING PROGRAMS

Programs aimed to clean up, green, and bring life to alleys have been developed in various cities around North America. Most programs were developed specifically to address stormwater problems, which are also an issue in the Southside neighborhood, and therefore involve repaving alleys with porous surfaces, such as permeable concrete or asphalt, permeable pavers, decomposed granite, or paver-grass hybrids. Examples of programs where alleys are simply paved with porous surfaces include the "Green Alley Program" in Richmond and "Blue Alleys" in Baltimore, both funded by National Wildlife Foundation grants. Other programs clean and green alley spaces in order to transform them into amenities for a wider array of uses. These examples may also be considered for application in the Southside neighborhood, which has limited access to park space.

In Chicago, the "Green Alley Program" involves permeable paving along with other components, including high albedo hardscape (i.e. hardscape with high solar reflectance), recycled construction materials, and dark-sky compliant light fixtures. Additionally, adjacent property owners are encouraged to plant trees and native landscaping, install cisterns and green roofs, and manage runoff with rain gardens and bioswales.

A unique program developed with the goal to eliminate cars, noise, littering, and loitering in alleys is Baltimore's "Alley Gating and Greening" ordinance. Locked gates are installed at either end of the alley and the space between is transformed into community gardens and gathering spaces.

In Seattle, there has been a movement to activate alleys by naming them and installing identifying signs, which signal that they are cared for, safe and inviting. Green walls have been installed to provide vegetables, manage stormwater, and attract birds. Businesses have expanded into the alley with café seating and hanging lights that create a lively ambience at night, and special events and festivals have taken place in the alleys, signifying them as delightful public spaces.

The City of Los Angeles is partnering with the Trust for Public Land to improve alleys with:³

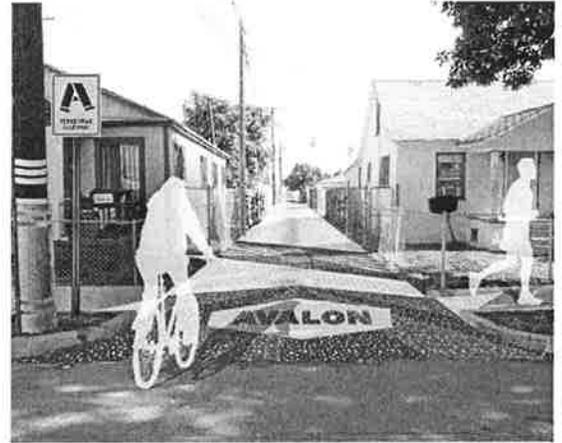
- Light-colored paving to reduce the heat island effect.
- Crosswalk striping, lights and signage to encourage pedestrian use and increase workability.
- Native and drought-tolerant planting to help green and beautify the area.
- Innovative techniques to capture and infiltrate stormwater.

A more local example is Sacramento's "Brownfields and Vacant Spaces" campaign, an Environmental Justice Initiative developed in 2010 by Ubuntu Green, the Sacramento Housing Alliance, and the Coalition on Regional Equity. The campaign focus was greening efforts on unhealthy land in communities of color and/or low-income through two years of community outreach and data gathering. A series of region-wide public forums were held, from which the following recommendations were developed, which community members, advocates, and local decision-makers can work together to enact:

- Strengthen Partnerships between Government, Nonprofits, and Residents
 - Establish a Sacramento Environmental Justice Working Group
 - Create and implement comprehensive community plans
- Create Entities to Facilitate Brownfield Remediation and the Use of Vacant Spaces
 - Establish land banking authorities
 - Establish community development corporations
- Strengthen Local Policies to Promote Healthy Solutions through the Built Environment
 - Identify funding for brownfields remediation
 - Develop a Brownfields and Vacant Spaces Campaign Resolution
 - Strengthen the Rental Housing Inspection Program
 - Prevent and clean-up illegal dumping on vacant lots
 - Promote infill development
 - Remove barriers to urban agriculture
 - Promote recreational activities

For more information about the campaign, visit:

- www.sachousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/BVS-Report-for-final-report.pdf
- www.explore.regionalchange.ucdavis.edu/ourwork/projects/other-files/from-wasted-spaces-to-healthy-places



Los Angeles' Trust for Public Land Alley Program

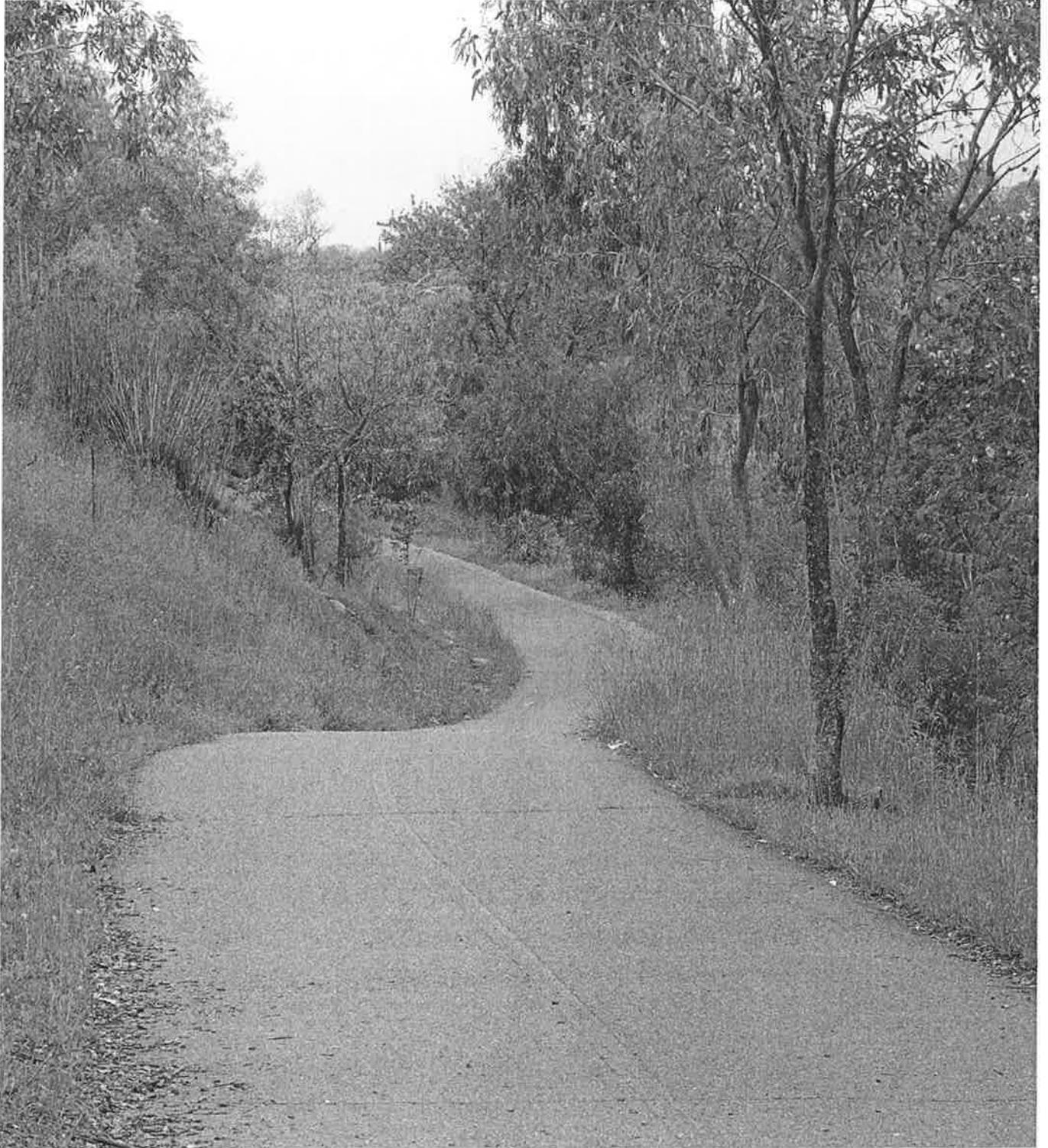
Source: <http://content-object.com/Trust-for-Public-Land-Avalon-Green-Alley-Network>



Sacramento's 'Brownfields and Vacant Lots' Campaign (before and after)

Source: www.sachousingalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/BVS-Report-for-final-report.pdf

³ Trust for Public Land website: <https://www.tpl.org/our-work/parks-for-people/los-angeles>.



part III implementation

This chapter depicts six sites selected as part of the Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan for conceptual site plans, illustrating how greening could be implemented. Various design elements include planting and shading, storm-water management, pedestrian use, and bicycle improvements that help create greener, safer, and more sustainable community spaces in the Oroville Urban Area.

These six sites were chosen from among the community's top priority greening opportunities. Some of these sites are longer-term projects (i.e. five to ten years out as described in Chapter 10, Phasing and Implementation) due to their complexity, but are still addressed with conceptual designs in this chapter because they are high priorities. In selecting opportunities for designs, the process valued sites that could be used as prototypes and replicated throughout other areas of the city, other sites, or elsewhere on the same street. The projects selected are also those for which developing design concepts at this time would be the most valuable to the community. For example, although completing the gap in the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge is an immediate priority, the FRRPD has already developed a design for the segment, so that site is not included in this chapter.

The six conceptual site plans and design concepts include the following:

- **Las Plumas Avenue** shows improved pedestrian circulation and stormwater management through cross-sections and a “before and after” visual simulation, for an arterial adjacent to a high school.
- **Clean and Green Alleys and Vacant Lots** includes three “before and after” visual simulations illustrating potential enhancements of Southside alleyways and the transformation of a Southside vacant lot into a community garden.
- **Myers and Wyandotte Intersection and Corridors** depict specific streetscape improvements for all modes of transportation.
- **Levee Trail** demonstrates how the existing trail along the Feather River can be enhanced for the enjoyment of bicyclists, runners, and walkers.
- **Oroville Dam Boulevard** illustrates with cross-sections and visual simulations the existing condition of the roadway and two alternatives for improving the corridor, which vary in cost.
- **Nelson Ballfields Complex** includes an illustrative conceptual diagram and a detailed site plan showing renovations for the existing ballfields adjacent to the Feather River and Highway 70.

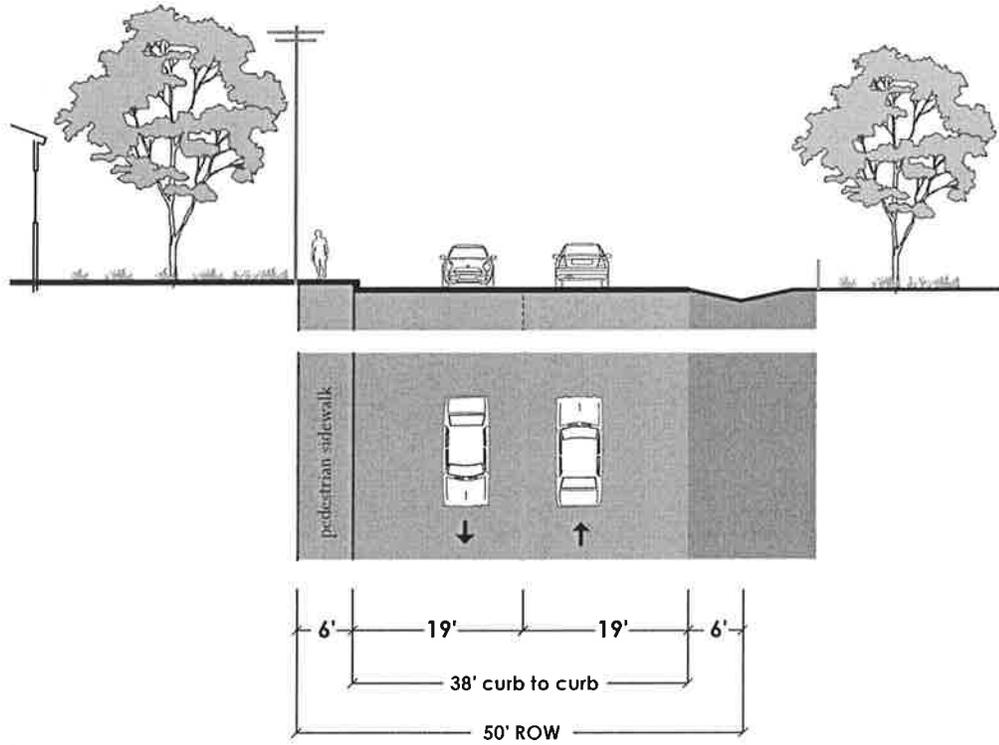
LAS PLUMAS AVENUE

Las Plumas High School is located along Las Plumas Avenue, south of Oroville and the Southside neighborhood. There are several elementary schools, within a walkable distance from Las Plumas High School, including Oakdale Heights, Helen Wilcox, and Golden Hills Elementary Schools. Many high school students walk younger siblings to these nearby elementary schools sometimes in large groups of pedestrians, yet the roadway connections often lack sidewalks and shade. In particular, Las Plumas Avenue has intermittent sidewalks that tend to be narrow and alternate between different sides of the street from block to block. The community is interested in installing adequate and continuous sidewalks, bike paths, and shade trees on Las Plumas Avenue, Autrey Lane, and surrounding residential streets, as well as providing a pedestrian island in front of Las Plumas High School to help students cross the street from the sidewalk and the parking lot that face the school.

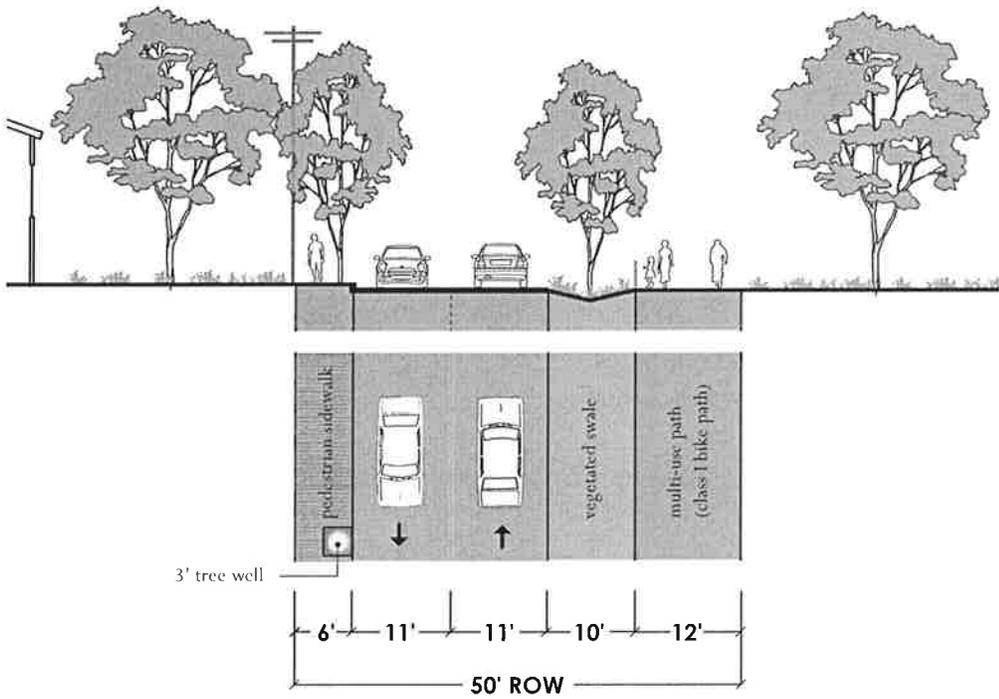
As illustrated in Figures 8-1 and 8-2, the conceptual design for Las Plumas Avenue aims to promote biking and walking to school, and introduces a sustainable stormwater management approach. The existing sidewalk on the north side of the street is transformed into an off-street, multi-use (Class I) bike path. The path is separated from the vehicle travel lanes by a vegetated swale with trees and other vegetation. Runoff from the street and path drains into the adjacent swale. On the south side of the street, trees are located in tree wells within the sidewalk zone. Marked pedestrian crosswalks will slow traffic and enhance pedestrian safety, which is particularly important for students commuting to school by foot or bike.

Some community members have also expressed interest in providing equestrian access along Las Plumas Avenue. The conceptual design does not provide equestrian access, but additional review and design work could address equestrians if desired.

Figure 8-1: Las Plumas Avenue Improvements



Existing Conditions



Design Concept

Figure 8-2: Pedestrian Enhancements and Stormwater Treatment for Las Plumas Avenue



Existing Condition



Design Concept

CLEAN AND GREEN ALLEYS AND VACANT LOTS

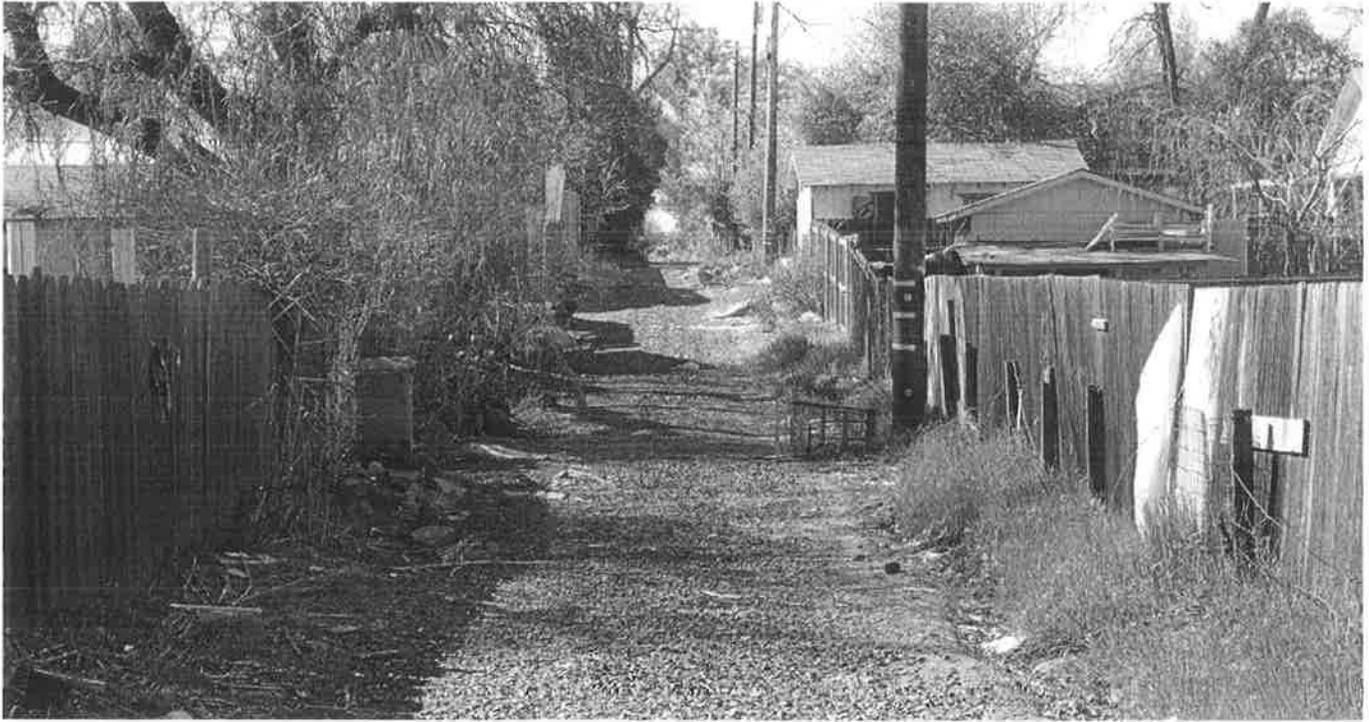
Existing alleys within Oroville are underutilized and in a state of disrepair. Trash and debris accumulate along alleyways and further invite residential littering. The lack of pedestrian amenities, such as lighting, trash receptacles, and benches, creates an undesirable pedestrian experience. Many of Oroville's existing alleys are also composed of inadequate surface paving such as loose brick and uneven asphalt.

Figure 8-3 illustrates the entire alley right-of-way as paved with porous hardscape. "Planting pockets" are cut-outs in the hardscape for vegetation such as vines and small shrubs. Also included are permeable paving, such as porous concrete bordered by decomposed granite or open-grid pavers, benches, lighting, and trash receptacles. An important design consideration is that any work on alleys will need to consider existing underground utilities and ensure adequate access for large equipment.

Vacant lots, many of which can be found along the alleyways in the Southside neighborhoods, can also be transformed into public spaces with low-impact design elements, facilitating community gathering and supporting recreational programming for all ages. Figure 8-4 illustrates this type of solution with the following design elements:

- A stormwater bioswale adjacent to the street that captures stormwater runoff.
- Street trees and low vegetation that buffer the lot from the side street while maintaining visual access to and from the site.
- Edible fruit and nut trees planted within the site for shade and healthy food.
- Access from both the alley and cross street, creating multiple "fronts" for the space.
- Nature play elements for children, including logs, tree stumps, boulders, and sense-stimulating, non-poisonous vegetation.
- Community garden plots and a tool shed.
- Picnic tables and benches and lighting.
- Pervious paving in the alley.

Figure 8-3: Alley Improvements

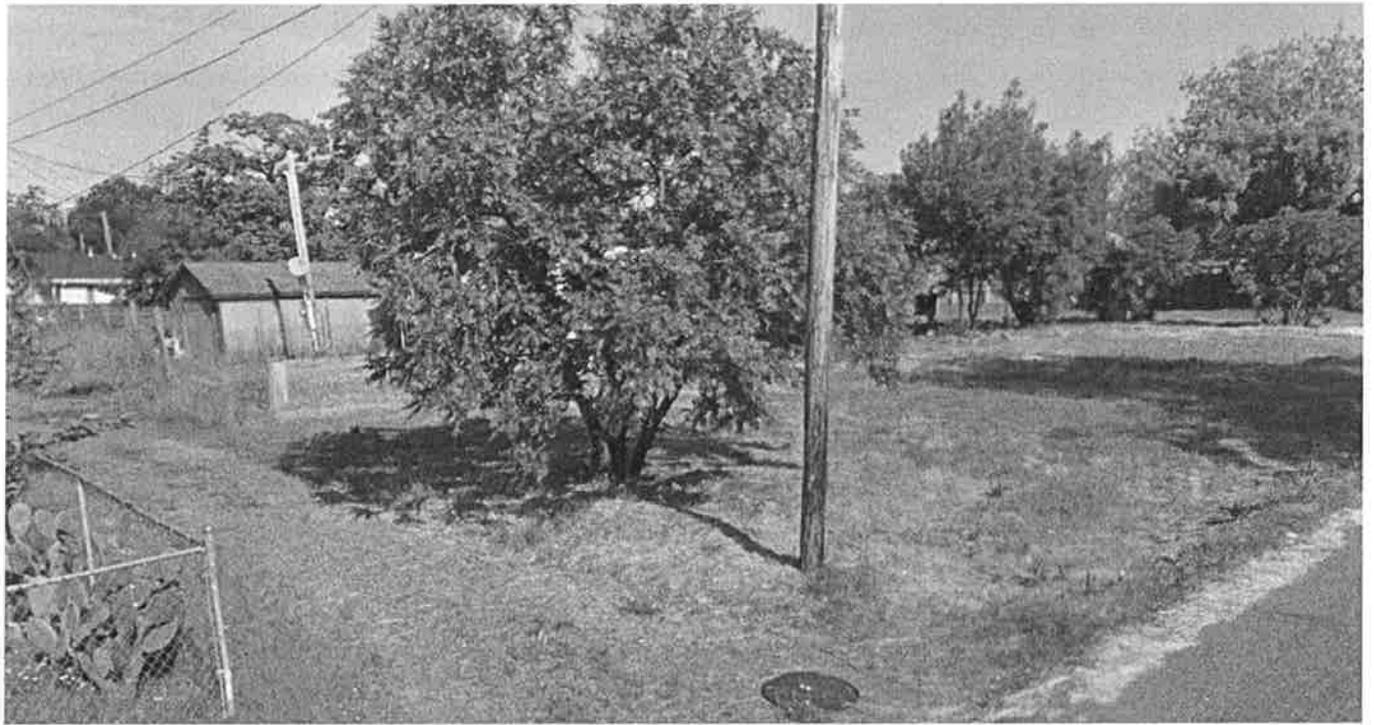


Existing Conditions



Design Concept

Figure 8-4: Community Garden in Vacant Lot



Existing Conditions



Design Concept



Existing Condition of the Myers and Wyandotte Intersection

MYERS AND WYANDOTTE INTERSECTION AND CORRIDORS

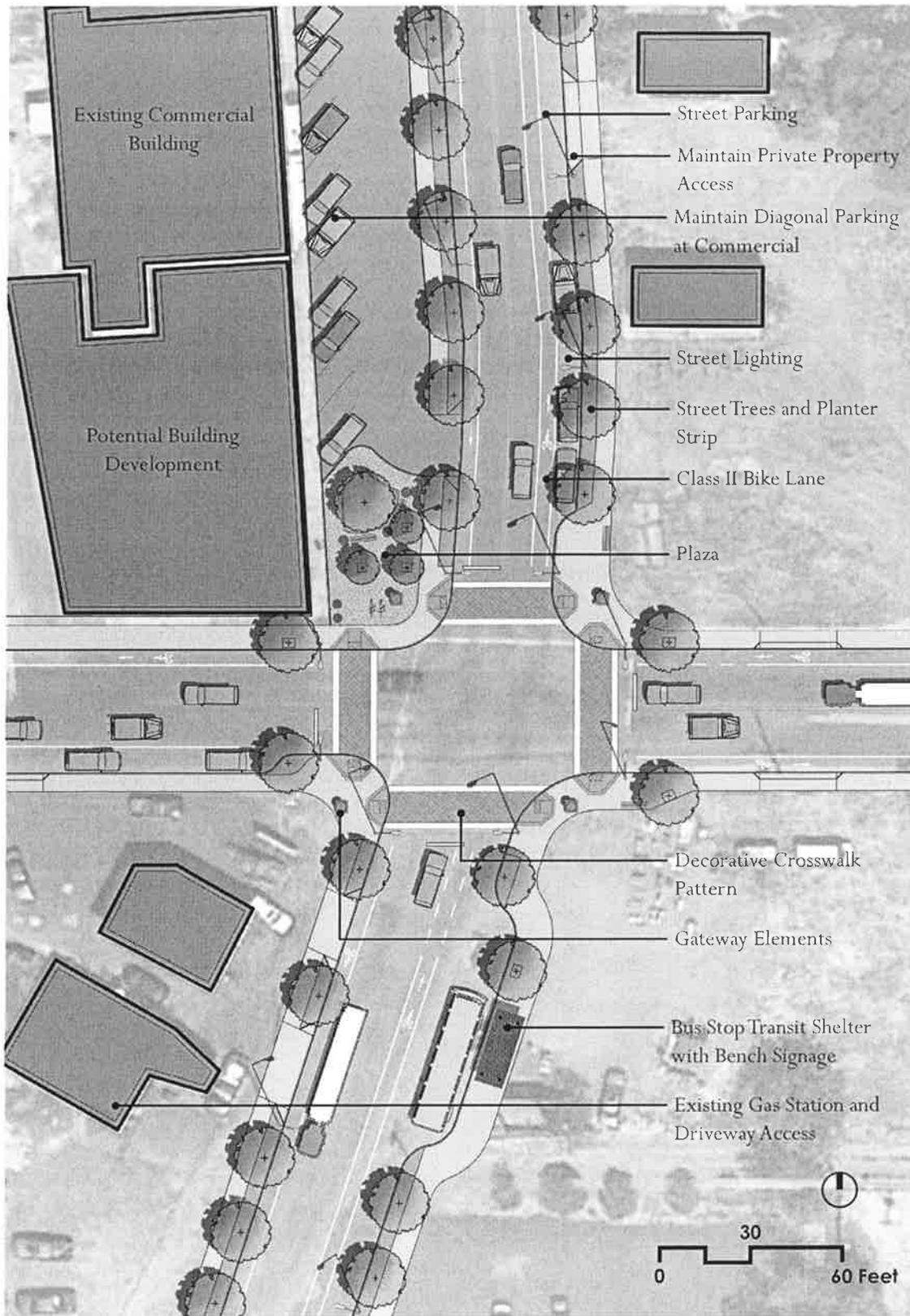
The intersection of Myers Street and Wyandotte Avenue is an important gateway into the South Oroville neighborhood, and part of the commute for students attending nearby schools. However, the site's current condition lacks many of the attributes and qualities of a neighborhood gateway and safe route to school. Therefore, a number of improvements are proposed at the Myers and Wyandotte intersection.

Figure 8-5 illustrates the proposed improvements for this location. A series of gateway monuments located at the corners of the intersection will provide a formal entry for those entering South Oroville. These could be sculptures or monuments created by local artists or groups. A small plaza, located at the northwest corner of the intersection, will provide residents with an informal gathering space outside of the commercial businesses. Existing diagonal parking in the parking lot and parallel parking on one side of both streets is delineated with striping.

Planting strips with street trees along both sides of Myers Street will provide a buffer between traffic and sidewalk users as well as shading. Introducing additional street trees and planting along this corridor will also contribute to stormwater management and beautify the area to be more welcoming and comfortable for pedestrians, attracting people to this retail destination. Maintaining adequate views to businesses and their signs should be one of the criteria considered when choosing the species, location, and spacing of new plantings.

A formal bus stop located at the southeast corner of the intersection as well as Class II bike lanes along either side of both streets support alternative forms of transportation. Newly constructed sidewalks will include bulbouts and sidewalk extensions that protrude into the roadway at the intersection, which will enhance the pedestrian experience and improve safety. Bulbouts promote street safety by reducing the distance of roadway pedestrians must cross, and serve as a traffic calming method by forcing drivers to slow down through the narrowed roadway. Bulbouts also provide space for pedestrian seating, trash receptacles, and rain gardens. Additionally, pedestrian-scale lighting will help enhance the safety for residents at night and help define the public space.

Figure 8-5: Myers and Wyandotte Intersection (Concept Plan)





Existing Levee Trail

LEVEE TRAIL

The Feather River runs adjacent to Downtown Oroville, where many small businesses are located. The river is an important recreational asset in the Oroville area due to its natural appeal to outdoor enthusiasts, attracting runners and cyclists to its many trails that meander down to the river's edge. While the levee trail is an attractive amenity, shading and pedestrian elements along the trail seldom exist.

As illustrated in Figure 8-6, resurfacing and restriping the trail and adding shade trees and native plantings will greatly enhance this recreational area for community members and visitors, particularly between the Veterans Memorial and the Downtown area. The additional trees, landscaping, and riparian restoration will beautify the corridor and enhance the habitat quality along the trail. The landscaping improvements along the levee would also address vegetation overgrowth, particularly along the section of the trail between Bedrock Park and Veterans Memorial Park; the City is also pursuing a separate plan to address vegetation overgrowth. These improvements, along with other amenities such as benches, trash receptacles, and pedestrian-scale lighting, will further promote recreational use, ultimately provide a more appealing community gathering area, and help provide additional connectivity from the nearby Downtown neighborhood.

Community members have voiced concern that recent plantings on the levee are not thriving, perhaps due to the drought or insufficient irrigation. Any improvements to the levee trail should address the need to improve existing plantings as well as the need for a feasible maintenance and watering program. Low-water, low-maintenance plants from the Plant Palette (Appendix D) should be considered. Funding should be readily available for this kind of project, community interest is high, and the costs of plantings and maintenance using native species is relatively low. Improvements should be coordinated with the Gateway project already underway to help define and revitalize the Downtown area, as well as with the design of the new section of the Brad Freeman Trail between the Veterans Memorial and the Green Bridge, which is underway.

Figure 8-6: Levee Trail Improvements



Existing Condition



Design Concept

OROVILLE DAM BOULEVARD

The Oroville Dam Boulevard corridor between Highway 70 and Orange Avenue is a busy arterial with surface parking lots and commercial buildings on either side. As shown in Figure 8-7, the existing design of the street is oriented around automobiles with poor pedestrian and bicycle conditions, despite being a designated bike route and public transit route. The proposed designs for Oroville Dam Boulevard promote walking, biking, and sustainable stormwater management along the corridor.

Figure 8-8, Option #1, shows a proposed design that utilizes the existing right of way and curb infrastructure. It narrows the travel lanes and center turning lane to accommodate Class II bike lanes with a painted buffer to separate bikes from vehicles. Street trees, located in tree wells within the sidewalk zone, will beautify the corridor and provide much-needed shade and pedestrian safety.

Figure 8-9, Option #2, shows a more ideal, yet more costly, solution, in which the center turning lane is transformed into a planted median with large street trees, except where needed to allow cars to make left turns at parking lot entrances and cross streets. At these points, the turning lane can be paved with permeable pavers or alternative pervious paving surfaces. Additionally, the bike lanes on either side are raised slightly to distinguish them from the vehicle travel lanes, and a vegetated swale with street trees separates the bike lane from the sidewalk.

Both options provide greening along the corridor and promote non-motorized transportation as well as ADA-compliant access. An important consideration on this busy retail corridor is to ensure that visibility to businesses and signs will be preserved when planting, especially when planting new trees.

Figure 8-10 and 8-11 illustrate visual simulations of applying Option #2 at two locations along Oro Dam Boulevard.

Figure 8-7: Oroville Dam Boulevard - Existing Conditions

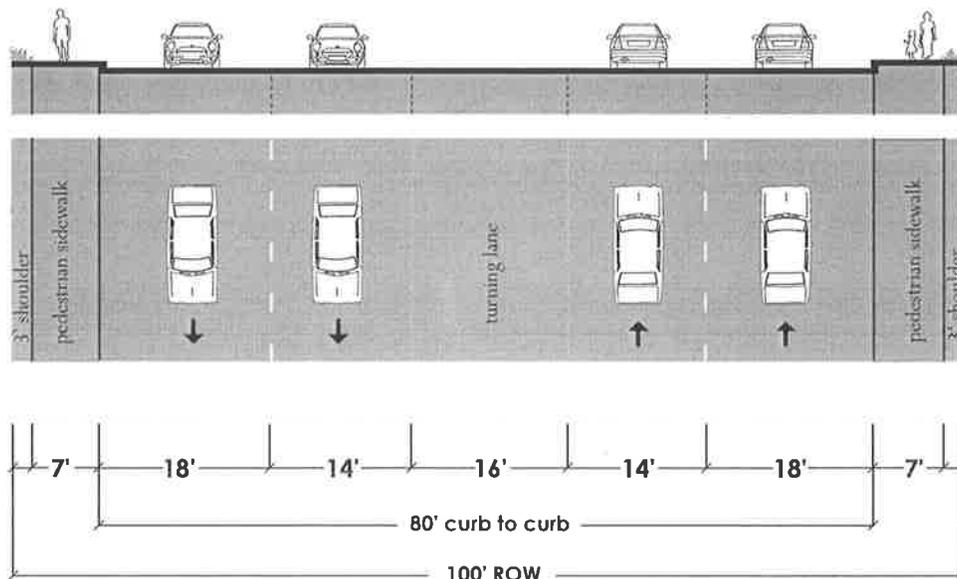


Figure 8-8: Oroville Dam Boulevard - Option #1

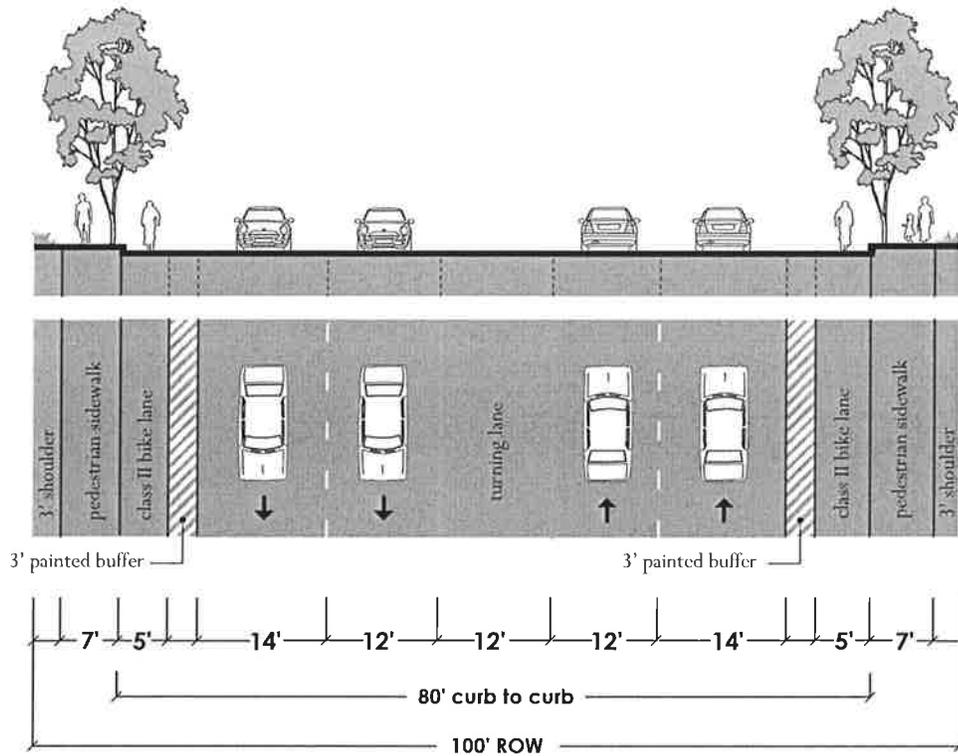


Figure 8-9: Oroville Dam Boulevard - Option #2

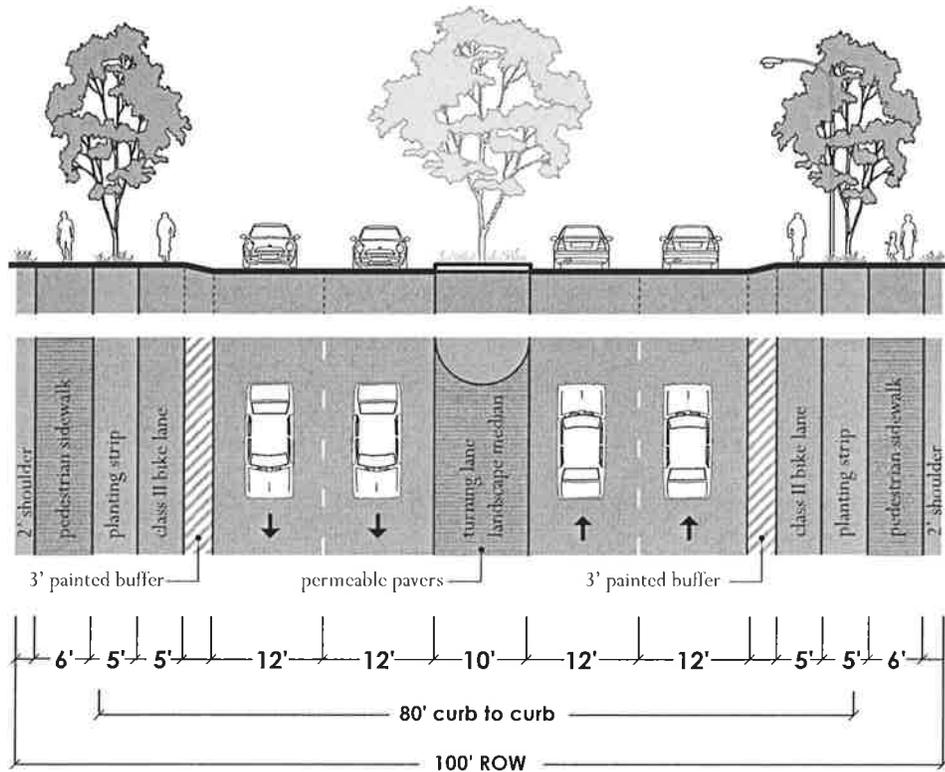
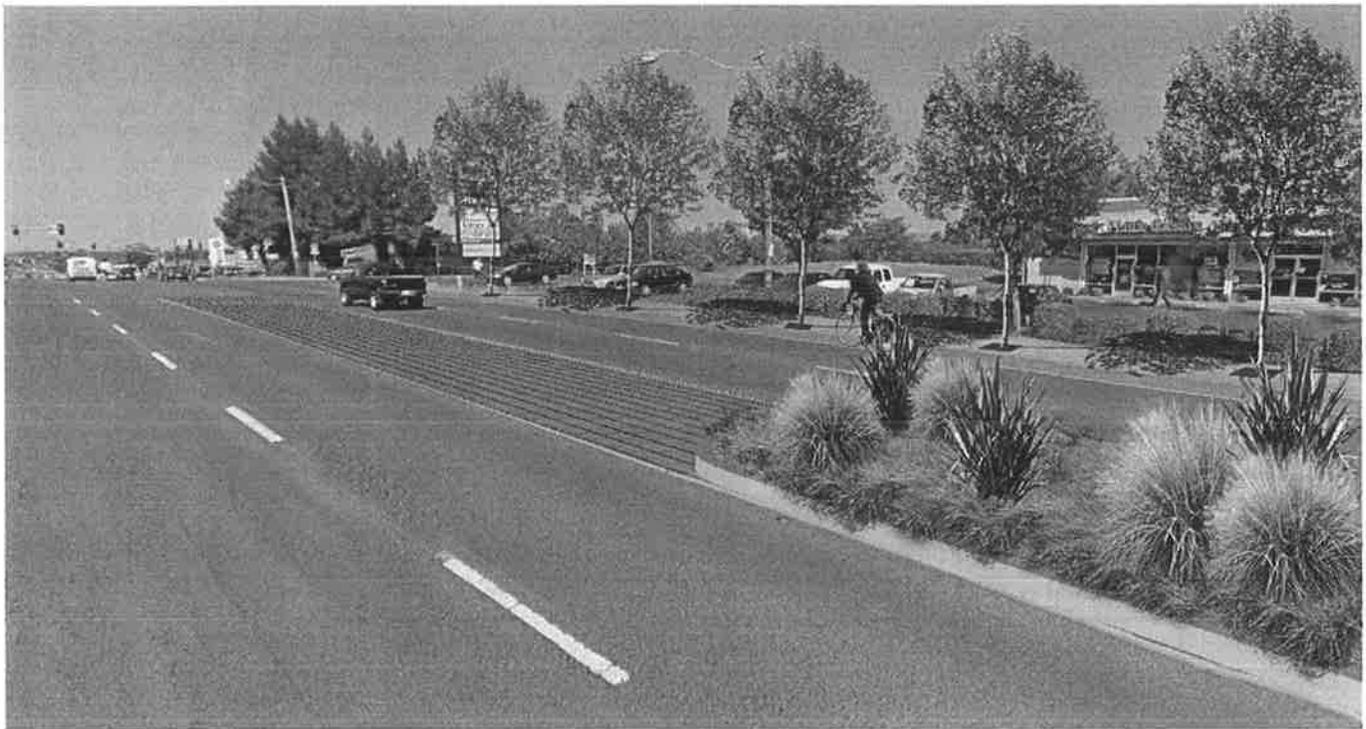


Figure 8-10: Oroville Dam Boulevard Improvements (looking east)



Existing Condition



Design Concept

Figure 8-11: Oroville Dam Boulevard Improvements (looking west)



Existing Condition



Design Concept



Nelson Ballfields: Unshaded Parking Lot



Nelson Ballfields: View Toward Forebay Picnic Area



Nelson Ballfields: Unshaded Play Structure

NELSON BALLFIELDS COMPLEX

The Nelson Ballfields Complex is a recreational hub composed of a large asphalt parking lot and several ballfields with minimal shading and inadequate irrigation. This area is well-used by local residents and is a popular destination in Oroville. However, the hot summer conditions and lack of shade creates an uncomfortable environment for park goers. The park also suffers from poor ballfield turf conditions. Figure 8-12 shows the current site conditions at the Nelson Ballfields area.

As shown in Figures 8-13 and 8-14, the design concept includes a new trail that will connect the ballfields to the Brad Freeman Trail and to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center via a new pedestrian bridge over the Thermalito Power Canal, which will improve bicycle and pedestrian access to and from Nelson Ballfields and the adjacent Thermalito neighborhoods.

Adding trees around the ballfields will help shade the area for players and spectators. Shade trees will be also planted around the other open spaces, such as the picnic areas, restroom facilities, parking lot, and playground area. A series of shade structures will provide much-needed shade directly over specific seating areas, including the ballfield spectator stands, picnic area, and playground. Both trees and shade structures are strategically located to provide protection from the eastern, southern, and western solar exposure. Trees should be placed around gathering areas to provide the most shade coverage, but should not interfere with spectator views of the ballfields.

A series of rain gardens and permeable paving in the parking lot will help minimize stormwater runoff by limiting the amount of impervious surface. A bioretention area located near the parking lot will capture stormwater and pollutants that could otherwise travel to the nearest storm drain and into sensitive habitat areas.

Safety improvements to the site will consist of lighting, signage, and any necessary ADA features that will create a safer environment for all community members. Existing facilities, such as restrooms and drinking fountains that are in disrepair, will either be replaced or amended.

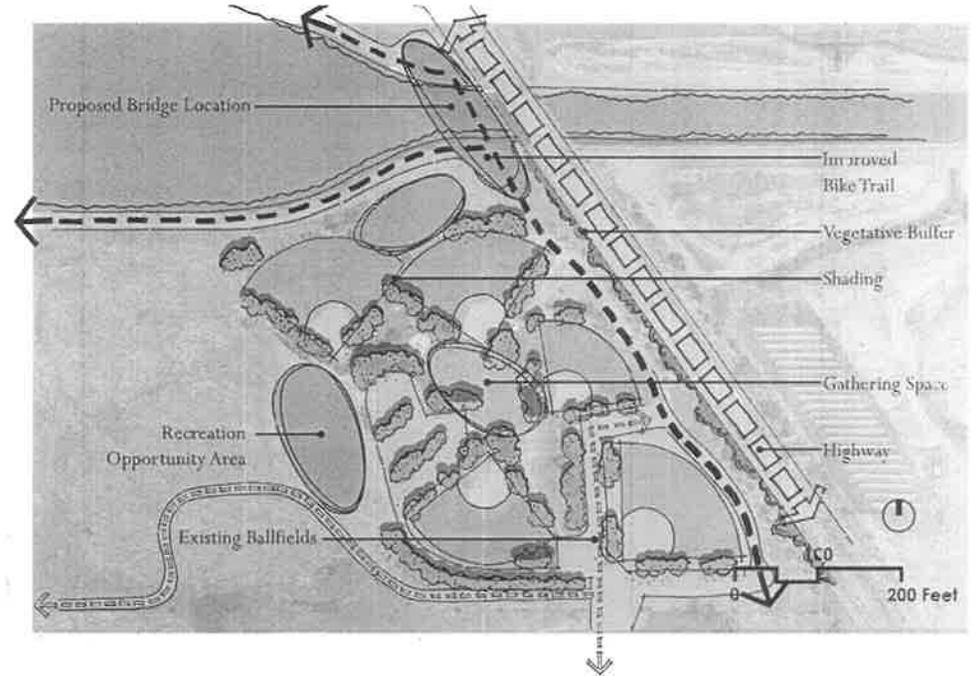
Figure 8-12: Nelson Ballfields (Concept Plan)



Figure 8-13: Nelson Ballfields (Existing Conditions)



Figure 8-14: Nelson Ballfields (Concept Diagram)



INTRODUCTION

Trees and other landscape plantings offer significant urban greening benefits, including improved ecological function, enhanced health and quality of life for residents, and increased economic value of commercial and residential properties. Services such as stormwater retention, carbon dioxide reduction, and shade protection are extremely valuable and trees and plants offer an economically sensible and ecologically sensitive way of providing these services in urban areas. Furthermore, increased greening and well-maintained natural features provide an attractive urban condition that can positively impact resident and visitor experiences within the Oroville Urban Area. Appropriate plant selection and thoughtful short- and long-term maintenance can ensure that these green assets are maximized and retain their value over time.

A plant palette, included as Appendix D to the Urban Greening Plan, was developed specifically for the Oroville Urban Area. It includes a list of trees, shrubs, grasses, perennials, and groundcovers that are drought-resistant and appropriate for the local climate. Plant water requirements are based on the Water Use Classifications of Landscape Species (WUCOLS IV), published by UC Davis in collaboration with the California Center for Urban Horticulture (CCUH) and the State of California Department of Water Resources.

More information is available at:

www.ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/

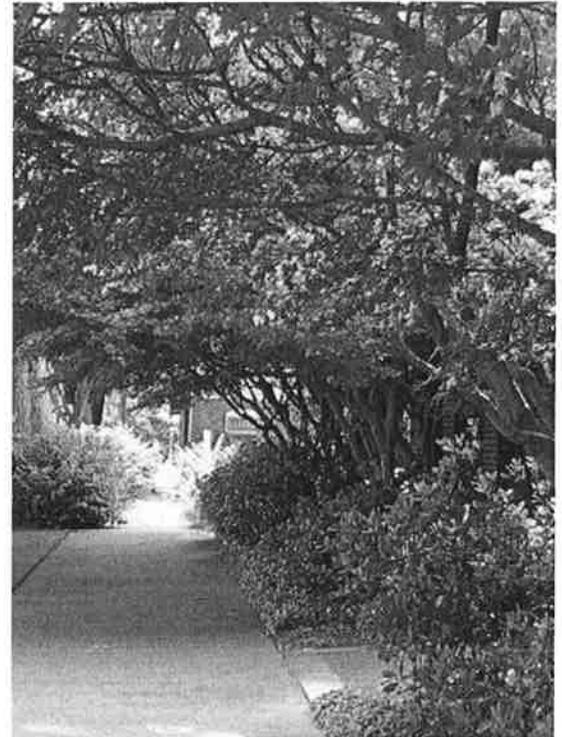
Additional planting design guidelines and maintenance recommendations described below will ensure that new plantings are a long-term asset.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing conditions impacting the plant palette include the climate zone, hot summer temperatures, and low summer water.

CLIMATE ZONE

Based on the categorization in the *Sunset Western Garden Book*, a planting resource guide for climate-specific planting, the Oroville Urban Area is located in Climate Zone 9, “thermal belts of California’s Central Valley,” with Zone 7 to the west around Lake Oroville and Zone 8 to the east around Highway 99. Zone 9 is very similar to both Zone 7, “California’s Gray Pine Belt and Oregon’s Rouge River Valley,” and Zone 8, “cold air basins of California’s Central Valley,” but Zones 7 and 8 have colder nights and winters. All zones experience high summertime temperatures, although summers in Zone 7 are slightly milder. All species in the Plant Palette, Appendix D, are suitable for Zone 9, and therefore, all of the Oroville Urban Area.



Sunset Western Garden Book: Climate Zones

Source: <http://www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/sunset-climate-zone-northern-california>



Oroville Street with Minimal Shade



Oroville's Dry Climate



Drought-Tolerant Planting

HOT SUMMER TEMPERATURES

Average high temperatures in Oroville range in the high 90s throughout the summer, although it is possible to reach higher than 100°F for days at a time. Plants selected must be able to withstand these temperatures or must be planted in a way to prevent exposure during this time, such as being planted under the canopy of more heat-tolerant species, in shady areas, or on the north or east side of buildings.

LOW SUMMER WATER

There is little to no summer precipitation in Oroville, so plants requiring water need to be irrigated during the summer months. As of 2015, California is in its fourth year of a serious drought. In April, Governor Jerry Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15a with immediate restrictions placed on water use in the landscape. Therefore, new planting must be drought-tolerant to minimize irrigation needs given current conditions and anticipated, continued water restrictions. All species in the Plant Palette (Appendix D) are hardy with low to very low water requirements. If planted in aerated soils amended with quality compost, watered properly with necessary but limited irrigation, and maintained with a minimum 3 inches of mulch cover, these plants will be able to survive the harsh drought conditions.

The California Water Service Company (Cal Water) provides additional water-conserving measures. Information on home conservation kits, turf replacement programs, monitoring water use, and reporting observations of water being wasted can be found on Cal Water's website.

More information is available at:

<https://www.calwater.com/conservation/drought/>

DESIGN GUIDELINES

PLANT SELECTION

The following is a list of specific criteria to consider during plant selection, including invasive species, native species, hydrozones, soil, year-round interest, and plant height and spacing, as described below.

INVASIVE PLANTS

Invasive plants should always be avoided during plant selection. CAL-IPC's "Don't Plant a Pest" list for the Sierra Foothills region and PlantRight's invasive plant list for the Central Valley region should be used as references. These lists are updated periodically, so it is important to check them on a regular basis to ensure newly-identified invasive species are not planted.

More information is available at:

www.cal-ipc.org/landscaping/dpp/planttypes.php?region=foothills
www.plantright.org/regions/central-valley

NATIVE SPECIES

Ecosystems are comprised of flora and fauna that have co-evolved. Plant species from other regions are often inedible to local fauna, such as native moths and butterflies. Removing native plants and replacing them with decorative and exotic plants throws the system into imbalance and fragments functional habitat.

Native species should be prioritized during plant selection because they improve biodiversity and have a measureable effect on the health of the landscape. They also can help define a region and draw attention to the area's unique quality. Native plants are extremely well-suited for the climatic conditions of their home range; however, the soil compaction and environmental conditions of an urban setting may limit the success of some species of native plants. Native species can be augmented by plants from similar climatic regions that are well adapted to urban environments. The Plant Palette builds on the native plants of the region and supplements them with plants adapted to the climatic conditions of Oroville.

HYDROZONES

Plant selection should respond to varying soil, water, and sun exposure requirements. Consider the site's microclimate and potential for reflected heat from roadways or buildings, and group plants with similar tolerances. Do not mix California natives and Mediterranean plants with species from other regions that are not adapted to dry summer climates in the same hydrozone, as this will result in over- or under-watering, and they will not naturally thrive.

SOIL

Soil type and quality are important in plant selection, both because of the water-holding capacity of the different soil types as well as the general soil preferences of certain plant species. Although soil amendments such as compost can vastly improve the soil's ability to sustain growth, it is important to consider existing soil restrictions. Typical, native soils in Oroville are not perfect and have too much clay, or are too sandy, too stony, or too acidic; therefore, soil amendments are often needed. Improving soil to increase the holding capacity is also a way to conserve water.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS

Passive Solar Landscaping

Evergreen species retain their leaves throughout the year, while deciduous species lose their leaves at once and regrow them annually. This distinction is important in considering passive solar access and whether shade is required year-round or just during a specific time of year. Deciduous plants will provide summer cooling and winter solar gain, while evergreen species will shade paved surfaces to reduce the urban heat island effect and serve as windbreaks year-round.



Street Median Trees Providing Fall Color



Streetscape Planting with Clear Sightlines



Shaded Street Corridor



Large Trees Conflicting with Overhead Utility Lines

Year-Round Interest

Anchoring the planting layout with evergreen, drought-tolerant, and native shrubs and groundcovers that will remain green year-round helps provide structure. Both seasonal and year-round flowering shrubs and trees should be used where they can be most appreciated – adjacent to walkways and recreational areas, or as a frame for site gateways, building entrances, and stairs.

Plants should be selected and sited to reflect both ornamental and functional characteristics. Full-canopy shade trees, greenery, and brightly colored flowering materials should be combined.

ALLERGEN

Certain species produce high levels of pollen, which can trigger allergic responses in humans. All species were reviewed utilizing the rating system from *Allergy Free Gardening*[□], a highly referenced source for information on plant allergens. Species are measured on a scale from 1 to 10, with higher numbers representing higher allergy concerns. The Plant Palette, Appendix D, avoids species with high allergen ratings.

PLANT HEIGHT

Groundcover and shrub heights, as well as sightlines, should be considered when selecting plant species. When placing plants near roadways and intersections, provide sufficient setbacks for larger plants to ensure good visibility by both pedestrians and vehicles, thereby protecting pedestrian safety when crossing streets and providing safe turning distances for vehicles. Clear sight lines are also critical to the success of existing and future commercial interests in Oroville, such as store fronts, outdoor display areas, commercial driveways, signs, and bus shelter advertising. Plants within sightline zones should grow no higher than 24 inches at maturity.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines encourage visual corridors to be maintained throughout the public realm to avoid the creation of hiding places. Groundcover and shrubs should be maintained to remain below 36 inches, and tree canopies should be above head height (6 feet above the ground).

PLANT SPACING

Plants should be selected and placed to allow room to grow to full size at maturity. Ensure the plant is the right size for the space. Mature sizes of plant materials should be considered when selecting plant species to avoid unnecessary shearing, maintain plant health and avoid green waste. Plants and foliage do not need to fill the entire planting area in order to create a visually attractive landscape. Mulch or ground surfacing such as decomposed granite (DG) can provide an attractive and functional ground surface between plants while further limiting water needs.

SUITABLE AREAS (PLANT COMMUNITIES)

Different plant species are more suitable for some types of spaces than others. In certain situations, trees can cause safety hazards and/or destruction of property. Key plant communities are defined below and categorized in the Plant Palette (Appendix D) by “suitable areas” or sites where the species would be well-suited or useful.

STREET CORRIDORS

Many species have fast-growing, shallow, and/or large root systems that are known to damage asphalt and create conflicts with underground utilities. While locating street trees, consider the presence of underground utilities, especially gas lines. Also account for enough tree well space to give street trees enough room to thrive, and space trees appropriately to provide for enough shade without excessively overlapping canopies. Trees in the streetscape should also have an upright habit without low branching to maintain sightlines. See the Design Recommendations section in the Urban Forestry chapter (Chapter 4) for further information.

OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES

Small-stature species are more appropriate to locate under overhead lines because they will not grow tall enough to pose conflicts and require pruning. Trees that are appropriate to locate under overhead lines are highlighted in the “Under Utility Lines” column under “Suitable Areas” in the Plant Palette.

FREEWAY BUFFERS

As mentioned in the Urban Forestry chapter, trees improve air quality by absorbing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sequestering carbon dioxide released from vehicles. Some species are more capable than others, and should be located along freeways and highways to buffer the adjacent land uses. These species are highlighted in the “Freeway Buffers” column under “Suitable Areas” in the Plant Palette.

PUBLIC SPACES: CIVIC, PARKS, AND SCHOOLS

Characterized as needing larger planting space and more maintenance plants suitable for this category of spaces range in their characteristics as these spaces can accommodate more variety. This group of plants includes some iconic large trees with irregular branching patterns that may not be suitable for streets or other areas with pedestrians, as well as some specimen trees to make these spaces more unique than other planting spaces in the Urban Area. These species are highlighted in the “Civic, Parks, and Schools” column under “Suitable Areas” in the Plant Palette.



Inundated Stormwater Swale



No-Mow Grass



Wasteful Irrigation

HIGH HEAT EXPOSURE

Large areas of impervious surface, such as parking lots or wide streets in commercial areas, as well as areas at high elevations, receiving reflective heat from walls, with southern or western exposures, and/or without shade, require plant species that can withstand high heat exposure. These species are highlighted in the “High Heat Exposure” column under “Suitable Areas” in the Plant Palette. Additionally, low-maintenance trees with large canopies should be selected to reduce surface temperatures. Adding a minimum of 3” of mulch in planting areas will help to maintain uniform soil temperature and prevent water loss from evaporation. Trees should be located to screen the southern and western exposure on buildings, gathering spaces, sidewalks, and bike lanes when feasible.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Incorporating vegetation into the path of stormwater flow and at low points in the landscape can help to improve water quality through biofiltration, as plants are able to absorb the first flush of stormwater runoff, capturing and removing pollutants from the water system. Plants that can withstand flooding are the ideal plants for areas with persistent stormwater issues at low points in the landscape. Factors to be considered include inundation period, volume of water, expected velocity of water flow, and access and maintenance requirements. Specific shrubs and grasses that help with stormwater infiltration are categorized in the Plant Palette. Additional design guidance is provided in Chapter 6, Stormwater Management.

RIPARIAN CORRIDORS

Species appropriate for riparian corridors, such as along the Feather River and the Thermalito Forebay, provide soil stabilization, support habitat restoration, and enable wildlife to move along the corridor. Riparian species should be prioritized in areas near and along water bodies. Species suitable for riparian corridors are identified in the Plant Palette under “Suitable Areas.”

TURF ALTERNATIVES

Turf grass is often selected for active use areas, but it has high water needs and requires routine mowing, as well as fertilizer and pesticide application. Therefore, turf grass should be eliminated when it is not serving a specific recreational or public use function. No-mow grass alternatives or native grass blends should be used wherever possible. Examples of turf alternatives are listed in the Plant Palette.

IRRIGATION DESIGN

The majority of California native and climate-adapted plants do not respond well to overhead water in the summer. New planting often needs to be irrigated regularly when first installed, but on-going irrigation is not always needed once the plants are established. This is particularly true of species with low water needs, as indicated in the Plant Palette. Where necessary, a low volume irrigation system (i.e. drip, inline drip, and bubblers) should be installed, and recycled water should be utilized, if feasible.

Irrigation systems should be designed and installed to be highly-efficient with self-adjusting (“smart”) irrigation controllers that are weather-based or soil-based. All systems should be equipped with a rain-sensing or moisture-sensing shutoff device to ensure water is applied sparingly yet efficiently. To eliminate runoff, multiple start times may be required to allow infiltration into the soil for water conservation. Also, proper soil management should be used to avoid compaction (which leads to runoff) and to maximize infiltration, utilizing good quality green-waste compost and avoiding the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.

County- and/or City-established irrigation standards and guidelines for appropriate irrigation techniques can help to appropriately irrigate plants to responsibly conserve water. As of November 2015, all irrigation design for new construction projects with over 500 square feet of landscaping and rehabilitation projects with over 2,500 square feet landscaping must comply with the California Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (CAL WELO). To help comply with CAL WELO, the following note should be included on irrigation construction documents where required for permit issuance: “Contractor to provide product list, parts, models, and shop drawings with flow rate, head spacing for full coverage, distribution, and matched precipitation rates meeting the most recent California Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (CAL WELO).”

More information is available at:

www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/

Separate from CAL WELO, specific water reduction guidelines should be followed as mandated by the local water agency.

This section of the Urban Greening Plan provides recommendations and options to help the Oroville community take advantage of the opportunities and design concepts detailed in Chapters 3 through 8. This implementation framework of phasing, programming, funding and partnership supports Oroville's efforts to meet its community goals by promoting sustainable development and creating a more livable and vibrant community.

PHASING

The priority opportunities discussed in prior chapters were selected from a significantly more exhaustive list of potential greening sites the community had identified during the planning process, shown in Appendix A. The same evaluation used to prioritize those sites has been used here to generate a phasing plan that is consistent both with the community's priorities and the feasibility of implementing the changes within five years, ten years, or beyond ten years. Projects that have high community interest, such as those for which conceptual designs are shown in Chapter 8, but will be complex to implement may be scheduled for the five-to-ten year period because it will take several years to plan, determine funding sources, and collaborate with the appropriate agencies and partners.

The jurisdictions in the area will use the plan as a basis for future decisions regarding infrastructure, policies, programs, and grant applications. It also provides a near "shovel-ready" list of priorities to which the community can confidently point funding agencies. The plan does not compete with similar projects and plans currently underway, such as the Safe Routes to Schools and Gateway projects, but is designed to complement and support those efforts.

This plan is intended to guide Oroville's urban greening over the next 15 years. However, over time the community's priorities may shift, funding may become more or less available, and new environmental or health issues may arise. As a result, some of the opportunities that are listed in Appendix A but not determined to be priorities in the scope of this plan may rise to become priorities. Some sites that were not identified in this plan at all may become available for greening. The City, County and FRRPD will amend the priorities and phasing accordingly.

Table 10-1 below proposes three timeframes for implementation: 0-5 years, 5-10 years, and over 10 years. The table also identifies lead agencies, as well as potential partners, programs, and funding sources to help implement them. The partners, programs, and funding sources are described in detail later in this chapter.



PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS

In addition to specific site interventions, there are ongoing programs and practices that can be implemented by the City, the County, the FRRPD, local utility districts, or even local organizations and neighborhood groups. Given limited funding and resources, and Oroville's active civic realm, engaging civic organizations in developing, constructing and maintaining green improvements is a good strategy to ensure support and implementation into the future for the Urban Greening Plan.

This section describes the programmatic and community engagement ideas that have been suggested through the planning process. They have developed in conversation with residents and emerged from reviewing best practices in other communities. Some of these are best facilitated by local government agencies, while many of them could be led or supported by nongovernmental organizations and individual residents, discussed further under Community Resources and Partnerships.

ABATEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Existing City and County code enforcement and abatement programs can be strengthened and supported, including by partnering with community groups to promote education and cleanup days. These programs can address public nuisance, unsafe structures and illegal dumping, as well as abatement of weeds and invasive plant species such as *Ailanthus altissima*. Foreclosing on long-standing City and County liens on abandoned or vacant properties due to code violations would allow these hazardous properties to become available for cleaning and public use.

LOCAL CLEANUP AND REMEDIATION INCENTIVES

The City and County have the ability to provide incentives such as tax breaks and legal protection to individuals and companies who are willing to remediate former industrial sites or renovate dilapidated properties. Local government can also partner with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement federal tax incentives.

DISPOSAL PROGRAMS

Chico's "Dump & Run" program and Fresno's "Operation Clean-Up" program are examples of utility-operated programs that discourage illegal dumping by facilitating disposal in appropriate facilities. The Dump & Run program provides designated days when residents can either deposit large items for disposal, and Operation Clean-Up picks up large trash in each neighborhood annually on a rotating basis. Other similar options include vouchers or "amnesty days" to allow proper disposal of trash.

VACANT LOT INVENTORY

Many of Oroville's dilapidated vacant lots are owned by absentee property owners, and some are entirely abandoned. A program by the City and County to identify these properties and their rightful owners and provide this information to the public would allow interested parties – including existing neigh-

Table 10-1: Summary of Project Phasing, Key Agencies, Partnerships, and Funding

OPPORTUNITY	KEY AGENCY	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	POTENTIAL PROGRAMS (IF APPLICABLE)	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
0-5 Years				
Connect the gap in the Brad Freeman Trail under the Green Bridge	FRRPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Friends of the Feather River Nature Center California State Parks Department of Water Resources (DWR) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplemental Benefits Fund
Clean and green Southside alleys	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southside Vanguard Southside Community Resource Center Our Father's House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alley greening Alley neighborhood gating Alley abandonment Community Engagement/ stewardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City General Fund Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
Clean and green vacant Southside lots	City Public Works/ City Code Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southside Vanguard Southside Community Resource Center Our Father's House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal Programs Vacant Lot Inventory Abatement and Enforcement Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California Illegal Disposal Site Abatement CDBG City General Fund
Improve Myers Street through the Southside neighborhood/manage drainage problems at Myers and Wyandotte	City Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Public Works DWR Save Oroville Trees Lake Oroville Area Garden Club Rotary Club Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding Community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance for Community Trees CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Releaf CDBG CTC Active Transportation Program (ATP) DOT CMAQ DOT Transportation, Community & System Preservation DWR Stormwater Flood Management Grants HUD Investment Planning Grants National Fish and Wildlife (SFWF) Grants National Integrated Water Quality Program Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants Project Learning Tree SBF Strategic Growth Council USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program
Beautify the river and levee Downtown	City/FRRPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Oroville Area Garden Club Economic Development Organizations Schools Rotary Club Oroville Association of Realtors DWR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund SBF USDA Urban Forestry USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program Wildlife Conservation Board CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Strategic Growth Council Alliance for Community Trees
Shade El Medio Fire Department event site	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Department Farmers Market Neighborhood groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Engagement Adopt-a-Tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA Urban Forestry USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Releaf California Strategic Growth Council Alliance for Community Trees
5-10 Years				
Connect Nelson Park to the Thermalito Forebay Picnic Area/Aquatic Center	FRRPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Water Resources (DWR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRRPD Funds SBF
Fill in sidewalk gaps along Fallbrook, Burlington, Columbia, and Wyandotte	City Public Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants

Table 10-1: Summary of Project Phasing, Key Agencies, Partnerships, and Funding (continued)

OPPORTUNITY	KEY AGENCY	POTENTIAL PARTNERS	POTENTIAL PROGRAMS (IF APPLICABLE)	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
5-10 Years (continued)				
Plant new trees and update the irrigation system at the Nelson ballfields complex.	FRRPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Public Works Adopt-a-Park Committee Rotary Kiwanis Lions Club Little League 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRRPD Funds SBF USDA Urban Forestry USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Relief California Strategic Growth Council Alliance for Community Trees
Link Thermalito Schools with Residential Areas East of Highway 70	City and County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Public Health Thermalito Union School District (TUSD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Route to Schools Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants CTC ATP DPT Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) CTC Active Transportation Program (ATP)
Improve Streets around Las Plumas High School and Nearby Elementary Schools	County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Oroville Union High School District (OUHSD) Oroville City Unified School District (OCUSD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Route to Schools CTC Active Transportation Program (ATP) Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants USDA Urban Forestry USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Relief California Strategic Growth Council Alliance for Community Trees
Improve Oro Dam Boulevard between Highway 70 and Orange Avenue	Caltrans City Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Lake Oroville Area Garden Club Community Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants USDA Urban Forestry USFS National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program CalFire Urban Greening Grant California Strategic Growth Council Alliance for Community Trees
Address stormwater system along Oro Bangor Highway and Ithaca Street	City Public Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDBG National Fish and Wildlife (SFVWF) Grants National Integrated Water Quality Program DWR Stormwater Flood Management Grants
Manage drainage at the end of Elgin Street	City Public Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring/bidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDBG National Fish and Wildlife (SFVWF) Grants National Integrated Water Quality Program DWR Stormwater Flood Management Grants
Build a community garden in Thermalito and/or Additional School Site(s)	County General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Public Health Cultivating Community North Valley Lake Oroville Area Garden Club CSU College of Agriculture City Butte County Farm Bureau Oroville 4-H Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Gardening Association Welch's Harvest Grants Global Green School Makeover Cultivating Community North Valley (CCNV)
10+ Years				
Create a Safe Route to School below the Power Lines between Southside and Las Plumas High School.	City and County Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oroville Union High School District (OUHSD) PG&E Property Owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Route to School Local hiring Community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTC ATP DOT CMAQ
Connect the Gap between the Brad Freeman Trail and Highway 162	Caltrans FRRPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Recreational Trails Program FRRPD Budget National Trails Fund SBF

bors – to purchase the lots for use as homes, extended yards, community gardens, or other creative enterprises. The City or County may also consider strategically purchasing some of these lots for resale or use as parks or community gardens.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT PARK MAINTENANCE

Local government Park Maintenance Districts using Mello-Roos Community Facilities District funding could be developed to provide facilities and maintenance in a specific area via an assessment on property owners. However, the funds required to implement this program would require voter approval. These funds are described in further detail in Possible Funding Sources, below.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Educational campaigns help inform park users, business owners, residents and local government staff. This information can inspire them to be involved in community greening, help them understand the goals of the Urban Greening Plan, and train them to better support and maintain Oroville's green spaces. The following programs are examples of educational efforts Oroville could undertake.

- Signage and community information campaigns can encourage park users to appropriately use trash and recycling bins and discourage users from misusing the facilities.
- Public works, parks, or other staff and residents trained in tree and plant care and maintenance and planting from the recommended plant palette, particularly in planting native species, eradicating invasive species, and using drought-resistant alternatives to lawns, will be likely to make better choices in both landscaping and weed abatement.
- Special events such as Arbor Day and Earth Day celebrations, tree planting festivals, tree dedications and other one-day events are an effective way to build enthusiasm and support for the community forest.
- The City's existing beautification awards both encourage and educate the community about the special role greening has in community pride and sustainability.

ALLEY CLEANUP

A program to clean up Oroville's alleys, as described in Chapter 7 (Clean and Green), could clean up debris; address stormwater; clear, beautify and light alleys; or coordinate with adjacent property owners either to turn alleys over to neighborhood groups or allow the City to close the public right of way and allow the adjacent property owners to maintain the abandoned land. Any of these options will require that the City and neighborhood residents work together extensively both to plan improvements and to ensure ongoing resident support for the alleys. Residents should help determine the process and outcome. Some examples of successful precedent programs developed in other cities are summarized in Chapter 7 (Clean and Green).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Greening programs are more successfully supported when they involve residents, particularly neighbors, in the planning process. Notifying residents and property owners of any project involving planting or tree removal near their home or business is critical, and allows the people most directly affected to shape the environment around them. A more effective program would be to engage those residents in the construction, planting and maintenance phases in addition to the planning. There are many ways to include residents in greening their communities, including the following programs:

- A **local hiring or bidding policy** or practice would support the economy, build community buy-in around the projects, and provide jobs for residents.
- Partnerships with **work training** programs could provide a source of more skilled arborists and horticulturists in training.
- A **community stewardship activity** such as selecting a community tree species (from an approved plant palette) for a specific street or neighborhood would help residents of all ages feel engaged with their neighbors and environment.
- Building upon existing **community service programs** and **education programs** could establish opportunities for classroom and neighborhood-based learning.
- Coordinating **stewardship activities** with established volunteer groups, as well as school groups, churches and environmental organizations, would provide labor for planting and ongoing maintenance and give the community a sense of ownership and pride in their parks, streets and alleys.
- An **adopt-a-tree** campaign would allow individuals and established community groups or businesses to adopt a tree by providing materials, labor or financial support for planting and long-term maintenance.

Ideally many of these programs, particularly those addressing tree planting and care, would be led by a trained arborist. Other project and program leaders and potential partners for community engagement programs are described in the Community Resources and Partnerships section, below.

HOMELESS ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT

One concern that was raised at two public workshops was the presence of homeless residents living on abandoned properties. This issue was raised both as a safety issue by people who found individuals living in these areas to be threatening, and as a humanitarian issue by homeless advocates who do not want to see homeless encampments displaced for greening. Because of this connection, supporting programs that provide housing and services for the area's homeless residents will serve the community's urban greening goals.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND PARTNERSHIPS

A key strategy in implementing the Urban Greening Plan is to develop partnerships between agencies and with groups such as business owners, neighborhood associations, schools, and churches. Partnerships allow communities to leverage limited public funds to create more significant change. Providing community support in the form of “sweat equity” will also help Oroville acquire grants from sources outside the community.

In addition to the financial benefits of community partnerships, one of the best strategies for building support for greening activities and ensuring that the good work will be maintained into the future is to generate community enthusiasm and participation. Community-based partners can build momentum for a greening project and will have greater ownership over the project moving forward.

PUBLIC AGENCIES

The Green Team, which advised on the Urban Greening Plan, is the most logical starting point to find public partners to implement the projects and programs recommended in the Plan. In addition to the City of Oroville, Butte County, FRRPD, members of the Green Team include energy providers, water providers, wastewater service providers, and State and regional agencies. Many of these agencies have an interest in moving greening projects forward for water management, health, economic development, or other reasons. Because of these shared goals, they may be able to provide staff time, funds, or grant-seeking capacity to achieve the goals of the Plan. California State University Chico planning, engineering, agriculture, and horticulture faculty and students and local high school Regional Occupational Programs in fields such as agriculture, building construction and ornamental horticulture may be open to a partnership that would serve their educational needs.

VOLUNTEER GROUPS, COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS, AND CHURCHES

There are existing volunteer groups and nonprofit organizations who might be interested in partnering to fundraise, provide construction and stewardship labor, or otherwise support Oroville’s greening plans. Some of these organizations are also members of the Green Team, including community organizations such as the Hmong Cultural Center of Butte County, the Butte Environmental Council, and the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce. Other organizations including cultural, family resource, job training, educational and economic development organizations are all likely candidates to partner on projects that will help achieve their missions by intersecting with the mission of urban greening. The Southside Community Resource Center and the Southside Vanguard are very active in the Southside, and the Lake Oroville Area Garden Club already provides beautification projects and hosts educational gatherings. The North Valley Community Foundation is a community-based foundation that provides funding for projects that benefit the community, while the CSU

Chico Nutrition and Food Science Program is a potential partner for community gardens. Churches of all faiths involve themselves in community service projects, such as Our Father's House, which hosts a community garden among its other services.

POTENTIAL FUNDING AND INFORMATION SOURCES

Given the wide range of projects that the Oroville community has prioritized, there are many programs and grants that are potential sources of funding and further information. These are summarized below by type of project: community and school gardens, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, stormwater management and creek restoration, cleanup of alleys and dumping sites, trails, shade trees and landscaping, park and open space, riverfront, and projects that contribute more generally to urban greening. These funding opportunities have online websites that should be checked for ongoing grant announcements throughout the year.

COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL GARDENS

National Gardening Association Youth Garden Grant

Youth Garden Grant funds are directed to educational garden projects that enhance the quality of life in their host communities. The focus of this grant is to fund tools and supplies for programs that plan to garden in 2015 with at least 15 children between the ages of 3 and 18. Funds are granted based on the demonstrated relationship between the garden program and education related to the environment, health and nutrition issues, character education, and entrepreneurship in the United States.

More information is available at:

grants.kidsgardening.org/

Welch's – Harvest Grants

Any school, home school association, religious educational center, or Head Start center is eligible to apply for a Welch's "garden package" award. These awards are excellent starting points for tools, seeds, and educational materials. Welch's offers five \$1,000 garden packages and 95 \$500 garden packages each year.

More information is available at:

www.scholastic.com/harvest/pdfs/learnmore.pdf

Global Green USA's Green School Makeover Competition

The Green School Makeover is focused on promoting the design, building, renovation, or operation of K-12 schools in an ecological and resource-efficient manner to reduce environmental impact, save money, and improve student health and performance. Funds from winning the competition could be a source of funding for school gardens that achieve these sustainability goals.

More information is available at:

globalgreen.org/makeover2013

Cultivating Community North Valley (CCNV)

CCNV is a partnership of local players, including the Growing Resourcefully, Uniting Bellies (GRUB) Educational Program, the Organic Vegetable Project (OVP), and the Center for Healthy Communities, who share a vision of strengthening the health and vitality of the North Valley community and local food network through the growing, preparing and marketing of specialty crops. CCNV provides education, outreach, and resources to students, small-scale farmers, under-served communities, and everyone interested in participating in the local food movement.

More information is available at:

cultivatingcommunitynv.org/

Supplemental Benefits Fund

To increase positive health outcomes in the City of Oroville, it is essential to include community schools and gardens into the fabric of the community. Connecting local funding sources with community schools and gardens is an essential link in creating a healthy and sustainable City of Oroville. Furthermore, local funds could be leveraged to supplement and spur other grants listed in this chapter. The Supplemental Benefits Fund (SBF) is intended to allow opportunities for job creation, tourism, and local recreation. Much of the recreational and economic development to be supported by the SBF will occur along the Feather River; however, the funds may be used outside of the Feather River corridor.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

United States Department of Transportation (DOT) Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)

CMAQ funds support surface transportation projects, such as bike and pedestrian infrastructure, and other related efforts that contribute to air quality improvements and provide congestion relief. The focus is on “projects that shift traffic demand to nonpeak hours or other transportation modes, increase vehicle occupancy rates, or otherwise reduce demand.” Of the \$2.2 billion in annual funding, 13% of funds are directed to bike and pedestrian infrastructure projects. Caltrans administers these funds for the State of California.

More information is available at:

www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/

DOT Transportation, Community, and System Preservation

The Federal DOT awards discretionary grants to plan and implement strategies that improve the efficiency of the transportation system, reduce environmental impacts of transportation, reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments, ensure efficient access to jobs, services and centers of trade, and examine development patterns and identify strategies to encourage private sector development patterns that achieve these goals.

More information is available at:

www.fhwa.dot.gov/discretionary/tcsp2012selc.cfm

California DOT (Caltrans) Grants

Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant Program funds are available for projects that improve mobility by integrating sustainability and innovatively addressing problems or deficiencies in the multimodal transportation system. Grants are either in the Strategic Partnerships or Sustainable Communities categories. The goals of the program include sustainability, preservation, mobility, safety, innovation, economy, health, and equity. In Fiscal Year 2015-16, 51 applications totaling \$9.8 million were selected for funding.

US Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Planning Grants

These grants were created to support metropolitan and multijurisdictional planning efforts that integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments. HUD has created six livability principles that translate into strategies that drive the Regional Planning Grant Program. These livability principles place a priority on investing in projects that provide more transportation choices. Specifically, HUD identifies the development of safe, reliable and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation's dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote public health, all of which dovetail well with bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure. The Community Challenge Planning Grants foster reform and reduce barriers to economically vital and sustainable communities through efforts such as replacing local master plans and promoting sustainability at the local or neighborhood level.

More information is available at:

portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/sci

The California Transportation Commission (CTC) Active Transportation Program (ATP)

The CTC's ATP program consolidates existing federal and state transportation programs, including the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA), and State Safe Routes to School (SR2S), into a single program to make California a national leader in active transportation. The goal of the program includes enhancing public health, increasing the proportion of trips accomplished by biking and walking, increasing safety and mobility for non-motorized users, and ensuring that disadvantaged communities fully share in the benefits of the program.

More information is available at:

www.casaferroutestoschool.org/atp-cycle-2-call-for-projects-now-open/

Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) Grants

The Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) administers federal traffic safety grant funds that are apportioned to California under the National Highway Safety Act. The OTS supports a wide variety of traffic safety programs, including pedestrian and bicycle safety programs for children, child passenger safety out-

reach, and support for increased law enforcement services and resources, such as safety helmet distribution, and court diversion programs for safety helmet violators. State governmental agencies, state colleges, and state universities, local city and county government agencies, school districts, fire departments, and public emergency services providers are eligible to apply for and receive OTS grant funding. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis.

More information is available at:

www.ots.ca.gov/ots_and_traffic_safety/faqs.asp

Supplemental Benefits Fund

The economic and recreational benefits provided from the SBF allow opportunities for job creation, tourism, and local recreation. Much of the recreational and economic development will occur along Oroville's most prized natural resource, the Feather River. Connecting bike and pedestrian infrastructure with the Feather River is an essential link in creating a connected and inviting bicycle and pedestrian friendly network. Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to match other grants listed in this chapter.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/CREEK RESTORATION

Community Development Block Grants

CDBG funds public works, community facilities, and public service projects serving lower-income areas. These projects may include public improvements including water and wastewater systems.

More information is available at:

hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/CommunityDevelopment.html

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) grants

The Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program seeks to develop community capacity to sustain local natural resources for future generations by providing modest financial assistance to diverse local partnerships for wetland, riparian, forest and coastal habitat restoration, urban wildlife conservation, and stormwater management, as well as outreach, education and stewardship. Projects should focus on water quality, watersheds and the habitats they support. NFWF may use a mix of public and private funding sources to support any grant made through this program.

More information is available at:

www.nfwf.org/fivestar/Pages/2015RFP.aspx#.VWP0wWRVikp

More links to NFWF Stormwater Management:

www.nfwf.org/pages/grants/home.aspx

www.timmons.com/projects/green-alley-stormwater-management-projects/

National Integrated Water Quality Program

These funds contribute to improving the quality of surface water and groundwater resources through research, education, and extension activities. Projects funded through this program will work to solve water resource problems by advancing and disseminating the knowledge base available to agricultural, rural, and urbanizing communities. Funded projects should lead to science-based decision-making and management practices that improve the quality of the nation's surface water and groundwater resources in agricultural, rural, and urbanizing watersheds.

More information is available at:

www.epa.gov/oig/catalog/programs/115.html

Prop 1E Stormwater Flood Management Grants

This grant program allocates \$300 million for Stormwater Flood Management for areas outside the State Plan of Flood Control. The program will provide grants to local entities to cost-share stormwater runoff projects, consistent with an integrated regional water management plan.

More information is available at:

bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/PDF/Prop1E/PROPOSITION_1E_fact.pdf

The Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014

The California Water Bond was approved by California voters on November 4, 2015 and enacts the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. The water bond authorizes \$7.12 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply projects, such as public water system improvements, surface and groundwater storage, drinking water protection, water recycling and advanced water treatment technology, water supply management and conveyance, wastewater treatment, drought relief, emergency water supplies, and ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration. The Water bond could fund multibenefit ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration projects, stormwater management, flood management projects and activities, and integrated regional water management plan projects.

More information is available at:

www.acwa.com/spotlight/2014-water-bond

Supplemental Benefits Fund

Stormwater management and creek restoration are imperative to any economic and recreational development along Oroville's most prized natural resource, the Feather River. An investment that optimizes stormwater management and creek restoration has a direct and exponential benefit to tourism and local recreation within the City of Oroville. Furthermore, creating a livable and economically sustainable City of Oroville is directly impeded by flooding and cumulative impacts associated with the omission of stormwater management and creek restoration efforts.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

Information for Private Property Owners

A number of sources provide technical information for private property owners who wish to create rain gardens or other water-conserving facilities on their properties. The State of California Water Resources Control Board posts “Slow the Flow” instructional videos about lawn removal, disconnecting downspouts, enhancing soils, and installing rain gardens and swales on its website.

More information is available at:

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormfilm/>

The University of California/Sonoma County Master Gardeners, University of California Cooperative Extension, City of Alameda and others also publish information about waterwise gardening, drip irrigation, rain gardens, rain barrels and similar water-conserving measures.

More information is available at:

http://ucanr.edu/sites/scmg/Feature_Articles/RAIN_GARDENS__Practical_and_Beautiful/

https://caseagrant.ucsd.edu/sites/default/files/Rain-Gardens_8-10-09-2.pdf

http://alamedaca.gov/sites/default/files/department-files/2013-04-29/11_-_rain_garden_fact_sheet.pdf

ALLEYS AND DUMPING CLEANUP

Community Development Block Grant

Since 1974, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development has administered CDBG funds. The goal of the CDBG program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Projects funded must meet specific criteria of benefiting low-income households, creating new jobs, or accommodating specific business expansion or retention. CDBG funds are available for a number of different types of projects, including housing rehabilitation, new housing construction, community facilities, public services, and public works projects.

More information is available at:

www.hcd.ca.gov/fa/cdbg/CommunityDevelopment.html

HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)

BEDI funds are intended to enhance the viability of brownfields economic development projects by enhancing security of Section 108 loans. Eligible uses include land write-downs, site remediation costs, funding reserves, over-collateralizing Section 108 loans, and financing businesses at below market interest rates.

More information is available at:

portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/BEDI

www.epa.gov/brownfields/grant_info/

California Illegal Disposal Site Abatement Grant Program

This program provides financial assistance in the form of reimbursement grants up to \$500,000 to help public entities accelerate the pace of cleanup, restore sites, and turn today's problems into tomorrow's opportunities. Properties on which illegal dumping occurs lose economic value, create public health and safety and environmental problems, and degrade the community's enjoyment and pride in the affected communities. Abandoned, idled, or underutilized properties that suffer from unauthorized dumping deteriorate areas that were once sources of economic benefits to a community. Many such properties have been abandoned or have owners who are unable or unwilling to pay the costs of cleanup.

More information is available at:

www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LEA/GrantsLoans/SolidWaste/LEA/default.htm

Local Government Incentives

In addition to dedicating money from the City or County budget for cleanup, local government can provide incentives such as disposal fee waivers or vouchers, or free disposal days. These both encourage organizations and neighborhood associations to conduct wholesale cleanups, and reduce future dumping. Operation Clean-Up, run jointly by the City of Fresno and Fresno County, is an example of a public utility that minimizes illegal dumping by offering neighborhood-by-neighborhood pickups that allow residents to put large and unusual items out on the street for pick-up.

Supplemental Benefits Fund

The SBF is intended to allow opportunities for job creation, tourism, and local recreation. Much of the recreational and economic development to be supported by the SBF will occur along the Feather River; however, the funds may be used outside of the Feather River corridor. Illegal dumping, e.g. garbage, rubbish, abandoned vehicles or parts, demolition and construction waste or recyclable materials can provide food and habitat for rats, other rodents, and insects, which could spread disease, particularly to household pets. Furthermore, illegal dumping has a tremendous impact on the health of Oroville waterways, including the Feather River. Preventing impacts to the Feather River due to illegal dumping activities is an essential link in creating a healthy and robust tourism and local recreation haven in the City of Oroville.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

TRAILS (BIKE, HORSE, HIKING)

Federal Recreational Trails Program

Federal transportation funds benefit recreation including hiking, bicycling, in-line skating, equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, four-wheel driving, or using other off-road motorized vehicles. For example, Butte, Plumas & Tehama counties received \$5,000 in 1999 to maintain and groom snowmobile trails through

the Butte Meadows Hillsiders Grooming Program, and Jonesville received \$30,000 in 2000 for trail maintenance. While available funds vary from year to year, there was over \$5.7 million available to California in 2013. These funds require at least a 20 percent local match.

More information is available at:

www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/recreational_trails/

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy offers funding ideas and links to potential funding sources, acknowledging that paying for rails-to-trails conversions requires “a bit of ingenuity and a lot of research.” Among the links to potential funding sources offered by the Rails-to-Trails conservancy, there is information about federal transportation funding for trails, including the Recreational Trails Program and the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA).

More information is available at:

www.railstotrails.org/ourwork/trailbuilding/toolbox/information-summaries/funding_financing.html#creative

National Trails Fund

The American Hiking Society provides micro-grants to trail crews specifically to support hiking trails. Grants are available in amounts between \$500 and \$5,000 to members of the American Hiking Society’s Alliance of Hiking Organizations for projects that have hikers as the primary constituency; are seeking to secure trail lands, including acquiring trails and trail corridors; and will build and maintain trails resulting in visible and substantial ease of access, improved hiker safety, or avoidance of environmental damage. Higher preference is given to projects with volunteer labor.

More information is available at:

www.americanhiking.org/national-trails-fund

Supplemental Benefits Fund

Much of the recreational and economic development along Oroville’s most prized natural resource, the Feather River, ought to be accessible by multipurpose trails. Connecting bicycle, horse, and hiking trails with the Feather River may increase job opportunities, tourism and local recreation. Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to match other grants listed in this chapter.

More information is available at:

www.cityofoxroville.org/index.aspx?page=380

SHADE TREES AND LANDSCAPING

Community Benefit Districts

Should a neighborhood have a strong interest in seeking additional financing for landscaping, one possible option is to work with the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to form special financing or landscape improvement districts with restricted boundaries and limited taxing authority.

Donation Program and Memorial Trees

A tree donation program would create a mechanism for individual and corporate donors to contribute to the urban forest. A commemorative plaque could be included to recognize these donors for their contribution. Donors may include residents, business owners, and local nurseries. A memorial tree program would provide an opportunity for community members to dedicate trees in honor of a loved one's life or for special occasions, including births, quinceaneras, marriages, retirement, graduations, and even local championship games.

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Urban and Community Forestry Program

The Urban and Community Forestry Program provides technical, financial, research and educational services to local government, non-profit organizations community groups, educational institutions, and tribal governments. Over the next five years an increasing percentage of funding will be focused on landscape-scale projects. Three national themes provide a framework for this work: conserve working forest landscapes, protect forests from harm, and enhance benefits associated with trees and forests.

More information is available at:

www.fs.fed.us/ucf/about_overview.shtml

US Forest Service (USFS) National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost-Share Program

The Challenge grants provide funding that will help enhance urban forest stewardship, support new employment opportunities, and help build resilience in the face of a changing climate. Furthermore, these funds will address urban forest resiliency to extreme weather events and the long-term impacts of climate change; strategies for bolstering green jobs; and opportunities to use green infrastructure to manage and mitigate stormwater and improve water quality.

More information is available at:

www.fs.fed.us/ucf/nucfac.shtml

CalFire Urban Forestry and Urban Greening Grant Programs

The Urban & Community Forestry Program works to expand and improve the management of trees and related vegetation in communities throughout California. This grant requires a 25 percent local match for activities such as tree planting, municipal tree inventories and management plans, urban forest educational efforts, and innovative urban forestry projects.

More information is available at:

www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_urbanforestry.php

www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/CALFIRE_UFGGrants_ProceduralGuide2012_2013.pdf

California ReLeaf

This urban forestry program administers grants provided through funding from California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Region IX of the EPA, and the USDA Forest Service. Through roving applications, grants are provided to nonprofit groups, local agencies, and community groups to plant trees in communities with low urban canopy coverage, including their Arbor Week Urban Forestry Grant. ReLeaf also tracks public grants and compiles resources for applicants on their website

More information is available at:

californiareleaf.org/programs/grants/

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Conservation and Community Partnership Grants

This nongovernmental initiative program promotes sustainable forestry management, improved forestry practices and responsible purchasing of forest products. SFI provides conservation and community grants for forestry programs emphasizing sustainable forestry practices and sourcing, as well and incorporating an educational component for youth or community-based groups

More information is available at:

www.sfiprogram.org/community-conservation/conservation-community-partnerships-grant-program/

Urban Streams Restoration Program

Administered through the California Department of Water Resources, this program provides funding for urban stream projects, including the revegetation efforts.

More information is available at:

www.water.ca.gov/urbanstreams/

California Strategic Growth Council

Revenues from California's Cap & Trade program are being allocated to eligible projects around the State. These projects include green infrastructure that explicitly includes shade trees, heat island mitigation measures, community gardens, stormwater planters, parks and open space. The Oroville Area Urban Greening Plan was funded by the Strategic Growth Council and may be eligible for future funding.

More information is available at:

sgc.ca.gov/urban_greening_grants.html

California Department of Parks and Recreation

California State Parks offers many grants for local, state and nonprofit use, administered by the Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS). Projects eligible for these grants include nature interpretation programs to bring urban residents into park and wildlife areas, protection of various plant and animal species, and acquisition and development of wildlife corridors and trails.

More information is available at:

www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1008

Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program

Administered through the California Natural Resources Agency, this annual grant program provides resources for urban forestry projects designed to offset vehicular emissions.

More information is available at:

resources.ca.gov/bonds_and_grants/cemp/

Alliance for Community Trees

This grant helps communities seed local tree planting at schools, parks, residential neighborhoods, business sites, or other locations where new trees will tangibly improve a community's quality of life, such as neighborhoods with few trees, storm-damaged areas, or neglected urban spaces. Likewise, these funds help grow the capacity to care for existing and newly planted trees, support conservation, and develop education programs to ensure communities and their trees live healthy lives.

More information is available at:

actrees.org/what-we-do/grants-and-awards/

Project Learning Tree

This environmental education grant program provides funding for schools and communities to enhance their local urban forest as a method of enhancing nature-based learning opportunities within the community.

More information is available at:

www.plt.org/

Supplemental Benefits Fund

The SBF is intended to allow opportunities for job creation, tourism, and local recreation. Much of the recreational and economic development to be supported by the SBF will occur along the Feather River; however, the funds may be used outside of the Feather River corridor. Increasing the number of shade trees and improving landscaping fosters more inviting spaces for tourists and local residents to linger and enjoy the natural features in the City of Oroville, especially the Feather River. In addition to improved aesthetics and human comfort, cumulatively, additional shade trees and landscaping can significantly mitigate some pollutants from infiltrating downstream water tables. Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to match other grants listed in this chapter.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

PARK AND OPEN SPACE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE

HUD Grant Programs

Eligible activities funded through the HUD grants program include land acquisition, site preparation and assessment, demolition and clearance of property or remediation, acquisition and construction of public facilities, and reha-

bilitation of public real property. These funds could be used for urban greening projects, including purchase of vacant lands, remediation of industrial properties that may contain hazardous waste, and creating additional open spaces.

More information is available at:

portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/topics/grants

**National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF)
Earth Day Grants**

Nonprofit volunteer “Friends” organizations are eligible to apply for Earth Day Grants to support land stewardship, improvement, and responsible use of public lands. There are two rounds each year (fall and spring). Grantees must have a two-year relationship with a public land site and propose a project that will strengthen the capacity of the organization to serve the public or sites. The program offers 25 awards of up to \$5,000 each. Funds cannot be used for land acquisition, landscaping, scholarships, giveaways, or food.

More information is available at:

www.neefusa.org/grants/index.htm

Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant

This grant provides funding to address communities’ unique public health needs in innovative and locally defined ways. By providing flexibility to use funds to respond rapidly to emerging health issues and to fill funding gaps in programs, these funds are well suited to parks and open space projects that seek to engage residents in healthy lifestyles.

More information is available at:

www.cdc.gov/phhsblockgrant/

California Department of Boating and Waterways

The CA Department of Boating and Waterways has grants available for recreational boating facilities with public access. Grants are restricted to qualifying public agencies to fund boat launching ramps, boarding floats, and associated parking areas, restrooms, and lighting.

More information is available at:

www.dbw.ca.gov/Funding/Facilities.aspx#BLTG

California Statewide Park Program (Proposition 84)

This funding source awards grants for the creation of new parks and new recreation opportunities in proximity to underserved communities throughout California. Ultimately, the purpose of these funds is to benefit the health of families, youth, senior citizens, and other population groups by meeting their recreational, cultural, social, educational, and environmental needs.

More information is available at:

www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=26025

Supplemental Benefits Fund

The SBF is intended to allow opportunities for job creation, tourism and local recreation. Much of the recreational and economic development to be supported by the SBF will occur along the Feather River; however, the funds may be used outside of the Feather River corridor. Park and open space construction and improvement, and eventual maintenance, is necessary to creating a welcoming and inviting end user, tourist and local residents, experience. Funding the construction and maintenance of park facilities is an essential component of creating a regional destination around the City of Oroville's most prized natural resource, the Feather River. Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to match other grants listed above.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

RIVERFRONT PROJECTS

The California Natural Resources Agency River Parkways Program

Parkways funds are granted to projects that produce multiple benefits that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase water use efficiency, reduce risks from climate change impacts, and demonstrate collaboration with local, State, and community entities. Given California's current drought, projects should promote water conservation with practices such as planting native and drought-tolerant vegetation, enabling groundwater recharge, and protecting watersheds.

More information is available at:

resources.ca.gov/bonds_and_grants/river-parkways/

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

This fund can be used to reimburse development costs for outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The funds provide matching grants to cities and counties seeking funds covering up to 50 percent of project costs.

More information is available at:

www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?Page_id=21360

California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program

These funds were created to protect, preserve, restore and enhance riparian habitat throughout California. Riparian habitats are found along rivers, creeks, streams and lakes and are made up of plant communities of woody vegetation. Riparian habitat can range from a dense thicket of shrubs to a closed canopy of large mature trees covered by vines.

More information is available at:

www.wcb.ca.gov/Programs/Riparian

Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB)

The Wildlife Conservation Board provides public access funding and can enter into cooperative project agreements with local agencies or nonprofit organizations for the development of facilities for “public access for hunting, fishing or other wildlife-oriented recreation,” such as wildlife viewing and bird watching. The WCB may fund the construction of project elements such as trails, boardwalks, interpretive facilities. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis.

More information is available at:

www.wcb.ca.gov/Access/examples.html

Supplemental Benefits Fund

To maximize the many existing opportunities offered by the Feather River and capitalize on the facilities already in place, prioritizing funding for riverfront projects can further enhance Oroville’s status as a cultural, recreational, and residential center. Local funding could be leveraged to match other grants listed above.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

GENERAL URBAN GREENING FUNDING SOURCES

Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)/National Football League (NFL) Foundation Grassroots Program

LISC and the NFL provide grants to restore or build football fields as gathering places and recreational facilities to support the development of young people and their parents, particularly in poorer neighborhoods.

More information is available at:

www.lisc.org/section/ourwork/national/youth/request

Corporate Grants

Many small-scale grants and sponsorships are available to support the development and revitalization of parks and recreation. Some of these are through established corporate giving programs such as PowerBar’s Direct Impact on Rivers and Trails program, which has provided funds up to \$5,000 to create, maintain, improve or restore access to valued recreational areas. While smaller companies are less likely to have established programs, local businesses often designate funds for donation to their community and can be particularly tapped for sponsorships of local projects that support the community.

More information is available at:

www.americantrails.org/resources/funding/DIRTfund.html

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 allows any County, City, special district, school district, or joint powers authority to establish a Community Facilities District (CFD), which allows for financing of public improvements and services through taxation within the district. The services and improvements that CFDs can finance include streets, sewer systems, and other basic infrastructure. A CFD is created by a sponsoring local government agency and includes all properties that will benefit from the improvements to be constructed or the services to be provided. A CFD cannot be formed without a two-thirds majority vote of residents living within the boundaries. Once the CFD is approved, a Special Tax Lien is placed against each property in the CFD and property owners pay a special tax annually.

Proposition 1 Water Bond

Grant funding is available for water-conservation projects through Proposition 1, administered by the State Water Board. Proposition 1 authorized \$7.12 billion in general obligation bonds for five programs, including Small Community Wastewater, Water Recycling, Drinking Water, Stormwater, and Groundwater Sustainability. State staff has indicated that greening measures in this Plan would be appropriate for Prop 1 funding.

More information is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/proposition1.shtml

Supplemental Benefits Fund

Funding general urban greening initiatives, such as, upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure to a low-impact system can help Oroville achieve environmental and social benefits (see the stormwater management chapter for more information). Furthermore, these funds could be leveraged to match other grants listed above.

More information is available at:

www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=380

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP FUNDING SOURCES

U.S. EPA Brownfields Program

EPA's Brownfields Program empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. A brownfield site is real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. In 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act was passed

to help states and communities around the country cleanup and revitalize brownfields sites. Under this law, EPA provides financial assistance to eligible applicants through four competitive grant programs: assessment grants, revolving loan fund grants, cleanup grants, and job training grants. Additionally, funding support is provided to state and tribal response programs through a separate mechanism.

More information is available at:

<http://www2.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding>

Oroville Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment

In May 2014, the City of Oroville received notification from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that they received a Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment grant to address potentially contaminated properties in the City's industrial area. The City is using the Brownfields funds to create a business assistance program to help property owners and businesses assess environmental conditions to understand potential roadblocks to reuse. Properties will be selected from a brownfields inventory being created using historic information available through a commercial database and sites of interest to the community. An initial list of 50 properties will be screened against eligibility and scoring criteria and ranked in order of priority. Assessing site conditions is a valuable planning tool when preparing for new reuses. Typical Brownfield Sites include:

- Former auto-related industries such as gas stations
- Dry cleaning operations
- Vacant properties or abandoned manufacturing facilities
- Former drug labs
- Older buildings with asbestos or lead-based paints
- Mining sites

More information is available at:

<http://www.cityoforoville.org/index.aspx?page=514>

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD L. RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: DONATION OF TWENTY-FOUR SYCAMORE SAPLINGS FROM SAVE
OROVILLE TREES**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider receiving a donation of twenty-four (24) Sycamore sapling trees from the Save Oroville Trees group.

DISCUSSION

Susan Sims, Master Certified Arborist (Sims), has retrieved seed pods from the sycamore trees that were removed from the frontage of the Oroville Cemetery located at the south end of Feather River Boulevard. From the seed pods, Sims has grown (90) Sycamore saplings, (24) of which have been donated to Feather River Recreation and Parks District, (42) to the members of Save Oroville Trees, and the remaining (24) designated for donation to the City of Oroville Parks and Trees Department.

On November 9, 2015, Save Oroville Trees spoke in request, a non-agenda item, of the Oroville Park Commission to accept the donation. At that time, Chairperson Lawrence explained the item would need approval from the City Council. A letter was received from Bill Bynum, representative of Save Oroville Trees, on December 4, 2015, requesting to donate the (24) Sycamore saplings to the City of Oroville.

Wade Atterberry, Public Works Supervisor, states that there is room to accommodate the (24) Sycamore saplings until adequate planting sites are designated.

FISCAL IMPACT

None at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Direct staff to accept the donation of (24) Sycamore sapling trees from the Save Oroville Trees group.

ATTACHMENTS

Letter from Bill Bynum

December 3, 2015

To: Oroville City Council
Oroville City Hall
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

From: Save Oroville Trees
1537 Lone Tree Road
Oroville, CA 95965

Dear Mayor Dahlmeier and Council Members,

Our local non-profit organization, Save Oroville Trees, would like to donate 24 young sycamore trees to the city for planting wherever the city feels they would be the most beneficial. These trees have been grown from the seeds collected from the sycamores that used to line Feather River Boulevard by the cemetery. Susan Sims, a master arborist and member of Save Oroville Trees, has cared for these trees for over 10 months and she feels that now is the time for them to be planted. We have over 90 of these young trees, and we are also donating 24 of them to the Feather River Recreation and Park District. The rest will be distributed to individuals who wish to put them on their private property.

We are hoping that the legacy of those 127 year old sycamores will live on in the City of Oroville, so please accept this donation.

Sincerely,

William Bynum

Spokesperson, Save Oroville Trees

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

**FROM: AMY BERGSTRAND, MANAGEMENT ANALYST III;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

RE: NON-FORECLOSURE OF CITY-OWNED PROPERTY

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the non-foreclosure of City interest on a property located at 3475 Charlene Avenue, Oroville, (APN 033-440-008), which is not financially feasible for the City to cure the underlying first loan mortgage defaults and payoff of the first mortgage loans.

DISCUSSION

Staff is seeking authorization from the Council not to take action by initiating foreclosure on this property where the borrower obtained a loan through the City of Oroville First Time Home Buyer Program. Due to the fact that there is considerably more owed on these properties than the current market value, it would be better for staff not to pursue curing the defaults. The following is the property for which staff is presenting for Council consideration:

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	APPROX. AMOUNT DUE TO PRIMARY LENDER (includes reinstatement)	AMOUNT OF CITY LOAN	VALUE BASED ON COMPARABLES
Trisha Clementi 3475 Charlene Ave.	\$129,216	\$94,500 + \$5,200	\$199,000

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no General Fund impact. The fiscal impact will be the loss of the City loan principal amounts and interest accrued which would have been due at time of payoff, or the principal amounts only which would have been due in 30 years upon maturity of the loan.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the non-foreclosure of City loan interest on the property located at 3475 Charlene Avenue, Oroville.

ATTACHMENTS

None

CC-7

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: WADE G. ATTEBERRY, PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: TREE REMOVALS ALONG BIRD STREET

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider directing staff to remove trees along Bird Street and replace with appropriate trees.

DISCUSSION

There are currently (7) Raywood Ash trees along Bird Street east of Downer Street that have caused severe raised sidewalk panels and pushed out curbs. Repairs were made approximately 9 years ago to the curb, gutter, and sidewalks in this same area due to the trees. There are also (6) Ornamental Pear trees planted behind the Raywood Ash in the parking lot. Although these trees are not causing infrastructure damage, staff would like to remove them to plant a larger variety tree for aesthetic purposes.

Staff took a member of the City Council and a Master Certified Arborist (Sims) to several sites within the City to look at various tree related issues. This is one of the sites that was looked at. The Councilmember and Arborist both concurred that removing the trees and planting a larger tree behind the sidewalk was the appropriate corrective action.

If the trees remain, they will continue to damage infrastructure and pose a liability to the City from trip and fall incidents.

FISCAL IMPACT

Staff time to remove and replace concrete, and remove and replace trees. Concrete and supplies are estimated to cost approximately \$2,000. Replacement trees and supplies are estimated to cost approximately \$250.00. General Fund Streets Division 001-6050-3100.

General Fund – Streets Division 001-6050-3100

RECOMMENDATIONS

Direct staff to remove the trees along Bird Street, make sidewalk, curb, and gutter repairs and replace trees with a suitable replacement.

ATTACHMENTS

PowerPoint Slides

Bird Street Tree Problems

There are many problem sidewalk areas with in the City of Oroville caused by trees. None worse than this area.

Trees along Bird St



The Raywood Ash trees have raised the sidewalks and pushed out curbs along Bird St. The Raywood Ash are on the Cities list of problematic trees.



The sidewalk, curb, and gutters were removed and replaced approximately 9 years ago due to the same issue. Large roots were cut and removed.



Bird Street

This is one area City Staff took a Council Member and a Certified Master Arborist (Sims) to show the problems the City is facing. These raised sidewalk panels and pushed out curbs are a huge liability to the City and a major safety concern to the Public.

Staff would like to remove the (7) Raywood Ash trees and the (6) Ornamental Pears and plant appropriate large trees behind sidewalk in large planting pits. This would be about (5) trees with proper spacing. The Council Member and (Sims) concurred with the recommendation several months ago when showed some of the problematic areas.



CITY OF OROVILLE
STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: ASSISTANT PLANNER POSITION, JOB DESCRIPTION AND
SALARY SCHEDULE**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the in-house recruitment and approval of a job description and salary schedule for an Assistant Planner position for the Planning Division.

DISCUSSION

Over the last three years the Planning Division has undergone several changes. The division is currently comprised of the Community Development Director and an Associate Planner. As a result of the RDA dissolution and 2013 organizational restructuring that occurred in the City, the planning division now has lower staff levels in addition to assuming additional responsibilities. A summary of common planning work tasks include:

- Processing administrative permits/applications for: Home Occupations; Zoning Clearances; Large Family Day Cares; Mobile Food Vendors; Outdoor Storage; Outdoor Display and Sales; Second Dwelling Units; Permanent/Temporary Signs; Special Events and Street Closures; Cottage Food Operations; and Film Permits.
- Processing discretionary permits/applications for: Annexations; Appeals; Development Review; Findings of Public Convenience or Necessity; General Plan Amendments and Rezones; Pre-Applications; Mining and Reclamation Plans; Temporary Uses; Tentative Parcel Maps and Extensions; Tentative Subdivision Maps; Use Permits; Variances; and Wireless Telecommunication Facilities.
- Administrative functions, including: mailing and newspaper notices; compilation and print of Planning Commission agenda packets; planning related updates to the City's website; making and maintaining planning files; copying and filing documents; writing of resolutions, staff reports and ordinances; responding to e-mails, phone calls, and written correspondence.

- Evaluation and rewriting of land use, development and other planning related policies and ordinances for consideration by the Parks Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council.
- Code interpretation and technical assistance to development applicants, developers, architects, engineers, consultants.
- Ensuring all development projects are appropriately analyzed for their potential environmental impacts as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- Scheduling items, preparing reports and agendas, and coordinating attendance at the development review committee meetings.
- Other items, such as: public assistance at the front counter; plan reviews of construction activities to ensure conformance with applicable planning requirements/development standards; grant writing and management; drafting contracts/agreements; and management of consultants for contracted work.

The salary schedule for an Assistant Planner is listed below:

STEP A	STEP B	STEP C	STEP D	STEP E	STEP F	STEP G	STEP H	
\$ 49,436	\$ 51,908	\$54,503	\$ 57,228	\$ 60,090	\$ 63,094	\$ 66,249	\$ 67,905	Annual

The Assistant Planner position was reviewed and approved during the 2015/2016 Fiscal Year Budget process, and this item has been brought back to the Council as required by the Council for final approval.

FISCAL IMPACT

The salary for this position is included in the 2015/2016 Annual Budget. The position is funded through the City's full cost recovery process, current user fee schedule, and a portion of the General Fund Planning Division 001-5100-1600.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Approve the job description and salary schedule for the Assistant Planner position; and
2. Authorize an in-house recruitment for an Assistant Planner.

ATTACHMENTS

- A – Assistant Planner Job Description
- B – Salary Survey
- C – Proposed Salary Schedule

EXHIBIT - A

CITY OF OROVILLE

ASSISTANT PLANNER

DEFINITION

To perform professional planning work; to research and prepare planning studies; to explain and interpret planning ordinances and policies to the public; and to perform related duties and responsibilities as required.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

Receives general supervision from the Director of Community Development/Planning Manager.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS - *Essential functions may include, but are not limited to, the following:*

Performs professional planning work in the development and implementation of the City's planning program, which includes activities related to comprehensive planning, zoning and land development, environmental review, code administration, special planning projects and related activities.

Receives applications for zoning changes, land uses, site plan approvals, subdivision approvals, variances, etc., and reviews for consistency with the General Plan, compliance with local ordinances and regional and state requirements, and extent of environmental impact.

Contacts various public agencies to gather information pertinent to specific case studies.

Conducts research regarding physical, economic and social factors affecting City growth; studies the impact of various private and public planning projects on the City; collects, tabulates and analyzes related data.

Conducts site inspections to ensure compliance with project plans, specifications and applicable codes and ordinances.

Conducts special planning projects and related activities.

Prepares and presents reports and recommendations related to planning and economic development issues.

Provides code interpretation and technical assistance to development applicants, planning boards and commissions, developers, architects, engineers, consultants, property owners and others on planning and development projects and issues; receives and responds to inquiries, concerns and complaints regarding planning projects and other department functions.

Keeps abreast of new trends, legislation and developments in municipal planning and economic development.

Represents the department in various City, regional, civic and community meetings as

required.

May provide work direction to clerical staff on specific projects as assigned.

Performs general administrative work as required, including but not limited to attending meetings, entering computer data and preparing spreadsheets and computer-generated reports, maintaining files, copying and filing documents, sending and receiving faxes, answering the telephone, etc.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Knowledge of:

Pertinent federal, state and local laws, codes, ordinances and regulations.

Principles and practices of urban planning and development.

Environmental review procedures.

Statistical and research methods applicable to the collection and analysis of planning and development data.

Modern office practices and technology, including the use of computers for word and data processing, spreadsheet and GIS applications.

Methods of effective technical report preparation and presentation.

English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Safe work practices.

Public / community relations techniques.

Ability to:

Interpret, analyze and apply pertinent federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

Perform professional planning work.

Perform basic design and graphics work.

Work on multiple projects simultaneously.

Analyze problems, identify alternative solutions, determine consequences of proposed actions, and make and implement recommendations in support of goals.

Collect, compile and analyze technical, statistical and related information pertaining to planning, zoning and environmental research.

Work in the field independently on a regular basis.

Prepare reports, proposals and written materials of an analytical and technical nature.

Perform mathematical computations with accuracy.

Use computers for word and data processing, spreadsheet preparation and GIS applications.

Communicate clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.

Speak effectively in public.

Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

React professionally at all times, dealing with sensitive, political or controversial situations with tact and diplomacy.

Experience:

One year of professional planning experience within a local municipal planning department.

Education:

Graduation from an accredited college or university with a Bachelor's degree in planning, business or public administration or a closely related field or graduation from an accredited college with an Associate's Degree and enrolled in a program to obtain a Bachelor's degree.

Substitution:

A Master's degree in planning may be substituted for the required experience.

Additional Requirements:

Possession of a valid California driver's license.

TYPICAL WORKING CONDITIONS

Work typically is performed in a normal office environment. Occasionally work is performed outdoors, possibly exposing employee to traffic and construction hazards, adverse weather conditions, wetness and humidity, above-average noise, air contaminants, fumes and dust.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Requires the ability to sit at desk for long periods of time and intermittently walk, stand, stoop, kneel, crouch and reach while performing office and field inspection duties; lift and/or move objects weighing up to 25 pounds; use hands to finger, handle or feel objects, tools, or controls. Must be able to maintain effective audio-visual discrimination and perception needed for making observations, communicating with others, reading and writing, and operating office equipment. Must be able to use a telephone to communicate verbally and a keyboard to communicate through written means, to review information and enter/retrieve data, to see and read characters on a computer screen.

This class specification lists the major duties and requirements of the job and is not all-inclusive. Incumbents may be expected to perform job-related duties other than those contained in this document.

DRAFT

EXHIBIT - B

SALARY SURVEY

SENIOR PLANNER

	Minimum	Maximum
Yuba City	\$ 73,368	\$ 89,184
Redding	\$ 72,204	\$ 101,592
Butte County	\$ 54,612	\$ 73,188
Chico	\$ 71,607	\$ 120,300
Paradise	\$ -	\$ -
Grass Valley	\$ 74,172	\$ 90,144
Average	\$ 69,193	\$ 94,882
Proposed	\$ 69,193	\$ 95,043
Oroville	\$ -	\$ -

ASSISTANT PLANNER

	Minimum	Maximum
Yuba City	\$ 59,948	\$ 63,132
Redding	\$ 53,928	\$ 75,888
Butte County	\$ 41,623	\$ 55,780
Chico	\$ 47,835	\$ 64,103
Paradise	\$ 43,846	\$ 55,960
Grass Valley	\$ -	\$ -
Average	\$ 49,436	\$ 62,972
Proposed	\$ 49,436	\$ 67,905
Oroville	\$ 36,081	\$ 49,561

Assistant Planner	30501	\$49,436.00	\$51,907.80	\$54,503.19	\$57,228.35	\$60,089.77	\$63,094.26	\$66,248.97	\$67,905.19	Annual
		\$4,119.67	\$4,325.65	\$4,541.93	\$4,769.03	\$5,007.48	\$5,257.85	\$5,520.75	\$5,658.77	Monthly
	Range: 62	\$23.77	\$24.96	\$26.20	\$27.51	\$28.89	\$30.33	\$31.85	\$32.65	Hourly

EXHIBIT - C

**CITY OF OROVILLE
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433;
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: SENIOR PLANNER POSITION, JOB DESCRIPTION AND
SALARY SCHEDULE**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the in-house recruitment and approval of a job description and salary schedule for a Senior Planner position for the Planning Division.

DISCUSSION

Over the last three years, the Planning Division (Division) has undergone several changes. The Division is currently comprised of the Community Development Director and an Associate Planner. As a result of the RDA dissolution and 2013 organizational restructuring that occurred in the City, the Division now has lower staff levels in addition to assuming additional responsibilities. A summary of common planning work tasks include:

- Processing administrative permits/applications for: Home Occupations; Zoning Clearances; Large Family Day Cares; Mobile Food Vendors; Outdoor Storage; Outdoor Display and Sales; Second Dwelling Units; Permanent/Temporary Signs; Special Events and Street Closures; Cottage Food Operations; and Film Permits.
- Processing discretionary permits/applications for: Annexations; Appeals; Development Review; Findings of Public Convenience or Necessity; General Plan Amendments and Rezones; Pre-Applications; Mining and Reclamation Plans; Temporary Uses; Tentative Parcel Maps and Extensions; Tentative Subdivision Maps; Use Permits; Variances; and Wireless Telecommunication Facilities.
- Administrative functions, including: mailing and newspaper notices; compilation and print of Planning Commission agenda packets; planning related updates to the City's website; making and maintaining planning files; copying and filing documents; writing of resolutions, staff reports and ordinances; responding to e-mails, phone calls, and written correspondence.

- Evaluation and rewriting of land use, development and other planning related policies and ordinances for consideration by the Parks Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council.
- Code interpretation and technical assistance to development applicants, developers, architects, engineers, consultants.
- Ensuring all development projects are appropriately analyzed for their potential environmental impacts as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- Scheduling items, preparing reports and agendas, and coordinating attendance at the development review committee meetings.
- Other items, such as: public assistance at the front counter; plan reviews of construction activities to ensure conformance with applicable planning requirements/development standards; grant writing and management; drafting contracts/agreements; and management of consultants for contracted work.

The proposed salary schedule for the Senior Planner is listed below:

STEP A	STEP B	STEP C	STEP D	STEP E	STEP F	STEP G	STEP H	Rate
\$ 69,193	\$ 72,653	\$ 76,285	\$ 80,100	\$ 84,105	\$ 88,310	\$ 92,725	\$ 95,043	Annual

The Senior Planner position was reviewed and approved during the 2015/2016 Fiscal Year Budget process, and this item has been brought back to the Council as required by the Council for final approval.

FISCAL IMPACT

The salary for this position is included in the 2015/2016 Annual Budget. The position is funded through the City's full cost recovery process, current user fee schedule, and a portion of the General Fund.

Planning Division 001-5100-1600

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Approve the job description and salary schedule for the Senior Planner position; and
2. Authorize an in-house recruitment for a Senior Planner.

ATTACHMENTS

- A – Senior Planner Job Description
- B – Salary Survey
- C – Proposed Salary Schedule

EXHIBIT - A

CITY OF OROVILLE

SENIOR PLANNER

DEFINITION

Under direction, leads, oversees and reviews current and advanced planning projects and planning issues from original submission through final approval at the Planning Commission or City Council level and provides highly complex staff assistance to the Planning Director.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED

Receives direction from the Director of Community Development.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS - *Essential functions may include, but are not limited to, the following:*

Performs professional planning work in the development and implementation of the City's planning program, which includes activities related to comprehensive planning, zoning and land development, environmental review, code administration, special planning projects and related activities.

Prepares reports, resolutions, ordinances and recommendations to City Commissions and the City Council related to planning and development related issues.

Performs advanced and current planning work.

Manages assigned projects from initial design and planning phase through project completion.

Evaluates and recommends changes in City's land use, zoning and related codes and ordinances as appropriate.

Coordinates division activities with other divisions, departments and agencies as appropriate.

Works on current planning activities, such as the processing of discretionary and administrative permits, zoning clearances and responding to planning related questions at the front counter.

Reviews building plans for compliance with zoning codes.

Keeps abreast of new trends, legislation and developments in municipal planning.

Completes planning related grant applications and manages the awarded grants from project initiation to completion.

Prepares requests for proposals for contract planning related work and oversees consultants for the appropriate and timely completion of contracted work.

Evaluates development proposals and actions to determine compliance with local and state regulations.

Conducts site inspections to ensure compliance with project plans, specifications and applicable codes and ordinances.

Represents the department in various City, regional, civic and community meetings as required.

Conducts special planning projects and related activities.

Provides code interpretation and technical assistance to development applicants, planning and other City commissions, developers, architects, engineers, consultants, property owners and others on planning and development projects and issues; receives and responds to inquiries, concerns and complaints regarding planning projects and other department functions.

May provide work direction to subordinate staff on specific projects as assigned.

Performs general administrative work as required, including but not limited to attending meetings, entering computer data and preparing spreadsheets and computer-generated reports, maintaining files, copying and filing documents, sending and receiving faxes, answering the telephone, etc.

Ensures development projects are appropriately analyzed for their potential environmental impacts as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and Guidelines and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as applicable.

Interprets and applies land use, environmental quality, subdivision and general planning laws and regulations.

Oversees appropriate legal noticing and advertisement of public hearings related to planning projects.

Conducts review of outside agencies' proposed projects and related environmental documents.

Performs other duties and assumes other responsibilities as apparent or as delegated.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Knowledge of:

Pertinent federal, state and local laws, codes, ordinances and regulations: including CEQA, Subdivision Map Act, and California land use law and planning.

Advanced principles and practices of urban planning and development.

Environmental review standards and processes.

Principles and techniques of project management.

Modern office practices and technology, including the use of computers for word and data processing, spreadsheet and GIS applications.

Methods of effective technical report preparation and presentation.

English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Safe work practices.

Public / community relations techniques.

Ability to:

Interpret, analyze, apply and enforce pertinent federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

Oversee/manage multiple project simultaneously and meeting deadlines.

Perform complex, professional planning work.

Use computers for word and data processing, spreadsheet preparation and GIS applications.

Analyze, interpret, summarize and present administrative and technical information and data in an effective manner.

Work independently on a regular basis.

Analyze site design, terrain constraints, circulation, land use compatibility, utilities and other urban services.

Speak effectively in public.

Prepare reports, proposals and written materials of an analytical, financial and technical nature and maintain accurate records.

Perform mathematical computations with accuracy.

Communicate clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.

Establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

React professionally at all times, dealing with sensitive, political or controversial situations with tact and diplomacy.

Review and evaluate land use maps, improvement and construction plans.

Experience:

At least three (3) years of recent full-time professional planning experience comparable to that of an Associate Planner, preferably in a local government jurisdiction.

Education:

Graduation from an accredited college or university with a Bachelor's degree in planning or closely related field; a Master's degree in urban planning or closely related field is desirable.

Additional Requirements:

Possession of a valid California driver's license.

TYPICAL WORKING CONDITIONS

Work typically is performed in a normal office environment. Occasionally work is performed outdoors, possibly exposing employee to traffic and construction hazards, adverse weather conditions, wetness and humidity, above-average noise, air contaminants, fumes and dust.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

Requires the ability to sit at desk for long periods of time and intermittently walk, stand, stoop, kneel, crouch and reach while performing office and field inspection duties; lift and/or move objects weighing up to 25 pounds; use hands to finger, handle or feel objects, tools, or controls. Must be able to maintain effective audio-visual discrimination and perception needed for making observations, communicating with others, reading and writing, and operating office equipment. Must be able to use a telephone to communicate verbally and a keyboard to communicate through written means, to review information and enter/retrieve data, to see and read characters on a computer screen.

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EXHIBIT - B

SALARY SURVEY

SENIOR PLANNER

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ASSISTANT PLANNER

	Minimum	Maximum
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Grass Valley	\$ -	\$ -
Average	\$ 49,436	\$ 62,972
Proposed	\$ 49,436	\$ 67,905
Oroville	\$ 36,081	\$ 49,561

CLASSIFICATION:	STEP A	STEP B	STEP C	STEP D	STEP E	STEP F	STEP G	STEP H	
Senior Planner	\$69,193.00	\$72,652.65	\$76,285.28	\$80,099.55	\$84,104.52	\$88,309.75	\$92,725.24	\$95,043.37	Annual
	\$5,766.08	\$6,054.39	\$6,357.11	\$6,674.96	\$7,008.71	\$7,359.15	\$7,727.10	\$7,920.28	Monthly
Range: 67	\$33.27	\$34.93	\$36.68	\$38.51	\$40.43	\$42.46	\$44.58	\$45.69	Hourly

EXHIBIT - C

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: ASSOCIATE CIVIL ENGINEER AND SALARY SCHEDULE

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the continued recruitment and approval of a revised salary schedule for the Associate Civil Engineer position for the Community Development and Public Works Departments.

BACKGROUND

On August 18, 2015, the Council approved the re-instatement of the previously frozen Associate Civil Engineer position and authorized that the position be advertised for hire at Step D. The base salary at Step D is \$66,789. The filling of this position is critical to reducing the backlog of projects and program management that has accumulated since 2012.

Recently the City advertised for this position and interviewed two qualified candidates. The first candidate selected turned down the position when informed of the base salary. The second candidate also turned down the position when offered and informed of the base salary. The salary range for the Associate Civil Engineer position was first established in 2008 with a range of \$56,842 - \$76,172.

The Community Development and Public Works department last had an Associate Civil Engineer during the 2011 – 2012 fiscal year. The Associate Civil Engineer retired in 2012 and the position was frozen due to the budget deficit that existed at that time. For the last three years (2012 – 2015), all work that was the responsibility of the Associate Civil Engineer was assumed by the current Interim City Engineer. These duties included managing the airport capital improvements program, airport day to day maintenance and inspections, sewer rehabilitation projects, federal and state permit compliance, recycling compliance and other administrative duties.

Without an Associate Civil Engineer, the City's engineering projects backlog has grown, with the result being that project delivery has reached a critical stage. Compliance with new storm water regulations and the advancement of sewer rehabilitation projects are now 1 – 2 years behind schedule, which puts the City at risk as both the storm water and sewer systems are regulated by State permits.

The re-instatement of the Associate Civil Engineer was discussed during the budget process for the current budget year, and this item has been brought back to the Council for final approval.

City staff believes that an Associate Civil Engineer is required to meet the various duties and responsibilities, which include but not limited to: managing the airport capital improvements program, airport day to day maintenance and inspections, sewer rehabilitation projects, federal and state permit compliance, recycling compliance and other administrative duties.

Staff believes that proposed salary range is appropriate and an experienced civil engineering professional (like the two applicant interviewed) would accept Step E at **\$84,425**.

FISCAL IMPACT

Funding for this items is available in the 2015/2016 Fiscal Year budget. The position is funded through the City's full cost recovery process with the current user fee schedule, the Airport Fund (130), Sewer Fund (101), Recycling Fund (119), and a portion of the General Fund (001) if working on non-restricted fund projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Approve the revised salary schedule for the Associate Civil Engineer position; and
2. Authorize the continued recruitment of an Associate Civil Engineer.

ATTACHMENTS

- A – Salary Survey
- B – Proposed Salary Schedule

EXHIBIT - A

Associate Civil Engineer

	Minimum	Maximum
Yuba City	\$75,120.00	\$91,308.00
Redding	\$72,204.00	\$101,592.00
Butte County	\$63,334.75	\$84,874.82
Chico	\$66,510.65	\$89,130.63
Paradise	\$65,395.20	\$79,476.80
Grass Valley	\$74,173.00	\$90,147.00
Avg.	\$69,456.27	\$89,421.54
Proposed	\$69,456.27	\$95,405.00
City of Oroville	\$57,694.77	\$79,249.42

Associate Civil Engr. 20910	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	\$69,456.27	\$72,929.08	\$76,575.54	\$80,404.31	\$84,424.53	\$88,645.76	\$93,078.04	\$95,405	Annual
	\$5,788.02	\$6,077.42	\$6,381.29	\$6,700.36	\$7,035.38	\$7,387.15	\$7,756.50	\$7,950.42	Monthly
Range: 64	\$33.39	\$35.06	\$36.82	\$38.66	\$40.59	\$42.62	\$44.75	\$45.87	Hourly

EXHIBIT - B

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: INDUSTRIAL UNIT TWO CLEAN-UP PROJECT

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider approving a partnership program between Recology, Roplast, Rescue Mission, Metal Works, Sierra Pacific Industries, and the City of Oroville to help clean-up a specific area in the southern portion of the City known as Industrial Unit Two (IU2) (**Attachment A**).

BACKGROUND

On November 16, 2015, representatives from Recology, Roplast, Recuse Mission, and the City of Oroville (Rust, Walls, and Atteberry) met to discuss the need of cleaning the southern portion of the City known as IU2, and how collaboration amongst the different parties could be achieved. The City's Streets Operations Division currently provides trash clean-up and pick-up in the general area on a monthly basis. The Oroville Rescue Mission has volunteered to provide the labor force in cooperation with the City and Recology providing pick-up and disposal services for the collected trash.

The City's participation will include providing the following:

- Hard Hats
- Safety Vests
- Grabbers
- 30 Gallon Garbage Bags
- Installation of "No Dumping" Signs in the General Area
- Collection and Disposal of Trash
- City Press Release

FISCAL IMPACT

Minimal impact to the General Fund. The City's Street Operations Division provides trash clean-up and pick-up in the general area on a monthly basis. Expenses will be related to

supplies being provided, installation of sign, and trash bag collection/disposal. City will experience a cost savings in labor hours required to pick-up and bag the litter collected.

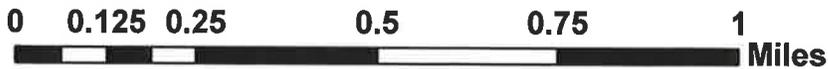
RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the City's streets operations division to participate in the partnership program for the clean-up of the southern portion of the City, identified as IU2, as specified herein.

ATTACHMENTS

A – Map of Clean-Up Area

Industrial Unit 2 Clean-Up Project



Prepared: December 9, 2015



**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: GARY LAYMAN, CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL
AMY BERGSTRAND, MANAGEMENT ANALYST III
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

RE: PROJECT CONTRACT WITH MODERN BUILDING, INC.

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider a Project Contract with the lowest responsible bidder, Modern Building, Inc., in the amount of \$262,460 for the Municipal Auditorium Heating and Cooling Repairs Project.

BACKGROUND

In November 18, 2014, the City accepted a Housing Related Parks Program (HRPP) grant from the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development for Improvements to the Oroville Municipal Auditorium including the heating and air cooling units and kitchen upgrades.

Staff advertised the Project for Bid on November 4, 2015 and held a mandatory pre-bid meeting on November 19, 2015, with a bid due date of December 2, 2015. Three bids were received by the bid closing date, with the bid results summarized below. The low bidder for the Project is Modern Building Inc., Chico, CA, with a base bid price of \$243,222, Staff has reviewed the unit prices in the bid schedule and determined that the bid prices are reasonable and competitive.

Bidder Name	Base Bid (Bid Items 1 – 3a)	Alt. Bid	Total Bid
Hometown Construction	\$318,777	\$25,777	\$344,554
REM Construction	\$313,521	\$23,442	\$336,963
Modern Building Co.	\$243,222	\$19,238	\$262,460

Staff's funding recommendations for this project are as follows:

- Award a construction contract for the Modern Building Co, Inc. in the amount of \$262,460.

- Authorize a 10% contract contingency for grant participating items only of \$26,246 to only be used for unanticipated and legitimate change orders.

FISCAL IMPACT

All of the project construction costs to be performed by Modern Building Inc., are 100% reimbursable through the Housing Related Parks Program (HRPP) grant

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Adopt Resolution No. 8451 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A PROJECT CONTRACT WITH MODERN BUILDERS, INC., IN THE AMOUNT OF \$262,460, FOR THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM HEATING AND COOLING REPAIRS PROJECT – (Agreement No. 3161); and
2. Authorize a 10% contingency, in the amount of \$26,246 to only be used for unanticipated and legitimate change orders.

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution No. 8451
Agreement No. 3161

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 8451**

A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A PROJECT CONTRACT WITH THE LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER, MODERN BUILDING, INC., IN THE AMOUNT OF \$262,460, FOR THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM HEATING AND COLLING REPAIRS PROJECT

(AGREEMENT NO. 3161)

WHEREAS, the City of Oroville has received formal bids for the heating and cooling repairs at the Municipal Auditorium; and

WHEREAS, Modern Building, Inc. was the lowest responsible bidder for the base bid and alternate bid items combined; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL as follows:

1. Modern Building, Inc. is awarded the Contract for the Municipal Auditorium Heating and Cooling Repairs Project in the amount of \$262,460 and a 10% contingency in the amount of \$26,246.
2. The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute the Agreement with Modern Building, Inc. for the Municipal Auditorium Heating and Cooling Repairs Project.
3. The City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Oroville City Council at a regular meeting on December 15, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Linda L. Dahlmeier, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Donald Rust, Acting City Clerk

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM HEATING AND COOLING REPAIRS

PROJECT CONTRACT

THIS PROJECT CONTRACT (the "contract" or "Contract"), is made and entered into this 15th day of December, 2015, by and between City of Oroville (referred to herein as the "Owner" or the "City") and Modern Building Inc. (the "Contractor").

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto have mutually covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1. THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

The complete contract is comprised of and may or may not include : Invitation for Bids; Information for Bidders; Bid Schedule; Proposal Form; Bidder's Bond; Contract; General Conditions; Special Provisions; Technical Provisions; Payment Bond; Performance Bond; Notice of Award; Notice to Proceed; Change Orders; Supplemental Drawings Issued; Drawings; Specifications and Contract Documents; All addenda or bulletins issued during the time of bidding or forming a part of the documents loaned to the bidder for preparation of the bid; The complete specifications, regulations, ordinances, codes, and laws incorporated therein or herein by reference or otherwise applicable to the Project.

All of the above documents are intended to cooperate so that any work called for in one and not mentioned in the other, or vice versa, is to be executed the same as if mentioned in all said documents. The documents comprising the complete contract are hereinafter referred to collectively as the Contract Documents.

2. THE WORK.

Contractor agrees to furnish all tools, apparatus, facilities, equipment, labor and materials (except that specifically mentioned as being furnished by others) necessary to perform and complete the work in a "good and workmanlike manner" as called for, and in the manner designated in, and in strict conformity with the Detail Specifications for all items included in Bid Schedule 1 - 4, and other Contract Documents which are identified by the signatures of the parties to this Contract.

3. CONTRACT PRICE.

The City agrees to pay and the Contractor agrees to accept, in full payment for the work above agreed to be done, the following compensation: \$262,460.00. In no event shall Consultant's compensation exceed the amount of \$ 262,460.00 without additional written authorization from the City. Payment by City under this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of defects in Consultant's services, even if such defects were known to the City at the time of payment

For the purpose of fixing the amount of bonds referred to in the Instructions to Bidders, it is estimated by both Parties that the total contract price shall be based on the Contractor's Base Bid amount.

4. DISPUTES PERTAINING TO PAYMENT FOR WORK.

Should any dispute arise respecting the true value of any work done or any work omitted, or of any extra work which the Contractor may be required to do, or respecting the size of any payment to the Contractor during the performance of this Contract, the dispute shall be informally mediated between the parties. Following such mediation, either party may file an action exclusively in the Butte County Superior Court or in the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Under no condition shall there be a cessation of work by the Contractor during any such dispute. This article does not exclude recovery of damages by either party for delays.

5. PAYMENT.

Not later than the 20th day of each calendar month, the Contractor shall make a partial payment request to the City on the basis of an estimate approved by the Engineer of the work performed since the last partial payment request during the preceding month by the Contractor with five percent (5%) of the amount of each such estimate retained by the City, until completion of the Project and the recordation of a Notice of Completion of all work covered by this Contract. The City shall make any partial payments provided for in this contract to the Contractor within 30 days of the City's receipt of an undisputed and properly executed partial payment request from the Contractor. The City shall pay the Contractor interest on the amount of any portion of a partial payment, excluding retention amounts, not made to the Contractor within 30 days of the City's receipt of an undisputed and properly executed partial payment request from the Contractor at the legal rate set forth in California Code of Civil Procedure Section 685.010. Upon receipt of a partial payment request from the Contractor, the City shall review the partial payment request for the purpose of determining whether or not the partial payment request is a proper partial payment request. Any partial payment request determined by the City not to be a proper partial payment request suitable for payment shall be returned to the Contractor by the City within 14 days of the City's receipt of such partial payment request. A partial payment request returned to the Contractor by the City under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by a written document setting forth the reason(s) why the partial payment request is not proper. The number of days for the City to make a certain partial payment provided for in this Contract, without incurring interest pursuant to this section, shall be reduced by the number of days by which the City exceeds the 14 day return period for such partial payment request, if determined to be improper, as set forth in this section. For the purposes of this section, a "partial payment" means all payments due to the Contractor under this contract, exclusive of that portion of the final payment designated as retention earnings. Also, for the purposes of this section, a partial payment request shall be considered properly executed by the City, if funds are available to pay the partial payment request and payment is not delayed due to an audit inquiry by the City's financial officer. The City will release Contractor's retention earnings within 45 days after recordation of Notice of Completion, as defined in California Civil Code Section 3093. Recordation of a Notice of Completion for the Project by the City shall constitute the City's acceptance of the Project work.

6. TIME FOR COMPLETION.

All work under this contract shall be completed within a period of 90 calendar days from the date of the Contractor's receipt of Notice-to-Proceed from the City.

7. EXTENSION OF TIME.

If the Contractor is delayed by acts of negligence of the City, or its employees or those under it by contract or otherwise, or by changes ordered in the work, or by strikes, lockouts, fire, unavoidable casualties, or any causes beyond the Contractor's control, or by delay authorized by the City, or by any justifiable cause which the Engineer shall authorize, then the Contractor shall make out a written claim addressed to the City setting forth the reason for the delay and the extension of the time requested and forward a copy of the claim to the Engineer for approval. The Engineer will evaluate the claim and if the claim is justifiable, will request the City's approval. No such extension will be allowed unless written claim therefore has been made within 3 days after the delay became apparent.

If the Contractor fails or refuses to complete the work within the time specified, including authorized extensions, there shall be deducted from monies due the Contractor, not as a penalty, but as liquidated damages the sum of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) for each calendar day subsequent to the time specified for each project and the time the work is actually completed and accepted. Delays caused by adverse weather conditions or conditions for which the Owner is clearly responsible will be added to the contract time.

8. LABOR PROVISIONS.

Prevailing Wage Required: Public works contract provisions require the Contractor and its subcontractors to pay all workers employed on the project not less than the specified general prevailing wage rates for the work classification in which they are performing.

The Contractor is responsible for ascertaining and complying with all applicable general prevailing wage rates for trades workers and any rate changes that may occur during the term of the contract. Prevailing wage rates and rate changes are to be posted at the job site for workers to view. Prevailing wage determinations can be obtained at: www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/PWD/index.htm .

Overtime: The time of service of any worker employed upon public work is limited and restricted to eight hours during any one calendar day, and 40 hours during any one calendar week (Labor Code Section 1811). Overtime (not less than 1-1/2 times basic rate of pay) must be paid for all work performed by employees on public work in excess of eight hours per day, and 40 hours during any one week (Labor Code Section 1815). If the prevailing wage determination requires a higher rate of pay for overtime work than is required under Labor Code Section 1815, then that higher overtime rate must be paid.

Apprentices: Contractor and subcontractors shall employ registered apprentices on public works projects in accordance with Labor Code Section 1777.5. The prime contractor has the responsibility of compliance with this section for all apprenticeable occupations.

Penalties: Penalties, including forfeitures and debarment, shall be imposed for Contractor or subcontractor failure to pay prevailing wages, failure to maintain and submit all requested documentation, failure to employ apprentices, failure to pay overtime, and failure to pay employees for all hours worked at the correct prevailing wage rate, in accordance with Labor Code Sections 1775, 1776, 1777.7, and 1813.

Certified Payroll Records: Per Labor Code Section 1776, Contractor and all subcontractors are required to keep accurate payroll records which show the name, address, social security number, and work classification of each employee and owner performing work; also the straight time and overtime hours worked each day for each week, the fringe benefits, and the actual per diem wages paid to each owner, journey person, apprentice worker, or other employee hired in connection with a public works project. Employee payroll records shall be certified and shall also be made available for inspection at all reasonable hours at the principal office of the contractor/subcontractor, and shall be furnished to any employee, or to his or her authorized representative on request. All payroll records shall be retained for a period of not less than three years after completion of the project and full payment of contractor and all subcontractors.

Contractor and all subcontractors shall submit weekly Certified Payroll Reports, which shall contain the same data fields listed on the *Public Works Payroll Reporting Form (A-1-131)* and shall be accompanied by a declaration made under penalty of perjury. (*Wording of CA Statement of Compliance CEM-2503 must be used.*) Any payroll not submitted in the proper form will be rejected. In the event that there has been no work performed during a given week, the Certified Payroll Report shall be annotated "No Work" for that week, or a Non-Performance Statement must be submitted. Prime Contractors are responsible for submittal of their Certified Payroll Reports and those of their respective subcontractors as one package, which shall be submitted weekly to the location specified by the awarding body.

NOTE: Per California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 3, Article 1, Section 16000, "Definitions," payroll records are defined as "all time cards, cancelled checks, cash receipts, trust fund forms, books, documents, schedules, forms, reports, receipts or other evidences which reflect job assignments, work schedules by days and hours, and the disbursement by way of cash, check, or in whatever form or manner, of funds to a person(s) by job classification and/or skill pursuant to a public works project." Though submission of all of these items may not be regularly required, any/all must be made available upon request.

Nondiscrimination: Contractor and all subcontractors shall not unlawfully discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment and shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code, Section 12900 et seq.) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 7258.0 et seq.) Contractor and all subcontractors shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement.

Kickback Prohibited: Per Labor Code Section 1778, contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from accepting, taking wages illegally, or extracting "kickback" from employee wages.

Acceptance of Fees Prohibited: Contractor and all subcontractors are prohibited from exacting any type of fee for registering individuals for public work (Labor Code Section 1779); or for filling work orders on public works contracts (Labor Code Section 1780).

Listing of Subcontractors: Contractors are required to list all subcontractors hired to perform work on a public works project when that work is equivalent to more than one-half of one percent of the total effort (Public Contract Code Section 4100, *et seq.*).

Proper Licensing: Contractor and all subcontractors are required to be properly licensed. Penalties will be imposed for employing workers while unlicensed (Labor Code Section 1021 and Business and Professions Code Section 7000, *et seq.* under Contractors State License Law).

Unfair Competition Prohibited: Contractor and all subcontractors are prohibited from engaging in unfair competition (Business and Professions Code Sections 17200-17208).

Workers' Compensation Insurance: Contractor and all subcontractors are required to be insured against liability for workers' compensation, or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of Labor Code Section 3700 (Labor Code Section 1861).

OSHA: Contractor and all subcontractors are required to comply with the Occupational, Safety and Health laws and regulations applicable to the particular public works project.

Employee Interviews of both Contractor and all subcontractors will be conducted and must be allowed. If the worker selected to be interviewed does not speak English, the Contractor must provide an interpreter.

Travel & Subsistence: Contractor and all subcontractors shall make travel and subsistence payments as defined in the applicable collective bargaining agreement, under each classification, filed with the Director of Industrial Relations (Labor Code Section 1773.1). To see Travel and Subsistence, look to the right of each classification, under "Holidays scope of work, travel & subsistence", select and click on "Travel". See the DIR web site: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/PWD/index.htm>.

9. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS.

As used in the following provision, the term "laborers" and "mechanics" include watchmen and guards.

a. Overtime Requirements. Neither the Contractor nor any subcontractor contracting for any part of the Project which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek, whichever is greater.

b. Violation; Liability for Unpaid Wages; Liquidated Damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph a. above, the Contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefore shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, the Contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the City for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen

and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph a. above, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph a. above.

c. Withholding for Unpaid Wages and Liquidated Damages. The City shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any monies payable on account of work performed by the Contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same Contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same Contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such Contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph b. above.

d. Working conditions. Neither the Contractor nor any subcontractor may require any laborer or mechanic employed in the performance of any contract to work in surroundings or under working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his health or safety as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR Part 1926) issued by the Department of Labor.

e. Subcontracts. The Contractor and any subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraphs a. through d. and also a clause requiring the subcontractor to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs a. through d.

10. DELETED

11. DELETED

12. STATE NONDISCRIMINATION CLAUSE.

During the performance of this contract, contractor and its subcontractors shall not unlawfully discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, medical condition, marital status, age (over 40) or sex. Contractors and subcontractors shall ensure that the evaluation and treatment of their employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination. Contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code, Section 12900 *et seq.*) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 7258.0 *et seq.*) The applicable regulations of the Fair Employment and Housing Commission implementing Government Code, Section 12990, set forth in Chapter 5 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations are incorporated into this contract by reference and made a part hereof as if set forth in full. Contractor and its subcontractors shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement.

This contractor shall include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts to perform work under the contract.

AGREEMENT NO. 3161

13. DELETED.

14. DELETED.

15. SOLICITATIONS FOR SUBCONTRACTS, INCLUDING PROCUREMENTS OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT.

In all solicitations either by competitive bidding or negotiation made by the Contractor for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier shall be notified by the Contractor of the Contractor's obligations under this contract and the Regulations relative to nondiscrimination on the grounds of race, color or national origin.

16. DELETED

17. SANCTIONS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.

In the event of the Contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this contract, the City shall impose such contract sanctions as it may determine to be appropriate, including but not limited to:

a. Withholding of payments to the Contractor under the contract until the Contractor complies, and/or

b. Cancellation, termination or suspension of the contract, in whole or in part.

18. INSPECTION OF RECORDS.

The Contractor shall maintain an acceptable cost accounting system. The City or any of their duly authorized representatives shall have access to any books, documents, paper, and records of the Contractor which are directly pertinent to this Contract or the Project for the purposes of making an audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions. The Contractor shall maintain all required records for 3 years after the City makes final payment and all other pending matters are closed.

19. DELETED

20. BREACH OF CONTRACT TERMS.

Any violation or breach of terms of this Contract on the part of the Contractor or its subcontractors may result in the suspension or termination of this Contract or such other action that may be necessary to enforce the rights of the City under this Contract. The duties and obligations imposed by the Contract Documents and the rights and remedies available thereunder shall be in addition to and not a limitation of any duties, obligations, rights and remedies otherwise imposed or available by law.

21. TERMINATION OF CONTRACT BY CITY

a. The City may, by written notice, terminate this Contract in whole or in part at any time, either for the City's convenience or because of the Contractor's failure to fulfill its contract obligations. Upon receipt of such notice, services shall be immediately discontinued (unless the notice directs otherwise) and all materials as may have been accumulated in performing this Contract, whether completed or in process, delivered to the City.

b. If the termination is for the convenience of the City, an equitable adjustment in the contract price shall be made, but no amount shall be allowed for anticipated profit on unperformed services.

c. If the termination is due to failure to fulfill the Contractor's obligations, the City may take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise. In such case, the Contractor shall be liable to the City for any additional cost occasioned to the City thereby.

d. If, after notice of termination for failure to fulfill contract obligations, it is determined that the Contractor had not so failed, the termination shall be deemed to have been effected for the convenience of the City. In such event, adjustment in the contract price shall be made as provided in the second paragraph of this clause.

e. The rights and remedies of the City provided in this clause are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract.

22. DELETED.

23. CONTRACTOR CLAIMS OF \$375,000 OR LESS.

Claims by the Contractor relating to the Project for (a) a time extension, (b) money or damages arising from work done by, or on behalf of, the Contractor on the Project for which payment is not expressly provided for or to which the Contractor is not otherwise entitled, or (c) an amount that is disputed by the City, with a value of \$375,000 or less, are subject to the claims procedures set forth in California Public Contract Code Sections 20104, et seq., except as otherwise provided in this Contract and the incorporated documents, conditions and specifications.

24. DELETED

25. ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN RIGHTS TO THE CITY.

In entering into this Contract or a subcontract to supply goods, services, or materials pursuant to this Contract, the Contractor and/or subcontractor offers and agrees to assign to the City all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 15) or under the Cartwright Act (Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 16700) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code), arising from purchases of goods, services, or materials pursuant to this Contract or the subcontract. This assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the City tenders final payment to the Contractor, without further acknowledgement by the parties.

26. ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

The contractor agrees to comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency that are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, two identical counterparts of this Contract, each of which shall for all purposes be deemed an original thereof, have been duly executed by the parties hereinabove named, on the day and year first herein written.

AGENCY: City of Oroville (First Party)

By:

(Linda L. Dahlmeier)

Mayor

(Official Title)

CONTRACTOR: _____ (Second Party)

By:

(Authorized Representative)

(Official Title)

**CITY OF OROVILLE
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: LUIS TOPETE, ASSOCIATE PLANNER (530) 538-2408;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;
SCOTT E. HUBER, CITY ATTORNEY**

**RE: AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP,
D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (Continued from December 1, 2015)**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider an Agreement with Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless, to install communication equipment on the tower located at the corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street, in Oroville.

DISCUSSION

Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless, would like to rent space on the City's existing tower located on the corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street for the placement of their telecommunications equipment. In addition, Verizon Wireless will need space on the ground in the building located at the base of the tower for placement of additional equipment.

The City currently utilizes the existing tower for communications equipment, and this proposed use would not interfere with the City's ability to utilize the tower in the future. In addition, the City will have the ability to rent the tower to other communications companies in the future, should the need or desire arise to do so.

Staff has negotiated the attached proposed agreement, which is at a higher rate than many other public agencies for similar agreements. The proposed annual rent is \$21,600 per year, which contains a 3% annual increase per year to adjust for inflation. In addition, the City will receive several one-time payments, including a \$15,000 payment upon execution of the Agreement as an administrative fee, as well as a \$2,500 payment upon execution of the Agreement as a document fee.

This matter was brought to the Council for consideration at the December 1, 2015 meeting. The Council requested an inquiry from Staff to Verizon regarding the availability of the communication equipment to serve as an access point for City owned cameras or wifi

access for the City or members of the public. Staff has followed up with Verizon and has determined that those services are not available as part of this Agreement. Verizon is not able to include those items as part of the proposed Agreement.

Staff was requested to have Verizon prepare photo simulations of what the tower will look like after the communications equipment has been installed. Verizon is in the process of preparing the photo simulations, and they will be distributed as soon as they are available.

The proposed lease term is five years, with 4 five-year options to be exercised in the future. Accordingly, this Agreement has the potential to last for a total of 25 years.

FISCAL IMPACT

Revenues will be received as follows:

\$2,500 one-time document fee at beginning (001-4670-1600); \$15,000 one-time administration fee at beginning (001-4670-1600); \$21,600 per year for the lease with a 3% per year increase (001-4510-1600).

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt Resolution 8448 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - (Agreement No. 3160).

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution No. 8448
Agreement No. 3160

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 8448**

A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

(Agreement No. 3160)

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Oroville City Council as follows:

1. The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute an Agreement with Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless for the installation of communication equipment. A copy of the Agreement is attached to this Resolution.

2. The City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Oroville City Council at a regular meeting held on December 1, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members Del Rosario, Hatley, Pittman, Simpson, Vice Mayor Wilcox, Mayor Dahlmeier

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Council Member Berry

Linda L. Dahlmeier, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Donald Rust, Acting City Clerk

**CITY OF OROVILLE
OPTION AND COMMUNICATIONS SITE TOWER AND GROUND LEASE
AGREEMENT**

THIS OPTION AND COMMUNICATIONS SITE TOWER AND GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is entered this ____ day of _____, 201__ ("Effective Date"), by and between **CITY OF OROVILLE, a California municipal corporation**, with its principal place of business at 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965 ("**Lessor**") and **SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP d/b/a Verizon Wireless**, with its principal place of business at One Verizon Way, Mail Stop 4AW100, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920 (telephone number 866-862-4404) ("**Lessee**"). This Agreement may refer to Lessor and Lessee individually as a "**Party**" or collectively as the "**Parties.**"

The Lessor, a municipal corporation acting solely in its proprietary capacity as the owner of land, owns that certain real property commonly known as an existing Lessor owned 190' Self Support tower and Shelter located at the SE Corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street Oroville, County of Butte, California, as shown on the Tax Map of the County of Butte as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 012-031-001, -009, and -011 (the entirety of Lessor's property is more particularly described and depicted in Exhibit "A", attached to and incorporated into this Agreement by this reference, and is referred to hereinafter as the "**Property**"). Lessor, as landowner, and Lessee desire to enter into this Agreement to grant Lessee an option to lease a portion of said Property, being described as an approximately 416.44 square foot parcel (the "**Land Space**") sufficient for the installation of Lessee's equipment, together with a portion of that certain space (the "**Tower Space**") on the Lessor's tower, hereinafter referred to as the "**Tower**", located on the Property, together with the non-exclusive right (the "**Rights of Way**") for ingress and egress, seven (7) days a week twenty four (24) hours a day, on foot or motor vehicle, including trucks over or along a right of way extending from the nearest public right of way to the Land Space, and for the installation and maintenance of utility wires, poles, cables, conduits, and pipes over, under, or along one or more rights of way from the Land Space; and together with any further rights of way (the "**Further Rights of Way**") over and through the Property between the Land Space and the Tower Space for the installation and maintenance of utility wires, poles, cables, conduits, and pipes. The Tower Space, Land Space, Rights of Way and Further Rights of Way, if any, are substantially described in Exhibit "B", attached to and incorporated into this Agreement by this reference, and collectively referred to hereinafter as the "**Premises**".

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00), to be paid by Lessee to the Lessor, the Lessor hereby grants to Lessee the right and option to lease said Premises, for the term and in accordance with the covenants and conditions set forth herein. The foregoing payment shall be made by Lessee within forty five (45) days of execution of this Agreement or of receipt by Lessee from

COMMUNICATIONS SITE GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT

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Lessor of the Rental Documentation, as defined in and in accordance with Section 7.b of the Agreement below, whichever occurs later. The providing by Lessor of Rental Documentation to Lessee shall be a prerequisite for the payment of the foregoing amount or any other option or rental payment, if applicable, by Lessee, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Lessee shall have no obligation to make any payment(s) until Rental Documentation has been supplied to Lessee.

The option may be exercised at any time on or prior to twelve (12) months after the date of this Agreement. If the option has not been so exercised, it shall be automatically extended for one additional period of twelve (12) months, unless Lessee gives written notice to the Lessor of the intent not to extend prior to the end of the initial option period. If the option is extended, Lessee shall make an additional payment of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00) to Lessor within thirty (30) days of the option being extended, provided Lessor has supplied to Lessee the Rental Documentation, as defined in and in accordance with Section 7.b of the Agreement below. The time during which the option may be exercised may be further extended by mutual agreement in writing. If during said option period, or during the term of the lease, if the option is exercised, the Lessor decides to subdivide, sell or change the status of the Property or his property contiguous thereto he shall immediately notify Lessee in writing so that Lessee can take steps necessary to protect Lessee's interest in the Premises.

This option may be sold, assigned or transferred by the Lessee without any approval or consent of the Lessor to the Lessee's principal, affiliates, subsidiaries of its principal; to any entity which acquires all or substantially all of Lessee's assets in the market defined by the Federal Communications Commission in which the Property is located by reason of a merger, acquisition or other business reorganization; or to any entity which acquires or receives an interest in the majority of communication towers of the Lessee in the market defined by the Federal Communications Commission in which the Property is located. As to other parties, this Agreement may not be sold, assigned or transferred without the written consent of the Lessor, which such consent will not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned. No change of stock ownership, partnership interest or control of Lessee or transfer upon partnership or corporate dissolution of Lessee shall constitute an assignment hereunder.

Should Lessee fail to exercise this option or any extension thereof within the time herein limited, all rights and privileges granted hereunder shall be deemed completely surrendered, this option terminated, and Lessor shall retain all money paid for the option, and no additional money shall be payable by either Party to the other.

Lessor shall cooperate with Lessee in its effort to obtain all certificates, permits and other approvals that may be required by any Federal, State or Local authorities which will

permit Lessee use of the Premises. Lessor shall take no action which would adversely affect the status of the Property with respect to the proposed use by Lessee.

The Lessor shall permit Lessee, during the option period, free ingress and egress to the Premises to conduct such surveys, inspections, structural strength analysis, subsurface soil tests, and other activities of a similar nature as Lessee may deem necessary, at the sole cost of Lessee.

Lessor agrees to execute a Memorandum of this Option and Communications Site Tower and Ground Lease Agreement ("**Memorandum of Agreement**") which Lessee may record with the appropriate Recording Officer. The date set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement is for recording purposes only and bears no reference to commencement of either term or rent payments.

Notice of the exercise of the option shall be given by Lessee to the Lessor in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested. Notice shall be deemed effective on the date it is posted and thereupon the following agreement shall take effect:

COMMUNICATIONS SITE TOWER AND GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered this ____ day of _____, 201__, by and between **CITY OF OROVILLE, a California municipal corporation**, with its principal place of business at 1735 Montgomery Street, Oroville, CA 95965 ("**Lessor**") and **SACRAMENTO VALLEY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP d/b/a Verizon Wireless**, with its principal place of business at One Verizon Way, Mail Stop 4AW100, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920 (telephone number 866-862-4404) ("**Lessee**"). This Agreement may refer to Lessor and Lessee individually as a "**Party**" or collectively as the "**Parties.**"

WITNESSETH

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Grant of Lease.** Lessor hereby leases to the Lessee a portion of that certain parcel of property (the entirety of Lessor's property is referred to hereinafter as the "**Property**"), located at the SE Corner of Arlin Rhine Memorial Drive and Lincoln Street Oroville, County of Butte, California, and being described as a 10' by 20' parcel and a 5' by 10' parcel, collectively containing 250 square feet (collectively, the "**Land Space**") sufficient for the installation of Lessee's equipment , together with a portion of that certain space (the "**Tower Space**") on the Lessor's tower, hereinafter referred to as the "**Tower**", located on the Property, together with the non-exclusive right (the "**Rights of Way**") for ingress and egress, seven (7) days a

COMMUNICATIONS SITE GROUND LEASE AGREEMENT

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week twenty four (24) hours a day, on foot or motor vehicle, including trucks over or along a right of way extending from the nearest public right of way to the Land Space, and for the installation and maintenance of utility wires, poles, cables, conduits, and pipes over, under, or along one or more rights of way from the Land Space; and together with any further rights of way (the "**Further Rights of Way**") over and through the Property between the Land Space and the Tower Space for the installation and maintenance of utility wires, poles, cables, conduits, and pipes. The Tower Space, Land Space, Rights of Way and Further Rights of Way, if any, are substantially described in Exhibit "B", attached hereto and made a part hereof, and collectively referred to hereinafter as the "**Premises**". The Property is also shown on the Tax Map of the County of Butte as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 012-031-001, -009, and -011.

Lessee shall notify the Lessor at (530)538-2493, prior to Lessee's entry on the Premises, except in the event of an emergency.

In the event any public utility is unable to use the Rights of Way or Further Rights of Way, the Lessor hereby agrees to grant an additional right-of-way(s) either to the Lessee or to the public utility at no cost to the Lessee.

Lessor hereby grants permission to Lessee to install, maintain and operate the radio communications equipment, antennas and appurtenances described in Exhibit "B" attached hereto and made a part hereof. Lessor hereby agrees that Lessee's radio communications equipment, antennas and appurtenances shall occupy the highest location of any and all radio communications equipment, antennas, and/or appurtenances on the Tower at all times throughout the Term (hereinafter defined) of this Agreement.

Lessee reserves the right to replace the aforementioned equipment with similar and comparable equipment provided said replacement does not increase tower loading of said Tower.

2. **Access - Lessor's Right of Entry.** Upon at least 48 hours prior written notice to Lessee (except in the event of an emergency to life or limb) and provided that Lessor is accompanied by an authorized representative of Lessee, Lessor shall have the right to enter in and on the Premises at all reasonable times. Lessor shall be permitted to (1) inspect the Premises, except Lessee's equipment in the shelter; (2) post notices of non-responsibility for alterations, additions, or repairs; and (3) in an emergency to life or limb, take any reasonably necessary action to protect persons or property. Lessor shall not interfere with or terminate Lessee's operations.

3. Permitted Use.

- a. **Communication Facility.** Lessee may use the Premises to (i) transmit and receive communication signals within the radiofrequency bands that the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) may duly license to Lessee from time to time throughout the Term; (ii) construct, install, maintain, repair, and replace cabinets, shelters, antennas, cables, radios, generator, and other accessories and electronic equipment (“**Communication Facility**”) as more particularly described and depicted in Exhibit "B" attached to hereto; and (iii) activities reasonably related to (i) and (ii) provided that no activities described in (i), (ii), or (iii) involve any physical expansion or relocation of any part of the Communication Facility outside the envelope of the Communication Facility originally authorized in Exhibit "B" or violate any obligation or standard of care required under this Agreement (collectively, the “**Permitted Use**”).

- b. **Alterations & Upgrades.** Lessee shall not alter or upgrade its Communication Facility, other than shown on Exhibit "B" without prior written consent from Lessor, which Lessor shall not unreasonably withhold. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee reserves the right to replace, without written consent from Lessor, the equipment shown on Exhibit "B" with similar and comparable equipment provided said replacement does not increase tower loading of said Tower. After Lessee obtains written consent from Lessor for changes requiring consent, the Parties shall substitute a new Exhibit "B" to accurately reflect the approved Communication Facility. Notwithstanding this Section 3.b, Lessee may remove its personal property from the Premises at any time without prior written consent from Lessor.

- c. **Limits on Permitted Use.** Subject to the provisions in Section 20 (Assignments) and Section 21 (Subleases), this Agreement expressly excludes all rights or privileges of Lessee to sublease, sublet, collocate, or in any other manner allow any other third party to use or access the Premises without Lessor’s prior written consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

4. Construction.

- a. **Structural Review.** Prior to commencement of any construction of the Communication Facility on the Premises, Lessee shall submit a complete set of engineering plans and specifications, as well as a Structural Analysis Report, to Lessor for reliance upon by Lessor.

b. Intentionally Omitted.

c. Construction Space. For a period of ninety (90) days following the start of construction, Lessor grants Lessee the right to use such reasonable portions of Property contiguous to the Premises as may reasonably be necessary during construction and installation of the Communications Facility. Lessee's construction activities shall not unreasonably obstruct access to or otherwise unreasonably interfere with any other of Lessor's tenants at the Property. Lessee shall, to the greatest extent feasible, schedule its construction activities between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning Pacific Standard Time (8:00 A.M. PST) and six o'clock in the afternoon Pacific Standard Time (6:00 P.M. PST) or on weekends or holidays. Lessee, its employees, contractors and agents, shall maintain the construction area and construct all parts of the Communication Facility in a safe and workmanlike manner.

d. As-Built Site Plans. Within ninety (90) days after Lessee completes construction of the Communication Facility, Lessee, at Lessee's sole cost, shall provide Lessor with as-built drawings of the Communication Facility.

5. Government Approvals.

a. Lessee and its contractors and/or representatives that perform work at the Property shall bear sole responsibility to obtain and maintain all licenses, permits, and other authorization required by any federal, state, or local statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances ("**Government Approvals**"). Lessee shall at all times comply with all applicable laws and requirements in all Government Approvals.

b. Lessor authorizes Lessee to prepare all required application to obtain Government Approvals for the Permitted Use, and to reasonably cooperate with Lessee to obtain and maintain such Government Approvals. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, Lessee shall not have the right to sign or otherwise execute any application, document, instrument, or agreement in connection with any Government Approval without prior written consent from the Lessor, which Lessor shall not unreasonably withhold or delay.

c. Lessee acknowledges that Lessor enters this Agreement only in its proprietary capacity as the owner of the Property. Lessee further acknowledges that Lessor's assent to this Agreement, Lessor's consent or refusal to consent in connection with this Agreement, or Lessor's response or failure to respond to any request for consent in connection with this

Agreement, shall not be deemed to constitute a Government Approval or to indicate that the City of Oroville in its regulatory capacity will approve or deny any Government Approval in connection with this Agreement or any request for consent in connection with this Agreement.

- d. Promptly after Lessee obtains each Government Approval (or a renewal thereof), Lessee agrees to provide Lessor with a true and correct copy.

6. Term.

- a. **Initial Term.** This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date. Lessor leases to Lessee for an initial term of five (5) years (“**Initial Term**”) commencing on the first day of the month in which notice of the exercise of the option, as set forth above, is effective (“**Commencement Date**”). The Initial Term shall automatically expire at midnight on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Commencement Date.
- b. **Renewal Term(s).** This Agreement shall automatically renew for up to four (4) additional five (5) year terms (each a “**Renewal Term**”), unless Lessee is in default of this Agreement on the last day of the Initial Term or any Renewal Term or Lessee delivers to Lessor written notice of its intent not to renew at least ninety (90) days before the end of any term. This Agreement shall automatically expire at midnight on the last day of the fourth (4th) Renewal Term. Lessee agrees and acknowledges that, regardless of any use or improvements, this Agreement does not entitle Lessee to any rights or expectancies to lease the Property or Premises after this Agreement naturally expires or if either Party terminates this Agreement pursuant to the termination process outlined in the Agreement.
- c. **Holdover Term.** Lessee’s right to possess and use the Premises shall immediately terminate at the expiration or the earlier termination of this Agreement. In the event that Lessee continues to possess or use the Premises or any part of the Property after this Agreement expires or terminates, then (1) the Term shall automatically convert to month-to-month (“**Holdover Term**”); (2) the rent during the Holdover Term shall automatically increase ten percent (10%) over the Rent (defined below) in effect at the time of the expiration or earlier termination this Agreement (“**Holdover Rent**”); and (3) all other terms and conditions in this Agreement shall continue. The Holdover Term and Holdover Rent shall continue until and unless Lessee completely removes and restores the Premises and Property as defined in Section 12.

- d. The Parties may individually or collectively refer to the Initial Term and any Renewal Term(s) as the “**Term.**”

7. Rent; Other Pecuniary Consideration.

- a. **Base Rent.** Lessee shall pay Lessor a total annual rental of Twenty One Thousand Six Hundred and NO/100 Dollars (\$21,600.00) to be paid in equal monthly installments on the first day of the month throughout the Term ("Rent"), in advance, to Lessor or to such other person, firm or place as Lessor may, from time to time, designate in writing at least thirty (30) days in advance of any rental payment date by notice given in accordance with Section 27 below. Upon agreement of the Parties, Lessee may pay Rent by electronic funds transfer and in such event, Lessor agrees to provide to Lessee bank routing information for such purpose upon request of Lessee. Rent shall automatically commence and become due and payable on the Commencement Date, however, Lessor and Lessee acknowledge and agree that initial Rent payment(s) shall not actually be sent by Lessee until thirty (30) days after the exercise of the option is effective.

- b. **Rental Documentation.** Lessor hereby agrees to provide to Lessee certain documentation (the “Rental Documentation”) evidencing Lessor’s interest in, and right to receive payments under, this Agreement, including without limitation: (i) documentation, acceptable to Lessee in Lessee’s reasonable discretion, evidencing Lessor’s good and sufficient title to and/or interest in the Property and right to receive rental payments and other benefits hereunder; (ii) a complete and fully executed Internal Revenue Service Form W-9, or equivalent, in a form acceptable to Lessee, for any party to whom rental payments are to be made pursuant to this Agreement; and (iii) other documentation requested by Lessee in Lessee’s reasonable discretion. From time to time during the Term of this Agreement and within thirty (30) days of a written request from Lessee, Lessor agrees to provide updated Rental Documentation in a form reasonably acceptable to Lessee. The Rental Documentation shall be provided to Lessee in accordance with the provisions of and at the address given in Section 27. Delivery of Rental Documentation to Lessee shall be a prerequisite for the payment of any rent by Lessee and notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Lessee shall have no obligation to make any rental payments until Rental Documentation has been supplied to Lessee as provided herein.

- c. **Annual Rent Escalator.** On every Commencement Date anniversary throughout the Term, Rent shall automatically increase three percent (3%) over the Rent in effect during the immediately prior twelve (12) months.

- d. **Administrative Fee.** Lessee shall pay Lessor a separate one-time only lump sum administrative fee in the amount of Fifteen Thousand and NO/100 Dollars (\$15,000.00) ("**Administrative Fee**") within forty-five (45) days after the Commencement Date. The Parties agree that such Administrative Fee does not constitute Rent, an option payment or any offset thereof.

8. Maintenance & Repairs.

- a. **Maintenance & Repairs to the Premises.** Throughout the Term, Lessee, at its sole cost and expense, shall secure, maintain, and repair all areas where it enjoys exclusive control, which includes the entire Premises, in a clean and neat manner, except for reasonable wear and tear. Lessor shall not have any responsibility to secure, maintain, or repair any areas where Lessee enjoys exclusive control. Lessee shall promptly repair any damage to any area where it enjoys exclusive control, which includes the Premises, to substantially the condition that existed on the Commencement Date, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

- b. **Maintenance & Repairs to the Property.** Lessor shall maintain and repair the Property as reasonably necessary for Lessee's Permitted Use and to permit access to the Communication Facility as required in this Agreement, subject to reasonable wear and tear and damage from the elements. To the extent reasonably feasible, Lessor shall provide Lessee with written notice at least ninety (90) days before Lessor commences any maintenance or repairs to the Property that will or reasonably might temporarily impair Lessee's use of the Premises. Lessee shall, at its sole cost and expense, promptly repair any damage to the Property caused by Lessee, or its agents, contractors, employees, or representatives. This Section 8 shall not impede Lessee's right to make emergency repairs.

9. **Utilities.** Lessee shall procure its own electrical, telephone, and other such services (collectively, "**Utilities**") under its own account and at its sole cost and expense. Lessor shall reasonably cooperate with Lessee's Utilities providers to bring Utilities to the Communication Facility. Lessor shall not provide any Utilities whatsoever to Lessee, except to the extent that it provides general services to all entities as a local government. Under no circumstances shall Lessee "submeter" from Lessor.

10. **Liens.** Throughout the Term, Lessee shall keep the entire Premises free and clear from all liens and encumbrances arising out of any work performed, material furnished, or obligations incurred by Lessee. Lessee shall at all times promptly

and fully pay and discharge any and all claims on which any such liens or encumbrances may or could be based, and shall indemnify Lessor against all such liens or encumbrances, claims of liens or encumbrances, and suits or other procedures that pertain thereto. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, Lessee shall not have the right to execute or sign any document, instrument, or agreement, or to record or cause to be recorded any lien, encumbrance, or obligation that burdens the Property or Premises without prior written consent from Lessor, which Lessor may withhold for any or no reason. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, Lessor retains the right to enter the Premises and post notices of non responsibility for any work or materials ordered. Lessee shall be entitled to record notice of its lease with the County Recorder.

11. Lessee's Personal Property. All equipment and other property brought, placed, or erected on the Property by Lessee shall be and remain the personal property of Lessee. Lessor hereby waives any and all lien rights it may have, statutory or otherwise, concerning the Communication Facility or any portion thereof, which shall be deemed personal property for the purpose of this Agreement, whether or not the same is deemed real or personal property under applicable laws, and Lessor gives Lessee the right to remove all or any portion of the same from time to time, in Lessee's sole discretion and without consent from Lessor.

12. Removal & Restoration. Within ninety (90) calendar days after this Agreement expires or terminates, Lessee shall completely remove all its personal property and restore the Premises and any affected areas of the Property to its original condition as it existed before the Commencement Date, except for reasonable and ordinary wear and tear and casualty damage. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Lessee shall remove all utilities, wiring, and conduits. Lessee shall be deemed in actual possession of the Premises until and unless it completely removes and restores the Premises consistent with this Section 12.

13. Interference. Lessee agrees to install equipment of the type and frequency which will not cause harmful interference which is measurable in accordance with then existing industry standards to any equipment of Lessor or other lessees of the Property which existed on the Property prior to the date this Agreement is executed by the Parties. In the event any after-installed Lessee's equipment causes such interference, and after Lessor has notified Lessee in writing of such interference, Lessee will take all commercially reasonable steps necessary to correct and eliminate the interference, including but not limited to, at Lessee's option, powering down such equipment and later powering up such equipment for intermittent testing. In no event will Lessor be entitled to terminate this Agreement or relocate the equipment as long as Lessee is making a good faith

effort to remedy the interference issue. Lessor agrees that Lessor and/or any other tenants of the Property who currently have or in the future take possession of the Property will be permitted to install only such equipment that is of the type and frequency which will not cause harmful interference which is measurable in accordance with then existing industry standards to the then existing equipment of Lessee. The Parties acknowledge that there will not be an adequate remedy at law for noncompliance with the provisions of this Section 13 and therefore, either Party shall have the right to equitable remedies, such as, without limitation, injunctive relief and specific performance.

14. Taxes.

- a. Lessor shall timely pay all real property taxes, assessments, or fees on the Property, which includes the Premises. Lessee shall timely pay any taxes, assessments, or fees (which includes, without limitation, California Revenue and Tax Code § 107.6(a), as hereafter amended or superseded, when applicable), which Lessor demonstrates is directly attributable to the construction or presence of the Communication Facility, throughout the Term. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee shall not have the obligation to pay any tax, assessment, or charge that Lessee is disputing in good faith in appropriate proceedings prior to a final determination that such tax is properly assessed provided that no lien attaches to the Property.
- b. In the event that Lessor does not timely pay any such real property taxes, assessments, or fees, Lessee shall have the right, but not the obligation, to pay such owed amounts and deduct them from Rent.
- c. Lessee, at its sole cost and expense, shall have the right to seek a reduction in its assessed value, or to contest any tax. Lessor shall reasonably cooperate with Lessee at Lessee's expense in filing, prosecuting and perfecting any appeal or challenge to taxes as set forth in the preceding sentence, including but not limited to, executing any consent, appeal or other similar document.

15. Default and Remedies.

- a. **Default.** A material default and breach under this Agreement (“**Default**”) shall be deemed to occur when:
 - i. Lessee does not deliver any sums due under this Agreement within fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of written notice of same from Lessor;

- ii. Lessee does not observe or perform any term under this Agreement within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of written notice of same from Lessor; provided, however, that no Default shall occur when the nature of the cure reasonably requires more than thirty (30) calendar days, Lessee commences to cure within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such written notice from Lessor, and Lessee diligently prosecutes its cure to completion;
 - iii. Lessor does not observe or perform any term under this Agreement within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of written notice of same from Lessee; provided, however, that no Default shall occur when the nature of the cure reasonably requires more than thirty (30) calendar days, Lessor commences to cure within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such written notice from Lessee, and Lessor diligently prosecutes its cure to completion;
 - iv. Lessor fails, within five (5) calendar days after receipt of written notice of such failure, to perform an obligation required to be performed by Lessor if the failure to perform such an obligation interferes with Lessee's ability to conduct its business on the Property; provided, however, that if the nature of Lessor's obligation is such that more than five (5) calendar days after such notice is reasonably required for its performance, then it shall not be a default under this Agreement if performance is commenced within such five (5) calendar day period and thereafter diligently pursued to completion; or
 - v. Lessee attempts in any manner to exclude Lessor from the Property outside the Premises.
- b. **Remedies.** Neither Party may maintain any action or effect any remedies for Default against the other Party unless and until the defaulting Party has failed to cure the breach within the time periods provided in this Section 15. Upon a Default, the non-defaulting Party may at its option (but without obligation to do so), perform the defaulting Party's duty or obligation on the defaulting Party's behalf, including but not limited to the obtaining of reasonably required insurance policies. The costs and expenses of any such performance by the non-defaulting Party shall be due and payable by the defaulting Party upon invoice therefor. In the event of a Default by either Party with respect to a material provision of this Agreement, without limiting the non-defaulting Party in the exercise of any right or remedy which the non-defaulting Party may have by reason of such Default, the

non-defaulting Party may terminate the Agreement and/or pursue any remedy now or hereafter available to the non-defaulting Party under the laws or judicial decisions of the state in which the Premises are located; provided, however, Lessor shall use reasonable efforts to mitigate its damages in connection with a default by Lessee. If Lessee so performs any of Lessor's obligations hereunder, the full amount of the reasonable and actual cost and expense incurred by Lessee shall immediately be owing by Lessor to Lessee, and Lessor shall pay to Lessee upon demand the full undisputed amount thereof with interest thereon from the date of payment at the greater of (i) ten percent (10%) per annum, or (ii) the highest rate permitted by applicable laws. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Lessor does not pay Lessee the full undisputed amount within thirty (30) days of its receipt of an invoice setting forth the amount due from Lessor, Lessee may offset the full undisputed amount, including all accrued interest, due against all fees due and owing to Lessor until the full undisputed amount, including all accrued interest, is fully reimbursed to Lessee.

16. Termination.

a. Grounds to Terminate. This Agreement shall automatically cease and terminate:

- i. immediately after the Initial Term or any Renewal Term when Lessee delivers at least ninety (90) days prior written notice of its intent not to renew pursuant to Section 6.b;
- ii. immediately after Lessee delivers written notice to Lessor that Lessee cannot obtain or maintain any Government Approval necessary to its Permitted Use, provided that Lessee demonstrate reasonable efforts to obtain and maintain such necessary Government Approvals;
- iii. upon Lessee's thirty (30) days written notice to Lessor that Lessee cannot obtain reasonably acceptable title report, environmental, or soil test results before Lessee commences to construct its Communication Facility;
- iv. upon Lessee's thirty (30) days written notice to Lessor of such termination for any reason or no reason.

b. Early Termination Fee. In the event that Lessee terminates this Agreement, as outlined in this Section 16, then Lessee shall include an early termination fee in an amount equal to six (6) months' Rent in effect at

the then-current rate (“**Early Termination Fee**”) with its termination notice. However, Lessee shall not pay any Early Termination Fee when Lessee terminates this Agreement in any Holdover Term or pursuant to termination rights provided for in other sections of this Agreement.

17. Casualty. Lessee shall promptly deliver written notice to Lessor when Lessee knows of any material damage to the Premises. Upon such notice, Lessee may terminate this Agreement provided that Lessee did not cause such damage to the Premises. In the alternative, Lessee may elect to continue this Agreement, including without limitation the obligation to pay Rent, and place and operate a temporary communication facility (*e.g.*, a “cell on wheels” or “cell on light truck”) in a location mutually acceptable to Lessee and Lessor throughout the time needed to repair the Premises. Lessee shall bear the full cost and expense to repair and restore any damage to the Premises or Property that it causes.

18. Eminent Domain.

a. Complete Takings. In the event a government exercises its eminent domain power to take the entire Premises, then this Agreement shall terminate on the day said government takes possession.

b. Partial Takings. In the event a government exercises its eminent domain power to take the Premises in part, then Lessee may elect to either terminate this Agreement or continue to this Agreement under the same terms and conditions. In the event that Lessee elects to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this Section 18, no Early Termination Fee shall be due. In the event that Lessee elects to continue this Agreement, the Parties shall prorate the Rent in proportion to the square footage taken under eminent domain.

c. Claims in Condemnation Proceedings. Lessor and Lessee, each at its sole cost and expense, may file and pursue its own claim in any condemnation proceeding that involves the Premises, to the extent that Lessee has any such rights under applicable law.

19. Insurance.

a. Required Insurance Policies. From the Commencement Date until Lessee no longer possesses or uses the Premises, Lessee shall procure and maintain insurance policies as follows (1) Commercial General Liability covering bodily injury and property damage with limits of One Million (\$1,000,000) per occurrence; (2) Automobile Liability with a combined single limit of One Million (\$1,000,000) per accident; Workers Compensation at statutory limits; Employer’s Liability with limits of One Million (\$1,000,000) each

accident/disease/policy limit; and All Risk insurance sufficient to cover all risks associated with the Communication Facility (“**Required Insurance Policies**”). Lessee’s Commercial General Liability and Automobile Liability policies shall include Lessor, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers (“**Additional Insureds**”) as an additional insured as their interest may appear. All Required Insurance Policies shall insure, on an occurrence basis, against liability that arises from or in connection with Lessee’s use or occupancy of the Premises or construction, operation, maintenance, upgrade, or repair of Lessee’s Communication Facility. Lessee shall provide a certificate of insurance and blanket additional insured endorsement evidencing the coverage required by this Section 19 upon execution of this Agreement.

- b. **Insurer Standards.** Lessee must obtain all Required Insurance Policies from an insurer licensed to do business in the State of California with an A.M. Best’s Key Rating of at least “A-” and financial size VII.

20. Assignments.

- a. **Assignment by Lessor.** Lessor may assign or transfer this Agreement to any person or entity without any prior approvals from Lessee so long as Lessor’s transferee agrees in a signed written instrument to fulfill all the duties and obligations of Lessor under the Agreement.
- b. **Assignment by Lessee.** Lessee may, upon thirty (30) days written notice to Lessor, assign or transfer its rights under this Agreement to any Affiliate, principal, parent, or subsidiary of Lessee, or to any entity which acquires all or substantially all of LESSEE's assets in the market defined by the Federal Communications Commission in which the Property is located by reason of a merger, acquisition or other business reorganization. “**Affiliate**” means with respect to a party to this Agreement, any person or entity that (directly or indirectly) controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, that party. “**Control**” of a person or entity means the power (directly or indirectly) to direct the management or policies of that person or entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, by agency or otherwise. This section shall not preclude Lessee’s right to enter into a standard roaming agreement allowing subscribers of other wireless carriers to use the Communication Facility specifically constructed for Lessee’s use. Under all other circumstances, Lessee may not assign or transfer this Agreement without the prior written consent from Lessor, which Lessor shall not unreasonably withhold, and any unconsented assignment or transfer shall be void *ab initio*.

21. Subleases. Lessee shall not sublease, sublicense, or in any other manner allow a third party to occupy or use antenna space on its Communication Facility.

22. Indemnification.

- a. Lessor Indemnifications.** Lessor shall indemnify and hold Lessee harmless against any claim of liability or loss from personal injury or property damage resulting from or arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of Lessor, its officials, officers, managers, members, employees, contractors, volunteers or agents, except to the extent such claims or damages are due to or caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the Lessee or its directors, officers, employees, contractors or agents.
- b. Lessee Indemnifications.** Lessee shall indemnify and hold Lessor harmless against any claim of liability or loss from personal injury or property damage resulting from or arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of Lessee, its directors, officers, employees, contractors or agents, except to the extent such claims or damages are due to or caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of Lessor, its officials, officers, managers, members, employees, contractors, volunteers or agents.
- c. Defense of a Party.** In the event that any action or proceeding shall be brought against a Party in connection with any matter for which the other Party indemnifies that Party under this Agreement, the indemnifying Party shall, upon notice from the indemnified Party, at the indemnifying Party's sole cost and expense, resist and defend the same action or proceeding with legal counsel mutually selected by the Parties; provided, however, that the indemnifying Party shall not admit fault or liability in any such action or proceeding on the indemnified Party's behalf without prior written consent from the indemnified Party.
- d. Notice, Participation, & Expenses.** The indemnified Party shall promptly notify the indemnifying Party of any action or proceeding brought against the indemnified Party in connection with any matter for which the indemnifying Party indemnifies the other Party under this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall limit or prohibit the indemnified Party or its own counsel from participating in the defense of any such action or proceeding. The indemnifying Party shall pay all reasonable expenses incurred to respond to such action or proceeding, which shall include all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses such as attorney's fees, the actual expenses of the indemnified Party and its agents, employees, and expert

witnesses, and disbursements and liabilities assumed by the indemnified Party in connection with such actions or proceedings.

23. Environmental.

- a. Lessor represents that it does not know of any substance, material, particulate, chemical, or waste on the Property that any federal, State, or local law, regulation, or rule identifies as hazardous, toxic, or dangerous (collectively, "**Hazardous Substances**").
- b. Lessor and Lessee agree that each shall be responsible for compliance with any and all environmental and industrial hygiene laws, regulations, guidelines, standards, or policies of any governmental authorities that regulate or impose standards of liability or standards of conduct with regard to any environmental or industrial hygiene condition or other matters as may now or at any time hereafter be in effect, that are now or were related to that party's activity conducted in or on the Property.
- c. Lessee will not, nor allow its agents or employees to, place or use any flammable or Hazardous Substances materials on the Premises in any manner that violates any federal, State, or local law, regulation, rule, policies, or order that pertains to flammable or Hazardous Substances.
- d. Lessor and Lessee agree to hold harmless and indemnify the other from, and to assume all duties, responsibilities and liabilities at the sole cost and expense of the indemnifying party for, payment of penalties, sanctions, forfeitures, losses, costs, or damages, and for responding to any action, notice, claim, order, summons, citation, directive, litigation, investigation, or proceeding ("**Claims**"), to the extent arising from that party's breach of its obligations or representations under this Section 23. Lessor agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Lessee from, and to assume all duties, responsibilities, and liabilities at Lessor's sole cost and expense for payment of penalties, sanctions, forfeitures, losses, costs, or damages, and for responding to any Claims, to the extent arising from subsurface or other contamination of the Property with Hazardous Substances prior to the Commencement Date of this Agreement or from such contamination caused by Lessor's acts or omissions during the Term. Lessee agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Lessor from, and to assume all duties, responsibilities, and liabilities at Lessee's sole cost and expense for payment of penalties, sanctions, forfeitures, losses, costs, or damages, and for responding to any Claims, to the extent arising from hazardous substances brought onto the Property by Lessee. The indemnifications of this Section 23.d. specifically include reasonable costs, expenses, and fees

incurred in connection with any investigation of Property conditions or any clean-up, remediation, removal, or restoration work required by any governmental authority.

- e. The Parties intend the provisions of this Section 23 to survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

24. Title & Quiet Enjoyment. Lessor warrants and represents that it possesses the full right, power, and authority to execute this Agreement. Lessor further warrants and represents that Lessee shall have quiet enjoyment of the Premises throughout the Term, provided that Lessee is not in default of this Agreement and timely pays all Rent when due. Lessee, at its sole cost, shall have the right to obtain a title report or commitment for a leasehold title policy from a title insurance company of its choice.

25. Public Record Disclosure. Lessee acknowledges that Lessor is a public entity under the laws of the State of California. Furthermore, the Parties acknowledge that this Agreement constitutes a public record that Lessor must publically disclose under (1) the California Public Records Act, California Government Code sections 6250 *et seq.*; (2) Title 17, California Code of Regulations sections 91000 *et seq.*; (3) Article I, section 3, of the California State Constitution; and (4) any other law or regulation that may require public entities to disclose public records.

26. Bankruptcy.

- a. In the event a receiver is appointed in any proceeding or action to which Lessee is a party who claims authority to take possession or control of the Premises or the business conducted thereon, or any action taken or offered by Lessee under any insolvency or bankruptcy action, such action shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement by Lessee, and this Agreement shall not be treated as an asset of Lessee. In such an event, this Agreement shall automatically cease and terminate, unless Lessee provides Lessor with assurances that it intends to cure the Default.
- b. Lessor and Lessee expressly intend, agree, and acknowledge that in the event that Lessee becomes a debtor in any voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.* (“**Bankruptcy Code**”), this Agreement is and shall be treated for all purposes and considered for all intents as an unexpired lease of nonresidential real property for purposes of Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 365 (as may be amended or superseded), and subject to the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 365(d)(3) and 11 U.S.C. § 365(d)(4) (as may be amended or superseded).

- c. Any person or entity to which this Agreement is assigned pursuant to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code shall be deemed without further act to have assumed all of the obligations of Lessee arising under this Agreement both before and after the date of such assignment. Any such assignee shall, upon demand, execute and deliver to Lessor a written instrument that confirms such assumption. Any monies or other considerations payable or otherwise to be delivered in connection with such assignment shall be paid to Lessor, shall be Lessor's exclusive property, and shall not constitute property of the Lessee or of the estate of Lessee within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code. Any monies or other considerations that constitutes Lessor's property under the preceding sentence not paid or delivered to Lessor shall be held in trust for the benefit of Lessor and be promptly paid to Lessor.

27. Notices.

- a. **General.** The Parties shall deliver all notices under this Agreement in writing through either (1) certified U.S. mail with return-receipt request and postage prepaid, or (2) a next-business-day delivery via nationally recognized overnight courier. All notices under this Agreement shall be effective only when properly addressed and actually or constructively received. The Parties shall address all notices under this Agreement as follows:

LESSOR:

City of Oroville, California
Attn: City Administrator
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

**with a mandatory copy
simultaneously delivered to:**

City Attorney
Cota Cole, LLP
2261 Lava Ridge Court
Roseville, CA 95661

LESSEE:

Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership
d/b/a Verizon Wireless
180 Washington Valley Road
Bedminster, New Jersey 07921

Attention: Network Real Estate

Notice to Lessor shall not be deemed effective unless delivered to both the City Manager and the City Attorney.

- b. **Payments.** Lessee shall address and deliver all payments under this Agreement (which includes Rent, Bonus, Holdover Rent, etc.) as follows:

LESSOR's PAYEE: City of Oroville, California
Attn: Finance Department
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

- c. **Change of Address.** Lessor or Lessee may from time to time designate a new or additional address for notices or deliveries through written notice to the other Party. Such new or additional address shall become effective thirty (30) days after receipt.

28. Tower Compliance. Lessor covenants that it will keep the Tower in good repair as required by all Laws (as defined in Section 31.h below). The Lessor shall also comply with all rules and regulations enforced by the Federal Communications Commission with regard to the lighting, marking and painting of towers. If the Lessor fails to make such repairs including maintenance the Lessee may make the repairs and the costs thereof shall be payable to the Lessee by the Lessor on demand together with interest thereon from the date of payment at the greater of (i) ten percent (10%) per annum, or (ii) the highest rate permitted by applicable Laws. If the Lessor does not make payment to the Lessee within ten (10) days after such demand, the Lessee shall have the right to deduct the costs of the repairs from the succeeding monthly rental amounts normally due from the Lessee to the Lessor.

No materials may be used in the installation of the antennas or transmission lines that will cause corrosion or rust or deterioration of the Tower structure or its appurtenances.

All antenna(s) on the Tower must be identified by a marking fastened securely to its bracket on the Tower and all transmission lines are to be tagged at the conduit opening where it enters any user's equipment space.

Not later than fifteen (15) calendar days following the execution of this Agreement, Lessor shall supply to Lessee copies of all structural analysis reports that have done with respect to the Tower and throughout the Term, Lessor shall supply to Lessee copies of all structural analysis reports that are done with respect to the Tower promptly after the completion of the same.

Upon request of the Lessor, Lessee agrees to relocate its equipment on a temporary basis to another location on the Property, hereinafter referred to as the "Temporary Relocation," for the purpose of Lessor performing maintenance, repair or similar work at the Property or on the Tower provided:

- a. The Temporary Relocation is similar to Lessee's existing location in size and is fully compatible for Lessee's use, in Lessee's reasonable determination;
- b. Lessor pays all costs incurred by Lessee for relocating Lessee's equipment to the Temporary Relocation and improving the Temporary Relocation so that it is fully compatible for the Lessee's use, in Lessee's reasonable determination;
- c. Lessor gives Lessee at least ninety (90) days written notice prior to requiring Lessee to relocate;
- d. Lessee's use at the Premises is not interrupted or diminished during the relocation and Lessee is allowed, if necessary, in Lessee's reasonable determination, to place a temporary installation on the Property during any such relocation; and
- e. Upon the completion of any maintenance, repair or similar work by Lessor, Lessee is permitted to return to its original location from the temporary location with all costs for the same being paid by Lessor.

29. Subordination. At Lessor's option, this Agreement shall be subordinate to any future master lease, ground lease, mortgage, deed of trust or other security interest (a "Mortgage") by Lessor which from time to time may encumber all or part of the Property, Tower or right-of-way; provided, however, as a condition precedent to Lessee being required to subordinate its interest in this Agreement to any future Mortgage covering the Tower or Property, Lessor shall obtain for Lessee's benefit a non-disturbance and attornment agreement for Lessee's benefit in the form reasonably satisfactory to Lessee, and containing the terms described below (the "Non-Disturbance Agreement"), and shall recognize Lessee's right to remain in occupancy of and have access to the Premises as long as Lessee is not in default of this Agreement beyond applicable notice and cure periods. The Non-Disturbance Agreement shall include the encumbering party's ("Lender's") agreement that, if

Lender or its successor-in-interest or any purchaser of Lender's or its successor's interest (a "Purchaser") acquires an ownership interest in the Tower or Property, Lender or such successor-in-interest or Purchaser will (1) honor all of the terms of the Agreement, (2) fulfill Lessor's obligations under the Agreement, and (3) promptly cure all of the then-existing Lessor defaults under the Agreement. Such Non-Disturbance Agreement must be binding on all of Lender's participants in the subject loan (if any) and on all successors and assigns of Lender and/or its participants and on all Purchasers. In return for such Non-Disturbance Agreement, Lessee will execute an agreement for Lender's benefit in which Lessee (1) confirms that the Agreement is subordinate to the Mortgage or other real property interest in favor of Lender, (2) agrees to attorn to Lender if Lender becomes the owner of the Tower or Property and (3) agrees to accept a cure by Lender of any of Lessor's defaults, provided such cure is completed within the deadline applicable to Lessor. In the event Lessor defaults in the payment and/or other performance of any mortgage or other real property interest encumbering the Property, Lessee, may, at its sole option and without obligation, cure or correct Lessor's default and upon doing so, Lessee shall be subrogated to any and all rights, titles, liens and equities of the holders of such mortgage or other real property interest and Lessee shall be entitled to deduct and setoff against all rents that may otherwise become due under this Agreement the sums paid by Lessee to cure or correct such defaults.

30. Intentionally Omitted.

31. Miscellaneous.

- a. **Unenforceability; Severability.** In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction holds any provision of this Agreement invalid or unenforceable with respect to any party, the remainder of this Agreement or the application of such provision to persons other than those as to whom it is held invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected, and each provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.
- b. **Captions.** The Parties intend the captions contained in this Agreement only for convenience. The Parties do not intend any caption as part of this Agreement. No caption in this Agreement shall carry any legal effect whatsoever, or affect how the Parties or any third parties construe or interpret this Agreement.
- c. **Government Claims.** Any claim for money damages by Lessee against Lessor hereunder shall be subject to the California Government Code §§ 900 *et seq* ("**Government Claims Act**"). The claims presentation

provisions of the Government Claims Act are hereby modified such that the presentation of all claims hereunder to the Lessor shall be irrevocably waived if not made within six (6) months after Lessee's discovery of the accrual of the cause of action.

- d. **Binding Effect.** The Parties represent and warrant that each possesses the full power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement, and the specific person(s) that executes this Agreement possess the full power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement, and that this Agreement constitutes a valid and binding obligation of each party, enforceable in accordance with its terms. This Agreement shall bind on and inure to the benefit of the successors and permitted assignees of the respective parties.
- e. **Waivers.**
- i. No provision of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived by a party unless the waiver is in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of the waiver is attempted. No custom or practice which may develop between the parties in the implementation or administration of the terms of this Agreement shall be construed to waive or lessen any right to insist upon strict performance of the terms of this Agreement.
 - ii. Any waiver by either Party of any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of any other provision, nor will such waiver constitute a continuing waiver.
- f. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.
- g. **Venue.** This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California without regard to conflicts of laws. Venue for any action or claim arising out of or connected with this Agreement shall reside exclusively in the Superior Court of the County of Butte or in the United States District Court, Eastern District of California ("**Court**"). All parties to this Agreement agree to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and waive all claims whatsoever that would defeat the jurisdiction of the Court to hear and adjudicate any claim arising out of or connected with this Agreement.
- h. **Compliance With Laws.** The Parties shall at all times comply with all federal, State, and local laws and statutes, rules and regulations, and

judicial or administrative tribunal orders that in any manner affect the performance of this Agreement (collectively, "Laws"). The Parties intend this Section 31.h to include, without limitation, any law that requires a license or nondiscriminatory employment because of race, creed, color, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, national origin, or other prohibited basis.

- i. **Survival.** Terms and conditions of this Agreement which by their sense and context survive the termination, cancellation, or expiration of this Agreement shall so survive.
- j. **Entire Agreement; Amendments.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the parties regarding Lessee's lease of the Premises and supersedes all offers, negotiations and other agreements concerning the subject matter contained herein. There are no representations or understandings of any kind not set forth herein. Any amendments to this Agreement must be in writing and executed by authorized representatives of both parties.
- k. **No Presumption; Interpretation.** The Parties acknowledge and agree that each of the Parties have been represented by counsel and that each of the Parties has participated in the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement. The language of each part of this Agreement shall be construed simply and according to its fair and ordinary meaning, and this Agreement shall never be construed either for or against either Party for any reason.
- l. **Anticipatory or Consequential Damages Waiver.** Neither Party will assert any claim whatsoever against the other Party for loss of anticipatory profits or any other indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages incurred as a result of the construction or use of the Communication Facility or the use of Property.
- m. **Submission of Agreement.** The submission of this Lease for examination does not constitute an offer to Lease the Premises and this Lease becomes effective only upon the full execution of this Lease by the Parties.
- n. **Estoppels.** The Parties mutually agree to furnish the other with a truthful estoppel certificate in a reasonably timely manner as each Party may reasonably request within the Term.

- o. No Personal Liability.** Neither Party shall hold any employees, officers, officials, volunteers, or contractors of the other Party personally liable for any default or liability under this Agreement.
- p. Landlord Statutory Remedy.** The Lessor has the remedy described in California Civil Code Section 1951.4 (Lessor may continue Lease in effect after Lessee's breach and abandonment and recover Rent as it becomes due, if Lessee has the right to sublet or assign, subject only to reasonable limitations).
- q. Sums Paid During Breach.** Any sum paid from Lessee to Lessor after a default or breach of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver unless expressly acknowledged in a written waiver signed by Lessor.
- r. Attorneys' Fees.** The prevailing party in any final or non-appealable decision on the merits arising hereunder may be entitled to its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including reasonable witness and associated fees at the discretion of the Court. With respect to any provision in this Agreement providing for payment of attorneys' fees, such fees shall be deemed to include reasonable fees incurred through any applicable appeal process and shall include, but not be limited to, fees attributable to legal services provided by any in-house counsel and staff to the prevailing or indemnified party. For purposes of this Agreement, the services of attorneys and their staff shall be valued at only the average rates for independent counsel prevailing in the City of Sacramento, California.

[signatures appear on the next page]
[remainder of page intentionally left blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates set forth below and acknowledge that this Agreement is effective as of the date first above written.

LESSOR:

City of Oroville, a Municipal Corporation

By: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to Form:

By: _____

Signature: _____

Title: City Attorney, City of Oroville

Date: _____

Attest:

By: _____

Signature: _____

City Clerk, City of Oroville

Date: _____

LESSEE:

Sacramento Valley Limited Partnership

d/b/a Verizon Wireless

By AirTouch Cellular, Its General Partner

By: Phillip French

Signature: _____

Title: Executive Director - Network

Date: _____

EXHIBIT "A"

PROPERTY LEGAL DESCRIPTION

[see following two sheets]

EXHIBIT "B"

PREMISES & COMMUNICATION FACILITY

[see following sheet]

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: OROVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REQUEST FOR
FUNDING OF AN ECONOMIC FORECASTING TOOL**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce request for \$4,500 to help fund the membership dues and sponsorship of the Oroville Economic Index and Business Confidence Survey.

BACKGROUND

On November 3, 2015, Sandy Linville, President of the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce, provided a presentation regarding to the Oroville Economic Index and Business Confidence Survey. The Chamber believes that the proposed partnership with the City will allow a value tool developed by Calen Curteman Consulting (Consultant) to be utilized to forecast economic trends in the Oroville area. The Consultant will use data provided by the City, specifically regarding sales taxes, transient occupancy tax (TOT), and building permits issued. Two additional pieces of information would also be collected, which are employment and homes sales data.

City staff is seeking direction from the City Council regarding this request by the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce requesting \$4,500 from the City to help fund the membership dues and sponsorship of the Oroville Economic Index and Business Confidence Survey.

FISCAL IMPACT

The General Fund would be negatively impacted by the 50% partnership cost of \$ 4,500.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide direction, as necessary.

ATTACHMENTS

A – Chamber's Letter of Request Package

B – Letters of Support – Oroville Downtown Business Association & Oroville Economic Development Corporation

EXHIBIT - A



December 9, 2015

Mayor Linda Dahlmeier and City Council
City of Oroville
1785 Montgomery Street
Oroville, California

Dear Mayor Dahlmeier and City Council,

The Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) requests an equal funding partnership between the City and Chamber to provide the Oroville Area businesses and community with a value tool that allows business and community leaders to have their finger of the economic pulse of Oroville. The Chamber requests \$4,500 from the City to help fund this initiative and the Chamber will provide the remaining \$4,500 (membership dues and sponsorships); making this a true collaborative community project.

The Oroville Economic Index focuses on the performance of the local Oroville economy, giving business leaders objective measures of where the economy has been, quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year. The Index measures data from five specific indices, all equally weighted and seasonally adjusted, using 2007 as the base year. The report measures: Sales Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT), total dollar value of Building Permits issued, Employment, and average Housing Sales prices.

The Oroville Business Confidence Survey is a minimum five question, multiple choice survey to measure the level of optimism among local business leaders in the community and gives a subjective measure of where the economy is going. This bi-annual survey asks local business owners and managers how they feel about the prospects of their own companies in the year ahead and how they feel about the local and national economies over the next 12 months.

Oroville business leaders and government officials see the true performance of our local economy and understand where it is going, based on real, local data and current input from local business leaders. The program offers both objective measures of where the economy has been and subjective measures of where the economy is going.

The City-Chamber partnership facilitates many things in this community allowing greater flexibility for the city in matters of creation. This long term partnership has enhanced, and will continue to strengthen the economy of Oroville.

Thank you for your time and for your support of strengthening Oroville's economy through the pursuit of supporting and growing local business.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sandy Linville". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Sandy Linville
President and CEO
Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce

Cc Jamie Hayes, Deputy City Clerk
Don Rust, Interim City Administrator



General Description of the Oroville Economic Index

The Oroville Economic Index will be released each quarter (4 reports per year).

Each report contains 6-7 pages:

- 1) The Economic Index page. This main page contains an overall assessment of the Oroville economy that is compared to and tracked since 2007. This assessment is the aggregate total of 5 economic indices: Sales Tax, TOT, Building Permits, Employment, and Residential Housing Sales.
- 2) Each of the indices will have their own full one-page report that will entail greater narrative analysis of the particular index. See example below from the Rancho Cordova's Housing Permit Index page.
- 3) Bi-annual Business Confidence Survey

City's role in the partnership:

- ✓ The City Logo prominently placed on the report
- ✓ Distribute the report through normal means (place in lobby, emails, etc...)
- ✓ May take the opportunity to use reports in annual State of the City address
- ✓ May use the report for future vision and strategic planning for the City
- ✓ Opportunity to add a question to the bi-annual Business Confidence Survey

Chamber's role in the partnership:

- ✓ Liaise between City staff and consultant to obtain data
- ✓ Print and distribute the Main Index each quarter to the City and Community
- ✓ Host The Oroville Economic Index Workshops which are designed provide assistance to business leaders and entrepreneurs on how the information provided in the Index and Business Confidence Survey can help them in their business development and ultimate business growth. 2 workshops per year.

Example of the Oroville Economic Index

1ST QUARTER 2015

OROVILLE Economic Index™

Our Q1 15 Index is up 6.2% from last quarter, with 4 out of 5 index components noticing significant increases. This now puts our index up 77.9% since our lowest point in Q3 09. We are continuing to climb far beyond our pre-recession levels of 2007.

The latest Oroville Business Confidence Survey™ results from March 2015 showed nearly 60% of local business leaders expected a better local economy in the next 12 months. So far that is staying very true!

Sales Tax revenue was just over \$3.2 million after seasonal adjustment, up 13.5% from a year ago. Transient Occupancy Tax (hotel bed tax) continues to lead our index, up 14.6% from a year ago. Building Permits were down 2.8%, with a total of \$28 million in permits issued in Q1 15. Commercial building permits increased from 33% of all permits in Q4 14 to 45% of all permits in Q1 15. Employment is now recovered back to our pre-recession level of 2007. Up 1,708 jobs, or 6.1% after seasonal adjustment. Housing increased 12.5% with the average sales price at \$321,743. There were 168 closed sales with residential properties staying on the market an average of 45 days.

OUR NUMBER

2007 = 100

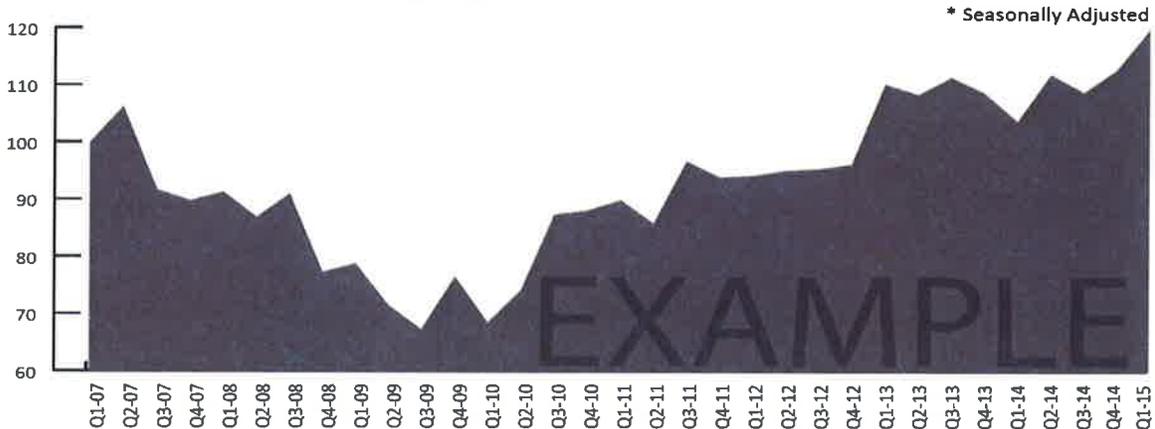
112.9

Q1 2015
119.9
▲ 6.2%



CHANGES OVER THE YEARS

...A look at how our economy has performed.



INDEX AT A GLANCE



Sales Tax

Up 4.6% from Q4 14, and up 128.1% since its lowest point in Q3 09.

[Read More](#)



Building Permits

Down 2.8% since Q4 14, but up 142.5% since its low point in Q2 11.

[Read More](#)



Housing

Up 12.5% since Q4 14, with the average sales price at \$321,743 in Q1 15.

[Read More](#)



TOT

Up 8% since Q4 14, and up 176.4% since its lowest point Q3 09.

[Read More](#)



Employment

Up 6.1% from Q4 14, and now back to pre-recession numbers of 2007.

[Read More](#)



Example of the Oroville Business Confidence Survey

JULY 2015

OROVILLE Business Confidence Survey™

The Oroville Business Confidence Survey is a multiple choice survey of how local business leaders feel about the prospects of their own companies and local, state, and national economies over the next 12 months. All responses are aggregated and a score between 0 and 100 is computed. A score over 50 indicates an overall optimism about the local economy.

Our current survey produces a score of 62, showing a fair level of optimism for the future of our economy. We should see this upward trend continue!



NEUTRAL = 50



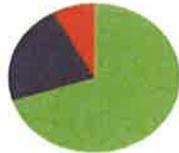
WHAT LOCAL BUSINESS LEADERS ARE SAYING

What are expectations for the next 12 months?

SALES

How are gross sales expected to change in the next 12 months?

- Increase: 72%
- Same: 25%
- Decrease: 3%



PROFITS

How is profit expected to change in the next 12 months?



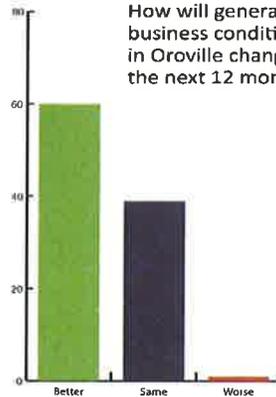
EMPLOYMENT

How is employment expected to change in the next 12 months?



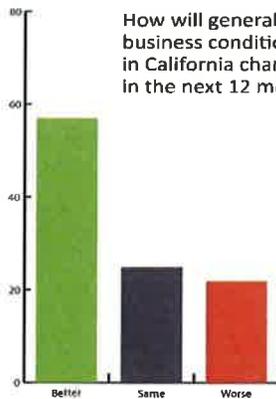
LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

How will general business conditions in Oroville change in the next 12 months?



STATE BUSINESS CONDITIONS

How will general business conditions in California change in the next 12 months?



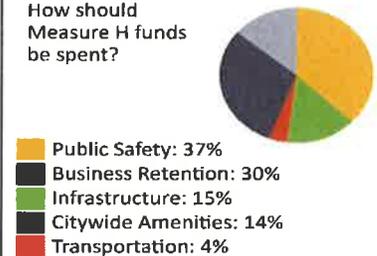
US BUSINESS CONDITIONS

How will general business conditions in the U.S. change in the next 12 months?



HOT TOPIC!

How should Measure H funds be spent?



1ST QUARTER 2015

RANCHO CORDOVA Economic Index

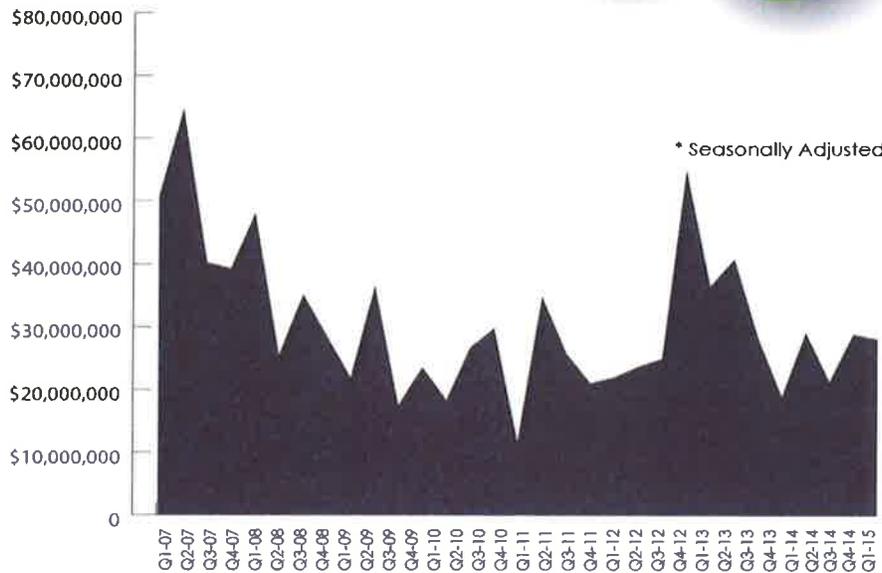


BUILDING PERMITS 2007=100 -2.8%

Q4 2014
56.9

Q1 2015
55.3

BUILDING PERMITS AT A GLANCE...



Total seasonally adjusted value in Q1 15 was \$28,114,835, down 2.8% from Q4 14, and up 49.1% from a year ago.

There has been a 142.5% increase in the quarterly value of building permits issued since our lowest point in Q2 11.

Commercial building permits increased from 33% of all permits in Q4 14 to 45% of all permits in Q1 15.

Multi-Family building permits decreased from 21% of all permits issued in Q4 14 to 0% of all permits in Q1 15.

1ST QUARTER TREND

Total dollar value of Building Permits showed minor volatility in Q1 15, down just 2.8% from Q4 14. The total value of permits issued in Q1 was \$28,114,835 after seasonal adjustment, still far from our pre-recession numbers. Since 2014, we have not noticed consistent quarters of increases or decreases in total dollar value of building permits issued.

Although still not as recovered as our other index components, there has been an overall increase of 142.5% in the total value of building permits issued since the trough of Q2 11. Commercial permits increased to 45% of all permits issued in Q1.

If the up and down trend continues, we can hope to see an increase in Q2 15!

PERCENTAGE OF PERMITS

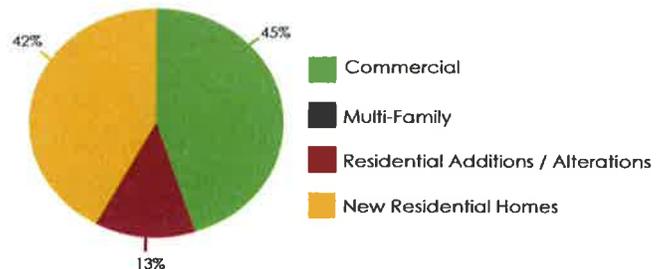


EXHIBIT - B



Oroville Downtown Business Association
P.O. Box 2458 · Oroville CA 95965

December 8, 2015

Mayor Linda Dahlmeier and City Council
City of Oroville
1785 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA

Dear Mayor Dahlmeier and City Council:

It is my pleasure write a letter in support of the proposal to help fund the Oroville Economic Index being submitted to the City of Oroville by the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce.

As business owners, we understand fully the value of knowing the trends of our local economy and how vital it is to retain and help expand local Oroville area businesses. We believe this tool will help us accomplish this goal. Having the information presented in a way that is both useful and easy to read, is of the utmost importance to business owners in both the Oroville Downtown Business Association and the members of the Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce in planning our next steps for our businesses.

We fully support the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce as they seek funding to support economic development that help us make better decisions on how to grow our businesses and grow the Oroville economy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan Jones". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Alan Jones
V.P.O.D.B.A



City of Oroville

DEC 09 2015

Administration

1453 Downer Street Suite D
Oroville, California 95965
530-533-2960

Board of Directors

*President
Mike Phulps
MetalWorks*

*Vice President
Don Kryszakowski
Work Training Center*

*Treasurer
Sonny Ventimiglio
Tri-Counties Bank*

*Erik Johansen
Roplast Industries*

*Lorinda Spencer
Rabo Bank*

*Scott Kent Fowler
Fowler Pest Services*

*Tammy Flicker
ReMax Gold*

*Tom Turk
T-N-T Realty*

*Mike Glaze
S. Feather Water*

*Mark Grover
Feather Fall Casino*

*Linda Dahlmeier
City of Oroville*

*Jack Berry
City of Oroville*

*Executive Director
Cheri Bunker*

Dear Mayor and Council members

RE: Oroville Economic Index

City of Oroville Chamber Executive Director Sandy Linville made a presentation to the council nearly a month ago concerning the need for the city of Oroville to back the partial funding of the new Oroville Economic Index.

As President of Oroville Economic Development Corp (OEDCO), founding member of Oroville Economic Alliance (OEA), a member of the Manufactures Support Readiness Team (MSRT) and a board member of the city of Oroville Chamber of Commerce, I encourage your financial support in assisting all of us in retaining and hopefully bringing new business to our community.

I personally have benefited from having the Chico Economic Index from my bank, so I know the benefits of having this data available to my business, so I personally see the benefits for those local business that have not seen this index. The data collected is nothing news, the numbers are what the numbers are, BUT, no one has ever constructed this information in a way that Cylan ----- has. I can only wait to see the reactions from the chamber members once they see this, but can you imagine presenting this data to a new perspective business looking at our community?

I understand that the budget is tight when it comes to approving expenditures such as this, BUT I strongly encourage you once again to see the value in the Oroville Economic Index. How neat would it be to have the index on the front counter of city hall?

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,


Michael Phulps

President

**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**RE: OUTSTANDING CITY CONTRIBUTION OF INITIAL FUNDING FOR
REGIONAL TOURISM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR
MARKETING PURPOSES (Continued from the December 1, 2015
Council Meeting)**

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider directing staff to pay an outstanding City contribution of \$5,040 to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes.

DISCUSSION

During the initial stages of the Tourism Business Improvement District (TBID) formation, Butte County and all of the participating jurisdictions agreed to collectively fund the effort, including the funding of the initial tourism business improvement district for marketing the program. Most of the discussions regarding the funding for tourism happened during the City Manager/Administrator meetings with all of the jurisdictions. The group discussed at length how the costs should be divided including basing the distribution on percentage of Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) collected, percentage of hotel rooms, or population. Ultimately the group landed on population. The agreed upon cost breakdown is as identified in **Attachment A**. The City's contribution of \$5,040 was agreed upon by a previous City Administrator (**Attachment B**).

The budget for Year 1 (FY 2014/2015 through 2015/2016) of regional tourism planning and implementation is \$70,000 (plus a \$5,000 donation from PG&E, bringing the total budget to \$75,000). The \$70,000 cost will be split between the County and each of the jurisdictions based on their percentage of the total Butte County population. The City's contribution is \$5,040, which is 7.2% of the total budget, excluding PG&E's contribution. The City's contribution is currently outstanding.

FISCAL IMPACT

Payment of \$5,040 from the City's General Fund for the City's contribution of initial funding for regional tourism marketing.

Planning Division Special Department Expenses 001-6050-1600

Planning Department's Operational Budget (not currently in current year's budget)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Approve the payment of \$5,040 for the City's contribution to Butte County for the initial funding of a regional tourism business improvement district for marketing purposes.

ATTACHMENTS

- A – Letter from Butte County
- B – Correspondence

EXHIBIT - A



Butte County Administration Paul Hahn, Chief Administrative Officer

25 County Center Drive, Suite 200
Oroville, California 95965

T: 530.538.7631
F: 530.538.7120

buttecounty.net/administration

Members of the Board

Bill Connelly | Maureen Kirk | Steve Lambert | Doug Teeter | Larry Wahl

June 1, 2015

Don Rust
Interim City Administrator
City of Oroville
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

RE: Butte County Tourism Funding and Marketing

Dear Don,

As you know, the Civitas contract for the formation of a Tourism Business Formation District is well underway. Butte County and all of the jurisdictions within Butte County agreed to collectively fund this effort, as well as the initial tourism marketing for the program. The agreed upon cost breakout is listed below.

Jurisdiction	Full Amount	FY 14/15	FY15/16
Unincorporated	\$26320	\$10,804.36	\$15,515.64
Chico	\$27,720	\$11,379.06	\$16,340.94
Oroville	\$5,040	\$2,068.92	\$2,971.08
Paradise	\$8,260	\$3,390.73	\$4,869.27
Gridley	\$2,100	\$862.05	\$1,237.95
Biggs	\$560	\$229.88	\$330.12

Each community can choose to pay only that amount that is currently due (FY 14/15), or you can choose to pay the full amount which includes the full Civitas contract and initial program marketing (Full Amount). I have attached two separate invoices to accommodate either choice. Please determine the payment schedule your jurisdiction is interested in (Invoice 1 or Invoice 2), and send a check payable in that amount to Butte County. Please remit check to Butte County Administration at 25 County Center Drive, Suite 200, Oroville, CA 95965. Should you have any questions, or need any additional information, please contact me at 530-538-2554 or jmacarthy@buttecounty.net. We appreciate your on-going support for this valuable project.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Macarthy

Deputy Administrative Officer
Community and Economic Development

EXHIBIT - B

Macarthy, Jennifer

From: Macarthy, Jennifer
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 10:55 AM
To: Randy Murphy
Subject: RE: Oroville Tourism Share

Hi Randy,

Thanks for participating in the meeting yesterday. The Oroville contribution is \$5,040. I will talk to Paul about the timing and the process for the contribution. Thanks so much for your support.

Jen

Jennifer Macarthy
Economic and Community Development Manager
25 County Center Drive, Ste. 200
Oroville, CA 95965
(530) 538-2554
(530) 538-7120 (FAX)

COUNTY OF BUTTE E-MAIL DISCLAIMER: This e-mail and any attachment thereto may contain private, confidential, and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient. Any review, copying, or distribution of this e-mail (or any attachments thereto) by other than the County of Butte or the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you are NOT the intended recipient, please contact the sender immediately and permanently delete the original and any copies of this e-mail and any attachments thereto.

From: Randy Murphy [mailto:MurphyR@cityoforoville.org]
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 10:31 AM
To: Macarthy, Jennifer
Subject: Oroville Tourism Share

Hi Jen – Pls advise the amount we need to pay. \$5,080? Thanks! – RPM

Randy Murphy
CITY OF OROVILLE | CITY ADMINISTRATOR
1735 MONTGOMERY STREET | OROVILLE, CA 95965
V: (530)-538-2535
E: murphyr@cityoforoville.org

"If you want to go fast, go alone, but if you want to go far, go together."
- African Idiom

Luis A. Topete

From: Don L. Rust
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2015 2:05 PM
To: Luis A. Topete; Dawn Nevers
Subject: FW: Regional Tourism Funding
Attachments: Randy-Murphy-Email-TBID-Funds.pdf; Oroville Ltr.pdf

From: Hatcher, Casey [mailto:CHatcher@buttecounty.net]
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2015 12:49 PM
To: Don L. Rust <drust@cityoforoville.org>
Cc: Macarthy, Jennifer <JMacarthy@buttecounty.net>
Subject: FW: Regional Tourism Funding

Hello Don.

I certainly understand you need documentation for the City to make the payment. This has been a long term project so it has spanned more than one City Manager/Administrator in a couple of communities.

Most of the discussions regarding the funding for tourism happened during the City Manager/Administrator meetings with all of the jurisdictions. The group discussed at length how the costs should be divided including basing the distribution on percentage of TOT collected, percentage of hotel rooms, or population. Ultimately the group landed on population.

If you scroll down in this email you will see an email from Jen summarizing a discussion and asking for concurrence from the jurisdictions. The next email is from Randy indicating his approval. Most jurisdictions budgeted the funds in FY 14-15, which is why Jen sent invoices in June allowing jurisdictions to pay the whole amount or part of the payment and then re-budget the remainder to be paid in FY 15-16. I have also attached an email in which Randy contacted Jen to confirm the amount for Oroville.

The attached letter was sent in June with the invoices, which shows the payment per jurisdiction.

I hope this is what you need. Please let me know if I can provide additional information.

Thanks.
Casey

Casey Hatcher
Principal Management Analyst / PIO
Butte County Administration
25 County Center Drive, Suite 200, Oroville, CA 95965
T: 530.538.6182 | M: 530.518.3508

[Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Pinterest](#)

From: Macarthy, Jennifer
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2015 12:30 PM

To: Hatcher, Casey <CHatcher@buttecounty.net>

Subject: FW: Regional Tourism Funding

JENNIFER MACARTHY
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ButteCounty
CALIFORNIA

Administration Department

25 County Center Drive, Suite 200, Oroville, CA 95965

Direct: 530.538.2554 | Mobile: 530.519.3575



"COUNTY OF BUTTE E-MAIL DISCLAIMER: This e-mail and any attachment thereto may contain private, confidential, and privileged material for the sole use of the intended recipient. Any review, copying, or distribution of this e-mail (or any attachments thereto) by other than the County of Butte or the intended recipient is strictly prohibited. If you are NOT the intended recipient, please contact the sender immediately and permanently delete the original and any copies of this e-mail and any attachments thereto."

From: Randy Murphy [<mailto:MurphyR@cityoforoville.org>]

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2013 12:54 PM

To: Macarthy, Jennifer

Subject: RE: Regional Tourism Funding

Jennifer – Your recollection jibes with mine. I am taking this matter to our Exec Committee in a few minutes. I don't anticipate any opposition and will try to have it before the full Council in mid-January. Thanks for your help on this! – RPM

From: Macarthy, Jennifer [<mailto:JMacarthy@buttecounty.net>]

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2013 9:45 AM

To: Brian Nakamura; Randy Murphy; Hahn, Paul; lgill@townofparadise.com; Mark Sorensen (mark@biggs-ca.gov); Rob Hickey (rhipkey@gridley.ca.us)

Cc: Mark Orme; Hatcher, Casey

Subject: Regional Tourism Funding

Good morning,

Thank you all for taking the time to meet to discuss the next steps to pursue related to regional tourism planning and implementation. Based on the meetings that were held with each of you, it is my understanding that we all came to the following agreement:

1. The budget for Year 1 of regional tourism planning and implementation will be \$70,000 (plus a \$5,000 donation from PG&E, bringing the total budget to \$75,000).
2. The \$70,000 cost will be split between the County and each of the jurisdictions based on their percentage of the total Butte County population.
3. Each of you will recommend to your Board or Council that your portion of the funding as described in the attached spreadsheet be approved as part of the 2014 - 2015 budget.

If you are in agreement with the three steps outlined above, please send a confirming email to the group. If this was not your understanding, please let me know that as well.

Once I hear back from the group, Casey Hatcher will reach out to you to discuss in more details the first steps that can be initiated related to the TBID process.

I look forward to continuing to work with each of you on this valuable Butte County project. May each of you enjoy a fun filled holiday season with family and friends!

Take care,
Jen

Jennifer Macarthy

Economic and Community Development Manager
25 County Center Drive, Ste. 200
Oroville, CA 95965
(530) 538-2554
(530) 538-7120 (FAX)

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**OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT**

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: RICK WALLS, INTERIM CITY ENGINEER;
DONALD RUST, DIRECTOR (530) 538-2433
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

RE: PURCHASE OF PIPE PATCHES FOR SEWER DIVISION

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2015

SUMMARY

The Council may consider the purchase of fifty (50) sewer pipe patches from the sole source provider, Ferguson Waterworks, in the amount of \$19,000.

BACKGROUND

The Sewer Division recently hired two new Public Work Operator I's to staff a dedicated pipe patching program. As part of ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the City's sewer collection system, there are a large number of sewer pipes that are excellent candidates for the placement of permanent internal pipe patches to remedy minor issues that may exist with the pipe and to prevent future damage. The backlog of pipes to be patched throughout the system is estimated to require the placement of 500 – 700 patches over the next 5 – 7 years. The patches for the City's pipe patching equipment are only available from Ferguson Waterworks as the both the equipment and the patches are sole source products.

FISCAL IMPACT

Appropriation is available in the 2105/2016 Sewer Fund for this purchase.

Sewer Fund 101-6050-4000

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Authorize the purchase of 50 sewer pipe patches from the sole source provider, Ferguson Waterworks, in the amount of \$19,000; and
2. Authorize the future purchase of pipe patch patches as needed to re-supply the pipe-patching program.

ATTACHMENTS

Ferguson Waterworks Pipe Patch Bid



FERGUSON WW #1423
 DBA GROENIGER & CO
 7601 14TH AVENUE
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95820-3601

Deliver To: john.slaughter@ferguson.com
 From: John Slaughter
 Comments:

18:45:47 NOV 30 2015

FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC 1423

Price Quotation

Page # 1

Phone : 916-381-6100

Fax : 916-455-3402

Bid No.....: B264350

Bid Date....: 11/30/15

Quoted By.: JPS

Cust 530-538-2418

Terms.....: NET 10TH PROX

Customer: CITY OF OROVILLE
 1735 MONTGOMERY ST
 OROVILLE, CA 95965-4820

Ship To: CITY OF OROVILLE
 1275 MITCHELL AVE
 OROVILLE, CA 95965-4820

Cust PO#....: CODY NISSEN

Job Name: PIPE PATCHES & ACC.

Item	Description	Quantity	Net Price	UM	Total
SFPP6W	6X24 PIPEPATCH KIT WINTER	25	342.000	EA	8550.00
SFPP6S	6X24 PIPEPATCH KIT SUMR	25	342.000	EA	8550.00
SP-FPPUSHROD	PIPEPATCH PUSHROD 5' SECTION	1	67.200	EA	67.20
SP-FPPADAPTER	FPP ADAPTER	1	39.600	EA	39.60

	ORDER QUALIFIES FOR FFA				

Net Total: \$17206.80
Tax: \$1290.51
Freight: \$0.00
Total: \$18497.31

Quoted prices are based upon receipt of the total quantity for immediate shipment (48 hours). SHIPMENTS BEYOND 48 HOURS SHALL BE AT THE PRICE IN EFFECT AT TIME OF SHIPMENT UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. Seller not responsible for delays, lack of product or increase of pricing due to causes beyond our control, and/or based upon Local, State and Federal laws governing type of products that can be sold or put into commerce. This quote is offered contingent upon the buyer's acceptance of Seller's terms and conditions, which are incorporated by reference and found either following this document, or on the web at http://wolseleyna.com/terms_conditionsSale.html.
 Govt Buyers: All items are open market unless noted otherwise.

LEAD LAW WARNING: It is illegal to install products that are not "lead free" in accordance with US Federal or other applicable law in potable water systems anticipated for human consumption. Products with *NP in the description are NOT lead free and can only be installed in non-potable applications. Buyer is solely responsible for product selection.



3311 109th Street • Urbandale, Iowa 50322
Tel: 515.331.2103 • Fax: 515.331.1728
gss@gssmidwest.com • www.gssmidwest.com

11/30/2015

GSS Project # W15319-CA-35

City of Oroville Planning Historical Advisory Board/ Committee
Planning Department

1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Notice of Initiation of the Section 106 Process-Public Participation in accordance with the FCC's Program Comment for Positive Train Control and Infrastructure. Union Pacific proposes to construct an approximately 42' monopole communications pole with associated equipment at the following approximate locations in Butte County, California within the existing railroad right-of-way:

- Coordinates: 39.51638, -121.75129; Mile Post #168.90, Oroville.

Union Pacific Railroad must comply with all Federal and State regulations governing the proposed facility. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires Union Pacific Railroad to evaluate this project for any effect it may have on Historic Properties. As part of this evaluation, Union Pacific Railroad is required to publish Public Notice in an effort to gather comments on the potential effects of the proposed facility on Historic Properties.

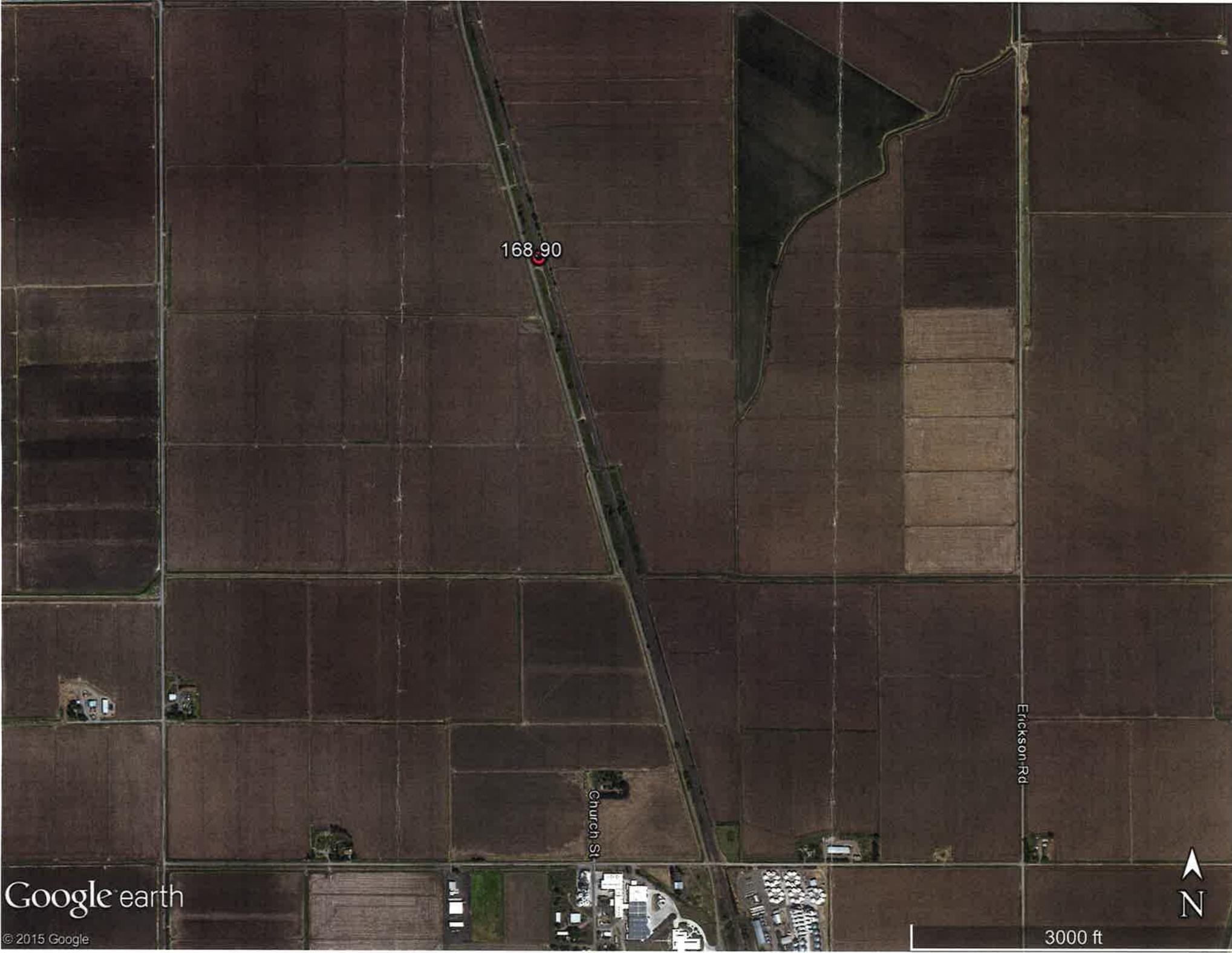
The purpose of this letter is to:

- Notify City of Oroville Planning Historical Advisory Board/ Committee that Public Notice seeking comments on the potential effects of the proposed construction on Historic Properties is scheduled to be published in the Oroville Mercury-Register on 12/3/2015.
- Invite comments on the potential effects of the proposed facility on Historic Properties from other relevant individuals or groups that you may be aware of.

Attached to this letter are the following: aerial maps, street maps, typical drawings, a copy of the Public Notice and a copy of a letter submitted to the City of Oroville and the County of Butte.

Parties interested in submitting comments regarding any potential effects of the proposed facility on Historic Properties may do so by sending them to GSS, Inc., 3311 109th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322.

Questions about this matter may be submitted to GSS, Inc., 3311 109th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322 or by calling (515) 331-2103.



168.90

Church St

Erickson Rd

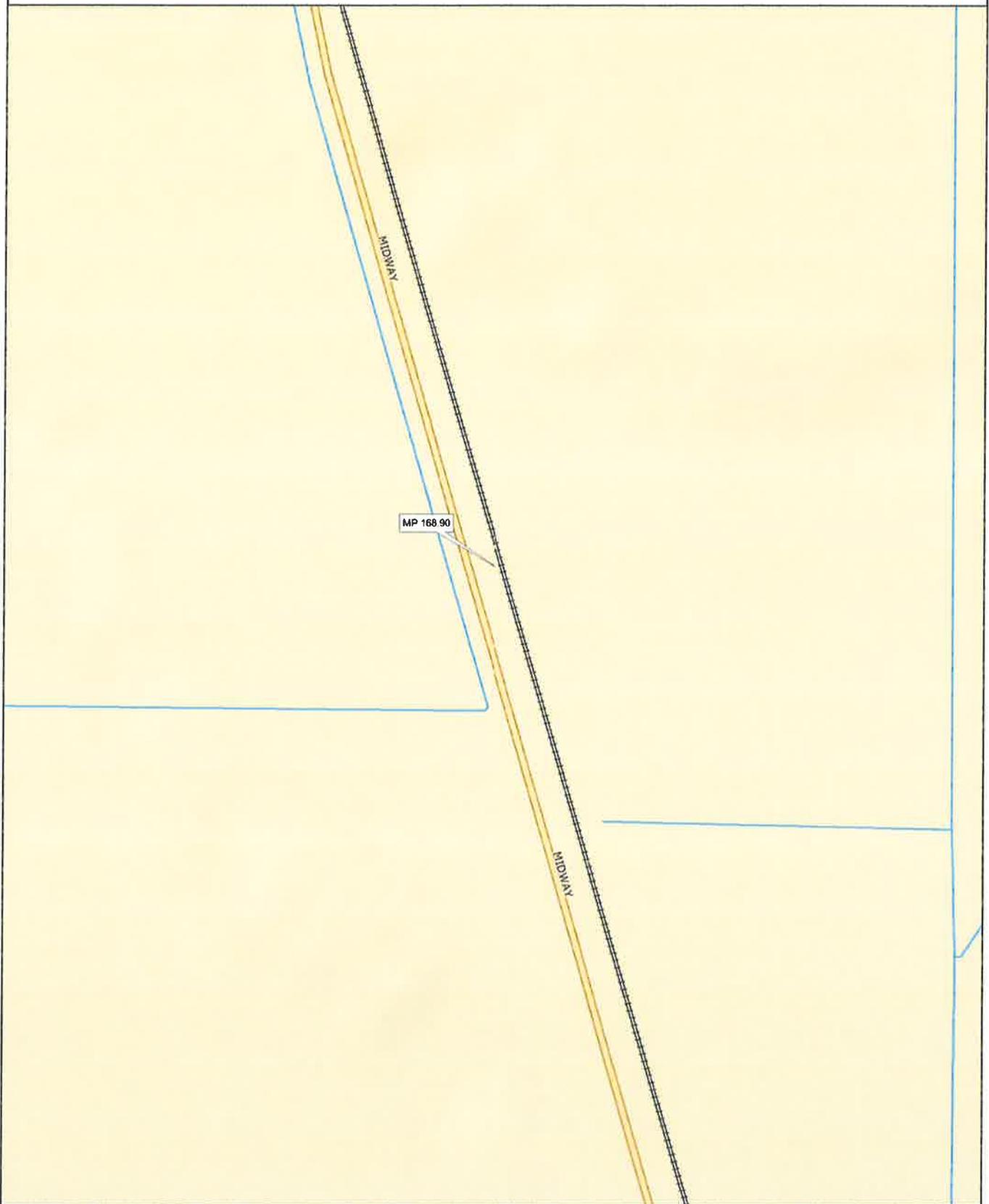
Google earth

© 2015 Google

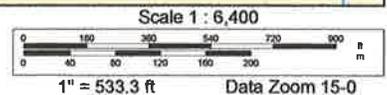
3000 ft



W15319-CA-35 UP MP 168.90 OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA

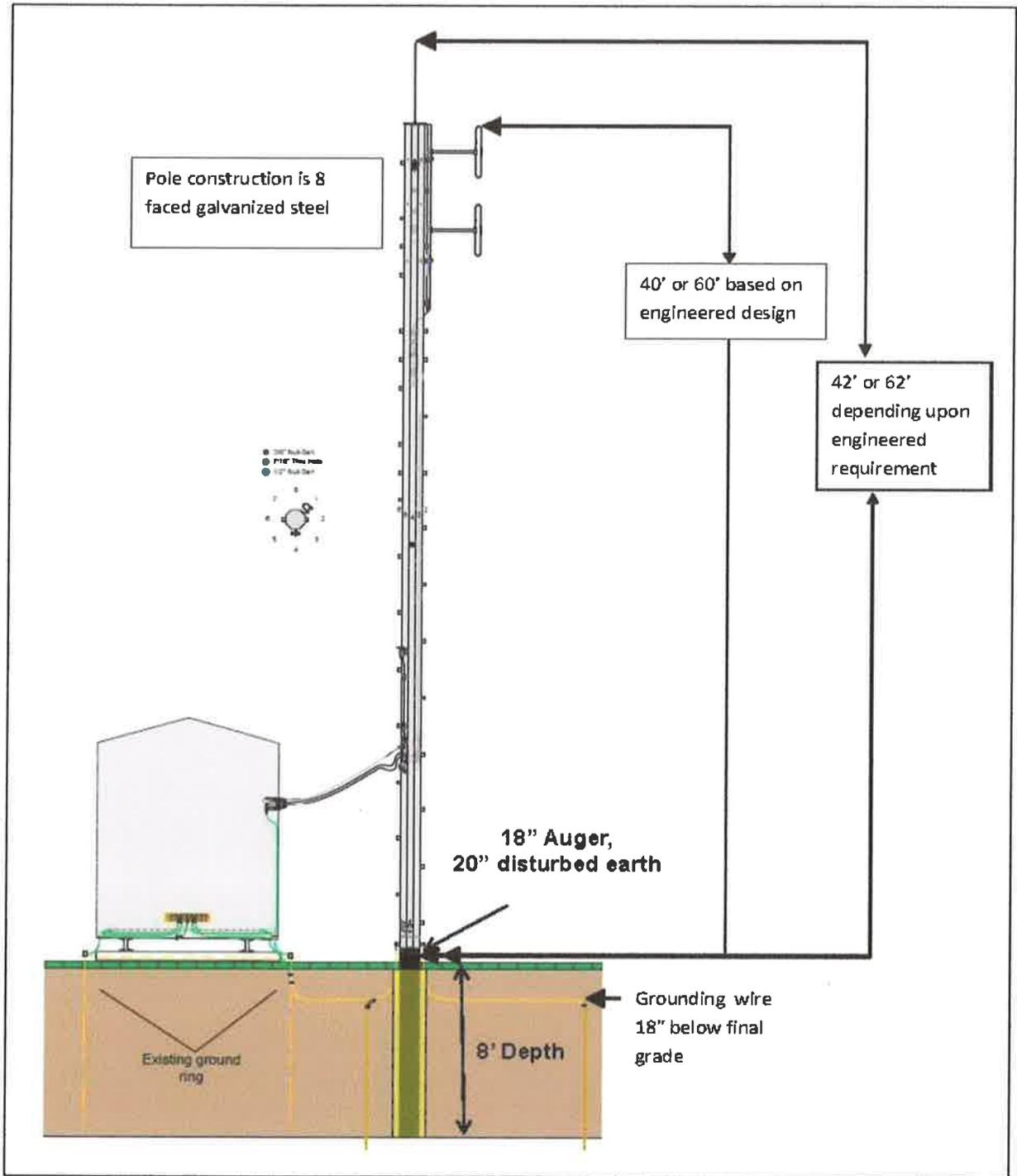


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www.delorme.com





Standard PTC pole and associated equipment for UP.



Project plans for PTC pole installation, provided by Union Pacific.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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- **Coordinates: 39.51638, -121.75129; Mile Post #168.90, Oroville;**
- Parties interested in providing comment on the proposed undertaking relative to cultural resources should contact GSS, Inc., 3311 109th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322 (515) 331-2103(GSS # W15319-CA-35).**



3311 109th Street • Urbandale, Iowa 50322
Tel: 515.331.2103 • Fax: 515.331.1728
gss@gssmidwest.com • www.gssmidwest.com

11/30/2015

GSS Project # W15319-CA-35

City of Oroville
Planning Division
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

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- Invite comments on the potential effects of the proposed facility on Historic Properties from other relevant individuals or groups that you may be aware of.

Parties interested in submitting comments regarding any potential effects of the proposed facility on Historic Properties may do so by sending them to GSS, Inc., 3311 109th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322.

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gss@gssmidwest.com • www.gssmidwest.com

11/30/2015

GSS Project # W15319-CA-35

Butte County
Development Services
Charles Thistlethwaite, Planning Division Manager
7 County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

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Questions about this matter may be submitted to GSS, Inc., 3311 109th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322 or by calling (515) 331-2103.

December 1, 2015

vacant vacant
City Manager
City of Oroville
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Re: California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment Funding

Dear vacant:

We are writing to you today regarding a matter of utmost importance: the funding of the California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment.

First, a bit of background: In 2009, the League of California Cities (League) and the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) released the results of the first-ever comprehensive California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment. Spurred by a \$250,000 contribution toward the effort from the County of Los Angeles, cities and counties made individual financial contributions to raise over \$600,000 for the project. The initial funding allowed CSAC and the League to contract with Nichols Consulting Engineers for the development of the first report and finance a two-year update.

The resulting report turned out to be even more valuable than anticipated. For example, during the state budget crisis of 2010, the report helped stave off potential raids on state gas tax. This year, the report prompted serious discussions within the Legislature — and an extraordinary session called by Governor Brown — regarding the serious condition of California's roadway network and the need for new funding sources.

However, without your city's financial support, the statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment may be discontinued. Based on the previous two reports, we estimate each two-year update to cost \$550,000. Regional Transportation Planning Agencies will provide 50 percent of that funding. Cities and counties must provide the other 50 percent for the project to continue. An Oversight Committee composed of volunteers from League member cities, Counties and the Regional Transportation Planning Agencies supervises the Assessment effort.

To meet our fundraising goal, we are asking cities to collectively contribute \$68,750 every two years. In prior years, cities have been challenged to meet our goal. Please help us turn that trend around by contributing soon to the 2016 report.

We ask that your city contribute as much as you deem appropriate toward financing this important advocacy tool. To help you decide the appropriate amount, we offer the following suggestions:

Population of the jurisdiction	Suggested Contribution Level
Below 10,000	\$150
Between 10,000 and 25,000	\$200
Between 25,000 and 250,000	\$400
Above 250,000	\$1,000

The report's findings have been startling: The local streets and roads system faces a \$78.3 billion shortfall over the next decade. Existing funding for California's local streets and roads is just \$1.7 billion annually but \$3.3 billion is needed just to maintain the current statewide average pavement condition index (PCI) rating of 66.

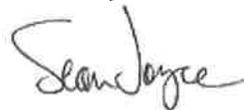
The comprehensive data provided by the Assessment has been used to advocate against and avoid significant cuts to local transportation funding over a number of state budget cycles. Budget proposals that would have been devastating to cities and counties across the state, and negatively affect the transportation network as a whole, have been thwarted by the League and CSAC with the use of this powerful tool. Most recently, it has provided the factual basis to advocate extensively for increased funding. Specifically, the League and CSAC have used the report to:

- Make presentations to key members of the Legislature (and distribute the report to the Governor, each member of the Legislature, and California's congressional delegation) and the California Transportation Commission;
- Lobby for increased revenues for cities, as proposed in the First Extraordinary Session on transportation;
- Better explain pavement conditions and funding needs to the public through media coverage;
- Create a dialogue with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) about the report's methodology, assumptions, and specific findings;
- Make local presentations to Boards of Supervisors and City Councils; and
- Strengthen the arguments made of numerous letters on legislation and the budget to prevent policies and budgetary decisions that would have damaged local transportation funding.

Without the Assessment it would be nearly impossible to fight the trend of funding the state highway system over local streets and roads. For it to continue to be effective in its many uses, the data in the Assessment and its findings must be updated regularly. It will require the financial support of cities to continue this important work. The schedule for contributions above is just a guideline — any and all support is appreciated. Indeed, your city's support itself sends a message to legislators about the need for improving our street and roads.

For your convenience, an invoice is included with this letter. If you have any questions, please e-mail or call Meghan McKelvey, League Staff, at mmckelvey@cacities.org or (916) 658-8253. To review the results of prior reports, visit www.savecaliforniastreet.org.

Sincerely,



Sean Joyce
President, City Managers' Department
League of California Cities



Timm Borden
President, Public Works Department
League of California Cities

cc: Don Rust, Planning & Dev. Services Director, City of Oroville

League of California Cities

1400 K Street, Suite 400
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 658-8260

Invoice

Date
 12/1/2015

Invoice No.
 102729

City of Oroville
 City Manager
 1735 Montgomery Street
 Oroville, CA 95965

Terms	PO No.
Net 30	

Description	Amount
2016 Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment	200.00
Total \$200.00	

Payments/Credits	\$0.00	Balance Due	\$200.00
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