



OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL

Oroville State Theatre
1489 Myers Street
Oroville, CA. 95965

October 15, 2024
REGULAR MEETING
CLOSED SESSION 4:00 PM
OPEN SESSION 4:30 PM
AGENDA

PUBLIC ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

Please review the options below for ways to participate or observe the Council Meetings.

To Observe the Meeting:

1. Live Feed: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAoRW34swYl85UBfYqT7IbQ/>
2. Zoom Link: <https://zoom.us/j/96870319529?pwd=dW9kMGRZSFo5MFFNQk5wVDUzRkRrZz09>
3. Zoom Application: Meeting ID: 968 7031 9529 Passcode: 67684553
4. By Phone: Telephone: 1-669-900-6833 Meeting ID: 968 7031 9529 Passcode: 67684553

To Provide Comment to the Council:

1. Attend the meeting in person
2. Send an Email by 2:00 PM the day of the meeting to publiccomment@cityoforoville.org. All comments emailed will be provided to the Council Members for their consideration.

If you would like to address the Council at this meeting, you are requested to complete the blue speaker request form (located on the wall by the agendas) and hand it to the City Clerk, who is seated on the right of the Council Chamber. The form assists the Clerk with minute taking and assists the Mayor or presiding chair in conducting an orderly meeting. Providing personal information on the form is voluntary. For scheduled agenda items, **please submit the form prior to the conclusion of the staff presentation for that item.** Council has established time limitations of three (3) minutes per speaker on all items and an overall time limit of thirty minutes for non-agenda items. If more than 10 speaker cards are submitted for an item, the time limitation would be reduced to one and a half (1.5) minutes per speaker for that item. If more than 15 speaker cards are submitted for non-agenda items, the first 15 speakers will be randomly selected to speak at the beginning of the meeting, with the remaining speakers given an opportunity at the end. **(California Government Code §54954.3(b)).** Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, the Council is prohibited from taking action except for a brief response from the Council or staff to statements or questions relating to a non-agenda item.

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

Council Members: Tracy Johnstone, Krysi Riggs, Scott Thomson, Janet Goodson, Shawn Webber, Vice Mayor Eric Smith, Mayor David Pittman

CLOSED SESSION

The Council will hold a Closed Session on the following:

1. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, the Council will meet with the Personnel Officer and City Attorney to the Public Employee appointment of the Interim Police Chief.
2. Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2), the Council will meet with the City Administrator and City Attorney regarding potential exposure to litigation – One case.

OPEN SESSION

1. Announcement from Closed Session
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Adoption of Agenda

PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

None this meeting.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION – HEARING OF NON-AGENDA ITEMS

This is the time to address the Council about any item not listed on the agenda. If you wish to address the Council on an item listed on the agenda, please follow the directions listed above.

REPORTS / DISCUSSIONS

1. Council Announcements and Reports
2. Administration Reports

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent calendar **items 1 - 6** are adopted in one action by the Council. Items that are removed will be discussed and voted on immediately after adoption of consent calendar items.

1. UPDATED JOB DESCRIPTION FOR CITY OF OROVILLE RECYCLING COORDINATOR

The Council will consider updating the job description for the City of Oroville Recycling Coordinator.

ACTION REQUESTED -

APPROVE RESOLUTION NO. 9322 UPDATING JOB DESCRIPTION FOR THE CITY OF OROVILLE RECYCLING COORDINATOR AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

2. MODIFICATION TO THE PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION (PLHA) OWNER-OCCUPIED REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The Council will consider approving modifications to the Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program Guidelines for the Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Loan Program.

ACTION REQUESTED -

ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 9321 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION PROGRAM GUIDELINES.

3. ADOPTION OF THE 2024 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Over the last year, staff and representatives from numerous jurisdictions within Butte County have been working to update the County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (which includes the City of Oroville). This plan outlines ways to mitigate potential hazards and is required in order to be eligible for federal and state disaster assistance. Staff are bringing this update forward for Council consideration.

ACTION REQUESTED -

ADOPT RESOLUTION 9323, ADOPTING THE 2024 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE AS SUBMITTED OR WITH ANY REQUIRED CHANGES BY CALOES OR FEMA, AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

4. LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR BOND MEASURE E ON THE NOVEMBER 5, 2024 ELECTION BALLOT

The City Council shall consider approving a Letter of Support for Bond Measure E, due to be placed on the November 5, 2024 election ballot.

ACTION REQUESTED -

APPROVE LETTER OF SUPPORT AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

5. APPROVAL OF THE OCTOBER 1, 2024 CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

The City Council shall consider approving the regular meeting minutes of October 1, 2024 City Council meeting.

ACTION REQUESTED -

APPROVE THE REGULAR MEETING MINUTES OF OCTOBER 1, 2024 AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

6. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE BUTTE COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MOBILE CRISIS TEAM SERVICES

The Council will consider a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Butte County Behavioral Health Department for Mobile Crisis Team services.

ACTION REQUESTED -

APPROVE THE MOU WITH BUTTE COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MOBILE CRISIS TEAM SERVICES AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

REGULAR BUSINESS

7. DISCUSSION OF THE SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS WITHIN THE CITY

Discuss current and future sale and use of fireworks within the City limits.

ACTION REQUESTED -

PROVIDE DIRECTION TO STAFF ON ANY CHANGES THE COUNCIL MAY WISH TO IMPLEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Public Hearing Procedure is as follows:

- Mayor or Chairperson opens the public hearing and staff will present the item and answer Council questions.
- The hearing is opened for public comment limited to three (3) minutes per speaker. In the event of more than ten (10) speakers, time will be limited to one and a half (1.5) minutes. Under Government Code 54954.3, the time for each presentation may be limited.
- Speakers are requested to provide a speaker card to the City Clerk
- Public comment session is closed and then the Council will debate and take action
- Those wishing to speak at the public hearings below, but unable to attend before 5pm, may request that the council consider holding the public hearing after 5pm by emailing cityclerk@cityoforoville.org or calling 530-538-2535. Please submit request 24 hours before the meeting.
- Individuals may email comments for council consideration to publiccomment@cityoforoville.org

None this meeting.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION – HEARING OF NON-AGENDA ITEMS

This is the time to address the Council about any item not listed on the agenda. If you wish to address the Council on an item listed on the agenda, please follow the directions listed above.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS / CORRESPONDENCE

1. Future Agenda Items
2. Correspondence

i. Notice from PGE

ADJOURN THE MEETING

The meeting will be adjourned. A regular meeting of the Oroville City Council will be held on November 5, 2024 at 4:00 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.

Recordings - All meetings are recorded and broadcast live on cityoforoville.org and YouTube.



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: RON BELSER, DIRECTOR OF CODE ENFORCEMENT

**RE: UPDATED JOB DESCRIPTION FOR CITY OF OROVILLE
RECYCLING COORDINATOR**

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

The Council will consider updating the job description for the City of Oroville Recycling Coordinator.

DISCUSSION:

The Recycling Coordinator position was developed to ensure that all waste materials are properly disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner. The Recycling Coordinator works with businesses, local governments, and community groups to develop and implement recycling programs that reduce waste and promote sustainability.

This position has been vacant for an extended period of time. Individuals who have recently applied for the position don't meet the needed requirements based on changes in regulations and law, specific to SB1383. Specifically, cities need to:

- Procure annually a quantity of recovered organic waste products to meet annual requirements;
- Reduce statewide emissions of methane, hydrofluorocarbon gases and anthropogenic black carbon to certain levels by 2030;
- 75% diversion of organics (including biosolids) from landfills by 2025;
- Food donation programs (by food producers) to feed those in need;
- Organic waste recycling and food recovery.

Updating the job description to specifically cover these changes should assist in attracting candidates with the appropriate experiences suitable for the position.

FISCAL IMPACT

No impact to the General Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve resolution updating job description for the City of Oroville Recycling Coordinator and authorize the Mayor to sign.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Current Job Description for Recycling Coordinator.
2. Updated Job Description for Recycling Coordinator.
3. Resolution for Updated Job Description for Recycling Coordinator

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 9322**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL RATIFYING ALL DOCUMENTS
UPDATING THE JOB DESCRIPTION FOR THE CITY OF OROVILLE RECYCLING
COORDINATOR POSITION.**

(Agreement No.)

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

- a. The Council hereby ratifies all documents updating the job description for the City of Oroville Recycling Coordinator Position.
- 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 October 15, 2024 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

David Pittman Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Kayla Reaster Acting City Clerk

RECYCLING COORDINATOR

DEFINITION:

Organizes and participates in periodic recycling, hazardous waste, and other special events, monitors, and generates reports on solid waste programs. Organizes and participates in solid waste programs designed to increase diversion of solid waste while adhering to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations relating to solid waste management programs.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED:

Receives direction from the Assistant City Administrator/Community Development Director.

An employee in this classification works with considerable independence with work being reviewed by an administrative superior in the form of written reports and results achieved. Supervision may be exercised over subordinate employees.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS: *Essential functions may include, but are not limited to, the following:*

Develops and coordinates community awareness programs; initiates contact and works with citizens, businesses, and public entities to increase waste reduction, recycling, and proper use and disposal of household hazardous waste.

Assists local jurisdictions with solid waste issues as needed. Maintains files of waste sampling, recycling, and other diversion program information.

Prepares reports and correspondence; researches and analyzes technical information for projects; makes oral and written recommendations to site staff or other city officials.

Assists with the preparation of staff reports to present to City Council.

Prepares grant/loan applications and subsequent reporting for awarded grants.

Prepares a variety of letters, correspondence, fiscal or statistical reports.

Receives and responds to inquiries, requests for assistance and complaints regarding solid waste and recycling programs.

Investigates complaints and proposes a corrective action.

Provides lead direction and training to subordinate employees.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:**KNOWLEDGE OF:**

Federal and State laws, rules and regulations relating to solid waste management programs including the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

Principles and practices of public information and education programs.

Waste audits, waste characterization studies, and methods to reduce and recycle solid waste.

General knowledge of waste collection separation, transportation, recycling, and disposal operations.

Techniques for dealing effectively with and providing a high level of customer service to all individuals contacted in the course of work.

ABILITY TO:

Interact effectively with staff, the public, industry professionals, local officials, and regulators.

Plan and carry out a project independently, working within a defined budget.

Organize and prioritize a variety of projects and multiple tasks in an effective and timely manner; organize own work, set priorities, and meet critical time deadlines.

Operate modern office equipment and specialized software applications programs.

Assemble and analyze information and prepare written reports and records in a clear and concise manner

Education: Graduation from an accredited college or university with an associate degree with major coursework in the physical sciences, environmental management, public health, public administration, or other related field.

Experience: One (1) year of experience in developing, promoting, or coordinating a public education program, preferably for a solid waste management program(s).

Substitution: Any combination of training and experience which would provide the required knowledge, skills and abilities is qualifying.

LICENSE & SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Requires a valid California driver's license
- Requires 24-hour HAZWOPER training within six (6) months of employment

PHYSICAL DEMANDS:

This is partially a sedentary office classification; the job involves field inspection work including exertion of a moderate amount of physical effort in the performance of duties and requires frequent walking at inspection site areas to monitor performance and to identify problems or hazards. Must also possess mobility to work in a standard office setting and use standard office equipment, to inspect City development sites, to operate a motor vehicle and to visit various City and meeting sites. Vision to read printed materials and a computer screen. Hearing and speech to communicate in person, before groups, and over the telephone. Finger dexterity is needed to access, enter, and retrieve data using a keyboard or calculator and to operate standard office equipment. Positions in this classification occasionally bend, stoop, kneel, reach, push, and pull drawers open and closed to retrieve and file information. Employees must possess the ability to lift, carry, push, and pull materials and objects, up to 40 pounds, as necessary to perform job functions.

WORKING CONDITIONS:

Employees partially work in an office environment with moderate noise levels and controlled temperature conditions, and partially in the field and may occasionally be exposed to loud noise levels, cold and hot temperatures, inclement weather conditions, road hazards, vibration, confining workspace, chemicals, mechanical, and/or electrical hazards, and hazardous physical substances and fumes. Employees may interact with upset staff and/or public and private representatives in interpreting and enforcing departmental policies and procedures.

RECYCLING COORDINATOR

DEFINITION:

Organizes and participates in solid waste programs designed to increase diversion of solid waste while adhering to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations relating to solid waste management programs. Organizes and participates in periodic recycling, and other special events, monitors, and generates reports on solid waste programs.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXERCISED:

Receives direction from the Code Enforcement Director

An employee in this classification works with considerable independence with work being reviewed by an administrative superior in the form of written reports and results achieved. Supervision may be exercised over subordinate employees.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS: *Essential functions may include, but are not limited to, the following:*

Provide technical assistance to commercial and multifamily residential properties via site visits, phone, and email

Perform waste audits of garbage, recycling, cardboard and organics bins for commercial and multifamily residential spaces

Perform annual SB 1383 contamination audits (route reviews) of randomly selected individual residential, commercial and multifamily carts and bins (in addition to regular waste audits)

Inspect contaminated bins/carts reported by drivers and follow up with customers

Sign up noncompliant customers for recycling and organics and/or assist with waiver application process per SB 1383

Provide instructional materials to multifamily residential property managers for distribution to tenants

Educate multifamily property managers on local disposal options

Attend and participate in weekend events on occasion (as needed)

Conduct educational and outreach recycling presentations at schools, businesses and multifamily residential properties and homeowners' associations upon request

Prepare cost/savings estimates for multifamily residential property managers considering increasing recycling and/or organics collection (estimates done upon request)

Prepares a variety of letters, correspondence, fiscal or statistical reports

Investigates complaints and proposes a corrective action.

Develops and coordinates community awareness programs; initiates contact and works with citizens, businesses, and public entities to increase waste reduction, recycling, and proper use and disposal of household hazardous waste

Prepares grant/loan applications and subsequent reporting for awarded grants.

Log all outreach attempts in internal program tracker

Revise and update website content as needed

Monitor and update City of Oroville Recycling Facebook page

Other duties as assigned

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

KNOWLEDGE OF:

Federal and State laws, rules and regulations relating to solid waste management programs including the SB 1383.

Principles and practices of public information and education programs.

Waste audits, waste characterization studies, and methods to reduce and recycle solid waste.

General knowledge of waste collection separation, transportation, recycling, and disposal operations.

Techniques for dealing effectively with and providing a high level of customer service to all individuals contacted in the course of work.

Excel, Outlook and Canva

Waste franchise agreements

Managing customer databases

ABILITY TO:

Interact effectively with staff, the public, industry professionals, local officials, and regulators.

Plan and carry out a project independently, working within a defined budget.

Organize and prioritize a variety of projects and multiple tasks in an effective and timely manner; organize own work, set priorities, and meet critical time deadlines.

Operate modern office equipment and specialized software applications programs.

Assemble and analyze information and prepare written reports and records in a clear and concise manner

Work a modified schedule as needed to complete annual contamination audits (route reviews) of bins and carts

Participate at occasional Saturday events (2-3 maximum per year) and some evening events

Education: Undergraduate degree in environmental studies, environmental science, environmental management, sustainability or equivalent

Experience: Preferred, One (1) year of experience in the solid waste management industry

Substitution: Any combination of training and experience which would provide the required knowledge, skills and abilities is qualifying.

LICENSE & SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Requires a valid California driver's license
- Requires 24-hour HAZWOPER training within six (6) months of employment

PHYSICAL DEMANDS:

This is partially a sedentary office classification; the job involves field inspection work including exertion of a moderate amount of physical effort in the performance of duties and requires frequent walking at inspection site areas to monitor performance and to identify problems or hazards. Must also possess mobility to work in a standard office setting and use standard office equipment, to inspect City development sites, to operate a motor vehicle and to visit various City and meeting sites. Vision to read printed materials and a computer screen. Hearing and speech to communicate in person, before groups, and over the telephone. Finger dexterity is needed to access, enter, and retrieve data using a keyboard or calculator and to operate standard office equipment. Positions in this classification occasionally bend, stoop, kneel, reach, push, and pull drawers open and closed to retrieve and file information. Employees must possess the ability to lift, carry, push, and pull materials and objects, up to 40 pounds, as necessary to perform job functions.

WORKING CONDITIONS:

Employees partially work in an office environment with moderate noise levels and controlled temperature conditions, and partially in the field and may occasionally be exposed to loud noise levels, cold and hot temperatures, inclement weather conditions, road hazards, vibration, confining workspace, chemicals, mechanical, and/or electrical hazards, and hazardous physical substances and fumes. Employees may interact with upset staff and/or public and private representatives in interpreting and enforcing departmental policies and procedures.



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN & COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: AMY BERGSTRAND, DIRECTOR BUSINESS ASSISTANCE/HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

RE: MODIFICATION TO THE PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION (PLHA) OWNER-OCCUPIED REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM GUIDELINES

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

The Council will consider approving modifications to the Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program Guidelines for the Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Loan Program.

DISCUSSION

Staff is seeking direction from the City Council regarding modifications to the PLHA Owner-occupied Rehabilitation Loan Program Guidelines. The changes include corrections to the discrepancies between the program guidelines and the approved PLHA loan documents, as well as some language cleanup in the previous draft.

The corrections are as follows:

- One section stated the applicant will be income qualified up to 80% of Butte County Area Median Income (AMI), and another section stated up to 120% of Butte County AMI. The guidelines have been updated to show 120% in all sections.
- The interest forgiveness portion stated that interest would be forgiven each year until year 6. It has been changed to all interest will be forgiven on the 5th anniversary from the date of a fully executed loan agreement, which coincides with the verbiage in the loan documents.
- The section on HUD's federal debarment check for any contractors awarded a bid was edited to include SAM.gov registration.
- The section on loan repayment was edited to say that loan payments during the deferment period are to be applied to the principal, not interest.

FISCAL IMPACT

No General Fund impact.

ACTION REQUESTED -

Adopt Resolution No. 9321 – A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION PROGRAM GUIDELINES.

ATTACHMENTS

A- RESOLUTION NO. 9321

B- PLHA HOME REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM GUIDELINES.

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION NO. 9321**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING MODIFICATIONS
TO THE PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION (PLHA) OWNER-OCCUPIED
REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM GUIDELINES.**

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

1. The Oroville City Council hereby authorizes the modification to the Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program. A copy of the changes to the PLHA Home Rehabilitation Loan Program Guidelines has been attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
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 October 15, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

David Pittman, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Scott E. Huber, City Attorney

Kayla Reaster, Assistant City Clerk

City of Oroville

Permanent Local Housing Allocation

HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Approved by PLHA 09/25/24

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City of Oroville

PERMANENT LOCAL HOUSING ALLOCATION HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The *City of Oroville* Housing Rehabilitation Program, (here after called “Lender”), funded by State Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) Program, is designed to address unmet housing needs within Oroville and to extend the useful life of existing housing units. Loans are available to achieve cost-effective repairs for low and moderate-income owner-occupied homes.

FAIR HOUSING

This program will be implemented in ways consistent with the Lender’s commitment to Fair Housing. No person shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with Permanent Local Housing Allocation(PLHA) funds on the basis of their religion or religious affiliation, age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, sex, marital status, familial status (children), physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, or other arbitrary cause.

TEMPORARY RELOCATION

The program excludes owner-investor properties by this reference and therefore Relocation benefits to tenants is excluded from the program. Owner occupants are not eligible for temporary relocation benefits, unless health and safety threats are determined to exist by the project coordinator/construction supervisor.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No member of the governing body of the locality and no other official, employee, or agent of the City of Oroville government who exercises policy, decision-making functions, or responsibilities in connection with the planning and implementation of the program shall directly or indirectly be eligible for this program, unless the application for assistance has been reviewed and approved according to applicable California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) guidelines. This ineligibility shall continue for one year after an individual's relationship with the *City of Oroville* ends.

A contractor with a vested interest in the property cannot bid on a rehabilitation job. Owner/builder construction projects will not be allowed under this program. All work must be completed by a licensed contractor.

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

- Owner-Occupied Applicant
- Must be existing homeowner and occupy the residence. Proof of occupancy will be required.

INCOME ELIGIBILITY

Income eligibility is based on the occupant's gross annual income must be less than 120 percent of the area's median income. These limits can be located on the HCD website and are updated annually

Owner Occupant

To be eligible, household income must be equal to, or less than, the applicable HCD income guidelines. Owner will be required to provide income documentation as detailed in the "Annual Household Income Definition/Income Limits" attached at the end of these Guidelines.

PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY

Location

Units to be rehabilitated must be located within the *city limits of Oroville*. *Preference will be given to those homes located within South Oroville.*

Property Taxes

Property Taxes must be paid and current in order to be eligible for a rehabilitation loan. No funds may be used to pay property taxes. If the taxes are not current, the applicant must show the payments have been made and present evidence to be eligible.

Evidence of Ownership

“Ownership” means any of the following interests in residential real property:

- Fee simple interest
- 99-year leasehold interest in the property
- Ownership or membership in a condominium, cooperative or mutual housing project.

Property Types

To be eligible, the housing must be the primary residence of income-eligible occupants.

Eligible property types of residence can include:

- Single-family housing, condominiums, manufactured or mobile homes.
- Multiple housing units where at least one unit is occupied by income-eligible homeowner and all participating units are occupied by income eligible tenants.
- Structures may be either attached or detached.

*If PLHA funds are used to assist units in a two-to-four-unit property, where some of the units are occupied by ineligible tenants, then PLHA funds can only be used on the income eligible occupied units.

REHABILITATION STANDARDS

All repair work performed must meet Uniform Building Code standards. Additionally, all repair work will comply with any special design or construction standards established by the City of Oroville to preserve historic buildings. Rehabilitation work should incorporate energy efficient/green building materials for items where energy efficient materials are available.

In the case of multi-family units in which the owner occupant is income eligible, but a tenant is not, the rehabilitation shall be limited to those that benefit the overall structure (roof, exterior changes) and the interior changes for the income eligible household only.

PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS

The goal of the PLHA rehabilitation program is to maintain the existing housing stock. All improvements must be physically attached to the property and permanent in nature. Luxury items are not permitted. If building materials that are normally considered “luxury items” are necessary due to a medical condition of a household member or for reasons of accessibility, the Lender may approve the use of such materials.

Examples of eligible improvements include exterior painting, energy efficient windows, new roof and roof repair (when a five-year certification can be provided), electrical repair or rewiring, plumbing repair, heating system installation and repair, window and door replacement and repair, repair of structurally significant damaged wood, and floor coverings where it poses a hazard and water/sewer laterals.

Examples of non-eligible improvements include swimming pools, patios and patio covers, room additions that are for leisure, landscaping upgrades, hot-tubs, custom cabinets and high-end appliances.

Examples of general property improvements include improvements that bring the property into compliance with local zoning requirements, fence repairs, or items to improve the appearance of the property but are not health and safety items.

LEAD-BASED PAINT

Program participants rehabilitating homes constructed prior to January 1, 1978 must be provided with the proper disclosure notification concerning lead-based paint (LBP) hazards. Whenever pre-1978 houses are rehabilitated under PLHA, please refer to Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR) §570.608 , Lead-based paint for guidance. The costs associated with meeting these requirements may be eligible to be paid for with PLHA funds, if available.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING UNIT/MOBILE HOME REHABILITATION

PLHA funds may be used for the rehabilitation of an owner-occupied mobile home if they are considered part of the community's permanent housing stock.

RECONSTRUCTION

PLHA funds may be used to demolish and reconstruct income eligible-owned and occupied residential structures. Reconstruction is defined as the demolition and construction of a structure. The City of Oroville must document that the reconstruction costs are less than newly constructed housing and that the estimated cost of the reconstructed housing (including demolition, site preparation and temporary relocation) is less than the fair market value of the reconstructed housing and land combined. All units will be replaced on a like-for-like basis. Expansions will only be allowed if overcrowding exists.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Owner Occupant

Owner occupants will be required to submit to the Lender between *January 1 and 31st* of each year for the term of the loan:

1. *Proof of occupancy in the form of a copy of a current utility bill.*

2. Statement of unit's continued use as a residence.
3. Declaration that other title holders do not reside on the premises, if applicable.
4. Insurance and taxes are paid current.

In the event that an owner occupant sells, transfers title, or discontinues residence in the rehabilitated property, the loan is due and payable, unless one of the following applies:

1. If the owner occupant sells or otherwise transfers title of the property to a qualified income household, the Lender may consider refinancing the loan balance and subordinating the loan and continuing all or part of the lien as a Deferred Payment Loan.
2. If the owner occupant dies, and if the heir to the property lives in the house and is income eligible, the heir may be permitted, upon approval of the Lender to refinance the loan at the rate and terms the heir qualifies for under current participation guidelines.
3. If the owner occupant dies and the heir is not income eligible, the loan is due and payable.
4. If an owner occupant wants to convert full use of the rehabilitated property to any commercial or nonresidential use, the loan is due and payable. Refer to "Loan Servicing Policies and Procedures" attached at the end of these Guidelines.

FINANCING

Maximum Loan Amount

The maximum loan amount is \$75,000. The Loan Advisory Committee (LAC) has the authority to approve projects that exceed the maximum loan amount if health and safety items are required to be replaced to ensure the dwelling is safe for

habitation and the cost to bring the home up to Health and Safety Standards is greater than the maximum loan amount.

The loan amount will include all costs associated with the project which may include:

- construction contract (the accepted bid price for the cost of materials and labor);
- construction contingency;
- drafting and engineering fees, if any;
- appraisal and termite inspection charges;
- credit report review fees;
- permit fees and related building fees,
- site preparation for replacement housing;
- pre-project inspections,
- lead remediation/work,
- escrow, closing and recording fees; title report and title insurance, title updates

PLHA funds may not be used to pay for property taxes.

Maximum Loan-to-Value Ratio

The maximum encumbrance is limited to 100 percent of the property's after-rehabilitation value (determined by after rehab appraisal) or less as determined by the Lender's policy.

Loan Security

1. A Deed of Trust and Promissory Note will secure loans. Also, a Loan Agreement and Regulatory Agreement will be required. A mobile home on a permanent foundation will require a Statement of Lien, promissory note, loan agreement and regulatory agreement.

2. All owners listed on the benefiting property title are required to sign the Deed of Trust, Promissory Note, rehabilitation contract documents, and other related loan documents, whether or not they reside on the property.
3. All Lender loans, which are not in first position on title, will require a Request for Notice of Default to be recorded as part of the transaction.

Financing Terms

Owner-Occupied Property

Financing terms are made flexible to allow for maximum affordability. Loans will be set at 3%, simple annual interest. Payments will be deferred for a period of 30 years from the date of a fully executed loan agreement.. All interest will be forgiven on the 5th anniversary from the date of a fully executed loan agreement.

Loans are due and payable in full on the anniversary of thirty years from the date the loan documents were fully executed, or upon any change in residency requirements as described in the above section.

LOAN REQUIREMENTS

Loan Documentation

The Lender shall determine the loan amount based on the consideration of:

1. The selected bid contractual amount
2. 10 percent contingency
3. Plan or drawing preparation, if any
4. Pre-project inspections (termite report, LBP inspection, before and after appraisals)
5. Escrow and title policy costs

The Lender shall provide the owner with the loan disclosure information.

Once the owner has approved the disclosure, the Lender shall process the loan for approval. The approval process shall require approval by the *Loan Advisory Committee*.

The owner shall be notified of approval and/or denial.

Loan Approval

A loan package will be prepared by the Lender that: confirms the Applicant and property eligibility; documents the equity in and the encumbrances on the property; lists the estimated loan and construction costs; and includes any other information particular to the loan. By preparing a loan package using all the income and property eligibility, the determination of the amount and rates and terms of the PLHA loan will be outlined for the *Loan Advisory Committee* to review.

In order to obtain PLHA financing, Applicants must meet all property and eligibility guidelines in effect at the time of loan approval. Applicants will be provided written notification of approval or denial. Reason for denial will be provided to the Applicant in writing.

Loan Settlement

1. The Applicant shall sign the following: Deed of Trust, Promissory Note, Regulatory Agreement, Loan Estimate and Closing Disclosure Statement, Rescission Notice, Loan Agreement, Request for Notice of Default and Sale (if applicable)
2. The *City Administrator*, acting on the behalf of the Lender, shall sign the loan documents as required.
3. If after the 3-day rescission period the Applicant does not rescind the loan,
 - A. the Deed of Trust and Request for Notices shall be recorded at the *Butte County Recorder's Office*. The Applicant shall sign the Construction agreement and Notice to Proceed.
 - B. Title insurance shall be requested and received.

4. The original loan documents shall be filed with the *City of Oroville*. The following documents shall be included: Promissory Note, Deed of Trust, Loan Agreement, and Regulatory Agreement.
5. The construction documents shall be filed with the City of Oroville
7. The Lender shall deposit loan funds into *an escrow account with a reputable title company, unless the loan amount is too small to warrant incursion of escrow fees*.

Loan Servicing

Refer to “Loan Servicing Policies and Procedures” attached at the end of these Guidelines.

DEFAULT AND FORECLOSURE

If a Borrower defaults on a loan, and foreclosure procedures are instituted, they shall be carried out according to the PLHA Foreclosure Policy as described in the “Loan Servicing Policies and Procedures” attached at the end of these Guidelines.

INSURANCE

Standard Property Insurance

Borrower must maintain property insurance coverage naming the Lender as loss payee in first position or additional insured if the loan is a second mortgage. If Borrower fails to maintain the necessary insurance, the Lender is notified in writing by the insurance company. If this occurs the Lender may take out forced place insurance to cover the property while the Borrower puts a new insurance policy in place. All costs for installing the necessary insurance will be added to the loan balance at time of installation of Borrower’s new insurance.

Fire Insurance

The Borrower shall maintain fire insurance on the property for the duration of the loan(s). This insurance must be an amount adequate to cover all encumbrances on the property. The insurer must identify the Lender as Loss Payee for the amount of the

loan(s). A binder shall be provided to the Lender. In the event the Borrower fails to make the fire insurance premium payments in a timely fashion, the Lender at its option may make such payments for a period not to exceed 60 days. The Lender may, in its discretion and upon the showing of special circumstances, make such premium payments for a longer period of time. Should the Lender make any payments, it may, in its sole discretion, add such payments to the principal amount that the Borrower is obligated to repay the Lender under this program.

Flood Insurance

Properties located in a flood zone will not be eligible for funding under this program

OUTREACH/APPLICANT LIST

Outreach

When loan funds are available, the Lender shall advertise and promote the Housing Rehabilitation Program so that all those in need of rehabilitation assistance are aware of the Lender's program. Efforts will be made to contact special needs households such as: elderly, single parent households, women, disabled, and minorities.

Applicant List

- Applications shall be received and processed as quickly as possible.
- Applicants shall be placed on the Applicant list at the time they apply for the program.
- Applicants shall provide information needed for the income and property verification process and what improvements are needed in a timely manner. If information is not forthcoming in a reasonable time period, the Applicant shall be informed that their position on the Applicant list may be affected.
- Unless there are emergency conditions that warrant more immediate action, projects will be funded based on the order of which the applications are received and deemed eligible.

CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

- All housing rehabilitation work must be carried out using the adopted Housing Rehabilitation Program Guidelines.
- The Lender will prepare the bid package and assist the Borrower in negotiating the contract.
- The Borrower will select the contractor.
- All general and sub-contractors must be checked and cleared with HUD'S federal debarred list of contractors *and have registered with Sam.gov and received a Unique Entity ID.*
- All general and sub-contractors must be actively licensed and bonded with the State of California.
- All general and sub-contractors must have public liability insurance to the Lender's required limits, and if applicable, maintain Workers' Compensation and Employer Liability insurance to the extent required by State Law.
- All general and sub-contractors must comply with PLHA federal and state regulations.
- A Notice of Completion must be recorded with the County Recorder.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION/APEALS PROCEDURE

Any person/household applying for a rehabilitation loan through the PLHA program has the right to appeal if their application is denied. In addition, during pre-construction, construction or post-construction periods, the Borrower has a similar right to have any disputes heard and resolved.

Rehabilitation program representatives are primarily responsible to assure that the program is implemented in compliance with state and federal regulations in a timely and responsible manner. This includes developing accurate and professional files, work write-ups and contract documents. Program representatives attend the meeting between the homeowner and the contractor when the contract documents are signed and facilitate in the clarification and/or corrections of proposed work, so a clear understanding is established between both parties.

During and after completion of construction, the contractor's work is monitored for code compliance by the Lender Building Inspector and for quality by the Housing Rehabilitation Inspector.

The contractual obligation for rehabilitation is ultimately between the contractor and the homeowner. If a situation occurs where the two parties are in conflict, the following procedure will occur:

Before any intervention occurs, the homeowner or contractor shall communicate perceived problems or complaints directly to the other party. In an attempt to resolve the differences, each will give the other an opportunity to respond or correct the problem.

If the first attempt fails, the homeowner or contractor may ask the *Program Representative or designee* to informally intervene. This intervention might include telephone call(s) to the contractor or homeowner, meeting(s) at the job site or in the office, or other actions as seem appropriate, including such things as the establishment of written working guidelines, or other post-contractual agreement.

If the *Program Representative or designee* is unable to satisfactorily resolve the homeowner-contractor differences, the homeowner, contractor, or program representative, will contact HCD detailing the problem. In cases of building code compliance or questions of construction quality, the building inspector might also be contacted.

It must be recognized that the homeowner has other options which they may choose to utilize, including contacting the Contractors State Licensing Board and submitting a complaint.

Any controversy between the parties that cannot be settled through the informal intervention process outlined above shall be submitted to binding arbitration. Costs for

the arbitration will be borne by the loser, or subject to the terms of the arbitration agreement.

The parties shall attempt to agree on a single arbitrator to hear the dispute. If they cannot agree each party shall appoint an arbitrator. If the two arbitrators cannot agree then they shall appoint a third arbitrator whose decision shall be final and binding. The cost of the arbitration shall be borne by the losing party unless the arbitrator otherwise determines.

The arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association then in force. The parties expressly agree that the arbitration shall be subject to and governed by, the Federal Arbitration Act, Title IX, USC 1 et seq.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Guidelines may be made by the Lender and submitted to HCD for approval.

EXCEPTIONS/PROCEDURES FOR EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Any case to which a standard policy or procedure, as stated in the guidelines, does not apply or an Applicant treated differently from others would be an exception.

In the event of extraordinary or special circumstances, the Loan Committee may grant an exception to the guidelines as long as the exception does not violate the regulations of the funding sources.

The Program staff may initiate consideration of an exception and prepare a report. This report shall contain a narrative, including the staff's recommended course of action and any written or verbal information supplied by the Applicant. The request shall be presented to the Loan Committee for decision and consideration.

CURRENT HUD/INCOME LIMITS

For consistency in calculating household incomes, the Lender will use the most current income limits available when determining household income. The PLHA income limits are updated annually.

ATTACHMENT A

HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM SINGLE FAMILY TEMPORARY RELOCATION PLAN

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, require all grantees of Permanent Local Housing Allocation(PLHA) funds or Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds to follow a written Residential Anti-displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan (Plan) for any activities which could lead to displacement of occupants whose property is receiving funds from these or other federal funding source. Having been developed in response to both aforesaid federal legislations, this Plan is intended to inform the public of the compliance of the *City of Oroville* with the requirements of federal regulations 24 CFR 570.606 under state recipient requirements and Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and 24 CFR 92 of the HOME federal regulations. The Plan will outline reasonable steps, which the *City of Oroville* will take to minimize displacement and ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state relocation requirements. The *City of Oroville* governing body has adopted this plan via a formal resolution.

This Plan will affect rehabilitation activities funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the following program titles: HOME, PLHA, Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG), Special Purpose Grants, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, and such other grants as HUD may designate as applicable, which take place within the *Oroville City*- limits.

The *City of Oroville* will provide permanent relocation benefits to all eligible “displaced” households either owner occupied or rental occupied units which are permanently displaced by the housing rehabilitation program. In addition, the *City of Oroville* will replace all eligible occupied and vacant occupiable low-income group dwelling units demolished or converted to a use other than low income group housing as a direct

result of rehabilitation activities. This applies to all units assisted with funds provided under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and as described in the Federal Regulations 24 CFR 570.496(a), Relocation, Displacement and Acquisition: Final Rule dated July 18, 1990 (Section 104(d)) and 49 CFR Part 24, Uniform Relocation Assistance (URA) and Real Property Acquisition Regulations Final Rule and Notice (URA) dated March 2, 1989.

All *City of Oroville* programs/projects will be implemented in ways consistent with the *City of Oroville*'s commitment to Fair Housing. Participants will not be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, age, ancestry, national origin, sex, familial status, or handicap. The *City of Oroville* will provide equal relocation assistance available 1) to each eligible income household displaced by the demolition or rehabilitation of housing or by the conversion of a eligible income household dwelling to another use as a direct result of assisted activities; and 2) to each eligible income person temporarily relocated as a direct result of activities funded by HUD programs.

Minimizing Permanent Displacement and Temporary Relocation Resulting from Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction Activities

Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Act, the *City of Oroville* will take the following steps to minimize the displacement of persons from their homes during housing rehabilitation or reconstruction funded by HUD programs:

- Provide proper notices with counseling and referral services to all tenants so that they understand their relocation rights and receive the proper benefits. When necessary assist permanently displaced persons to find alternate housing in the neighborhood.
- Stage rehabilitation of assisted households to allow owner occupants and/or tenants to remain during minor rehabilitation.

- Encourage owner investors to temporarily relocate tenants to other available safe and sanitary vacant units on the project site area during the course of rehabilitation or pay expenses on behalf of replaced tenants.
- Work with area landlords, real estate brokers, and/or hotel/motel managements to locate vacancies for households facing temporary relocation.
- When necessary, use public funds, such as PLHA funds, to pay moving costs and provide relocation/displacement payments to households permanently displaced by assisted activities.

Lead Based Paint Mitigation Which Causes Temporary Relocation

On September 15, 2000, the Final Rule for Lead Based Paint Hazard Control went into effect. Among other things, it requires that federally funded rehabilitation must use safe work practices so that occupants and workers can be protected from lead hazards. At no time should the tenant-occupant(s) be present in work areas or designated adjacent areas while LHC activities are taking place in any dwelling unit interior, common area, or exterior. As such, occupants may not be allowed to remain in their units during the time that lead-based paint hazards are being created or treated. Once work that causes lead hazards has been completed, and the unit passes clearance, the occupants can return. The tenant-occupants may not reoccupy a work area or adjacent area until post-lead hazard reduction clearance standards have been achieved and verified with laboratory results. The final rule allows for certain exceptions:

- The work will not disturb lead-based paint, or create dust-lead or soil-lead hazard; or
- The work is on exterior only and openings are sealed to prevent dust from entering the home, the work area is cleaned after the work is completed, and the residents have alternative lead-free entry; or
- The interior work will be completed in one period of less than 8-daytime hours and the work site is contained to prevent the release of dust into other areas of the home; or

- The interior work will be completed within 5 calendar days, the work site is contained to prevent the release of dust, the worksite and areas within 10 feet of the worksite are cleaned at the end of each day to remove any visible dust and debris, and the residents have safe access to kitchen and bath and bedrooms.

If temporary relocation benefits are not provided because the {City/County} believes that the project meets one of the above criteria, then proper documentation must be provided in the rehabilitation project file to show compliance. It is up to the {City/County} to ensure that the owner occupant or tenant in the project does not get impacted by lead paint mitigation efforts. In most cases where lead paint mitigation is taking place, occupants (tenants or owners) will be strongly encouraged to relocate even for just a few days until a final lead clearance can be issued by a certified lead-based paint assessor. Occupants who are temporarily relocated because of lead based paint mitigation are entitled to the same relocation benefits as those who are relocated because of substantial rehabilitation or reconstruction activities.

Temporary Relocation of Owner Occupants

Owner occupants are not allowed to stay in units which are hazardous environments during lead-based paint mitigation. When their home is having lead-based paint mitigation work done which will not make it safe to live in, then they are eligible for temporary relocation benefits which will be provided as a grant. In the same way, a unit requiring substantial rehabilitation (with or without lead based paint mitigation) which will not allow the family to access a bath or kitchen facility, or if the unit is being demolished and reconstructed, then the family will be eligible for temporary relocation benefits which will be provided as a grant. The amount of the benefit to be paid should be cost appropriate to the conditions.

Owner occupants will be encouraged to move in with family or friends during the course of rehabilitation, since they are voluntarily participating in the program. The housing rehabilitation loan specialist and/or the rehabilitation construction specialist will complete a temporary relocation benefits form to document that the owner occupant

understands that they must relocate during the course of construction and what benefits they wish to be reimbursed for as part of their relocation.

Rehabilitation Activities Requiring Permanent Displacement

The *City of Oroville* rehabilitation program will not typically trigger permanent displacement and permanent displacement activities fall outside of the scope of this plan. If a case of permanent displacement is encountered, then the staff that is responsible for the rehabilitation program will consult with *City of Oroville's* legal counsel to decide if they have the capacity to conduct the permanent displacement activity. If local staff does not have the capacity, then a professional relocation consultant will be hired to do the counseling and benefit determination and implementation. If local staff does wish to do the permanent displacement activity, then they will consult and follow the HUD Relocation Handbook 1378.

Rehabilitation Which Triggers Replacement Housing

If the *City of Oroville* rehabilitation program assists a property where one or more units are eliminated then under Section 104 (d) of the Housing and Community Act of 1974, as amended applies and the *City of Oroville* is required to replace those lost units. An example of this would be a duplex unit which is converted into a single-family unit. In all cases where rehabilitation activities will reduce the number of housing units in the jurisdiction, then the *City of Oroville* must document that any lost units are replaced, and any occupants of reduced units are given permanent relocation benefits. (This does not apply to reconstruction or replacement housing done under a rehabilitation program where the existing unit(s) is demolished and replaced with a structure equal in size without in loss number of units or bedrooms.)

Replacement housing will be provided within three years after the commencement of the demolition or conversion. Before entering into a contract committing the *City of Oroville* to provide funds for an activity that will directly result in such demolition or conversion, the City of Oroville will make this activity public (through a noticed public hearing and/or publication in a newspaper of general circulation) and submit to the

California Department of Housing and Community Development or the appropriate federal authority the following information in writing:

- A description of the proposed assisted activity;
- The location on a map and the approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than as targeted income group dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity;
- A time schedule for the commencement and completion of the demolition or conversion;
- The location on a map and the approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement dwelling units;
- The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of the replacement dwelling units;
- The basis for concluding that each replacement dwelling unit will remain a targeted income group dwelling unit for at least 10 years from the date of initial occupancy; and,
- Information demonstrating that any proposed replacement of dwelling units with smaller dwelling units (e.g., a two-bedroom unit with two one-bedroom units) is consistent with the housing needs of targeted income group households in the jurisdiction.

The *Director of Business Assistance and Housing Development, or designee* at the *City of Oroville* is responsible for tracking the replacement of housing and ensuring that it is provided within the required period. The *City of Oroville* is responsible for ensuring requirements are met for notification and provision of relocation assistance, as described in Section 570.606, to any targeted income group displaced by the demolition of any dwelling unit or the conversion of a targeted income group dwelling unit to another use in connection with an assisted activity.

Record Keeping and Relocation Disclosures/Notifications

The City of Oroville will maintain records of occupants of Federally funded rehabilitated, reconstructed or demolished property from the start to completion of the project to

demonstrate compliance with section 104(d), URA and applicable program regulations. Each rehabilitation project, which dictates temporary or permanent or replacement activities, will have a project description and documentation of assistance provided. (See sample forms in HUD Relocation Handbook 1378, Chapter 1, Appendix 11, form HUD-40054)

Appropriate advisory services will include reasonable advance written notice of (a) the date and approximate duration of the temporary relocation; (b) the address of the suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling to be made available for the temporary period; (c) the terms and conditions under which the tenant may lease and occupy a suitable, decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling.

Notices shall be written in plain, understandable primary language of the persons involved. Persons who are unable to read and understand the notice (e.g. illiterate, foreign language, or impaired vision or other disability) will be provided with appropriate translation/communication. Each notice will indicate the name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted for answers to questions or other needed help. The notices and process below are only for temporary relocation. If permanent relocation is involved, then other sets of notice and noticing process and relocation benefits must be applied (See HUD relocation handbook 1378 for those forms and procedures) The Temporary Relocation Advisory Notices to be provided are as follows:

General Information Notice

As soon as feasible when an owner investor is applying for Federal financing for rehabilitation, reconstruction, or demolition, the tenant of a housing unit will be mailed, or hand delivered a General Information Notice that the project has been proposed and that the tenant will be able to occupy their present house upon completion of rehabilitation. The tenant will be informed that the rent after rehabilitation will not exceed current rent or 30 percent of their average monthly gross household income. The tenant will be informed that if he or she is required to move temporarily so that the rehabilitation can be completed, suitable housing will be made available and they will be reimbursed for all reasonable extra expenses.

The tenant will be cautioned that they will not be provided relocation assistance if they decide to move for personal reasons.

Notice of Non-Displacement

As soon as feasible when the rehabilitation application has been approved, the tenant will be informed that they will not be permanently displaced and that they are eligible for temporary relocation benefits because of lead based paint mitigation or substantial rehabilitation, or reconstruction of their unit. The tenant will also again be cautioned not to move for personal reasons during rehabilitation, or risk losing relocation assistance.

Disclosure to Occupants of Temporary Relocation Benefits

This form is completed to document that the City of Oroville is following its adopted temporary relocation plan for owner occupants and tenants.

Other Relocation/Displacement Notices

The above three notices are required for temporary relocation. If the City of Oroville is attempting to provide permanent displacement benefits, then there are a number of other forms which are required. Staff will consult HUD's Relocation Handbook 1378 and ensure that all the proper notices are provided for persons who are permanently displaced as a result of housing rehabilitation activities funded by PLHA or other federal programs.

ATTACHMENT B

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME DEFINITION

For the purposes of determining eligibility in accordance with HCD income guidelines,

Annual Income **will** include, for all members of the household:

- Gross wages and salary before deductions.
- Net money income from self-employment.
- Cash income received from such sources as rental units, Social Security benefits, pensions, and periodic income from insurance policy annuities.
- Periodic cash benefits from public assistance and other compensation, including AFDC, SSI, Worker's Compensation, State Disability Insurance and Unemployment benefits.
- Interest earned on savings and investments.

Annual Income will **not** include:

- Non-cash income such as food stamps or vouchers received for the purpose of food or housing.
- Capital gains or losses.
- One-time unearned income such as scholarship and fellowship grants; accident, health or casualty insurance proceeds; prizes or gifts; inheritances.
- Payments designated specifically for medical or other costs, foster children or their non-disposable income.
- Income from employment of children under the age of 18.
- Payment for the care of foster children.

This is not meant to be a complete list.

The *City of Oroville* will make the final decision in situations where the classification of income is not clear-cut. Any exceptions or other deviations from this definition of annual income will be considered by the *City of Oroville*

The City of Oroville shall use the Income Guidelines published each year by HUD and HCD.

The maximum gross annual income for an eligible household shall be 120% percent of the area median income for the household size.

ATTACHMENT C

LOAN SERVICING POLICES AND PROCEDURES

The City of Oroville here after called “Lender” has adopted these policies and procedures in order to preserve its financial interest in properties, who’s “Borrowers” have been assisted with public funds. The Lender will to the greatest extent possible follow these policies and procedures, but each loan will be evaluated and handled on a case-by-case basis. The Lender has formulated this document to comply with state and federal regulations regarding the use of these public funds and any property restrictions, which are associated with them.

The policies and procedures are broken down into the follow areas: 1) making required payments or paying off a loan’s principle and interest; 2) required payment of property taxes and insurance; 3) required Request for Notice of Default on all second mortgages; 4) required Rent Limitation Agreement and monitoring of investor properties; 5) loans with annual occupancy restrictions and certifications 6) required noticing and limitations on any changes in title or use of property; 7) required noticing and process for requesting a subordination during a refinance; 8) process of foreclosure in case of default on the loan.

Loan Repayments and Discounting of Notes

Where applicable, the Lender will collect monthly payments from those borrowers who are obligated to do so under an Installment Note, which are amortized promissory notes. Late fees in the amount of \$25 will be charged for payments received after the assigned monthly date. The Lender will provide to the Borrower a debt amortization schedule and will maintain said schedule to account for the loan repayments and any penalties.

For Straight Notes, which are deferred payment loans; the Lender may accept voluntary payments on the loan. Loan payments will be credited as a principal paydown. The borrower may repay the loan balance at any time with no penalty.

The Lender will maintain an accurate listing of all loans including but not limited to the following information, borrower's name, address, date of loan, amount of principal, calculation of interest, total payoff amount and date of payoff.

Lender is notified that the Borrower intends to pay off a loan, the Lender will provide the payoff amount, including the amount of interest accrued up to the day identified as the payoff date.

The Lender will process and record a Substitution of Trustee and Full Reconveyance upon loan satisfaction.

When the rehabilitation project is completed and the amount used to complete the project is less than the amount loaned, the Lender will notify the title company holding the escrow account to refund the unused balance to the Lender. The Lender will reduce the amount of principal accordingly and recalculate the interest.

Payment of Property Taxes and Insurance

As part of keeping the loan from going into default, borrower must maintain property insurance coverage naming the Lender as loss payee in first position or additional insured if the loan is a second mortgage. If borrower fails to maintain the necessary insurance, the Lender is notified in writing by the insurance company. If this occurs the Lender may take out forced place insurance to cover the property while the Borrower puts a new insurance policy in place. All costs for installing the necessary insurance will be added to the loan balance at time of installation of Borrower's new insurance.

When a property is located in a 100-year flood plain, the Borrower will be required to carry the necessary flood insurance. A certificate of insurance for flood and for standard

property insurance will be required at close of escrow. The lender may check the insurance on an annual basis.

Property taxes must be kept current during the term of the loan. If the Borrower fails to maintain payment of property taxes, then the lender may pay the taxes current and add the balance of the tax payment plus any penalties to the balance of the loan. Wherever possible, the Lender encourages Borrower to have impound accounts set up with their first mortgagee wherein they pay their taxes and insurance as part of their monthly mortgage payment.

All Borrowers will be evaluated bi-annually by the Lender to confirm timely payments of property taxes. In January and May of each year the Lender will access the County Treasurer-Tax Collector website and view the Borrower's tax bill to determine if tax payments have been made.

Required Request for Notice of Default

When the Borrower's loan is in second position behind an existing first mortgage, it is the Lender's policy to prepare and record a "Request for Notice of Default" for each senior lien in front of Lender's loan. This document requires any senior lien holder listed in the notice to notify the lender of initiation of a foreclosure action. The Lender will then have time to contact the Borrower and assist them in bringing the first loan current. The Lender can also monitor the foreclosure process and go through the necessary analysis to determine if the loan can be made whole or preserved. When the Lender is in a third position and receives notification of foreclosure from only one senior lien holder, it is in their best interest to contact any other senior lien holders regarding the status of their loans.

Annual Occupancy Restrictions and Certifications

All owner-occupied Borrowers will be evaluated annually by the Lender to confirm continuous owner occupancy status. Owner occupant Borrowers will be required to submit to the *City of Oroville* by April 15th of each year for the term of the loan:

- Proof of occupancy *in the form of a copy of a current utility bill.*
- Statement of unit's continued use as a residence.
- Declaration that other title holders do not reside on the premises.

These loan terms are incorporated in the original note and deed of trust. In the event that an owner occupant sells, transfers title, or discontinues residence in the rehabilitated property, the loan is due and payable.

Required Noticing and Restrictions on Any Changes of Title or Occupancy

In all cases where there is a change in title or occupancy or use, the Borrower must notify the Lender in writing of any change. Lender and borrower will work together to ensure the property is kept in compliance with the original program terms and conditions such that it remains available as an affordable home for low income families. These types of changes are typical when Borrowers do estate planning (adding a relative to title) or if a Borrower dies and property is transferred to heirs or when the property is sold or transferred as part of a business transaction. In some cases, the Borrower may move and turn the property into a rental unit without notifying the Lender. Changes in title or occupancy must be in keeping with the objective of benefit to the income qualified families.

Owner-Occupant to Owner-Occupant

Change from owner-occupant to owner-occupant occurs at a sale. When a new owner-occupant is not low-income, the loan is not assumable, and the loan balance is immediately due and payable. If the new owner-occupant qualifies as low-income, the purchaser may assume all loan repayment obligations of the original owner-occupant, subject to the approval of the *Lender's Loan Advisory Committee*.

If a transfer of the property occurs through inheritance, the heir (as owner-occupant) may be provided the opportunity to assume the loan at an interest rate based on family size and household income, provided the heir is income qualified. If the heir intends to occupy the property and is not income qualified, the balance of the loan is due and payable.

Owner-Occupant to Owner-Investor

Change from owner-occupant to owner-investor is not allowed.

Conversion to use other than residential use is not allowable where the full use of the property is changed from residential to commercial or other. In some cases, Borrowers may request that the Lender allow for a partial conversion where some of the residence is used for a business, but the family still resides in the property. Partial conversions can be allowed if it is reviewed and approved by any and all agencies required by local statute. If the use of the property is converted to a fully non-residential use, the loan balance is due and payable.

Requests for Subordinations

When a Borrower has a primary mortgage recorded in a senior position to the City of Oroville's loan and wishes to refinance the primary loan, they must submit a written subordination request to the Lender City of Oroville. The Lender will only subordinate their loan when there is no "cash out" as part of the refinance. Cash out means there are no additional charges on the transaction above loan and escrow closing fees. There can be no third-party debt pay offs or additional encumbrance on the property above traditional refinance transaction costs. Furthermore, the refinance should lower the housing cost of the family with a lower interest rate and the total indebtedness on the property should not exceed the current market value.

Upon receiving the proper documentation from the refinance agency, the request will be considered by the Loan Committee for review and approval. Upon approval, the escrow company will provide the proper subordination document

for execution and recordation.

Process for Loan Foreclosure

Upon any condition of loan default: 1) nonpayment; 2) lack of insurance or property tax payment; 3) violation of rent limitation agreement; 4) change in title or use without approval; 5) default on senior loans; 6) violation of Regulatory Agreement, the Lender will send out a letter to the Borrower notifying them of the default situation. If the default situation continues then the Lender may start a formal process of foreclosure.

When a senior lien holder starts a foreclosure process and the Lender is notified via a Request for Notice of Default, the Lender, who is the junior lien holder, may cancel the foreclosure proceedings by "reinstating" the senior lien holder. The reinstatement amount or payoff amount must be obtained by contacting the senior lien holder. This amount will include all delinquent payments, late charges and fees to date. Lender must confer with Borrower to determine if, upon paying the senior lien holder current, the Borrower can provide future payments. If this is the case, then the Lender may cure the foreclosure and add the costs to the balance of the loan with a Notice of Additional Advance on the existing note.

If the Lender determines, based on information on the reinstatement amount and status of borrower, that bringing the loan current will not preserve the loan, then staff must determine if it is cost effective to protect their position by paying off the senior lien holder in total and restructure the debt such that the unit is made affordable to the Borrower. If the Lender does not have sufficient funds to pay the senior lien holder in full, then they may choose to cure the senior lien holder and foreclose on the property themselves. As long as there is sufficient value in the property, the Lender can afford to pay for the foreclosure process and pay off the senior lien holder and retain some or all of their investment.

If the Lender decides to reinstate, the senior lien holder will accept the amount to reinstate the loan up until five (5) days prior to the set "foreclosure sale date." This

"foreclosure sale date" usually occurs about four (4) to six (6) months from the date of recording of the "Notice of Default." If the Lender fails to reinstate the senior lien holder before five (5) days prior to the foreclosure sale date, the senior lien holder would then require a full pay off of the balance, plus costs, to cancel foreclosure. If the Lender, after exercising due diligence, determines the reinstatement and maintenance of the property not to be cost effective and allows the senior lien holder to complete foreclosure, the Lender's lien may be eliminated due to insufficient sales proceeds.

Lender as Senior Lien holder

When the Lender is first position as a senior lien holder, active collection efforts will begin on any loan that is 31 or more days in arrears. Attempts will be made to assist the homeowner in bringing and keeping the loan current. These attempts will be conveyed in an increasingly urgent manner until loan payments have reached 90 days in arrears, at which time the Lender may consider foreclosure. Lender's staff will consider the following factors before initiating foreclosure:

- Can the loan be cured, and can the rates and terms be adjusted to allow for affordable payments such that foreclosure is not necessary?
- Can the Borrower refinance with a private lender and pay off the Lender?
- Can the Borrower sell the property and pay off the Lender?
- Does the balance warrant foreclosure? (If the balance is under \$5,000, the expense to foreclose may not be worth pursuing.)
- Will the sales price of home "as is" cover the principal balance owing, necessary advances, (maintain fire insurance, maintain or bring current delinquent property taxes, monthly yard maintenance, periodic inspections of property to prevent vandalism, etc.) foreclosure, and marketing costs?

If the balance is substantial and all of the above factors have been considered, the Lender may opt to initiate foreclosure. The Borrower must receive, by certified mail, a thirty-day notification of foreclosure initiation. This notification must include the exact

amount of funds to be remitted to the Lender to prevent foreclosure (such as, funds to bring a delinquent Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR) current or pay off a DPL).

At the end of 30 days, the Lender should contact a reputable foreclosure service or local title company to prepare and record foreclosure documents and make all necessary notifications to the owner and junior lien holders. The service will advise the Lender of all required documentation to initiate foreclosure (Note and Deed of Trust usually) and funds required from the owner to cancel foreclosure proceedings. The service will keep the Lender informed of the progress of the foreclosure proceedings.

When the process is completed, and the property has "reverted to the beneficiary" at the foreclosure sale, the Lender could sell the home themselves under a homebuyer program or use it for an affordable rental property managed by a local housing authority or use it for transitional housing facility or other eligible use. The Lender could contract with a local real estate broker to list and sell the home and use those funds for program income eligible uses.



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN & COUNCIL MEMBERS

**FROM: PATRICK PIATT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR,
WES ERVIN, CITY PLANNER**

**RE: ADOPTION OF THE 2024 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
UPDATE**

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

Over the last year, staff and representatives from numerous jurisdictions within Butte County have been working to update the County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (which includes the City of Oroville). This plan outlines ways to mitigate potential hazards and is required in order to be eligible for federal and state disaster assistance. Staff are bringing this update forward for Council consideration.

DISCUSSION

In 2019 the City Council adopted an update of the city's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), and in 2020 incorporated it by reference into the Safety Element of the General Plan. A current LHMP is a prerequisite for federal disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and for state disaster assistance from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) under the California Disaster Assistance Act (Assembly Bill 2140).

To keep Oroville's eligibility active for federal and State disaster assistance, the Council must adopt its 2024 update before November 7, 2024. The 112-page LHMP has a detailed discussion of and appropriate mitigation measures for likely local hazards, which include possible dam failure, 100-year and 500-year flood events, levee failure, and wildfire (with power failure).

The 2024 Oroville LHMP is Annex D of the complete Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, which has been concurrently developed by the county, all cities and 15 agencies throughout the county. The drafts have been publicized and posted for comment for several months. The complete plan, including Annex D, was submitted to CalOES the week of September . For the complete county LHMP see <https://www.buttecounty.net/808/Local->

Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

Lastly, on November 17, 2020, as also required by AB 2140 the City Council incorporated the 2019 LHMP version and all subsequent LHMP's into the General Plan Safety Element. Incorporation into the General Plan ensures that both the LHMP and Safety Element are consulted when addressing known hazards to ensure the general health and safety of the people within the City of Oroville.

FISCAL IMPACT

None. Staff drafted the update in-house. Implementation will be in-house.

ACTION REQUESTED -

Staff recommends the following actions:

Adopt Resolution 9323, adopting the 2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update as submitted or with any required changes by CalOES or FEMA, and authorize the Mayor to sign.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 9323
2. 2024 LHMP Update

**CITY OF OROVILLE
RESOLUTION 9323**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OROVILLE ADOPTING
THE 2024 OROVILLE LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE, WHICH IS
ANNEX D OF THE BUTTE COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Oroville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within (local government); and

WHEREAS, the city has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan update, hereby known as Annex D (City of Oroville) of the Butte County 2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the 2024 Oroville Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Oroville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the City Council of the City of Oroville demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

WHEREAS, on November 17, 2020, the City Council incorporated by reference the most current version of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Oroville General Plan Safety Element.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL THAT:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Oroville hereby adopts the 2024 Oroville Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. While content related to the City of Oroville may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require the City Council to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Oroville at a regular meeting on October 15, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

David Pittman, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

David Ritchie, City Attorney

Kayla Reaster, Assistant City Clerk



Annex D City of Oroville

D.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the City of Oroville, a previously participating jurisdiction to the 2014 Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document, but appends to and supplements the information contained in the Base Plan document. As such, all sections of the Base Plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the City. This Annex provides additional information specific to the City of Oroville, with a focus on providing additional details on the risk assessment and mitigation strategy for this community.

D.2 Planning Process

As described above, the City of Oroville followed the planning process detailed in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. In addition to providing representation on the Butte County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the City formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table D-1. Additional details on plan participation and City representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table D-1 City of Oroville – Planning Team

Name	Position/Title	How Participated
Joe Deal	City of Oroville Police	Attended meetings. Provided hazard identification table. Provided hazard related data. Reviewed and provide data and edits for Plan drafts.
Steve Solano	City of Oroville Police	Attended LHMP Update and HMPC Meeting. Gathered Mitigation Action Plan information.
Jesse Smith	City GIS Specialist	Reviewed drafts, provided data
Wes Erwin	City Planner	Reviewed drafts, provided data
Mike Mixon	City Planning Commission	Reviewed drafts, provided data

Coordination with other community planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this Plan. This section provides information on how the City integrated the previously approved 2014 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the City incorporated into or implemented the 2014 LHMP through other plans and programs shown in Table D-2.

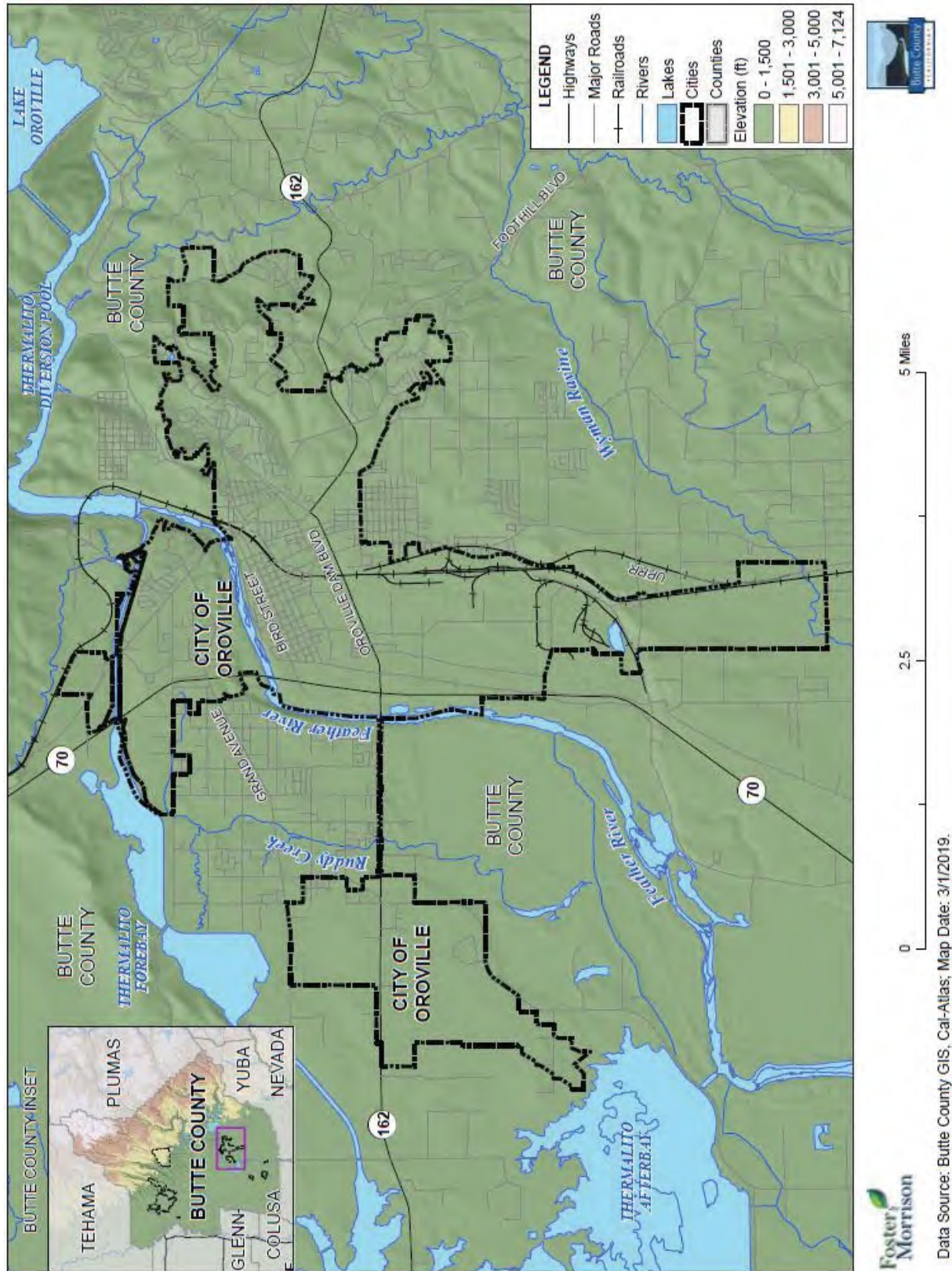
Table D-2 2014 LHMP Incorporation

Planning Mechanism 2014 LHMP Was Incorporated/Implemented In.	Details: How was it incorporated?
2015 City of Oroville General Plan	Data was used from the LHMP to create the Safety Element. Under Goal SAF-7, Policy P7.4 states “Use the Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as the guide for disaster planning in the Oroville Planning Area.”
2017 City of Oroville Evacuation Planning Operational Committee	The City of Oroville developed an Emergency Operations Plan. (http://www.cityoforoville.org/home/showdocument?id=16424 , City of Oroville, 2017).
The 2014 LHMP	In 2016, a Disaster Council Meeting was scheduled to discuss the LHMP.

D.3 Community Profile

The community profile for the City of Oroville is detailed in the following sections. Figure D-1 displays a City map and the location of the City of Oroville within Butte County.

Figure D-1 City of Oroville



D.3.1. Geography and Climate

The City of Oroville is one of five incorporated municipalities in Butte County and is the county seat. The City's incorporated area consists of a 13 square-mile area located 65 miles north of Sacramento, where the Sacramento Valley meets the Sierra Nevada foothills. Oroville lies 5 miles west of Highway 99 along Highway 70, a primary transportation route connecting Oroville with Sacramento to the south and Plumas County to the north.

Oroville is primarily a single-family residential community with an historic downtown district and a main commercial corridor along Oroville Dam Boulevard. As a charter city, Oroville operates largely in accordance with its own City Charter, compared to general law cities, which are governed according to State statutes. The City's southern and western areas are primarily flat river basin lands that rise into the Sierra Nevada foothills in the northeast. The eastern portion of the City is located in an urban-wildland interface that begins the Sierra Nevada foothills. Development in this eastern area occurs in and around tracts of oak woodlands and chaparral.

D.3.2. History

Oroville is situated on the banks of the Feather River where it flows out of the Sierra Nevada onto the flat floor of the California Central Valley. It was established as the head of navigation on the Feather River to supply gold miners during the California Gold Rush.

Gold found at Bidwell Bar, one of the first gold mining sites in California, brought thousands of prospectors to the Oroville area seeking riches. Now under the enormous Lake Oroville, Bidwell Bar is memorialized by the Bidwell Bar Bridge, an original remnant from the area and the first suspension bridge in California (California Historical Landmark #314). In the early 20th century the Western Pacific Railroad completed construction of the all-weather Feather River Canyon route through the Sierra Nevadas giving it the nickname of "The Feather River Route". Oroville would serve as an important stop for the famous California Zephyr during its 20-year run. In 1983, this became a part of the Union Pacific Railroad as their Feather River Canyon Subdivision. A major highway, State Route 70, roughly parallels the railroad line through the canyon.

The Chinese Temple (CHL #770) and listed on the National Register of Historic Places is another monument to Oroville's storied past. Chinese laborers from the pioneer era established the Temple as a place of worship for followers of Chinese Popular Religion and the three major Chinese religions: Taoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. The Chinese Temple and Garden, as it is now called, has an extensive collection of artifacts and a serene garden to enjoy.

Ishi, Oroville's most famous resident, was the last of the Yahi Indians and is considered the last "Stone Age" Indian to come out of the wilderness and into western civilization. When he appeared in Oroville around 1911, he was immediately thrust into the national spotlight.

D.3.3. Economy and Tax Base

US Census estimates show economic characteristics for the City of Oroville. These are shown in Table D-3 and Table D-4. Mean household income in the City was \$56,328. Median household income in the City was \$46,233.

Table D-3 City of Oroville – Civilian Employed Population 16 years and Over

Industry	Estimated Employment	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	126	2.0%
Construction	431	7.0%
Manufacturing	351	5.7%
Wholesale trade	134	2.2%
Retail trade	692	11.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	187	3.0%
Information	81	1.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	385	6.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	415	6.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,606	25.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	966	16.1%
Other services, except public administration	247	4.0%
Public administration	547	8.8%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2013-2017 Estimates

Table D-4 City of Oroville – Income and Benefits

Income Bracket	Population	Percent
<\$10,000	552	8.9%
\$10,000 – \$14,999	539	8.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1,101	17.8%
\$25,000 – \$34,999	860	13.9%
\$35,000 – \$49,999	1,006	16.3%
\$50,000 – \$74,999	1,100	17.8%
\$75,000 – \$99,999	493	8.0%
\$100,000 – \$149,999	340	5.5%
\$150,000 – \$199,999	74	1.2%
\$200,000 or more	105	1.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010

According to the US Census, the retail trade business sector brings in the most revenue in Oroville; in 2012 (the most recent data as of the writing of this Plan), this sector generated approximately \$396 million in

revenue, which was about 39 percent of total industry revenue in Oroville. Manufacturing was next at 31 percent of total revenue, followed by health care and social assistance at 20 percent. Together these top business sectors made up almost 90 percent of Oroville’s total business sales and revenue.

According to the City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Economic Development Element, similar to the sales and revenue data discussed above, the health care and social assistance, retail trade, and manufacturing sectors employ the most people in Oroville, together comprising about 75 percent of the total employees in the City. Largest employers in the City and their employment counts, from the Butte County Auditor’s Office, are listed below:

- County of Butte – 2,250
- Oroville Medical Complex – 950
- Pacific Coast Producers – 560
- Wal Mart Stores, Inc. – 284
- Home Depot USA – 107
- City of Oroville – 116
- Currier Square Spe LLC – 100
- Roplast Industries, Inc. – 105
- Ammunition Accessories – 90
- Sierra Pacific Industries – 108

D.3.4. Population

The California Department of Finance estimated the January 1, 2019 total population for the City of Oroville was 21,773.

D.4 Hazard Identification

Oroville’s planning team identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their location, extent, frequency of occurrence, potential magnitude, and significance specific to Oroville (see Table D-5).

Table D-5 City of Oroville—Hazard Identification Assessment

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Likelihood of Future Occurrences	Magnitude/Severity	Significance	Climate Change Influence
Climate Change	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Low	–
Dam Failure	Extensive	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	Medium
Drought & Water shortage	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Medium	High
Earthquake and Liquefaction	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium	Low
Floods: 100/200/500 year	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium	Medium
Floods: Localized Stormwater	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium	Medium
Hazardous Materials Transportation	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Low	Low
Invasive Species: Aquatic	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Low	Medium
Invasive Species: Pests/Plants	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low
Landslide, Mudslide, and Debris Flow	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low
Levee Failure	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium	Medium
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium	High
Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm	Significant	Occasional	Negligible	Medium	Medium
Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium	Medium
Severe Weather: Wind and Tornado	Extensive	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Low	Low
Stream Bank Erosion	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low	Low
Volcano	Significant	Unlikely	Critical	Low	Low
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High	High
Geographic Extent Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area Likelihood of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years. Magnitude/Severity Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact Climate Change Influence Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact					

D.5 Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to profile Oroville’s hazards and assess the City’s vulnerability separate from that of the Planning Area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Sections 4.2 Hazard Profiles and 4.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the Base Plan. The hazard profiles in the Base Plan discuss overall impacts to the Planning Area and describes the hazard problem description, hazard location and extent, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences. Hazard profile information specific to the City is included in this annex. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the property, population, critical facilities, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance specific to the City and also includes a vulnerability assessment to the three primary hazards to the State of California: earthquake, flood, and wildfire. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 4 Risk Assessment in the Base Plan.

D.5.1. Hazard Profiles

Each hazard vulnerability assessment in Section D.5.3, includes a hazard profile/problem description as to how each medium or high significant hazard affects the City and includes information on past hazard occurrences. The intent of this section is to provide jurisdictional specific information on hazards and further describe how the hazards and risks differ across the Planning Area.

D.5.2. Vulnerability Assessment and Assets at Risk

This section identifies Oroville’s total assets at risk, including values at risk, populations at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, natural resources, and historic and cultural resources. Growth and development trends are also presented for the community. This data is not hazard specific, but is representative of total assets at risk within the community.

Values at Risk

The following data from the Butte County Assessor’s Office is based on the 3/28/2019 (post-Camp Fire) Assessor’s data. The methodology used to derive property values is the same as in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the County, as the information has some limitations. The most significant limitation is created by Proposition 13 and the Williamson Act as detailed in the Base Plan. With respect to Proposition 13, instead of adjusting property values annually, the values are not adjusted or assessed at fair market value until a property transfer occurs. As a result, overall value information is most likely low and does not reflect current market value of properties within the County. It is also important to note, in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a loss. However, depending on the type of hazard and impact of any given hazard event, land values may be adversely affected; thus, land values are included as appropriate. Table D-6 shows the 3/28/2019 Assessor’s values (e.g., the values at risk) broken down by property type for the City of Oroville.

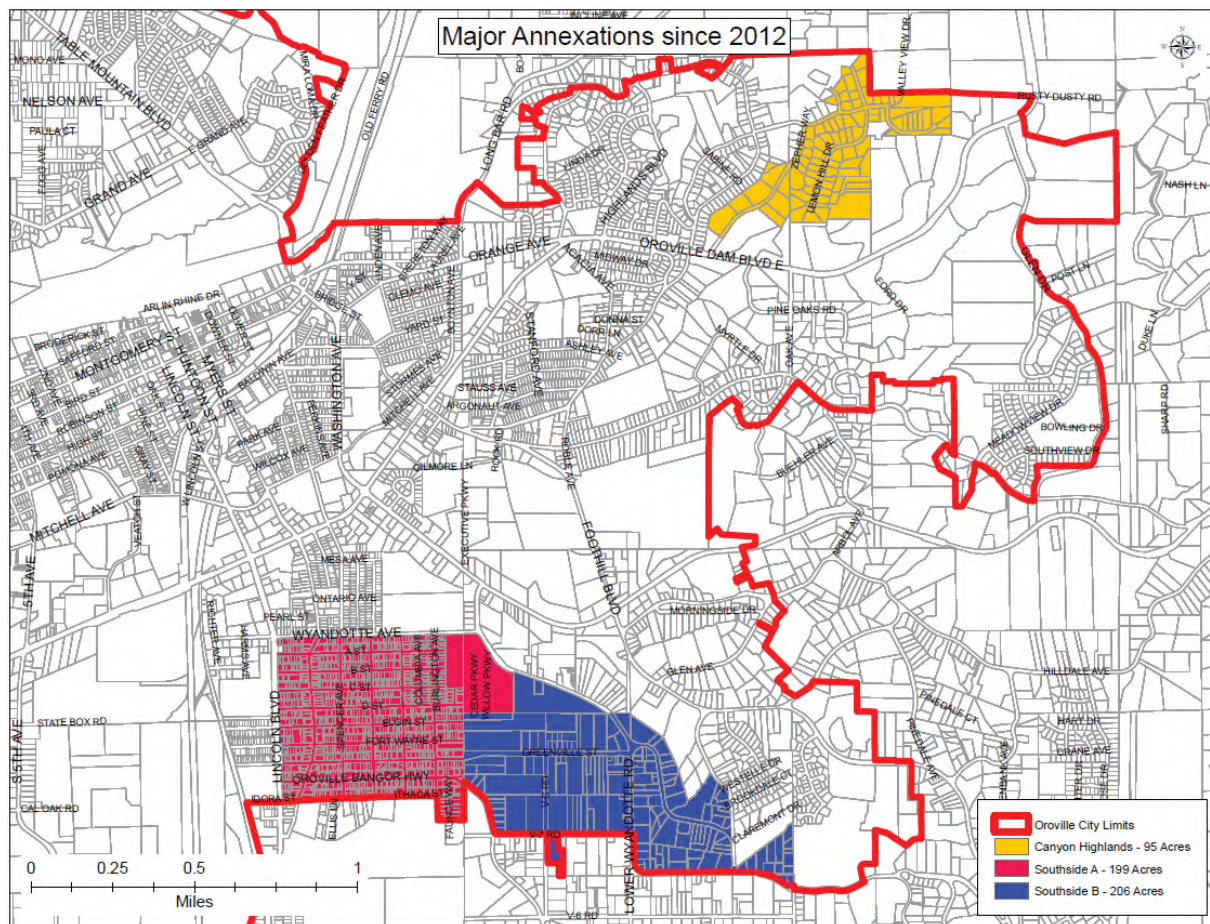
Table D-6 City of Oroville – Total Values at Risk by Property Use

Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Agricultural	9	0	\$1,291,076	\$0	\$7,947	\$0	\$1,299,023
Commercial	1,042	699	\$107,833,747	\$338,951,493	\$19,007,806	\$338,951,493	\$706,417,512
Industrial	227	72	\$26,057,297	\$40,098,771	\$42,318,610	\$60,148,157	\$192,568,485
Residential	5,705	4,728	\$185,105,000	\$504,810,718	\$7,000	\$252,405,359	\$882,337,953
Unknown	162	2	\$64,518	\$314,266	\$	\$0	\$377,654
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

The City Planning Team noted late in the Planning Process that mapping for the City provided by Butte County did not account for annexations that had occurred since 2012. These annexations are shown on Figure D-2. Due to its late inclusion, GIS analysis of these annexed areas was not performed. The map is included here for reference purposes only.

Figure D-2 City of Oroville - Annexations since 2012



Source: City of Oroville

Population and Special Populations at Risk

General Population

As previously described in the community profile, based on California Department of Finance estimates, the current January 1, 2019 total population for the City of Oroville was 21,773, all of which are potentially vulnerable to hazard events.

Special Populations and Disadvantaged Communities

The City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Land Use Element noted that Senate Bill (SB) 244 requires that the Land Use Element identify Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs) within the City's SOI, analyze infrastructure and fire service needs and deficiencies, and assess potential funding mechanisms for expansions of services and facilities. DUCs are defined as follows:

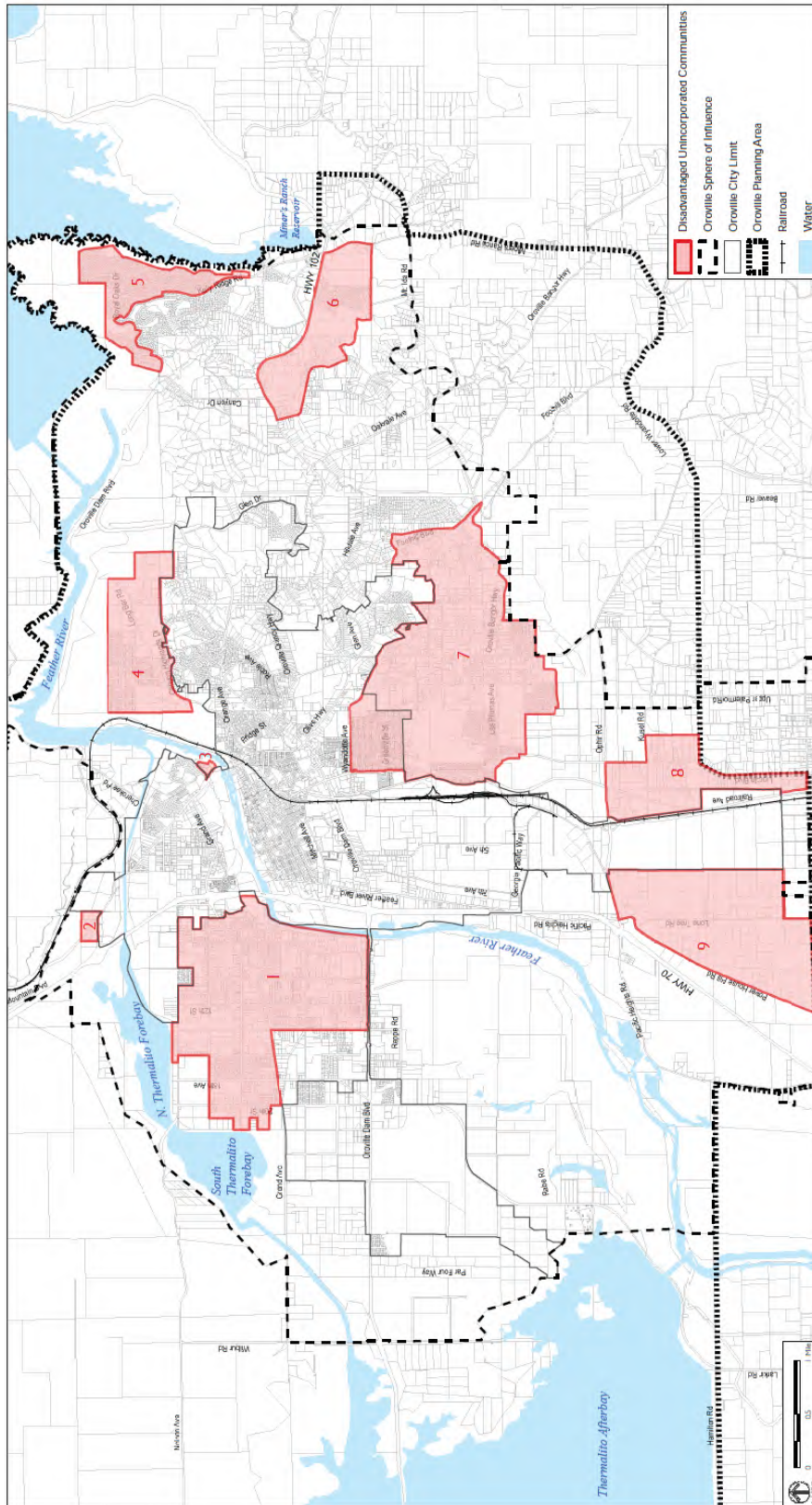
- Inhabited with ten or more homes adjacent or in close proximity to one another; and
- Either within a city's SOI, islands within a city boundary, or geographically isolated and have existed for more than 50 years; and
- The median household income is 80 percent or less than the statewide median household income.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities in Oroville's SOI The DUCs within Oroville's SOI are shown in Figure D-3. These communities were mapped using the following steps:

- Identify Census block groups in which greater than 50 percent of the households have annual incomes that are less than 80 percent of the statewide median (based on 2010 Census data).
- Exclude areas of the Census block groups that are within the city limits or outside the SOI.
- Delineate the communities within these Census block groups based on aerial photographs and parcel data. Communities are defined as having ten or more

As shown in Figure D-3, there are nine DUCs in Oroville's SOI ranging in size from 9 acres to 1,940 acres. Some mapped DUCs encompass multiple communities that are adjacent to one another.

Figure D-3 City of Oroville - Disadvantaged Communities



Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Land Use Element

The City of Oroville recognizes special populations and implemented the Butte County Precautionary Emergency Evacuation Plan for Special Needs population. This Plan was activated during the Oroville Dam Crisis in 2017.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

For purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as:

Any facility, including without limitation, a structure, infrastructure, property, equipment or service, that if adversely affected during a hazard event may result in severe consequences to public health and safety or interrupt essential services and operations for the community at any time before, during and after the hazard event.

A critical facility is classified by the following categories: (1) Essential Services Facilities and (2) At-Risk Populations Facilities, as discussed in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Oroville from Butte County GIS is shown on Figure D-4. Table D-7 gives summary information about the critical facilities in the City. Table D-8 details the facility categories and breaks them down by facility type. Details of critical facility definition, type, name, address, and jurisdiction by hazard zone are listed in Appendix F.

Figure D-4 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities

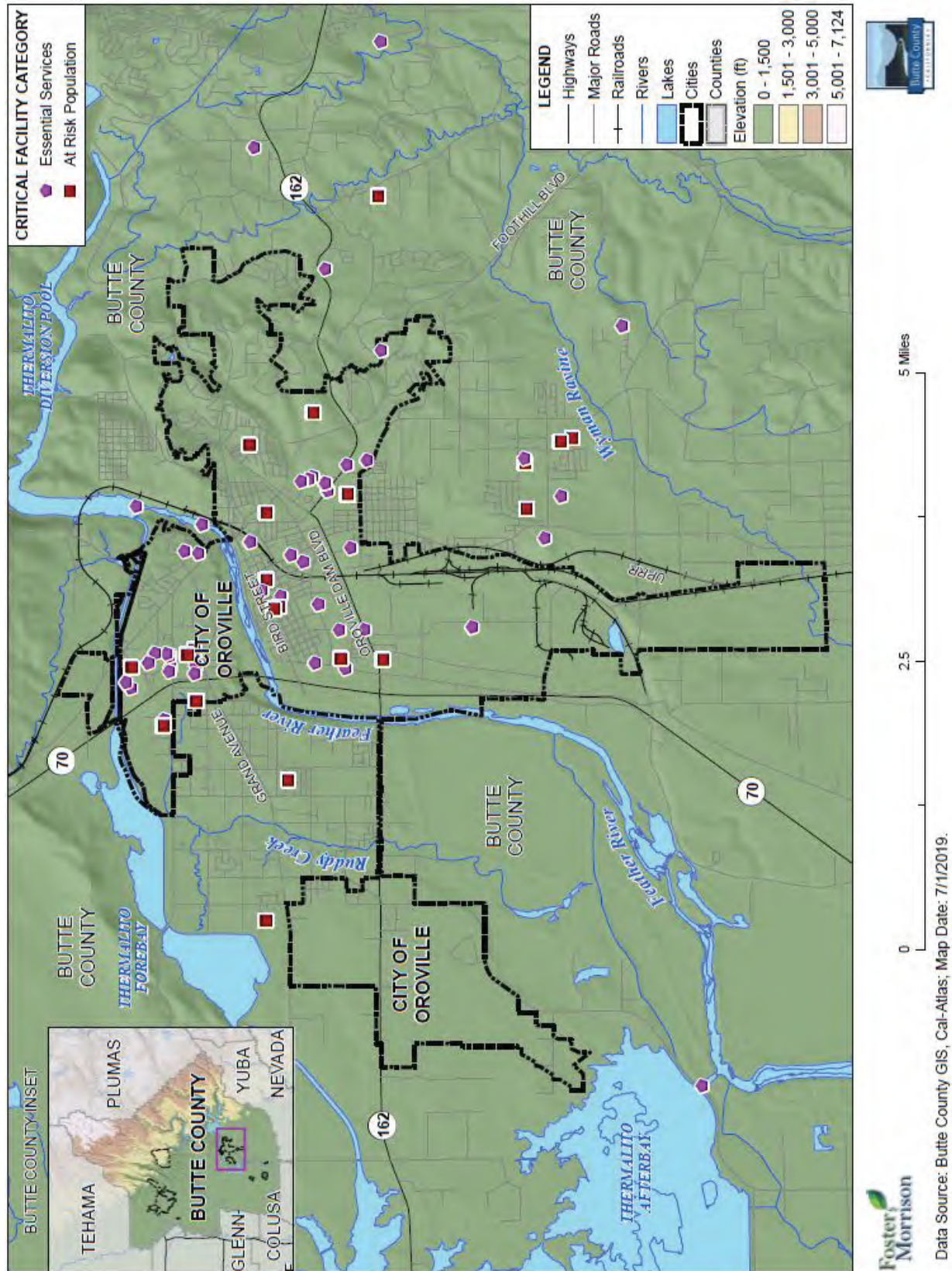


Table D-7 City of Oroville – Critical Facility Summary

Critical Facility Category	Facility Count
Essential Services Facilities	40
At Risk Population Facilities	20
City of Oroville Total	60

Source: Butte County GIS

Table D-8 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities by Facility Type

Critical Facility Category / Facility Type	Facility Count
Essential Services Facilities	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	1
Fire	3
Health Care	19
Law Enforcement	3
Public Assembly Point / Evacuation Center	2
Radio Sites	3
Logistics Hub	6
Emergency Operation Center	1
DOC	1
Emergency Animal Shelter	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	40
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	20
At Risk Population Facilities Total	20
Grand Total	
	60

Source: Butte County GIS

Natural Resources

Biological communities in the City of Oroville Planning Area were significantly impacted beginning in the mid-1800s as the area was first hydraulically mined, and later dredged for gold, as well as developed for agriculture. Despite these human modifications to the natural environment, important biological resources continue to exist in and around Oroville.

Within the Planning Area, several regional parks and other protected public lands contain sensitive biological habitats (e.g. riparian, oak woodland and vernal pool) and may support State and federally listed species. These lands include the Thermalito Afterbay, Thermalito Forebay, Oroville Wildlife Area and other natural lands managed by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the Feather River Recreation and Parks District. Although not in the Planning Area, nearby open space and wilderness areas such as the Plumas National Forest and North Table

Mountain Wildlife Area provide important biological resources to the region. Wide-ranging wildlife species (e.g. blacktailed deer, osprey, golden eagle, bald eagle and numerous species of migratory birds) within these areas could migrate through or forage in the Planning Area. Important biological resources in the Planning Area are described in greater detail below.

Nine main types of biological communities occur in the Planning Area. These nine communities include:

- **Foothill Pine-Blue Oak Woodland.** Foothill pine-blue oak woodlands are scattered throughout the Planning Area but are concentrated in the eastern half of the Planning Area in a mostly rural setting, with extensive woodlands occurring around Lake Oroville.
- **Riparian Woodlands.** Riparian woodlands are common throughout the Planning Area and occur along portions of the Feather River, Thermalito Afterbay and Forebay, Thermalito Diversion Pool and along numerous perennial and ephemeral drainages in the eastern portion of the Planning Area. Riparian woodlands are also commonly associated with dredge tailings throughout the Planning Area.
- **Annual Grasslands.** Annual grasslands occur throughout the Planning Area. Large, open areas of annual grasslands occur primarily in the western half of the Planning Area and are typically grazing pastures for livestock. Annual grasslands also form the understory for foothill pine-blue oak woodland and occur on vacant parcels in developed areas.
- **Chaparral.** A small aggregation of chaparral occurs in the northern portion of the Planning Area on the south-facing slopes of South Table Mountain. Small scattered areas of chaparral are also present within the understory of woodlands throughout the Planning Area.
- **Agricultural Lands.** Areas used for agriculture are scattered throughout the Planning Area. Row crops and rice fields occur predominantly in mostly flat areas in the northwest portion of the Planning Area along Highway 99. Within the Planning Area small olive groves occur on hillsides in the southeastern portion and citrus orchards in the southwest corner.
- **Wetlands.** Wetlands are considered sensitive natural communities by several resource agencies and should be given special consideration in the Planning Area because they provide a variety of important ecological functions and essential habitat for wildlife resources. Natural wetland habitats are steadily declining compared to their historical distribution, as a result of land management practices and development activities. Four types of wetlands occur in the Planning Area.
- **Vernal Pools.** Vernal pools occur primarily in the western half of the Planning Area and are concentrated in the areas shown on Figure D-5. The largest area of vernal pools is located north and south of Cottonwood Road between Highways 99 and 70; these pools are northern volcanic mud flow vernal pools. Vernal pools in the Planning Area occur within annual grasslands and represent a variety of pool types, including northern hardpan and northern volcanic mud flow pools. Vernal pools may occur as individual pools with discrete boundaries or be connected with other vernal pools via vernal swales to form a vernal pool complex. Vernal swales consist of vernal pools that occur within shallow, linear depressions.
- **Drainages.** Perennial and ephemeral drainages occur throughout the Planning Area and are shown in Figure D-5. These drainages are typically associated with riparian habitat described above and may support patches of freshwater marsh. Primary drainages within the Planning Area include the Feather River, Cottonwood Creek, Little Cottonwood Creek, Wyman Ravine, Wyndotte Creek and the Western Canal.
- **Freshwater Marsh.** Freshwater marsh occurs in the northwest portion of the Planning Area along the margins of flooded rice fields adjacent to Highway 99. Drainages and open water habitats in the Planning Area may also support patches of freshwater marsh.
- **Reservoir.** The Thermalito Afterbay and Thermalito Forebay are large reservoirs located on the Feather River in the western portion of the Planning Area formed by earthen dams. The Thermalito Afterbay and Thermalito Forebay provide resting and foraging habitat for migratory waterfowl traveling along the Pacific Flyway. The Thermalito Afterbay is part of the larger Oroville Wildlife Area (shown on

Figure D-5). The eastern portion of the preserve surrounding the Feather River contains numerous dredge tailings and borrows pits.

Figure D-5 Vernal Pools and Drainage Corridors in Oroville

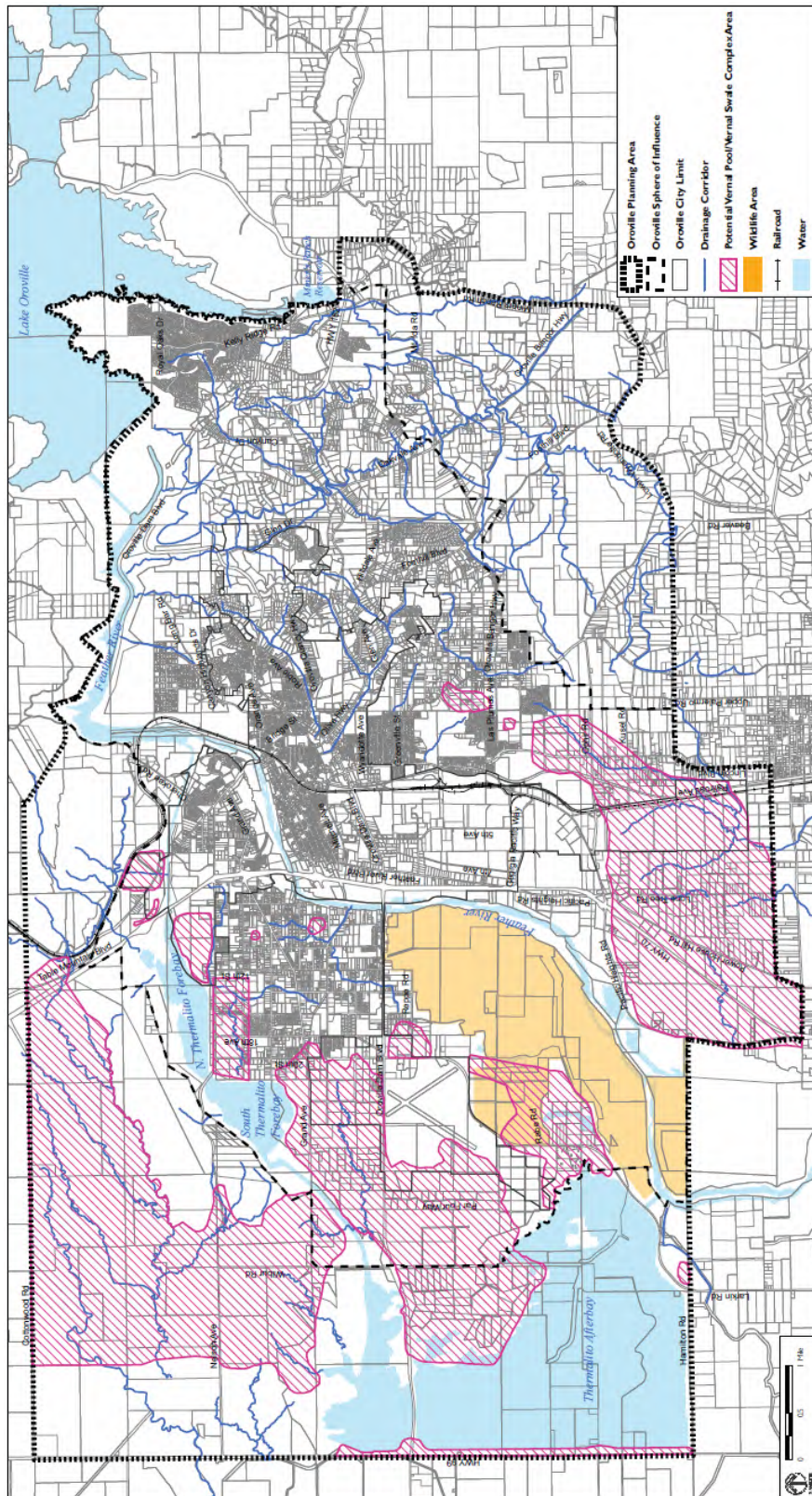


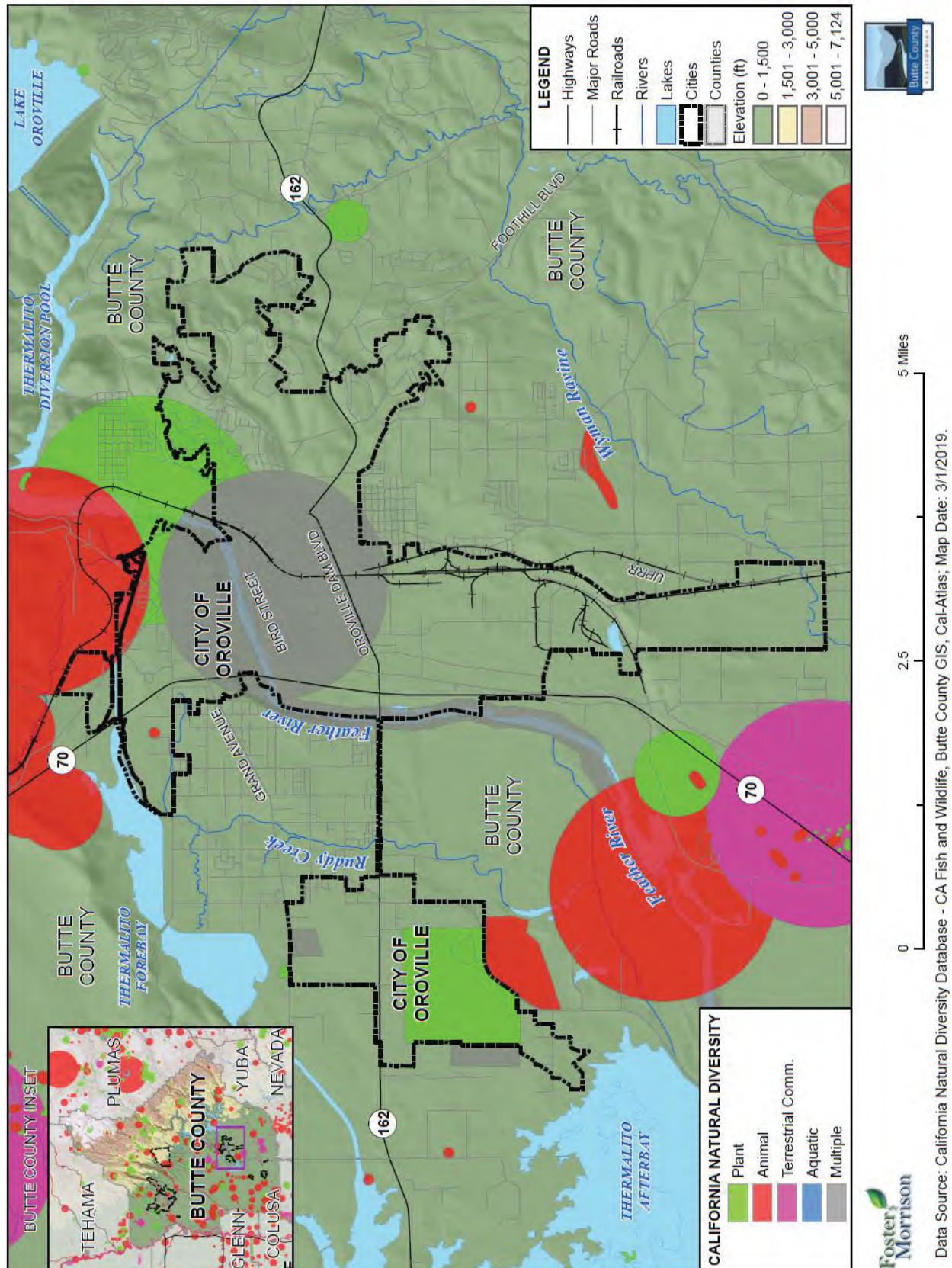
FIGURE OPS-3
VERNAL POOLS AND DRAINAGE CORRIDORS

Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Open Space, Natural Resources, and Conservation Element

The distribution of biological communities in the Planning Area is closely associated with topography and hydrology. Some of the flat valley area supports agricultural lands, the hilly portions support most of the remaining grassland and woodland communities and stream corridors support riparian communities.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) is a "natural heritage program" and is part of a nationwide network of similar programs overseen by NatureServe (formerly part of The Nature Conservancy). All natural heritage programs provide location and natural history information on special status plants, animals, and natural communities to the public, other agencies, and conservation organizations. The data help drive conservation decisions, aid in the environmental review of projects and land use changes, and provide baseline data helpful in recovering endangered species and for research projects. Spatial information regarding these program areas in the City of Oroville is shown on Figure D-6.

Figure D-6 City of Oroville Natural Diversity Map



Historic and Cultural Resources

The City of Oroville has a stock of historically significant homes, public buildings, and landmarks. To inventory these resources, the HMPC collected information from a number of sources. The California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was the primary source of information. The OHP is responsible for the administration of federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of California's irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources. OHP administers the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest programs. Each program has different eligibility criteria and procedural requirements. These requirements are detailed in Section 4.3.1 of the base plan. Historic properties in Oroville are shown in Table D-9.

Table D-9 City of Oroville – Historic Properties

Resource Name (Plaque Number)	National Register	State Landmark	California Register	Point of Interest	Date Listed	City/Community
Bidwell's Bar (330)		X			8/8/1939	Oroville
Cherokee Townsite And Adjoining Spring Valley Mine (P557)				X	12/19/1980	Oroville
Chinese Cemetery (P584)				X	3/1/1982	Oroville
Chinese Temple (770)		X			1/31/1962	Oroville
Discovery Site of the Last Yahi Indian (809)		X			10/5/1965	Oroville
Garrott's Saw Mill (P116)				X	6/6/1969	Oroville
Jewish Cemetery (P585)				X	3/1/1982	Oroville
Lee, Fong, Company (N1057)	X				3/11/1982	Oroville
Long's Bar (P576)				X	12/21/1981	Oroville
Lott Museum-Sank Park (P2)				X	8/5/1966	Oroville
Old Chinese Cemetery (P413)				X	8/7/1975	Oroville
Old Suspension Bridge (314)		X			7/12/1939	Oroville
Oregon City (807)		X			6/28/1965	Oroville
Oroville Carnegie Library (N2362)	X				5/8/2007	Oroville
Oroville Cemetery (P583)				X	3/1/1982	Oroville
Oroville Chinese Temple (N431)	X				7/30/1976	Oroville
Oroville Commercial District (Old) (N1211)	X				7/28/1983	Oroville
Oroville Inn (N1635)	X				9/13/1990	Oroville
Oroville Odd Fellows Home Site, Bella Vista Hotel (P726)				X	8/17/1990	Oroville
State Theatre (N1731)	X				9/13/1991	Oroville

Source: California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation

In addition, the City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Open Space, Natural Resources, and Conservation element details some of the prehistoric archaeological and historic resources. Some of these resources are located inside the City limits, while others are in the City Sphere of Influence (SOI).

Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the Planning Area include:

Native American habitation sites, temporary campsites, lithic reduction stations (stone tool making locations), milling stations, rock features and burial locations. To prevent possible looting and/or disturbance, the location of archaeological resources are not mapped.

A total of 33 sites with prehistoric components have been recorded within the City of Oroville SOI. Six of these sites contain historic components as well. The most common type of prehistoric site found in the City of Oroville SOI are milling stations at locations such as the Feather River Nature Center, followed by temporary campsites, habitation sites, burial locations and rock features. Two sites have known Native American burials.

Prehistoric sites are often found along major rivers in the Sacramento Valley, with their associated areas of high ground and natural levees. Prehistoric sites are also often found along the various creeks and minor drainages in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and their adjacent interior valleys and grasslands. This pattern applies to the City of Oroville SOI, where prehistoric sites tend to be located along the Feather River, its tributaries and smaller drainages. In particular, the banks of the Feather River and its tributaries in the Historic Downtown, Hammon, Western Pacific, Canyon Highlands, northern Oakvale and Kelly Ridge areas are very sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Historic archaeological site types in the SOI include abandoned transportation corridors and alignments, and remnants of activities associated with historic mining, settlement and agriculture. For the purposes of this General Plan, historic archaeological resources are distinguished from historic resources (the built environment) largely by condition. That is, resources that are still functional (roads that are traveled, ditches carrying water, standing structures) are considered part of the built environment. The remnants of these structures are considered archaeological resources. Historic archaeological sensitivity is considered particularly high along the banks of the Feather River in the Historic Downtown, Hammon, Western Pacific, Kelly Ridge, Oroville Dam Area, Oro Bangor, Foothills and Oakvale areas.

Growth and Development Trends

Oroville has seen steady growth. Oroville has seen growth rates as shown in Table D-10. The City saw large growth between 1960 and 2000, with a dip between 2000 and 2010. Much of the 2019 growth is attributed to the movement of people into Oroville from Paradise due to the Camp Fire.

Table D-10 City of Oroville – Population Changes Since 1950

Year	Population	Change	% Change
1950	5,387	–	–
1960	6,115	728	13.5%
1970	7,536	1,421	23.2%
1980	8,683	1,147	15.2%
1990	11,960	3,277	37.4%
2000	13,004	1,044	8.7%
2010 ¹	15,546	2,542	19.5%
2019 ²	21,773	6,227	40.1%

Source: ¹US Census Bureau, ²California Department of Finance

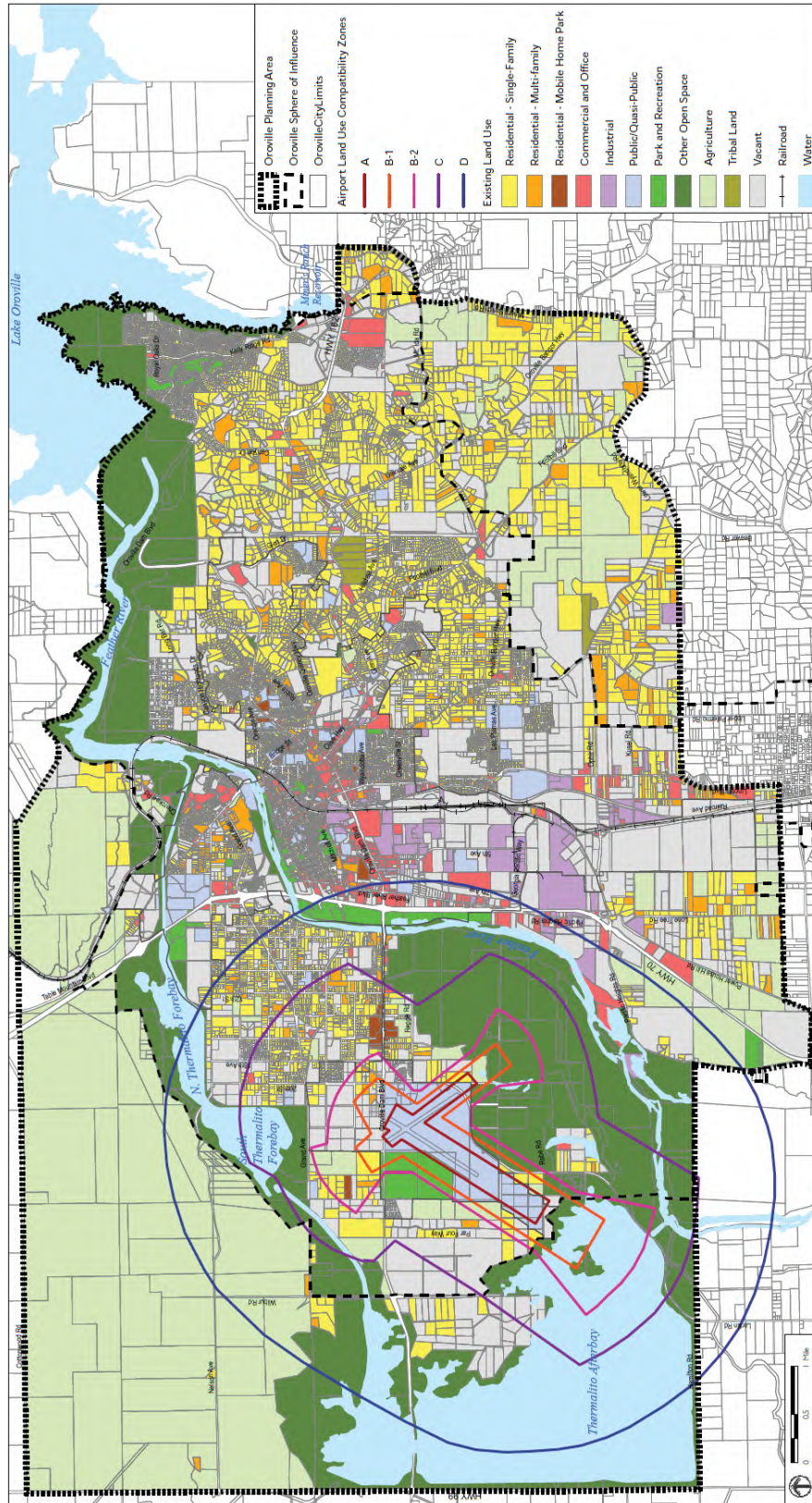
Land Use

As required by California Government Code Section 65302(a) and Public Resources Code Section 2762(a), the Land Use Element of the General Plan addresses the following issues:

- Distribution, location and extent of the uses of land for housing, business, industry, open space, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds and other categories of public and private uses of land.
- Standards of population density and building intensity for the land use designations.

The Land Use Element focuses on development that could potentially occur in both the existing city limits and the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). The SOI is the area outside of the city limits that the City intends to incorporate in the future. Land use in the City of Oroville and surrounding area has not changed substantially since adoption of the 1995 City of Oroville General Plan. However, regional and local market trends have increased the rate of change over the past few years. Table D-11 shows the acreages of various existing land uses in the city limits and in the SOI, while Figure D-7 illustrates existing land uses.

Figure D-7 City of Oroville – Land Use Diagram



Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Land Use Element

Table D-11 City of Oroville – Existing Land Uses

Land Use	City Limits (Acres)	Sphere of Influence (Acres)
Residential - Single-family	1,338	5,600
Residential – Multi-Family	265	535
Residential - Mobile Home Park	32	62
Commercial and Office	630	513
Industrial	416	336
Public/Quasi-Public	1,122	220
Parks and Recreation	513	106
Other Open Space	213	7,596
Agriculture	17	1,563
Tribal Lands	0	92
Vacant	3,117	5,805
Total	7,662	22,427

Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Land Use Element

Development since 2014 Plan

The City Building Department tracked total building permits issued since 2014 for the City. These are tracked by total development, property use type, and hazard risk area. These are shown in Table D-12 and Table D-13. All development in the identified hazard areas, including the 1% annual chance floodplains, and moderate or higher wildfire risk areas, were completed in accordance with all current and applicable development codes and standards and should be adequately protected. Thus, with the exception of more people living in the area potentially exposed to natural hazards, this growth should not cause a significant change in vulnerability of the City to identified priority hazards.

Table D-12 City of Oroville – Total Development Since 2014

Property Use	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1	1	3	4	2
Industrial	0	1	0	0	1
Residential	13	20	5	15	5

Property Use	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	22	8	19	8

Source: City of Oroville Building Department

Table D-13 City of Oroville – Development in Hazard Areas since 2014

Property Use	1% Annual Chance Flood	Landslide Susceptibility Area	Wildfire Risk Area ¹	Other
Agricultural	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	1	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Residential	0	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	0

Source: City of Oroville Building Department

¹Moderate or higher wildfire risk area

Future Development

Approximately every four years, the Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG) prepares long-term regional growth forecasts of housing, population, and employment for the Butte County area. The forecasts have been developed by BCAG in consultation with its Planning Directors Group which consists of representatives from each of BCAG's local jurisdiction members and the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission. A low, medium, and high scenario has been developed for each forecast of housing, population, and employment. The 2018 process has been delayed due to the regional population redistribution and uncertain re-population timeline associated with the 2018 Camp Fire. At this time, it is anticipated that the new forecasts will be available near the end of 2019. The medium scenario for the City in the 2014-2040 Regional Transportation Plan is shown in Table D-14.

Table D-14 City of Oroville – Future Population Estimates

Jurisdiction	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Oroville	18,673	22,264	26,928	29,332	30,816

Source: Butte County Association of Governments 2014-2040 Regional Transportation Plan

More general information on growth and development in Butte County as a whole can be found in “Growth and Development Trends” in Section 4.3.1 Butte County Vulnerability and Assets at Risk of the Base Plan.

Using GIS, the following methodology was used in determining parcel counts and values associated with future development and redevelopment projects in the City of Chico.

GIS Analysis

Butte County's 3/21/2019 Assessor Data and the County's GIS parcel data were used as the basis for the inventory of assessed values for both improved and unimproved parcels within the City. This data provides

the land and improved values assessed for each parcel. In this analysis, the parcel data was converted to a point layer using a centroid conversion process, in which each parcel was identified by a central point containing the assessor's data. In addition, Butte County provided a table containing the assessor parcel numbers (APNs) for the 260 parcels. Using the GIS parcel spatial file and the APNs, the 260 parcels associated with future development projects for which the analysis was to be performed was identified. Utilizing the future development project spatial layer, the parcel centroid data was intersected to determine the parcel counts within each area.

Figure D-8 shows the locations of future development areas the City is planning to develop. Table D-15 shows the parcels and acreages of each future development area in the City.

Figure D-8 City of Oroville – Future Development Areas

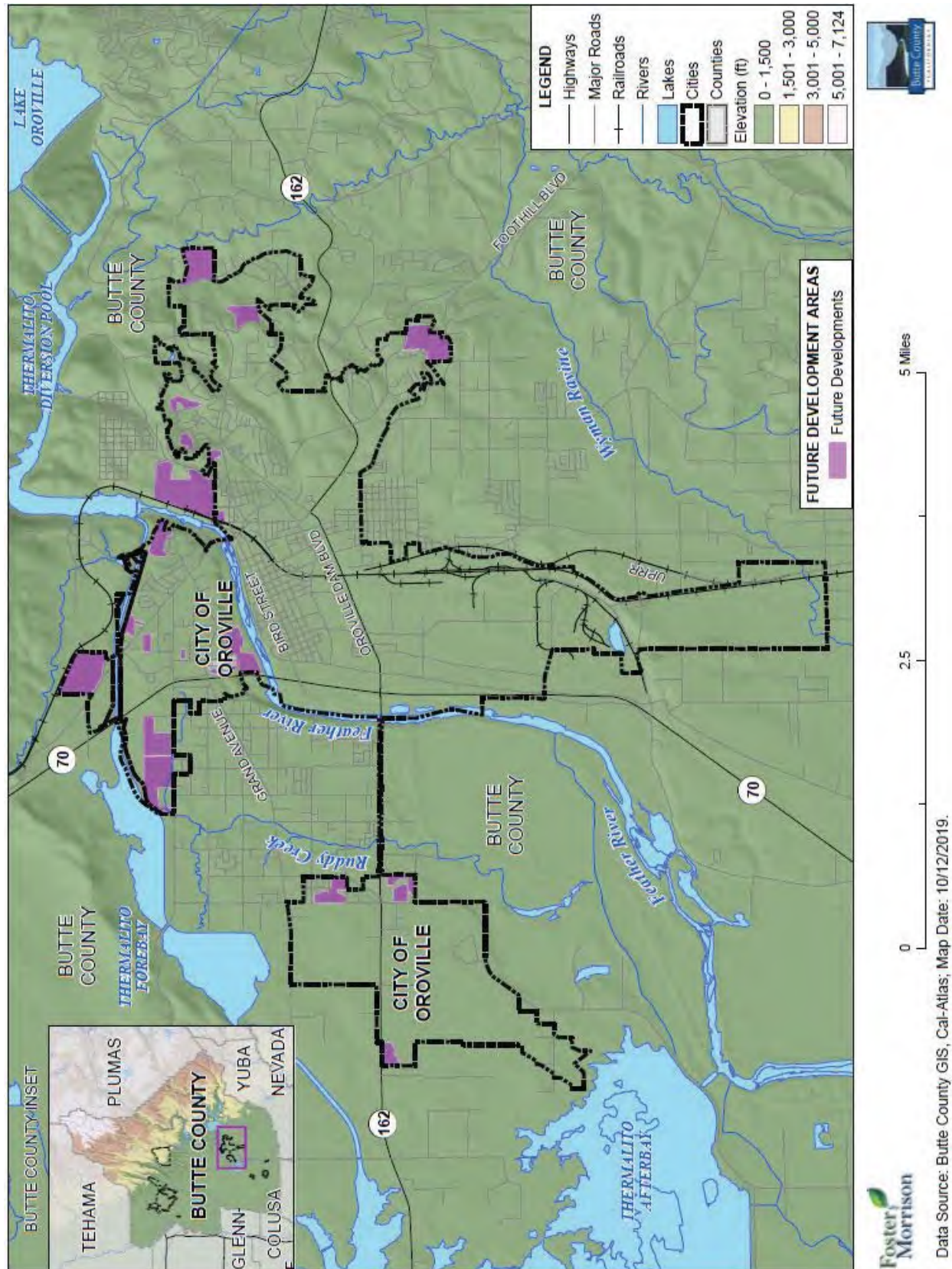


Table D-15 City of Oroville – Future Development Locations with Parcels and Acreage

Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
City of Oroville			
Acacia Estates	2	0	6.7
Buttewoods 2	3	0	56.1
Calle Vista Estates Unit II	48	44	24.4
Canal View Estates	3	0	8.4
Deer Creek Estates 2	3	0	24.3
Ford Drive	2	0	22.4
Forebay Estates	1	0	40.2
Greenview Estates	1	1	1.9
Heritage Oak Estates	3	1	46.5
Highlands Estates	1	0	13.3
Linkside Place Phase I	66	6	11.5
Martin Ranch	1	0	73.1
Mission Olive Ranch	20	2	6.8
Nelson 56	1	0	56.5
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
Rivers Edge	1	0	10.3
Riverview	4	0	38.8
Rosewood Estates	1	0	5.0
Vista Del Oro	95	22	15.2
City of Oroville Total	257	76	466.4
Unincorporated Butte County			
Oak Park	3		94.3
Unincorporated Butte County Total	3		94.3
Grand Total	260	76	560.6

Source: City of Oroville

D.5.3. Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

This section provides the vulnerability assessment, including any quantifiable loss estimates, for those hazards identified above in Table D-5 as high or medium significance hazards. Impacts of past events and vulnerability of the City to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification in the Base Plan for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on the Butte County Planning Area). Methodologies for calculating loss estimates are the same as those described in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan.

An estimate of the vulnerability of the City to each identified priority hazard, in addition to the estimate of risk of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

- **Extremely Low**—The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to nonexistent.
- **Low**—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.
- **Medium**—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.
- **High**—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.
- **Extremely High**—Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

Depending on the hazard and availability of data for analysis, this hazard specific vulnerability assessment also includes information on values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, populations at risk, and future development.

Dam Failure

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional

Vulnerability—High

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Dams are manmade structures built for a variety of uses including flood protection, power generation, agriculture, water supply, and recreation. When dams are constructed for flood protection, they are usually engineered to withstand a flood with a computed risk of occurrence. For example, a dam may be designed to contain a flood at a location on a stream that has a certain probability of occurring in any one year. If prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding occur that exceed the design requirements, that structure may be overtopped or fail. Overtopping is the primary cause of earthen dam failure in the United States.

Location and Extent

Oroville is downstream of multiple dams (which are discussed in greater detail and mapped in the vulnerability section below), the largest of which is Oroville Dam. The Oroville Dam sits east of Oroville's City Center, nestled at the mouth of the Feather River Canyon. At 770 feet tall and 6,920 feet long, the Oroville Dam is one of the 20 largest dams in the world and impounds the second largest reservoir in California. Lake Oroville has a capacity of 3.5 million-acre feet and is the principal water storage facility of the State Water Project (SWP). Flows from the failure of these dams could inundate non-urban portions of the Planning Area. These dams and their inundation areas are discussed in greater detail in the vulnerability section below. Dam failure is a natural disaster from two perspectives. First, the inundation from released waters resulting from dam failure is related to naturally occurring floodwaters. Second, dam failure would most probably happen as a consequence of the natural disaster triggering the event, such as

an earthquake. There is no scale with which to measure dam failure. While a dam may fill slowly with runoff from winter storms, a dam break has a very quick speed of onset. The duration of dam failure is not long – only as long as it takes to empty the reservoir of water the dam held back. The City would be affected for as long as the flood waters from the dam failure took to drain downstream. Geographical flood extent from the Cal OES dam inundation zones is shown in Table D-16. Note, the Cal OES dam inundation data did not include inundation mapping of all dams of concern to the Butte County Planning Area; thus, the below analysis reflects information based on available data. Other dams may be identified as a concern to the City.

Table D-16 City of Oroville – Geographical Dam Inundation Extents

Dam Inundation Area	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	Improved Acres	% of Total Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	% of Total Unimproved Acres
Lake Almanor	1,804	22.83%	789	9.99%	1,015	12.85%
Miners Ranch	27	0.34%	0	0.00%	27	0.34%
Oroville	6,166	78.04%	2,310	29.24%	3,856	48.80%
Thermalito Diversion	213	2.70%	7	0.09%	206	2.61%

Source: Cal OES

Past Occurrences

February 11, 2017 – Heavy rainfall during the 2017 California floods damaged the main spillway on February 7, so the California Department of Water Resources stopped the spillway flow to assess the damage and contemplate its next steps. The rain eventually raised the lake level until it flowed over the emergency spillway, even after the damaged main spillway was reopened. As water flowed over the emergency spillway, headward erosion threatened to undermine and collapse the concrete weir, which could have sent a 30-foot wall of water into the Feather River below and flooded communities downstream. No collapse occurred, but the water further damaged the main spillway and eroded the bare slope of the emergency spillway. An evacuation order was put out for the City of Oroville.

Vulnerability to Dam Failure

Dam failure flooding would vary by community depending on which dam fails and the nature and extent of the dam failure and associated flooding. Based on the vulnerability assessment in the Base Plan, it is apparent that a major dam failure could have a significant impact on the City.

Failure of the Oroville Dam could result in release of water held behind the dam, and inundation of much of the City and surrounding area. A major seismic event would be the most likely cause of dam failure. A number of geologic faults have been mapped in the Oroville area which could cause a seismic event. Landslides around the reservoir rim have occurred since Lake Oroville has been in operation. These landslides are not considered to pose a threat to the freeboard of the dam or the safety of the public.

In addition to Oroville Dam, the City is in the inundation area for Lake Almanor, Miner's Ranch, and Thermalito Diversion.

Impacts

Impacts to the City from a dam failure flood include damage to residential and commercial property, damage to critical facilities, damage to infrastructure, damage to levees that protect the City, and injuries or deaths to citizens of the City. Evacuations caused by potential dam failures can also cause significant disruption to the City and result in economic impacts to the City and its residents.

Values at Risk

Based on the vulnerability assessment in the Base Plan, it is apparent that a major dam failure could have a significant impact on the City. The City is located in four Cal OES mapped dam inundation areas as described in Section 4.3.4 of the Base Plan. These four dams are:

- Oroville (an extremely high hazard dam, as seen on Figure D-9)
- Lake Almanor (a high hazard dam, as seen on Figure D-10)
- Miner's Ranch (a high hazard dam, as seen on Figure D-10)
- Thermalito Diversion (a high hazard dam, as seen on Figure D-10)

Figure D-9 City of Oroville – Extremely High Dam Inundation Areas

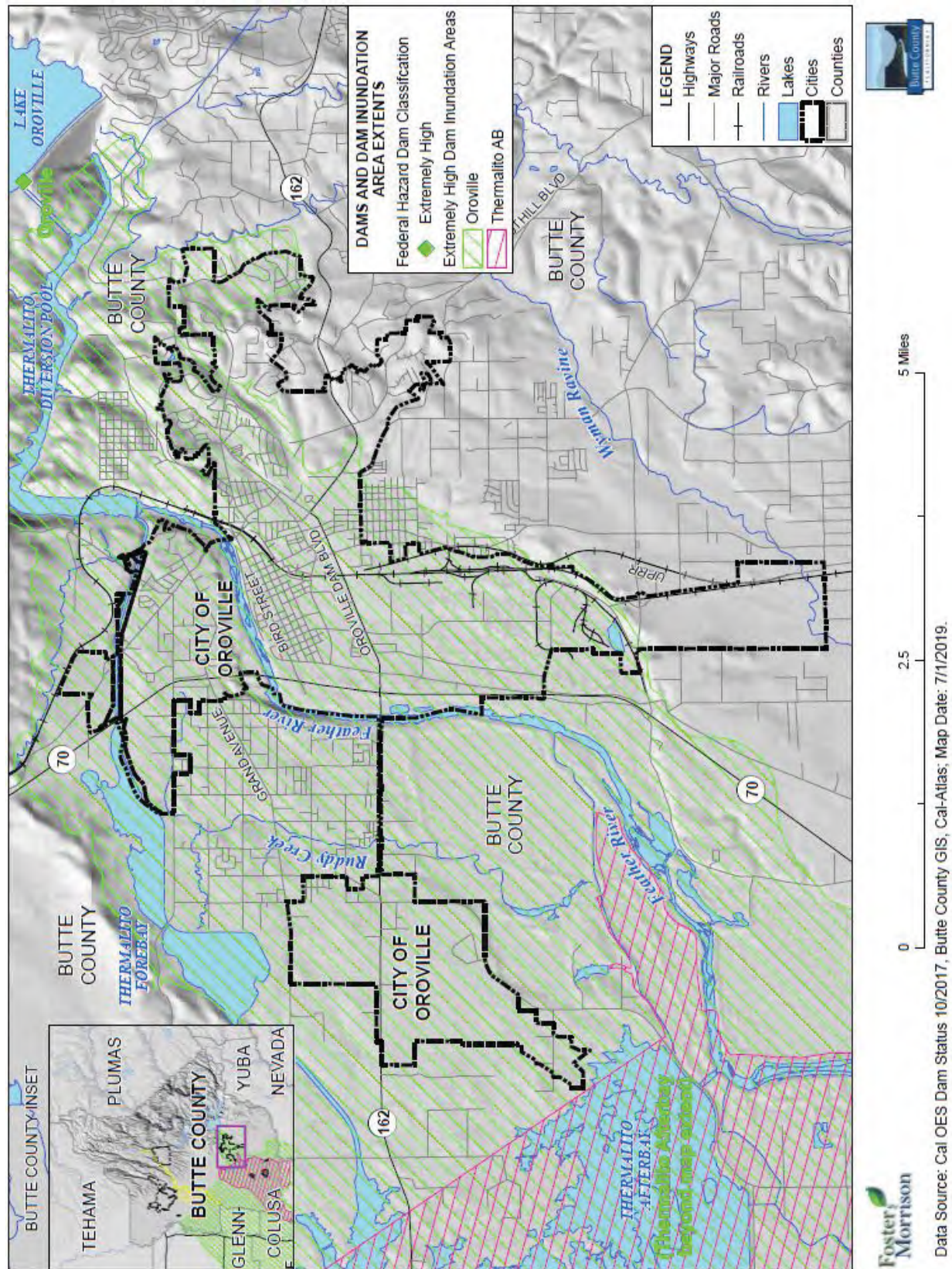
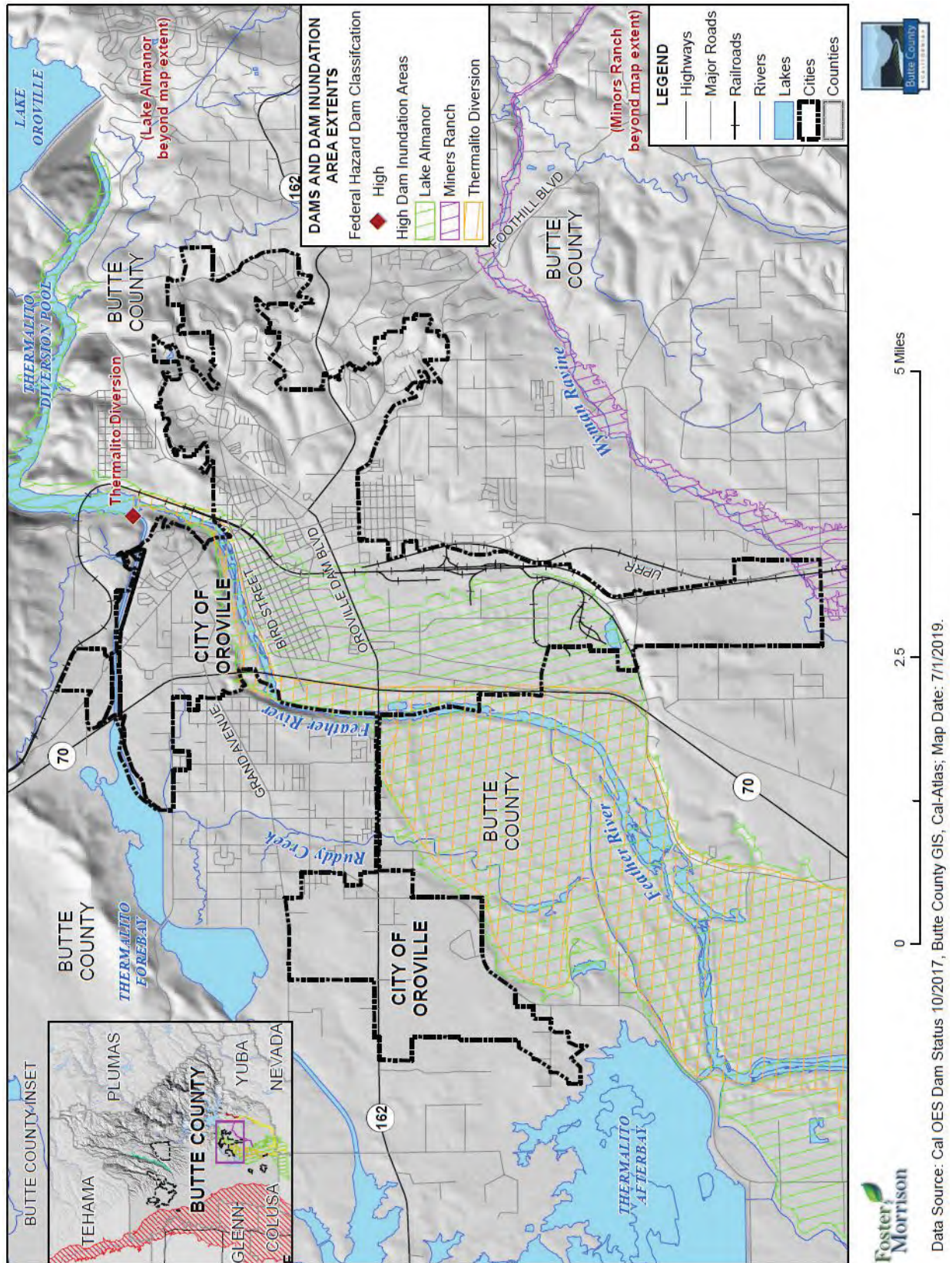


Figure D-10 City of Oroville – High Dam Inundation Areas



GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of dam failure flooding within the City of Oroville. The methodology described in Section 4.3.4 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk. Multiple analysis tables were created:

- Table D-17 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the singular extremely high hazard dam inundation area.
- Table D-18 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the three high hazard dam inundation areas.
- Table D-19 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the Oroville inundation areas.
- Table D-20 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the Lake Almanor dam inundation area
- Table D-21 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the Miner's Ranch dam inundation area
- Table D-22 shows the total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, their improved structure and land values in the Thermalito Diversion dam inundation area

Table D-17 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels in All Extremely High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

Jurisdiction	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
City of Oroville	6,262	4,802	\$276,524,176	\$776,873,996	\$60,972,453	\$585,978,221	\$1,584,003,840

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-18 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels in All High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

Jurisdiction	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
City of Oroville	1,563	1,094	\$91,571,747	\$232,439,950	\$44,211,667	\$216,261,801	\$577,213,784

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-19 City of Oroville – Count and Value at Risk in Oroville Dam Inundation Area by Property Use

Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Agricultural	6	0	\$658,274	\$0	\$7,947	\$0	\$666,221
Commercial	1,007	678	\$100,544,300	\$315,471,114	\$18,639,996	\$315,471,114	\$657,575,440
Industrial	221	71	\$25,400,597	\$39,962,799	\$42,318,610	\$59,944,199	\$191,571,855
Residential	4,873	4,051	\$149,856,487	\$421,125,817	\$5,900	\$210,562,909	\$733,812,671
Unknown	155	2	\$64,518	\$314,266	\$0	\$0	\$377,654
City of Oroville Total	6,262	4,802	\$276,524,176	\$776,873,996	\$60,972,453	\$585,978,221	\$1,584,003,840

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-20 City of Oroville – Count and Value at Risk in Lake Almanor Dam Inundation Area by Property Use

Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	588	389	\$48,610,851	\$129,523,449	\$3,349,747	\$129,523,449	\$291,312,775
Industrial	147	48	\$21,260,503	\$35,437,234	\$40,861,920	\$53,155,851	\$174,080,348
Residential	749	655	\$21,616,845	\$67,165,001	\$0	\$33,582,501	\$111,422,847
Unknown	78	2	\$63,388	\$314,266	\$0	\$0	\$377,654
City of Oroville Total	1,562	1,094	\$91,551,587	\$232,439,950	\$44,211,667	\$216,261,801	\$577,193,624

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-21 City of Oroville – Count and Value at Risk in Miner's Ranch Dam Inundation Area by Property Use

Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	1	0	\$20,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,160
Industrial	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unknown	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Oroville Total	1	0	\$20,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,160

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-22 City of Oroville – Count and Value at Risk in Thermalito Diversion Dam Inundation Area by Property Use

Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	6	2	\$212,547	\$291,443	\$184,125	\$291,443	\$982,248
Industrial	9	1	\$331,356	\$150,858	\$0	\$226,287	\$708,501
Residential	14	2	\$584,056	\$385,261	\$0	\$192,631	\$1,157,948
Unknown	8	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Oroville Total	37	5	\$1,127,959	\$827,562	\$184,125	\$710,361	\$2,848,697

Source: Cal OES, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Population at Risk

The Cal OES dam inundation areas were overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the dam inundation zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for Oroville – 2.60. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 0 residents of the City at risk to dam failure flooding from these four dams. This is shown in Table D-43.

Table D-23 City of Oroville – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Flood Zone

Jurisdiction	Oroville Dam Inundation Area		Lake Almanor Dam Inundation Area		Miner's Ranch Dam Inundation Area		Thermalito Diversion Dam Inundation Area	
	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population
Oroville	4,051	10,533	655	1,703	0	0	2	5

Source: FEMA DFIRM 1/6/2011, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data, US Census Bureau

Critical Facilities at Risk

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Oroville in identified dam inundation areas. GIS was used to determine whether the facility locations intersects a Cal OES dam inundation area. Details of critical facilities in extremely high hazard dam inundation areas in the City of Oroville are shown in Figure D-11 and detailed in Table D-24. Details of critical facilities in high hazard dam inundation areas in the City of Oroville are shown in Figure D-12 and detailed in Table D-25. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by flood zone are listed in Appendix F.

Figure D-11 City of Oroville - Critical Facilities in Extremely High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

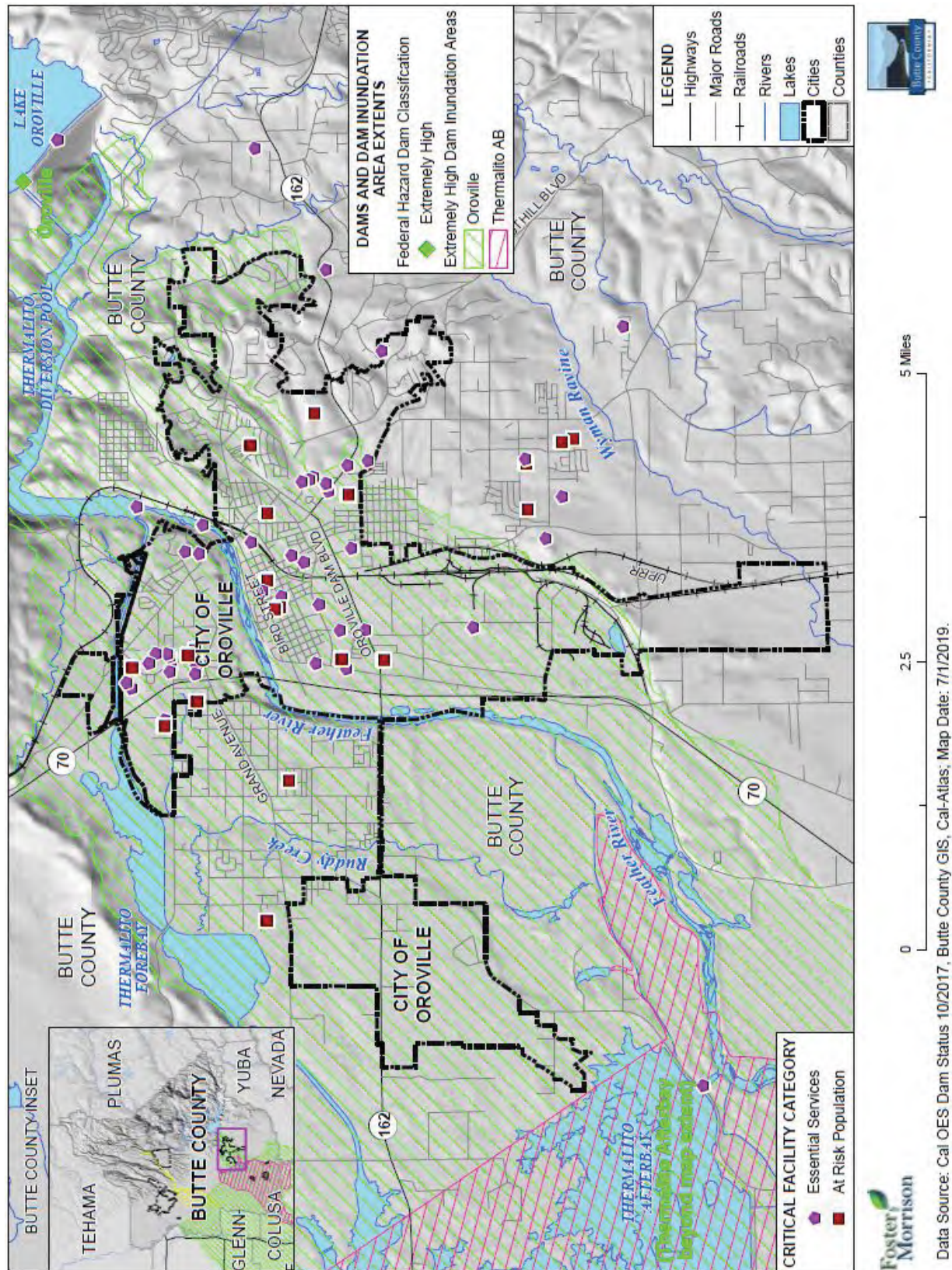


Table D-24 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in Extremely High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

Critical Facility Category	Facility Count
Essential Services Facilities	3
At Risk Population Facilities	4
City of Oroville Total	7

Source: Cal OES, Butte County GIS

Figure D-12 City of Oroville - Critical Facilities in High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

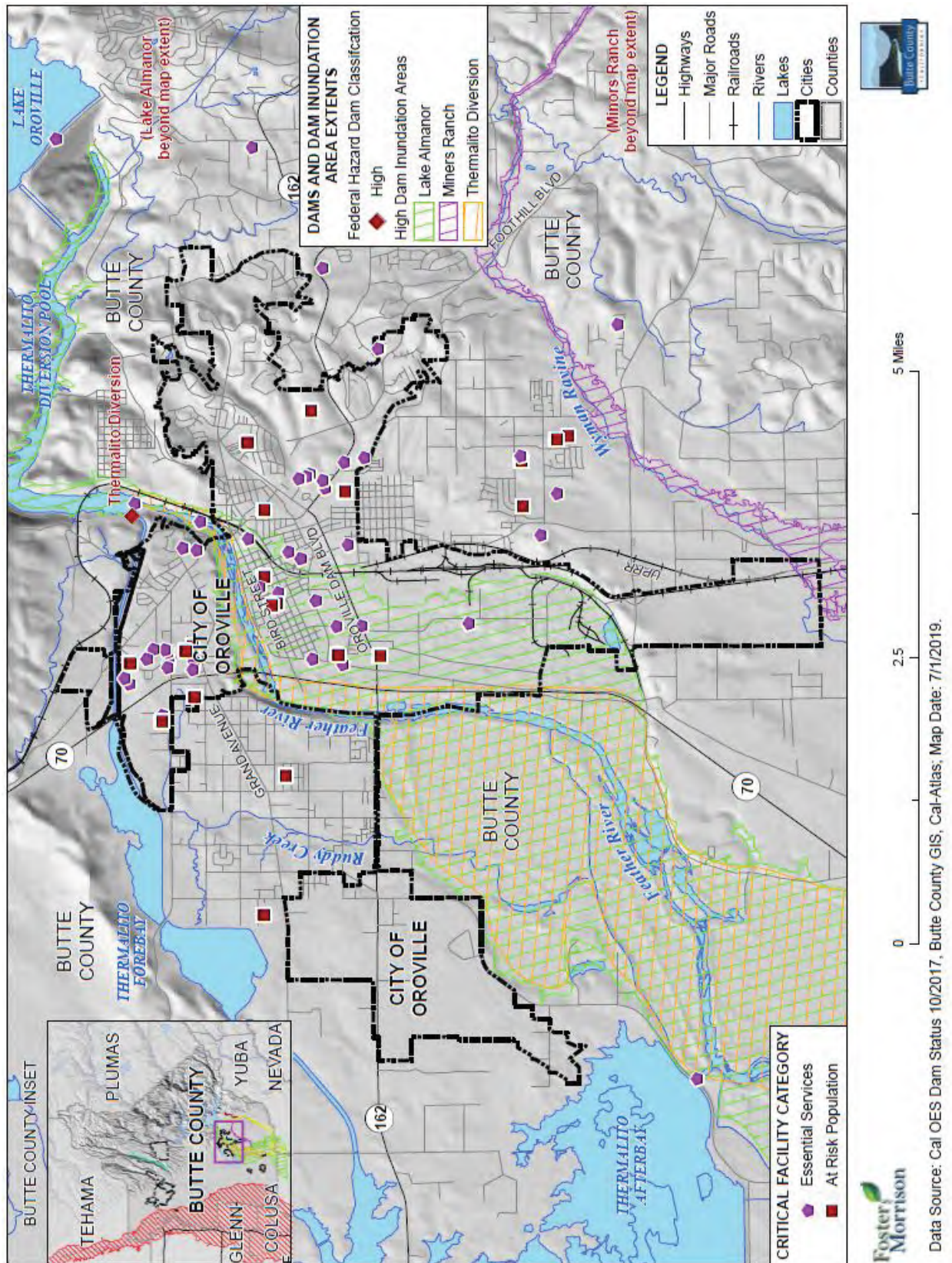


Table D-25 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

Critical Facility Category	Facility Count
Essential Services Facilities	9
At Risk Population Facilities	6
City of Oroville Total	15

Source: Cal OES, Butte County GIS

Future Development

Although new growth and development corridors would fall in the area flooded by a dam failure, given the small chance of total dam failure and the large area that a dam failure would affect, development in the dam inundation area will continue to occur.

GIS Analysis

Butte County's 3/21/2019 Assessor Data and the County's GIS parcel data were used as the basis for the inventory of assessed values for both improved and unimproved parcels within the City. Using GIS, the 260 parcels associated with future development projects for which the analysis was to be performed was identified. Future development in extremely high hazard dam inundation areas is shown on Figure D-13 and detailed in Table D-26. Future development in high hazard dam inundation areas is shown on Figure D-13 and detailed in Table D-27,

Figure D-13 City of Oroville – Future Development in Extremely High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

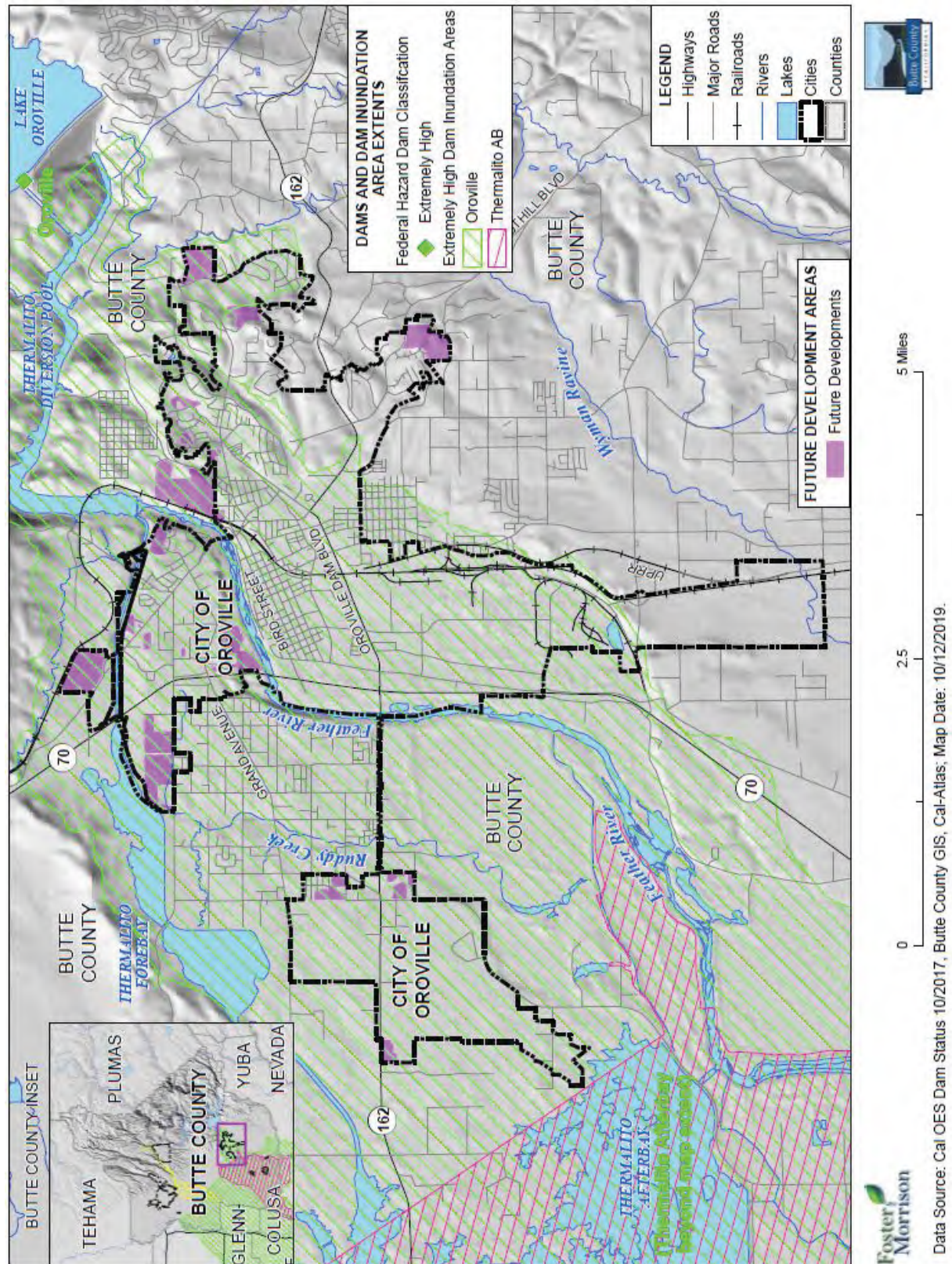


Table D-26 City of Oroville – Future Development Parcel Counts and Acreage in Extremely High Dam Inundation Areas

Extremely High Dam Inundation Area / Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
Oroville Dam			
City of Oroville			
Acacia Estates	2	0	6.7
Calle Vista Estates Unit II	48	44	24.4
Canal View Estates	3	0	8.4
Deer Creek Estates 2	3	0	24.3
Forebay Estates	1	0	40.2
Greenview Estates	1	1	1.9
Heritage Oak Estates	3	1	46.5
Highlands Estates	1	0	13.3
Linkside Place Phase I	66	6	11.5
Martin Ranch	1	0	73.1
Mission Olive Ranch	20	2	6.8
Nelson 56	1	0	56.5
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
Rivers Edge	1	0	10.3
Riverview	4	0	38.8
Rosewood Estates	1	0	5.0
Vista Del Oro	95	22	15.2
Oroville Dam Total	252	76	387.9
Unincorporated Butte County			
Oak Park	3	0	94.3
Unincorporated Butte County Total	3	0	94.3
Extremely High Dam Inundation Area Total	255	76	482.1

Source: Cal OES, City of Oroville GIS, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Figure D-14 City of Oroville – Future Development in High Hazard Dam Inundation Areas

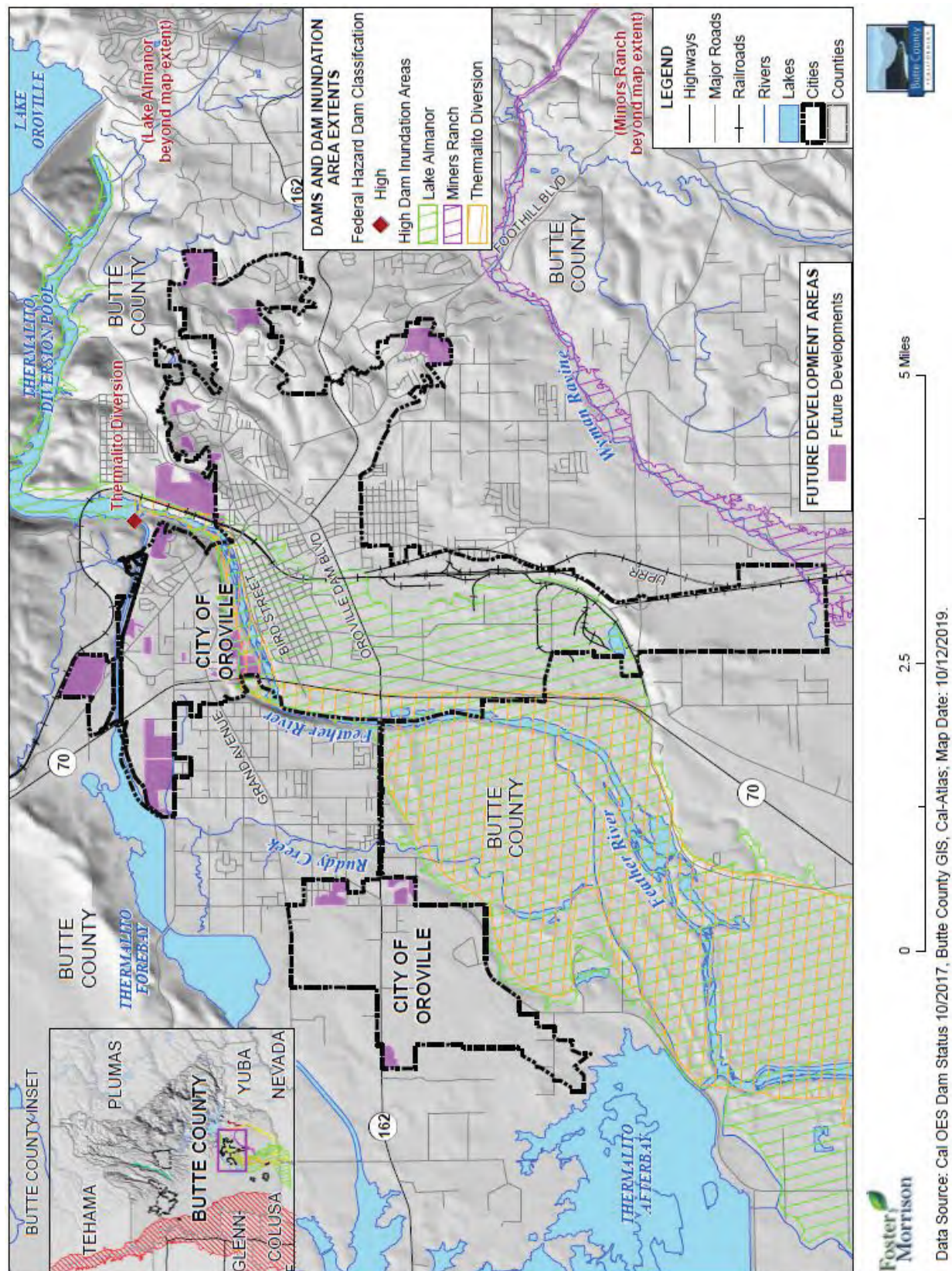


Table D-27 City of Oroville – Future Development Parcel Counts and Acreage in High Dam Inundation Areas

High Dam Inundation Areas / Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
Lake Almanor			
City of Oroville			
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
Riverview	4	0	38.8
Lake Almanor Total	5	0	43.9
Thermalito Diversion			
City of Oroville			
Riverview	2	0	17.7
Thermalito Total	2	0	17.7

Source: Cal OES, City of Oroville GIS, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Drought and Water Shortage

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Drought is different than many of the other natural hazards in that it is not a distinct event and usually has a slow onset. Drought can severely impact a region both physically and economically. Drought affects different sectors in different ways and with varying intensities. Adequate water is the most critical issue and is critical for manufacturing, tourism, recreation, and commercial and domestic use. As the population in the area continues to grow, so will the demand for water.

Location and Extent

As discussed in the Base Plan, drought and water shortage are regional phenomenon. The whole of the County, as well as the whole of the City, is at risk. Drought has a slow speed of onset and a variable duration. Drought can last for a short period of time, which does not usually affect water shortages. Should a drought last for a long period of time, water shortage becomes a larger issue.

Past Occurrences

Since drought is a regional phenomenon, past occurrences of drought for Oroville are the same as those for the County. Those past occurrences can be found in Section 4.2.8 of the Base Plan.

Vulnerability to Drought and Water Shortage

Based on historical information, the occurrence of drought in California, including the City of Oroville, is cyclical, driven by weather patterns. Drought has occurred in the past and will occur in the future. Periods

of actual drought with adverse impacts can vary in duration, and the period between droughts is often extended. Although an area may be under an extended dry period, determining when it becomes a drought is based on impacts to individual water users. The vulnerability of the City of Oroville to drought is City-wide, but impacts may vary and include reduction in water supply and an increase in dry fuels. The increased dry fuels result in an increased fire danger. Areas of Oroville are in the foothill interface and become more susceptible to wildfire as drought conditions increase. Residents of these areas are often times dependent upon ground water (water wells), as these water wells begin to fail the ability of the residents to water landscaping decreases, fire fuel loads increase.

Impacts

The most significant qualitative impacts associated with drought in the planning area are those related to water intensive activities such as wildfire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, and recreation. Voluntary conservation measures are typically implemented during extended droughts. A reduction of electric power generation and water quality deterioration are also potential problems. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact and not absorb water well, potentially making an area more susceptible to flooding.

Future Development

As the population in the area continues to grow, so will the demand for water. Water shortages in the future may be worsened by drought. Increased planning will be needed to account for population growth and increased water demands.

Earthquake (minor/major) and Liquefaction

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional/Unlikely
Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

The State of California has identified five areas of critical seismic concern including surface ruptures, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunamis, and seiches. Each of these is caused by earthquake activity thereby creating hazards for life and property, which has the potential anywhere in California. Oroville is not at risk for tsunamis or seiches due to its inland location and the absence of nearby large bodies of water. Due to the proximity of the City to the Cleveland Hills Fault, the City can expect low to medium intensity shocks from time to time. These earthquakes can cause liquefaction within the City. Liquefaction is a process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to a fluid formed during intense and prolonged ground shaking.

Location and Extent

Since earthquakes are regional events, the whole of the City is at risk to earthquake. Chico and the surrounding area are relatively free from significant seismic and geologic hazards. There are no known or inferred active faults within the City. The only known active fault in Butte County is the Cleveland Hills fault, the site of the August 1975 Oroville earthquake. This earthquake had a Richter magnitude of 5.7. Due

to the proximity of the City to the nearby Cleveland Hills Fault, the City can expect low to medium intensity shocks from time to time.

The amount of energy released during an earthquake is usually expressed as a magnitude and is measured directly from the earthquake as recorded on seismographs. An earthquake's magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals (e.g., 6.8). Seismologists have developed several magnitude scales, as discussed in Section 4.2.10 of the Base Plan.

The City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Safety Element noted that in addition to mapped known faults, there are a large number of other faults within Butte County and in neighboring areas that could be considered potentially active, based on criteria developed by the California Department of Mines and Geology. Within Butte County, faults that are considered by some geologists to be potentially active include the Big Bend fault, which is thought to be capable of generating an earthquake of up to magnitude 7.0 in Butte County; the Foothill shear zone, which extends into southern Butte County, and the Chico monocline fault, which could produce an earthquake of up to magnitude 7.0, having the most significant impacts in the Chico area but which could also severely affect other parts of the county, including Oroville. Other mapped, active faults in the wider region, outside of Butte County, have the potential to generate seismic activity that could be felt in Oroville. These include:

- The Midland-Schweitzer Fault, an approximately 80-mile-long fault found about 60 miles southwest of Oroville.
- The northern section of the 350-mile long San Andreas Fault located about 115 miles west of Oroville.
- The Hayward-Calaveras Fault complex in the San Francisco Bay Area, located approximately 120 miles southwest of Oroville.
- The Russell Fault, located about 70 miles east of Oroville, which was associated with a major earthquake of up to magnitude 6.5 in 1966.
- The Last Chance-Honey Lake Fault located along the California/Nevada border to the east of Oroville.
- The Willows fault is located about 30 miles west of the Oroville, and the Coast Ranges thrust zone is located about 60 miles west of the City.

Another measure of earthquake severity is intensity. Intensity is an expression of the amount of shaking at any given location on the ground surface. Seismic shaking is typically the greatest cause of losses to structures during earthquakes. The City is located in an area where few earthquakes of significant magnitude occur, so both magnitude and intensity of earthquakes are expected to remain low. Geographical liquefaction potential extents for the City of Oroville from the Butte County 2030 General Plan are shown in Table D-28.

Table D-28 City of Oroville – Geographical Extents of Liquefaction Potential by Jurisdiction

Liquefaction Potential	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	Improved Acres	% of Total Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	% of Total Unimproved Acres
Generally High	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Generally Moderate	2,586	32.73%	1,100	13.92%	1,486	18.81%
Generally Low	5,212	65.97%	1,782	22.55%	3,430	43.41%

Source: Butte County General Plan 2030

Past Occurrences

As shown in the Base Plan, only the 1975 5.7 Oroville earthquake federal disaster declaration has occurred in the County. The HMPC noted no other past occurrences of earthquakes or liquefaction that affected the City in any meaningful way.

Vulnerability to Earthquake and Liquefaction

Seismic events can have particularly negative effects on older buildings constructed of unreinforced masonry (URM), including materials such as brick, concrete and stone. The Uniform Building Code (UBC) identifies four seismic zones in the United States. The zones are numbered one through four, with Zone 4 representing the highest level of seismic hazard. The UBC establishes more stringent construction standards for areas within Zones 3 and 4. All of California lies within either Zone 3 or Zone 4. The City of Oroville is within the less hazardous Zone 3.

The General Plan Safety Element noted that where older alluvial sediments underlie the Planning Area, liquefaction potential is considered to be low. Since soils must be saturated to be at risk of liquefaction, the areas in Oroville most susceptible to liquefaction include areas within the FEMA 1% annual chance flood zone along the Feather River and other drainages, and where there are high groundwater levels.

Earthquake vulnerability is primarily based on population and the built environment. Urban areas in high seismic hazard zones are the most vulnerable, while uninhabited areas are less vulnerable. There are minimal amount of URM buildings within the City of Oroville and all of those buildings are privately owned.

Impacts from Earthquake and Liquefaction

The combination of plate tectonics and associated California coastal mountain range building geology essentially guarantees earthquake as a result of the periodic release of tectonic stresses. Butte County's mountainous terrain lies in the center of the North American and Pacific tectonic plate activity. There have been earthquakes as a result of this activity in the historic past, and there will continue to be earthquakes in the future of the California north coastal mountain region. The Cleveland Hills fault poses one of the more significant impact to Butte County and the City as it has the capabilities of producing a quake in the upwards of 6.5 or greater.

Fault ruptures itself contributes very little to damage unless the structure or system element crosses the active fault; however, liquefaction can occur further from the source of the earthquake. In general, newer construction is more earthquake resistant than older construction due to enforcement of improved building codes. Manufactured housing is very susceptible to damage because their foundation systems are rarely braced for earthquake motions. Locally generated earthquake motions and associated liquefaction, even from very moderate events, tend to be more damaging to smaller buildings, especially those constructed of unreinforced masonry, as was seen in the Oroville earthquake.

Earthquake Analysis

Due to the limited amount of earthquake risk in the County and City, Hazus earthquake analysis was performed on a countywide basis only. This can be found in Section 4.3.6 of the Base Plan.

Liquefaction GIS Analysis

GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of liquefaction within the City of Oroville. The methodology described in Section 4.3.6 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk to the earthquake-based liquefaction.

Values at Risk

Liquefaction potential zones for the City of Oroville are shown on Figure D-15. As seen on this map, portions of the City are in the Generally Low and Moderate areas. Table D-29 gives a summary of parcel counts and values in the liquefaction area in the City of Oroville. Table D-30 shows the property use, improved parcel count, improved values, estimated contents, total values and estimated loss of parcels that fall in a liquefaction area in the City.

Figure D-15 City of Oroville – Liquefaction Potential

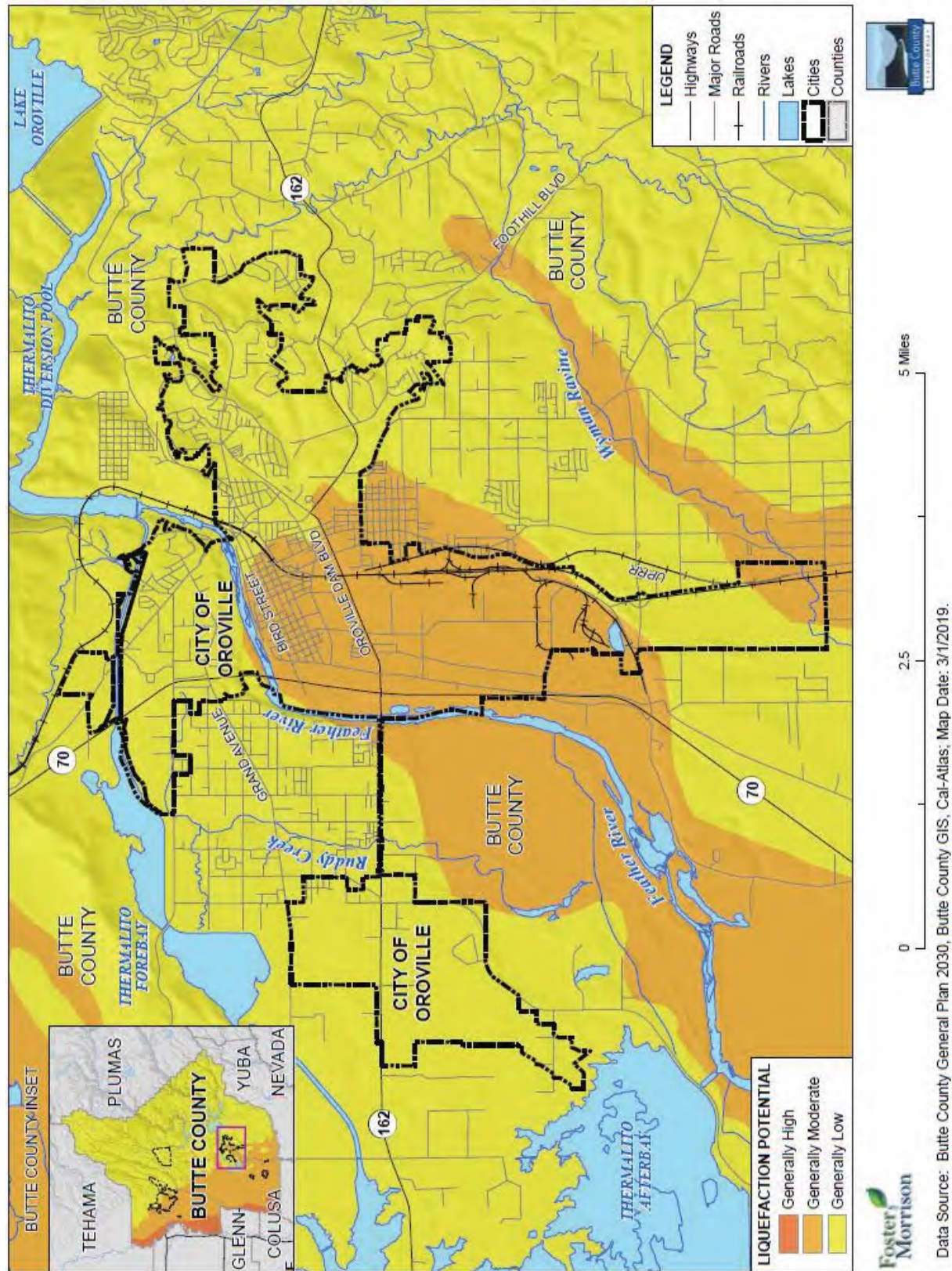


Table D-29 City of Oroville – County and Value of Parcels by Liquefaction Potential

Liquefaction Potential	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Generally Moderate	2,835	2,212	\$130,315,875	\$324,850,206	\$46,863,176	\$285,294,073	\$770,340,217
Generally Low	4,310	3,289	\$190,035,763	\$559,325,042	\$14,478,187	\$366,210,936	\$1,012,660,410
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 2030 General Plan, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-30 City of Oroville – County and Value of Parcels by Liquefaction Potential and Property Use

Liquefaction Potential / Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Generally Moderate							
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	741	526	\$69,671,761	\$168,438,596	\$4,544,566	\$168,438,596	\$386,467,487
Industrial	185	66	\$23,812,762	\$38,806,805	\$42,318,610	\$58,210,208	\$187,094,035
Residential	1,812	1,618	\$36,767,964	\$117,290,539	\$0	\$58,645,270	\$196,401,042
Unknown	97	2	\$63,388	\$314,266	\$0	\$0	\$377,654
Generally Moderate Total	2,835	2,212	\$130,315,875	\$324,850,206	\$46,863,176	\$285,294,073	\$770,340,217
Generally Low							
Agricultural	9	0	\$1,291,076	\$0	\$7,947	\$0	\$1,299,023
Commercial	301	173	\$38,161,986	\$170,512,897	\$14,463,240	\$170,512,897	\$319,950,025
Industrial	42	6	\$2,244,535	\$1,291,966	\$0	\$1,937,949	\$5,474,450
Residential	3,893	3,110	\$148,337,036	\$387,520,179	\$7,000	\$193,760,090	\$685,936,912
Unknown	65	0	\$1,130	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Generally Low Total	4,310	3,289	\$190,035,763	\$559,325,042	\$14,478,187	\$366,210,936	\$1,012,660,410
City of Oroville Total							
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 2030 General Plan, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Population at Risk

The liquefaction potential areas were overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the liquefaction potential areas were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for Oroville – 2.60. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 4,207 residents of the City at risk to liquefaction in the Generally Moderate area, with no population in the

Generally High area. This is shown in Table D-31. The remainder of the population falls in the Generally Low area.

Table D-31 City of Oroville – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Liquefaction Potential Area

Jurisdiction	Generally Moderate		Generally High	
	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population
Oroville	1,618	4,207	0	0

Source: Butte County 2030 General Plan, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data, US Census Bureau

Critical Facilities at Risk

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Oroville in identified liquefaction potential areas. GIS was used to determine whether the facility locations intersects a USGS liquefaction area. Details of critical facilities in a liquefaction potential areas in the City of Oroville are shown in Figure D-16 and detailed in Table D-32. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by liquefaction potential area are listed in Appendix F.

Figure D-16 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in Liquefaction Potential Areas

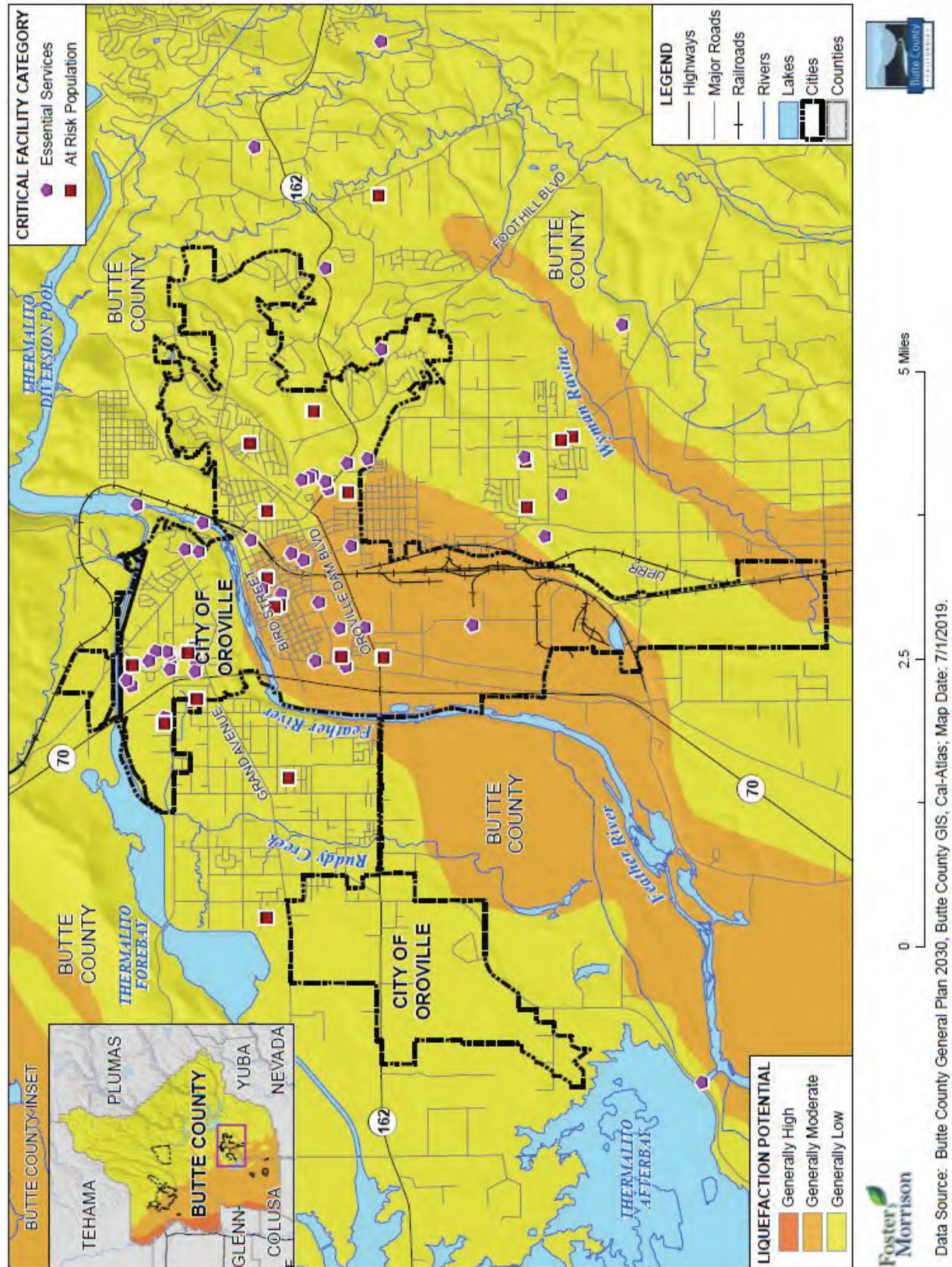


Table D-32 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities by Liquefaction Potential

Liquefaction Potential/ Critical Facility Category / Critical Facility Type	Facility Count
Generally Moderate	
Essential Services Facilities	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	1
Health Care	13
Law Enforcement	1
Logistics Hub	3
Essential Services Facilities Total	18
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	2
At Risk Population Facilities Total	6
Generally Moderate Total	24
Generally Low	
Essential Services Facilities	
Fire	3
Health Care	2
Law Enforcement	2
Public Assembly Point / Evacuation Center	2
Radio Sites	3
Logistics Hub	3
Emergency Operation Center	1
DOC	1
Emergency Animal Shelter	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	22
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	2
At Risk Population Facilities Total	14
Generally Low Total	36
Grand Total	
	60

Source: Butte County General Plan, Butte County GIS

Future Development

Although new growth and development corridors would fall in the area affected by earthquake and liquefaction, given the small chance of major earthquake and the building codes in effect, development in the earthquake area will continue to occur. The City enforces the state building code, which mandates construction techniques that minimize seismic hazards. Future development in the City is subject to these building codes.

GIS Analysis

Butte County's 3/21/2019 Assessor Data and the County's GIS parcel data were used as the basis for the inventory of assessed values for both improved and unimproved parcels within the City. Using GIS, the 260 parcels associated with future development projects for which the analysis was to be performed was identified. Future development in liquefaction potential inundation areas is shown on Figure D-17 and detailed in Table D-33.

Figure D-17 City of Oroville – Future Development in Liquefaction Potential Areas

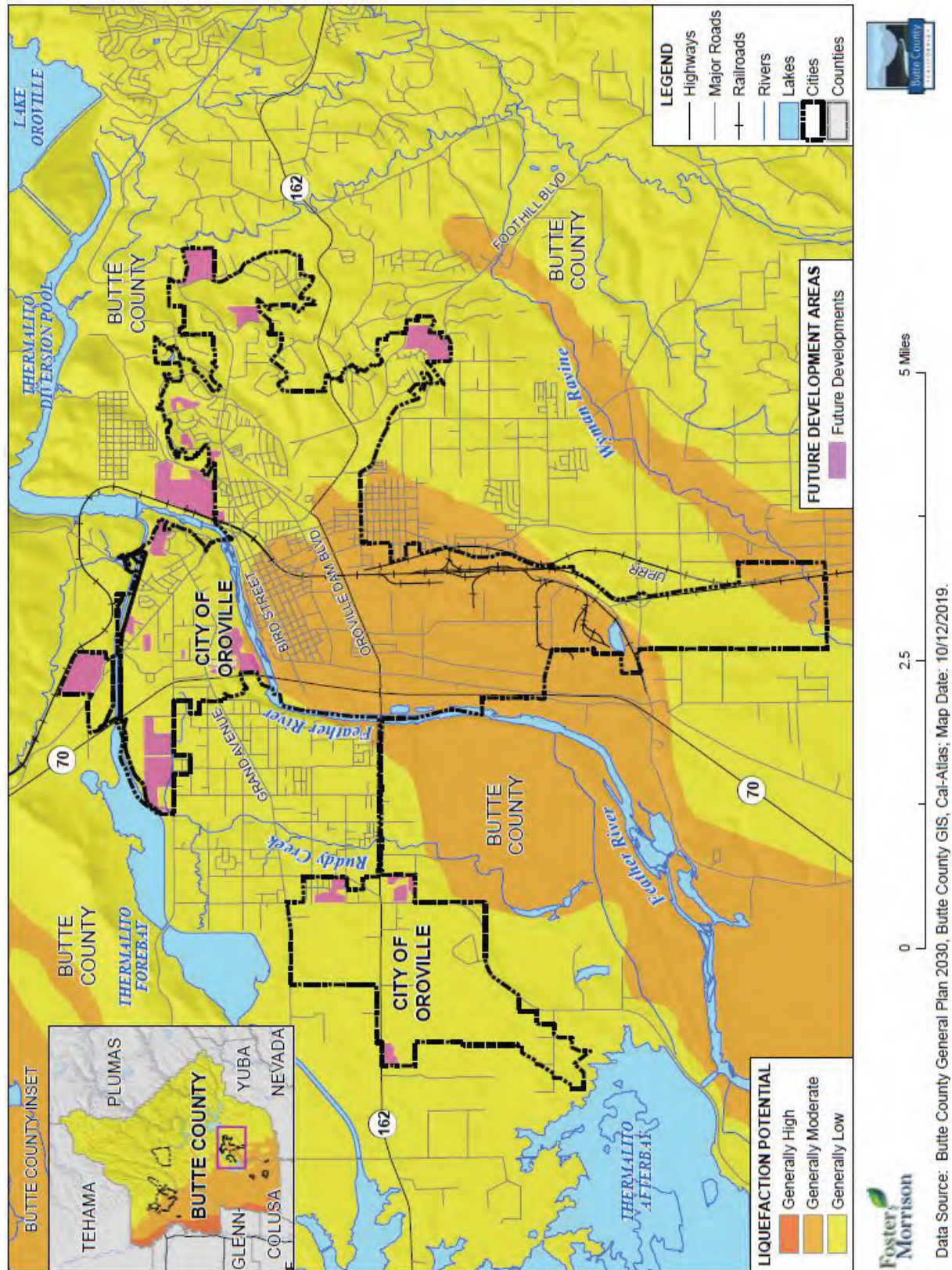


Table D-33 City of Oroville – Future Development Parcel Counts and Acreage in Liquefaction Potential Areas

Liquefaction Areas/ Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
Generally Low			
City of Oroville			
Acacia Estates	2	0	6.7
Buttewoods 2	3	0	56.1
Calle Vista Estates Unit II	48	44	24.4
Canal View Estates	3	0	8.4
Deer Creek Estates 2	3	0	24.3
Ford Drive	2	0	22.4
Forebay Estates	1	0	40.2
Greenview Estates	1	1	1.9
Heritage Oak Estates	3	1	46.5
Highlands Estates	1	0	13.3
Linkside Place Phase I	66	6	11.5
Martin Ranch	1	0	73.1
Mission Olive Ranch	20	2	6.8
Nelson 56	1	0	56.5
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
Rivers Edge	1	0	10.3
Riverview	4	0	38.8
Rosewood Estates	1	0	5.0
Vista Del Oro	95	22	15.2
City of Oroville Total	257	76	466.4
Unincorporated Butte County			
Oak Park	3	0	94.3
Unincorporated Butte County Total	3	0	94.3
Grand Total	260	76	560.6

Source: Butte County General Plan 2030, City of Oroville GIS, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/ Assessor's Data

Flood: 100/200/500-Year

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Occasional/Unlikely
Vulnerability–Medium

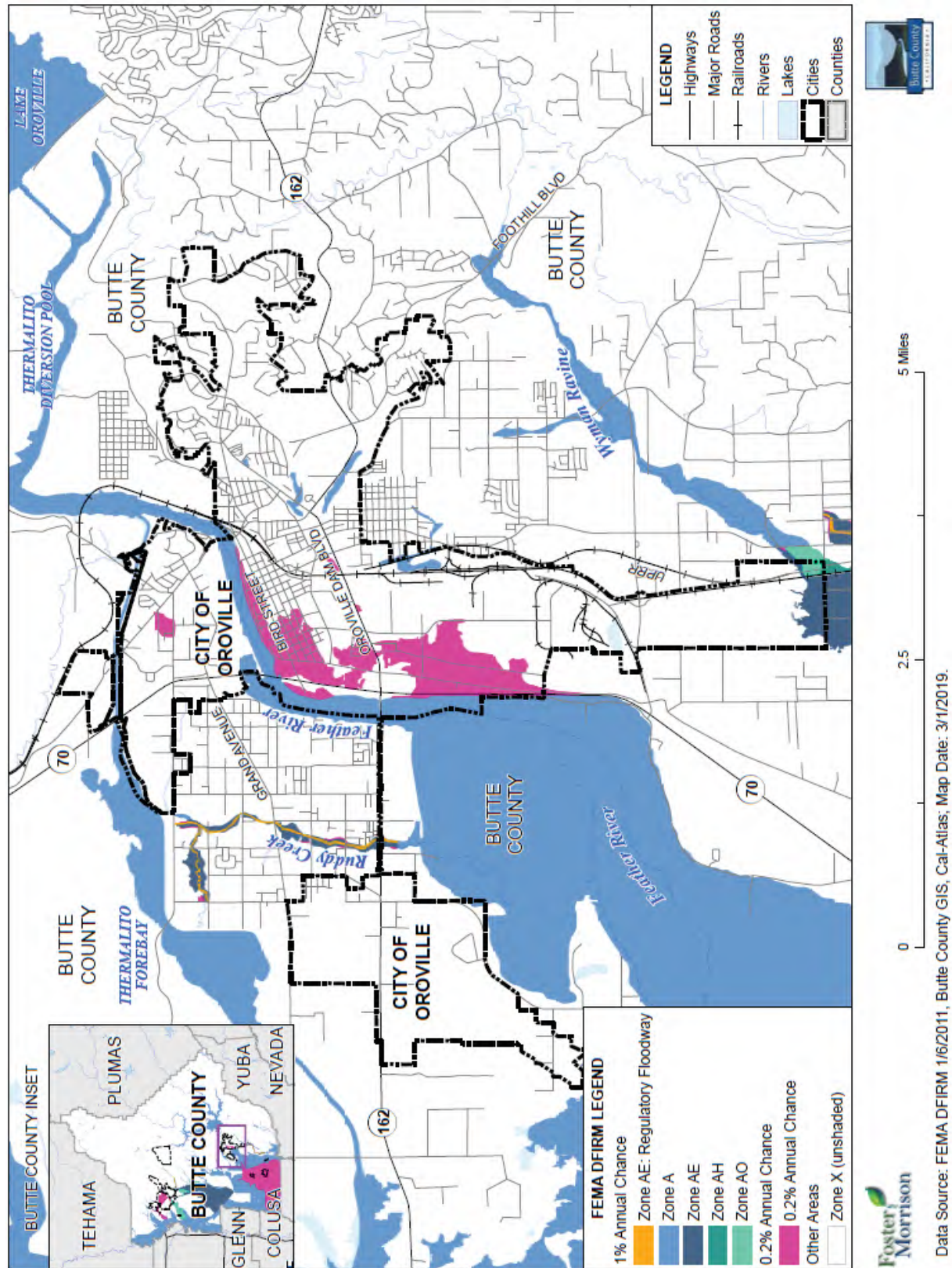
Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Flooding is an important concern throughout the entire Oroville Planning Area, with flooding hazards associated with dam failure and release of water, and flooding associated with major waterways. As previously described in Section 4.2.11 of the Base Plan, the Butte County Planning Area and the City of Oroville have been subject to historical flooding. The City of Oroville General Plan Safety Element noted that the Oroville area has historically been subject to flooding from various rivers and creeks found within the Planning Area, most particularly from the Feather River and its tributaries. Local flooding was much more prevalent prior to the construction of the Oroville Dam and its related flood control projects, which have helped to protect Oroville and many other areas of the County from serious flooding in recent years.

Location and Extent

The City of Oroville is located inside both the FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones. The City does not have any mapped 0.5% (200-year) flood zones. This is seen in Figure D-18.

Figure D-18 City of Oroville – FEMA DFIRM Flood Zones



Additionally, flood extents can be measured in volume, velocity, and depths of flooding. Expected flood depths in the City vary, depending on the nature and extent of a flood event; specific depths are unknown. Flood durations in the City tend to be short to medium term, or until either the storm drainage system can catch up or flood waters move downstream. Flooding in the City tends to have a shorter speed of onset, due to the amount of water that flows through the City. Geographical flood extent from the FEMA DFIRMs is shown in Table D-34.

Table D-34 City of Oroville – Geographical Flood Hazard Extents in FEMA DFIRM Flood Zones

Flood Zone	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	Improved Acres	% of Total Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	% of Total Unimproved Acres
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	1,382	17.49%	67	0.85%	1,315	16.64%
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	924	11.69%	394	4.99%	530	6.71%
Other Areas	7,801	98.73%	2,753	34.84%	5,048	63.89%

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM

Past Occurrences

A list of state and federal disaster declarations for Butte County from flooding is shown on Table D-35. These events also affected Oroville.

Table D-35 Butte County – State and Federal Disaster Declaration from Flood 1950-2018

Disaster Type	Federal Declarations		State Declarations	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Flood (including heavy rain and storms)	17	1955, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1982, 1986, 1995 (twice), 1997, 1998, 2005, 2017 (three times), 2019	17	1950, 1955, 1958 (twice), 1962, 1963, 1969, 1970, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1995 (twice), 1997, 1998, 2008, 2017

Source: Cal OES, FEMA

The City also noted that the following events had affects and damages to the City:

- The City suffered minor damages during the 2017 Oroville dam disaster. No deaths or injuries occurred. No critical facilities were damaged.

Vulnerability to Flood

The General Plan Safety Element noted that the Oroville area has historically been subject to flooding from various rivers and creeks found within the Planning Area, most particularly from the Feather River and its tributaries. Local flooding was much more prevalent prior to the construction of the Oroville Dam and its

related flood control projects, which have helped to protect Oroville and many other areas of the County from serious flooding in recent years.

However, flooding remains an issue which regulatory agencies, the City and Butte County are seeking to address, in part through mapping of flood hazard areas and study of flooding hazards. Locally, Butte County, in consultation with the City of Oroville, has completed an assessment of flooding hazards as part of a Flood Mitigation Plan. This includes the Feather River and Lower Honcut Creek Watersheds.

Impacts

Floods are among the costliest natural disasters in terms of human hardship and economic loss nationwide. Floods can cause substantial damage to structures, landscapes, and utilities as well as life safety issues. Floods can be extremely dangerous, and even six inches of moving water can knock over a person given a strong current. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water and can be swept downstream into deeper waters. This is one reason floods kill more people trapped in vehicles than anywhere else. During a flood, people can also suffer heart attacks or electrocution due to electrical equipment short outs. Floodwaters can transport large objects downstream which can damage or remove stationary structures, such as dam spillways. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage. Objects can also be buried or destroyed through sediment deposition. Floodwaters can also break utility lines and interrupt services. Standing water can cause damage to crops, roads, foundations, and electrical circuits. Direct impacts, such as drowning, can be limited with adequate warning and public education about what to do during floods. Where flooding occurs in populated areas, warning and evacuation will be of critical importance to reduce life and safety impacts from any type of flooding.

Normally, storm floodwaters are kept within defined limits by a variety of storm drainage and flood control measures in the City. Occasionally, extended heavy rains result in floodwaters that exceed normal high-water boundaries and cause damage. Flooding has occurred both within the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains and in other localized areas. The vulnerability of the City to severe flooding is high as it can result in significant life safety, property damage, environmental, and economic impacts to the City.

Based on the vulnerability of Oroville to the flood hazard, the sections that follow describes significant assets at risk in the City of Oroville.

Values at Risk

GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of flooding within the City of Oroville. The methodology described in Section 4.3.7 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk to the 1% (100-year) and 0.2% (500-year) annual chance flood event. Analysis is presented in two parts:

- Summarized for the City by DFIRM Flood Zone
- Grouped by watershed and DFIRM Flood Zone

Values for Oroville Summarized by DFIRM Flood Zone

Table D-36 is a summary table for the City of Oroville. Parcel counts, values, estimated contents, and total values in the City are shown for the 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones, as well as for those properties

that fall outside of the mapped FEMA DFIRM flood zones. Table D-37 breaks down Table D-36 and shows the property use, improved parcel count, improved values, estimated contents, and total values that fall in each floodplain in the City.

Table D-36 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels at Risk in Summary DFIRM Flood Zones

Flood Zone	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	94	51	\$6,584,673	\$15,062,584	\$358,940	\$12,087,296	\$32,245,879
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	604	452	\$43,419,507	\$91,016,487	\$2,052,234	\$78,213,094	\$214,554,239
Other Areas	6,447	4,998	\$270,347,458	\$778,096,177	\$58,930,189	\$561,204,619	\$1,536,200,509
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

*With respect to improve parcels within the floodplain, the actual structures on the parcels may not be located within the actual floodplain, may be elevated and or otherwise outside of the identified flood zone

**This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance flood zone, exclusive of the 1% annual chance flood zone. The 0.2% annual chance flood, in actuality, also includes all parcels in the 1% annual chance flood zone.

Table D-37 City of Oroville – Count and Values of Parcels at Risk by Detailed Flood Zone and Property Use

Flood Zone / Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard							
Agricultural	1	0	\$122,499	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,499
Commercial	33	22	\$4,445,872	\$9,112,008	\$358,940	\$9,112,008	\$21,176,711
Industrial	3	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	47	29	\$2,016,302	\$5,950,576	\$0	\$2,975,288	\$10,946,669
Unknown	10	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1% Annual Chance Total	94	51	\$6,584,673	\$15,062,584	\$358,940	\$12,087,296	\$32,245,879
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard							
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	156	96	\$24,189,383	\$52,163,843	\$2,002,854	\$52,163,843	\$131,559,143
Industrial	63	17	\$8,777,399	\$6,715,749	\$49,380	\$10,073,624	\$25,649,422
Residential	370	338	\$10,406,825	\$31,951,255	\$0	\$15,975,628	\$57,114,135
Unknown	15	1	\$45,900	\$185,640	\$0	\$0	\$231,540

Flood Zone / Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
0.2% Annual Chance Total	604	452	\$43,419,507	\$91,016,487	\$2,052,234	\$78,213,094	\$214,554,239
Other Areas							
Agricultural	8	0	\$1,168,577		\$7,947		\$1,176,524
Commercial	853	581	\$79,198,492	\$277,675,642	\$16,646,012	\$277,675,642	\$553,681,658
Industrial	161	55	\$17,279,898	\$33,383,022	\$42,269,230	\$50,074,533	\$166,919,063
Residential	5,288	4,361	\$172,681,873	\$466,908,887	\$7,000	\$233,454,444	\$814,277,150
Unknown	137	1	\$18,618	\$128,626			\$146,114
Other Areas Total	6,447	4,998	\$270,347,458	\$778,096,177	\$58,930,189	\$561,204,619	\$1,536,200,509
Grand Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

*With respect to improve parcels within the floodplain, the actual structures on the parcels may not be located within the actual floodplain, may be elevated and or otherwise outside of the identified flood zone

**This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance flood zone, exclusive of the 1% annual chance flood zone. The 0.2% annual chance flood, in actuality, also includes all parcels in the 1% annual chance flood zone.

Table D-38 summarizes Table D-37 above and shows City of Oroville loss estimates and improved values at risk by FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones.

Table D-38 City of Oroville – Flood Loss Estimates

Flood Zone	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Loss Ratio
1% Annual Chance	94	51	\$6,584,673	\$15,062,584	\$358,940	\$12,087,296	\$27,508,820	\$5,501,764	0.43%
0.2% Annual Chance	604	452	\$43,419,507	\$91,016,487	\$2,052,234	\$78,213,094	\$171,281,815	\$34,256,363	2.71%
Grand Total	698	503	\$50,004,180	\$106,079,071	\$2,411,174	\$90,300,390	\$198,790,635	\$39,758,127	3.14%

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

*With respect to improve parcels within the floodplain, the actual structures on the parcels may not be located within the actual floodplain, may be elevated and or otherwise outside of the identified flood zone

**This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance flood zone, exclusive of the 1% annual chance flood zone. The 0.2% annual chance flood, in actuality, also includes all parcels in the 1% annual chance flood zone.

According to Table D-37 and Table D-38, the City of Oroville has 51 parcels and \$27.5 million in values in the 1% annual chance floodplain, and an additional 452 improved parcels and \$171.3 million of structure

and contents values in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. These values can be refined a step further. Applying the 20 percent damage factor as previously described in Section 4.3.6 of the Base Plan, there is a 1% chance in any given year of a flood event causing \$5.5 million in damages, and a 0.2% chance in any given year of a flood event causing \$34.2 million in damage in the City of Oroville. The loss ratio of 0.43% and 2.71% indicates that flood losses for the City would be relatively minor and the City should be able to recover relatively quickly.

Values for Oroville by Watershed

Analysis was performed to determine DFIRM Flood Zones and which watershed they are located in. This analysis is presented in three tables:

- Table D-39 breaks the parcels and values of the City into the two watersheds that fall in the City.
- Table D-40 breaks down Table D-39 to show the parcels and values in each watershed in each FEMA DFIRM flood zone
- Table D-41 breaks down Table D-39 into property use categories. This table shows the watershed by both DFIRM flood zone and property use type.

Table D-39 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels by Watershed

Watershed	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Feather River / Lower Honcut Creek Watershed	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-40 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels by Watershed and Summary DFIRM Zones

Watershed / Flood Zone	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Feather River / Lower Honcut Creek Watershed							
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	94	51	\$6,584,673	\$15,062,584	\$358,940	\$12,087,296	\$32,245,879
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	604	452	\$43,419,507	\$91,016,487	\$2,052,234	\$78,213,094	\$214,554,239
Other Areas	6,447	4,998	\$270,347,458	\$778,096,177	\$58,930,189	\$561,204,619	\$1,536,200,509
Feather River / Lower Honcut Creek Watershed Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Watershed / Flood Zone	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-41 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels by Watershed, DFIRM Flood Zone, and Property Use

Watershed / Flood Zone / Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
Feather River / Lower Honcut Creek Watershed							
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard							
Agricultural	1	0	\$122,499	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,499
Commercial	33	22	\$4,445,872	\$9,112,008	\$358,940	\$9,112,008	\$21,176,711
Industrial	3	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	47	29	\$2,016,302	\$5,950,576	\$0	\$2,975,288	\$10,946,669
Unknown	10	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Total	94	51	\$6,584,673	\$15,062,584	\$358,940	\$12,087,296	\$32,245,879
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard							
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	156	96	\$24,189,383	\$52,163,843	\$2,002,854	\$52,163,843	\$131,559,143
Industrial	63	17	\$8,777,399	\$6,715,749	\$49,380	\$10,073,624	\$25,649,422
Residential	370	338	\$10,406,825	\$31,951,255	\$0	\$15,975,628	\$57,114,135
Unknown	15	1	\$45,900	\$185,640	\$0	\$0	\$231,540
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Total	604	452	\$43,419,507	\$91,016,487	\$2,052,234	\$78,213,094	\$214,554,239
Other Areas							
Agricultural	8	0	\$1,168,577	\$0	\$7,947	\$0	\$1,176,524
Commercial	853	581	\$79,198,492	\$277,675,642	\$16,646,012	\$277,675,642	\$553,681,658
Industrial	161	55	\$17,279,898	\$33,383,022	\$42,269,230	\$50,074,533	\$166,919,063
Residential	5,288	4,361	\$172,681,873	\$466,908,887	\$7,000	\$233,454,444	\$814,277,150
Unknown	137	1	\$18,618	\$128,626			\$146,114
Other Areas Total	6,447	4,998	\$270,347,458	\$778,096,177	\$58,930,189	\$561,204,619	\$1,536,200,509
Feather River / Lower Honcut Creek Watershed Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Flooded Acres

Also of interest is the land area affected by the various flood zones. The following is an analysis of flooded acres in the City in comparison to total area within the City limits. The same methodology, as discussed in Section 4.3.8 of the Base Plan, was used for the City of Oroville as well as for the County as a whole. Table D-42 represents a detailed and summary analysis of total acres for each FEMA DFIRM flood zone in the City.

Table D-42 City of Oroville – Flooded Acres

Flood Zone	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	Improved Acres	% of Total Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	% of Total Unimproved Acres
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	1,382	0.10%	67	0.01%	1,315	0.14%
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	924	0.06%	394	0.07%	530	0.06%
Other Areas	7,801	0.54%	2,753	0.51%	5,048	0.55%
City of Oroville Total	10,107	0.70%	3,213	0.60%	6,894	0.76%

Source: FEMA DFIRM 1/6/2011

Population at Risk

The DFIRM flood zones were overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the flood zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for Oroville – 2.60. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 75 and 874 residents of the City at risk to flooding in the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains, respectively. This is shown in Table D-43.

Table D-43 City of Oroville – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Flood Zone

Jurisdiction	1 % Annual Chance Flooding		0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	
	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population
Oroville	29	75	338	874

Source: Butte County 1/16/2011 DFIRM, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data, US Census Bureau

Critical Facilities at Risk

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Oroville in DFIRM flood zones. GIS was used to determine whether the facility locations intersects a DFIRM flood zone and, if so, what zone it intersects. Details of critical facilities in a DFIRM flood zones in the City of Oroville are shown in Figure

D-19 and detailed in Table D-44. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by flood zone are listed in Appendix F.

Figure D-19 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in DFIRM Flood Zones

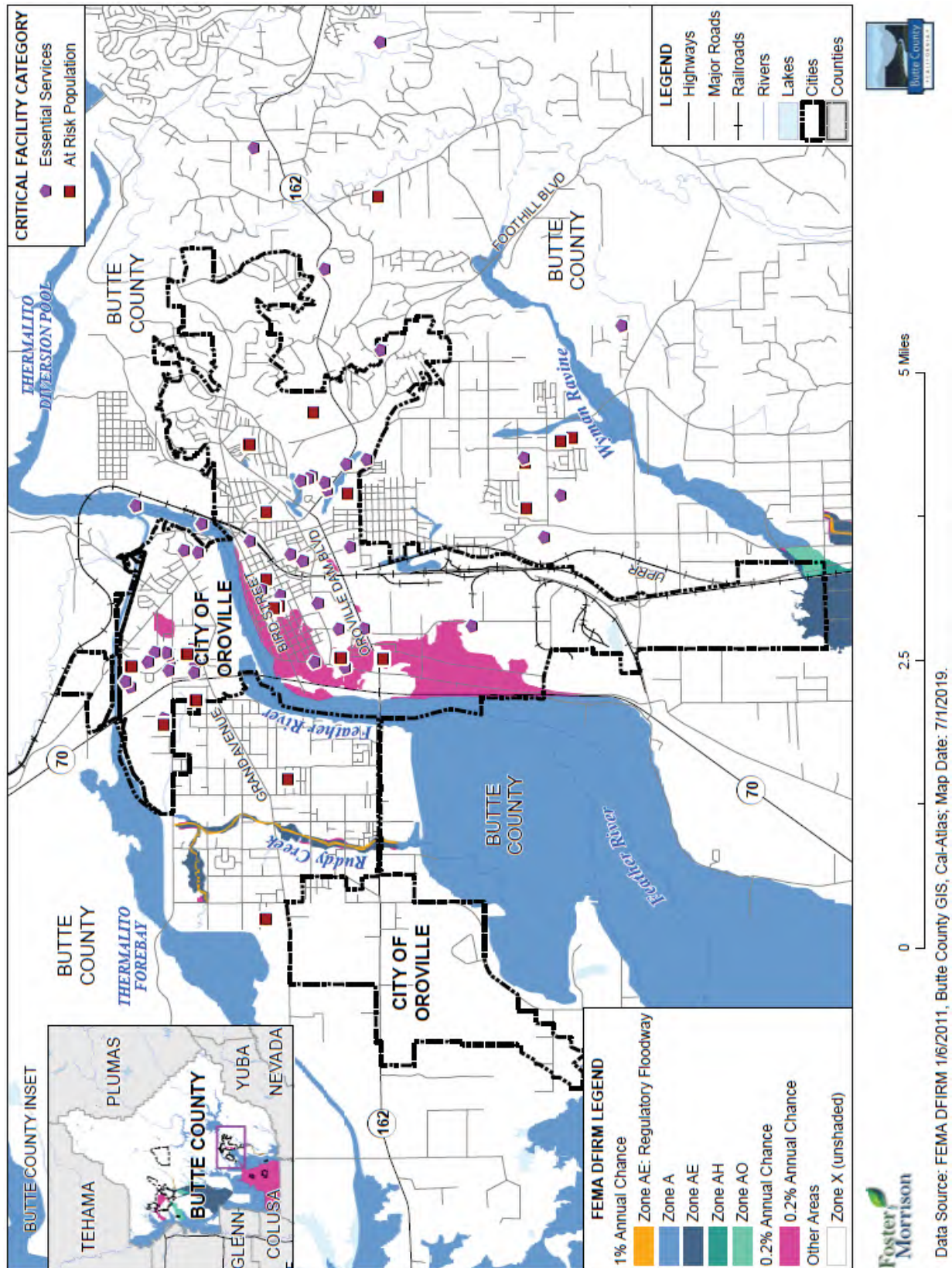


Table D-44 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in DFIRM Flood Zones

Flood Zone/ Critical Facility Category / Critical Facility Type	Facility Count
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard	
Essential Services Facilities	
Health Care	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	1
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	1
At Risk Population Facilities Total	1
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Total	2
Other Areas	
Zone X (unshaded)	
Essential Services Facilities	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	1
Fire	3
Health Care	18
Law Enforcement	3
Public Assembly Point / Evacuation Center	2
Radio Sites	3
Logistics Hub	6
Emergency Operation Center	1
DOC	1
Emergency Animal Shelter	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	39
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	19
At Risk Population Facilities Total	19
Zone X (unshaded) Total	58
Other Areas Total	58
Grand Total	60

Source: FEMA DFIRM 1/6/2011, Butte County GIS

Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

The City of Oroville joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on September 24, 1984. The City does not participate in CRS program. NFIP data indicates that as of July 19, 2018, there were 99 flood insurance policies in force in the City with \$29,287,400 of coverage. Of the 99 policies, 82 were residential (single-family homes) and 17 were non-residential. Of the 99 policies, 14 were in A zones, and 85 were in B, C, and X zones. The GIS parcel analysis detailed above identified 51 improved parcels in the 1%

annual chance flood zone with 14 policies covering them, which equates to 26.9% coverage of parcels in the 1% annual chance floodplain. There have been 21 historical claims for flood losses totaling \$494,395.16. 3 of these claims were substantial damage claims. NFIP data further indicates that there is 1 repetitive loss (RL) and 0 severe repetitive loss (SRL) buildings.

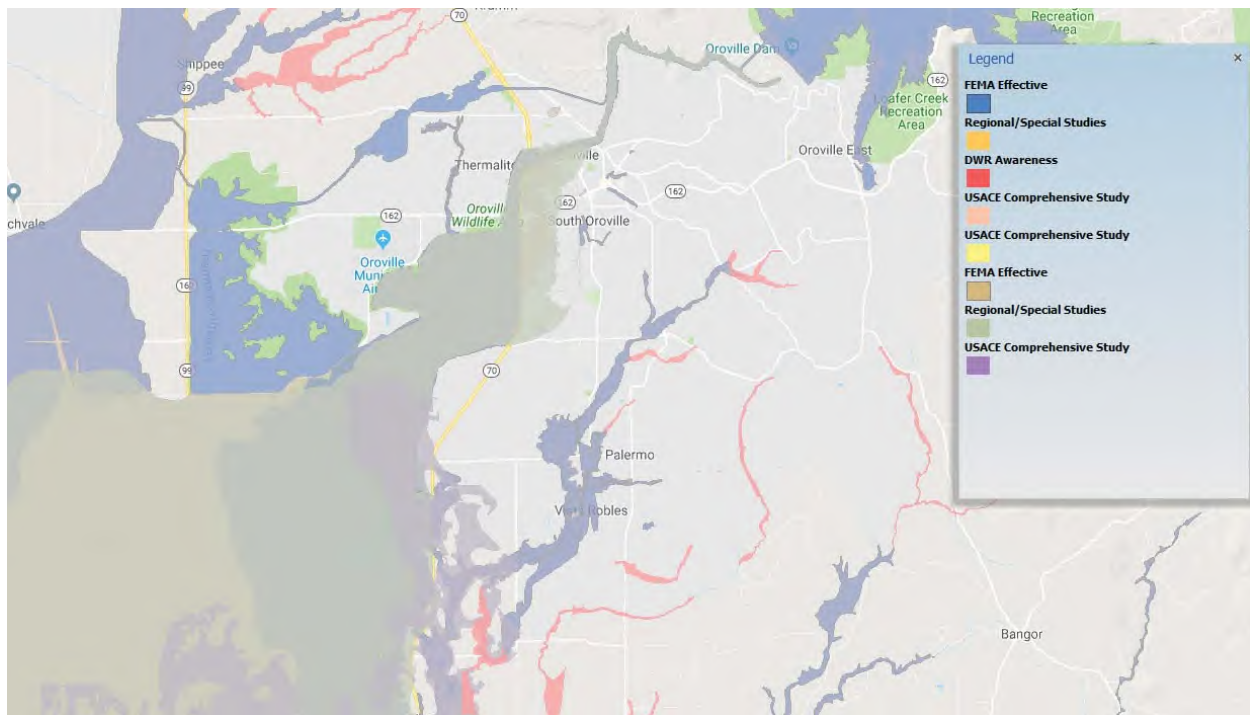
California Department of Water Resources Best Available Maps (BAM)

The FEMA regulatory maps provide just one perspective on flood risks in Butte County. Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), enacted in 2007, authorized the California DWR to develop the Best Available Maps (BAM) displaying 100- and 200-year floodplains for areas located within the Nevada-San Joaquin (SAC-SJ) Valley watershed. This effort was completed by DWR in 2008. DWR has expanded the BAM to cover all counties in the State and to include 500-year floodplains.

Different than the FEMA DFIRMs which have been prepared to support the NFIP and reflect only the 100-year event risk, the BAMs are provided for informational purposes and are intended to reflect current 100-, 200-(as applicable), and 500-year event risks using the best available data. The 100-year floodplain limits on the BAM are a composite of multiple 100-year floodplain mapping sources. It is intended to show all currently identified areas at risk for a 100-year flood event, including FEMA's 100-year floodplains. The BAM are comprised of different engineering studies performed by FEMA, Corps, and DWR for assessment of potential 100-, 200-, and 500-year floodplain areas. These studies are used for different planning and/or regulatory applications, and for each flood frequency may use varied analytical and quality control criteria depending on the study type requirements.

The value in the BAMs is that they provide a bigger picture view of potential flood risk to the City than that provided in the FEMA DFIRMs. This provides the community and residents with an additional tool for understanding potential flood hazards not currently mapped as a regulated floodplain. Improved awareness of flood risk can reduce exposure to flooding for new structures and promote increased protection for existing development. Informed land use planning will also assist in identifying levee maintenance needs and levels of protection. By including the FEMA 100-year floodplain, it also supports identification of the need and requirement for flood insurance. The BAM map for Oroville is shown in Figure D-20.

Figure D-20 City of Oroville – Best Available Map



Source: California DWR

Legend explanation: Blue - FEMA 1%, Orange – Local 1% (developed from local agencies), Red – DWR 1%r (Awareness floodplains identify the 1% annual chance flood hazard areas using approximate assessment procedures.), Pink – USACE 1% (2002 Sac and San Joaquin River Basins Comp Study), Yellow – USACE 0.5% (2002 Sac and San Joaquin River Basins Comp Study), Tan – FEMA 0.2%, Grey – Local 0.2% (developed from local agencies), Purple – USACE 0.2%(2002 Sac and San Joaquin River Basins Comp Study).

Future Development

No development is occurring in the floodway. However, development may occur in specific flood zones. This development must meet specific criteria based on the City's flood ordinance and as outlined on the DFIRM for that particular area. These maps are available on the Butte County Website. Map 06007C0795E located on the Butte County website contains additional information regarding the floodplain for the downtown Oroville area.

GIS Analysis

Butte County's 3/21/2019 Assessor Data and the County's GIS parcel data were used as the basis for the inventory of assessed values for both improved and unimproved parcels within the City. Using GIS, the 260 parcels associated with future development projects for which the analysis was to be performed was identified. Future development in DFIRM flood zones are shown on Figure D-21 and detailed in Table D-45.

Figure D-21 City of Oroville – Future Development in DFIRM Flood Zones

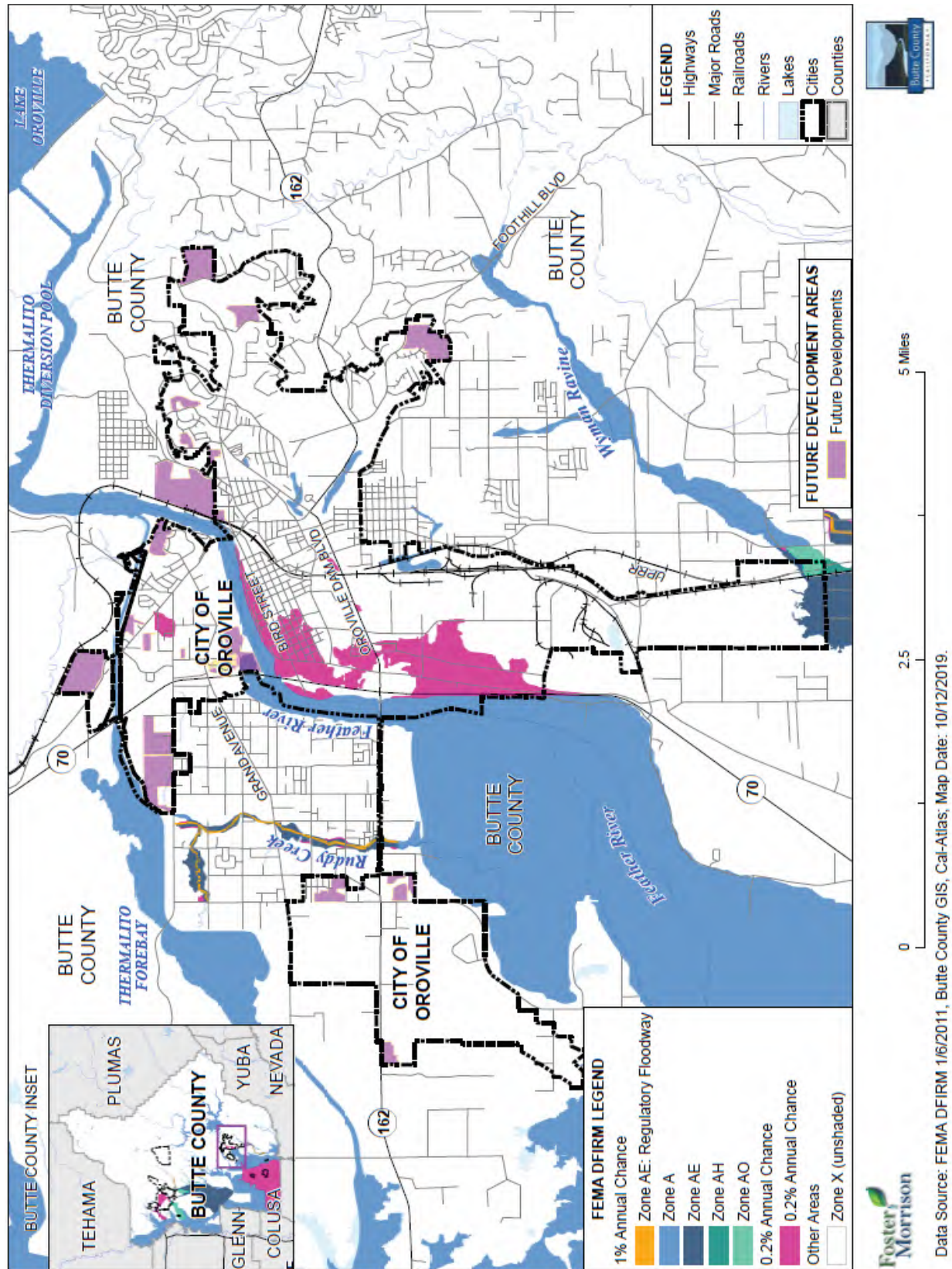


Table D-45 City of Oroville – Future Development Parcels and Acreages in DFIRM Flood Zones

Flood Zone / Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
City of Oroville			
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard			
Riverview	2		17.7
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Total	2		17.7
Other Areas			
Acacia Estates	2	0	6.7
Buttewoods 2	3	0	56.1
Calle Vista Estates Unit II	48	44	24.4
Canal View Estates	3	0	8.4
Deer Creek Estates 2	3	0	24.3
Ford Drive	2	0	22.4
Forebay Estates	1	0	40.2
Greenview Estates	1	1	1.9
Heritage Oak Estates	3	1	46.5
Highlands Estates	1	0	13.3
Linkside Place Phase I	66	6	11.5
Martin Ranch	1	0	73.1
Mission Olive Ranch	20	2	6.8
Nelson 56	1	0	56.5
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
Rivers Edge	1	0	10.3
Riverview	2	0	21.1
Rosewood Estates	1	0	5.0
Vista Del Oro	95	22	15.2
Other Areas Total	255	76	448.7
City of Oroville Total	257	76	466.4
Unincorporated Butte County			
Other Areas			
Oak Park	3	0	94.3
Other Areas Total	3	0	94.3
Unincorporated Butte County Total	3	0	94.3
Grand Total	260	76	560.6

Source: FEMA DFIRM 1/6/2011/ City of Oroville GIS, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional

Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

While flooding happens in the City from time to time in the FEMA floodplains, areas outside of the floodplain can experience intermittent flooding as well. Localized flooding and other issues caused by severe weather events, primarily heavy rains and severe storms, can often pose a risk to the community. Primary concerns include impacts to infrastructure that provides a means of ingress and egress throughout the community.

Location and Extent

As described above, the City is subject to localized flooding throughout the City. Flood extents are usually measured in areas affected, velocity of flooding, and depths of flooding. Expected flood depths in the City vary by location. Flood durations in the City tend to be short to medium term, or until either the storm drainage system can catch up or flood waters move downstream. Localized flooding in the City tends to have a shorter speed of onset, especially when antecedent rainfall has soaked the ground and reduced its capacity to absorb additional moisture.

Past Occurrences

The City noted the following past occurrences of localized flooding:

- The Oroville Dam Spillway incident in February of 2017 cause a mass evacuation and flooding in areas of the City of Oroville

The City also noted that various areas within the City are prone to localized flooding during heavy rain and storm events as described further below.

Vulnerability to Localized Flooding

There are two primary sources of stormwater runoff that are of concern to the City: regional runoff, which originates outside the City, and runoff from properties located inside the City. Regional runoff has historically posed the greatest threat of flooding to properties in the City; however, flood control facilities such as Oroville Dam have minimized this threat considerably. As a result, the more immediate concern for the City is the collection, conveyance, and discharge of stormwater from properties within the City.

The City tracks localized flooding areas. Affected localized flood areas identified by the City of Oroville are summarized in Table D-46.

Table D-46 City of Oroville – Road List of Localized Flooding Problem Areas

Road Name	Flooding	Pavement Deterioration	Washout	High Water	Landslide/ Mudslide	Debris	Downed Trees
Alice Ave.	X						
Bald Rock Rd.							X
Black Bart Rd.					X		
Cherokee Rd.					X		X
Darby Rd.				X			
Foothill Blvd.							X
Forbestown Rd.					X	X	
Hurelton Rd.	X						
Long Bar Rd.							X
Louis Ave.	X						
Lumpkin Rd.					X		
Oregon Gulch Rd.							X
Railroad Ave.	X						
Stringtown Rd.	X						X
Zink Rd.							X

Source: City of Oroville

Impacts

Localized flooding and other issues caused by severe weather events, primarily heavy rains and thunderstorms, can often pose a risk to the community. Primary concerns include impacts to infrastructure that provides a means of ingress and egress throughout the community. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage. Objects can also be buried or destroyed through sediment deposition. Floodwaters can also break utility lines and interrupt services. Standing water can cause damage to crops, roads, foundations, and electrical circuits.

Future Development

Future development in the City will add more impervious surfaces causing more runoff. The City has addressed localized flooding in the past and will continue those efforts in the future through stormwater master planning efforts as well as through requirements for new development. The City of Oroville is in the planning stages of storm drain improvements.

Levee Failure

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

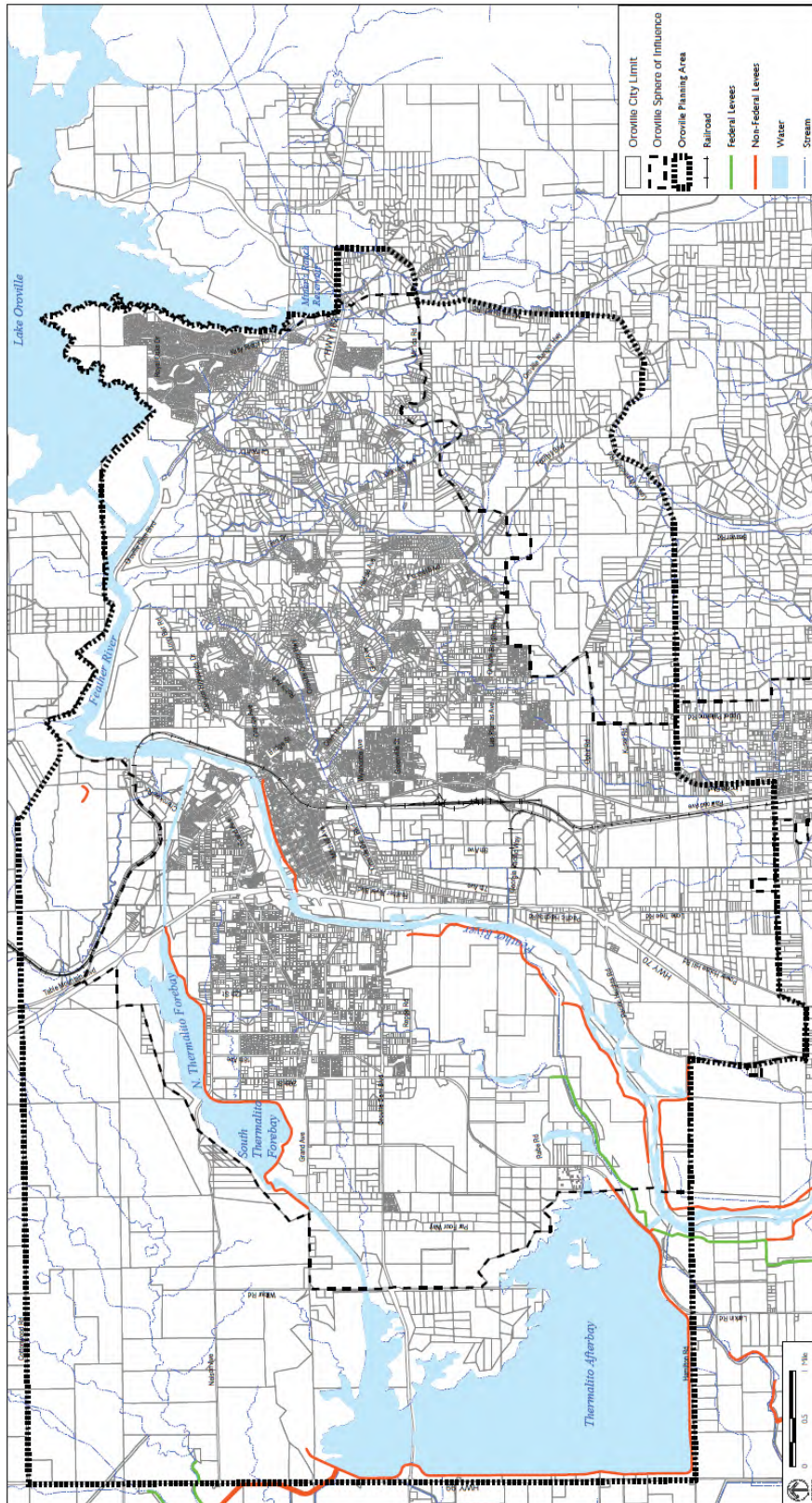
A levee is a raised area that runs along the banks of a stream or canal. Levees reinforce the banks and help prevent flooding by containing higher flow events to the main stream channel. By confining the flow to a narrower stream channel, levees can also increase the speed of the water. Levees can be natural or man-made.

Location and Extent

There is not a scientific scale or measurement system in place for levee failure. Figure D-22 shows the location of levee centerlines for federal and non-federal levees in the Oroville Planning Area. The majority of levees in the Planning Area are non-federal levees, and they are concentrated along the Feather River, the western and southern fringes of the Thermalito Afterbay, and the southern fringes of the Thermalito Forebay. Federal levees are located in the southwest portion of the Planning Area, between the Feather River and the Thermalito Afterbay. The City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Safety Element noted that levee inundation area maps are not available for the Oroville Planning Area. However, the California Department of Water Resources mapped Levee Flood Protection Zones for State Water Project levees in the Sacramento River Basin in August 2011, and only a small portion of the Planning Area is included in the Levee Flood Protection Zone: approximately 150 acres adjacent to the southeast corner of the Thermalito Afterbay, which is currently used for open space and designated State Water Project in this General Plan.

Expected flood depths in the City are not known. The speed of onset is slow as the river rises, but if a levee fails the warning times are short for those in the inundation area. The duration of levee failure risk times can be hours to weeks, depending on the river flows that the levee holds back. The HMPC noted that since dredging the river bottom has been limited, the bottom of the river has become higher, thus the water levels reach higher on the banks of the levees. When northern California reservoirs are nearing maximum capacity, they release water through the river systems, causing additional burdens on County levees. The potential for levee breaches and erosion damage has increased.

Figure D-22 City of Oroville – Levee Locations



Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan

Past Occurrences

The City Planning Team noted no past occurrences of levee failures.

Vulnerability to Levee Failure

Levee failure flooding can occur as the result of partial or complete collapse of an impoundment, and often results from prolonged rainfall and flooding. The primary danger associated with dam or levee failure is the high velocity flooding of those properties downstream of the breach. A levee failure can range from a small, uncontrolled release to a catastrophic failure. Vulnerability to levee failures is generally confined to the areas subject to inundation downstream of the facility. Secondary losses would include loss of the multi-use functions of the facility and associated revenues that accompany those functions.

Levee failure flooding would vary in the City depending on which structure fails and the nature and extent of the failure and associated flooding. This flooding presents a threat to life and property, including buildings, their contents, and their use. Large flood events can affect critical facilities and lifeline utilities (e.g., water, sewerage, and power), transportation, jobs, tourism, the environment, agricultural industry, and the local and regional economies.

Impacts

Should the levees fail, all of the area protected by the levees would be at risk to flooding causing property damage and life safety concerns. Business losses would be large should facilities be flooded. Additional issues include dewatering of the levee protected areas, as well as the rebuilding of the levees. Road closures would occur, and would impede both evacuation routes and ability of first responders to quickly respond to calls for aid.

Future Development

Future development built in the areas protected by levees is subject to being built to the standards in the City of Oroville Floodplain Ordinance. Future development in levee protected areas may be affected by this hazard, thus there will always be some level of concern.

Severe Weather: Extreme Heat

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Highly Likely

Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

According to FEMA, extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks. Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its abilities. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.” Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Older adults, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat. Conditions

that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Consequently, people living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas. Also, asphalt and concrete store heat longer and gradually release heat at night, which can produce higher nighttime temperatures known as the urban heat island effect. Extreme heat, coupled with high winds, can trigger PG&E to perform a Public Safety Power Shutdown (PSPS), which cuts off electricity to those in the City and the County.

Location and Extent

Heat is a regional phenomenon and affects the whole of the City. Heat emergencies are often slower to develop, taking several days of continuous, oppressive heat before a significant or quantifiable impact is seen. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but rather their cumulative effects slowly take the lives of vulnerable populations. Heat waves do not generally cause damage or elicit the immediate response of floods, fires, earthquakes, or other more “typical” disaster scenarios.

The NWS has in place a system to initiate alert procedures (advisories or warnings) when extreme heat is expected to have a significant impact on public safety. The expected severity of the heat determines whether advisories or warnings are issued. The NWS HeatRisk forecast provides a quick view of heat risk potential over the upcoming seven days. The heat risk is portrayed in a numeric (0-4) and color (green/yellow/orange/red/magenta) scale which is similar in approach to the Air Quality Index (AQI) or the UV Index. This can be seen in Section 4.2.2 of the Base Plan.

Past Occurrences

The City Planning Team note that since extreme heat is a regional phenomenon, events that affected the County also affected the City. Those past occurrences were shown in the Base Plan in Section 4.2.2.

Vulnerability to Extreme Heat

The City experiences temperatures in excess of 100 degrees during the summer and fall months. The temperature moves to 105-115°F in rather extreme situations. Health impacts are the primary concern with this hazard, though economic impacts are also an issue.

Impacts

The elderly and individuals below the poverty level are the most vulnerable to extreme temperatures. Nursing homes and elder care facilities are especially vulnerable to extreme heat events if power outages occur and air conditioning is not available. In addition, individuals below the poverty level may be at increased risk to extreme heat if use of air conditioning is not affordable. This is especially true of homeless people and the transient population.

Reliance on air conditioning causes a strain on the electrical energy in the City. Occasionally peak demands outweigh supply and a condition known as brown-out occurs. This is an extremely dangerous situation for electrical equipment as it operates without the needed electricity causing damage to the systems. Days of extreme heat have been known to result in medical emergencies, civil unrest, and unpredictable human behavior. Periods of extended heat and dryness (droughts) can have major economic, agricultural, and

water resources impacts. Extreme heat can also dry out vegetations, making it more vulnerable to wildfire ignitions. PSPS can also happen, which cuts off electricity to the City during periods of high heat.

Future Development

Vulnerability to extreme heat will increase as the average age of the population in each City shifts. The residents of nursing homes and elder care facilities are especially vulnerable to extreme temperature events. It is encouraged that such facilities have emergency plans or backup power to address power failure during times of extreme heat and in the event of a Public Safety Power Shutoff. Low income residents and homeless populations are also vulnerable. Cooling centers for these populations should be utilized when necessary. However, many of the residents of the City are accustomed to living with extreme heat and take precautions to guard against the threat of extreme heat.

Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional

Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

According to the National Weather Service (NWS) and the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC), extreme cold often accompanies a winter storm or is left in its wake. Prolonged exposure to cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and can be life-threatening. Winter snowstorms can include heavy snow, ice, and blizzard conditions.

Location and Extent

Freeze and winter storms are regional issues, meaning the entire City is at risk to freeze and winter storm. While there is no scale (i.e. Richter, Enhanced Fujita) to measure the effects of freeze, temperature data from the County from the WRCC indicates that there are 21.8 days that fall below 32°F in western Butte County, with no days falling below 0°F. Freeze has a slow onset and can be generally be predicted in advance for the County. Freeze events can last for hours (in a cold overnight), or for days to weeks at a time. Snowfall is measured in snow depths. It is rare for snow to fall in the City, and even rarer that snow accumulates in the City. Snowfall has an onset that is similar to freeze in the City.

Past Occurrences

The City Planning Team note that since freeze and winter storm is a regional phenomenon, events that affected the lower elevations of the County also affected the City. Those past occurrences were shown in the Base Plan in Section 4.2.3.

Vulnerability to Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storms

The City experiences temperatures below 32 degrees during the winter months. The temperature moves to the teens in rather extreme situations.

Impacts

Freeze normally does not impact structures, but is a life safety issue. Secondary impacts of extreme cold can affect the supporting mechanisms or systems of a community's infrastructure. For example, when extreme cold is coupled with high winds or ice storms, power lines may be downed, resulting in an interruption in the transmission of that power shutting down electric furnaces, which may lead to frozen pipes in homes and businesses.

Occasionally, winter storms with snow and ice can affect the City. Transportation networks, communications, and utilities infrastructure are the most vulnerable physical assets in the City. The ability for the City to continue to operate during periods of winter storm and freeze is paramount. The elderly population in the planning area is most vulnerable to temperature extremes. The residents of nursing homes and elder care facilities are especially vulnerable to extreme temperature events. It is encouraged that such facilities have emergency plans or backup power to address power failure during times of extreme cold. Transient and homeless populations are also at risk to freeze.

Future Development

Future development should be built to code. Pipes at risk of freezing should be mitigated by either burying or insulating them from freeze as new facilities are improved or added. Vulnerability to extreme cold will increase as the average age of the population in the County shifts. The elderly are more at risk to the effects of freeze. However, many of the residents of the City are accustomed to living with freeze and take precautions to guard against the threat of freeze.

Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Likely

Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Storms in the City of Oroville occur annually and are generally characterized by heavy rain often accompanied by strong winds and sometimes lightning and hail. Approximately 10 percent of the thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States are classified as severe. A thunderstorm is classified as severe when it contains one or more of the following phenomena: hail that is three-quarters of an inch or greater, winds in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado. Heavy precipitation in the City falls mainly in the fall, winter, and spring months.

Location and Extent

Heavy rain events occur on a regional basis. Rains and storms can occur in any location of the City. All portions of the City are at risk to heavy rains. Most of the severe rains occur during the winter months. There is no scale by which heavy rains and severe storms are measured. Magnitude of storms is measured often in rainfall and damages. The speed of onset of heavy rains can be short, but accurate weather prediction mechanisms often let the public know of upcoming events. Duration of severe storms in California, Butte County, and the City is often short, ranging from minutes to hours. In some cases, rains

can continue for days at a time. Information on precipitation extremes can be found in Section 4.2.4 of the Base Plan.

Past Occurrences

According to historical hazard data, severe weather is an annual occurrence in the City of Oroville. Past heavy rains have flooded the main roadway in the City of Oroville. These heavy rains have caused the storm drains to overflow onto the streets and nearby businesses. These flooding of city streets have an impact on public safety entities within the City.

Vulnerability to Heavy Rain and Storms

According to historical hazard data, severe weather is an annual occurrence in the City. Damage and disaster declarations related to severe weather have occurred and will continue to occur in the future. Heavy rain and severe storms are the most frequent type of severe weather occurrences in the City. Wind and lightning often accompany these storms and have caused damage in the past. Hail is rare in the City.

Impacts

Impacts to property, critical facilities (such as utilities), and life safety can be expected during heavy storms. Actual damage associated with the primary effects of severe weather have been limited. It is the secondary hazards caused by weather, such as floods, fire, and agricultural losses that have had the greatest impact on the City. The risk and vulnerability associated with these secondary hazards are discussed in the flood and localized flood sections of this Annex.

Future Development

New critical facilities such as communications towers and others should be built to code to withstand hail damage, lightning, and thunderstorm winds. Future losses to new development should be minimal.

Wildfire

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Highly Likely

Vulnerability—High

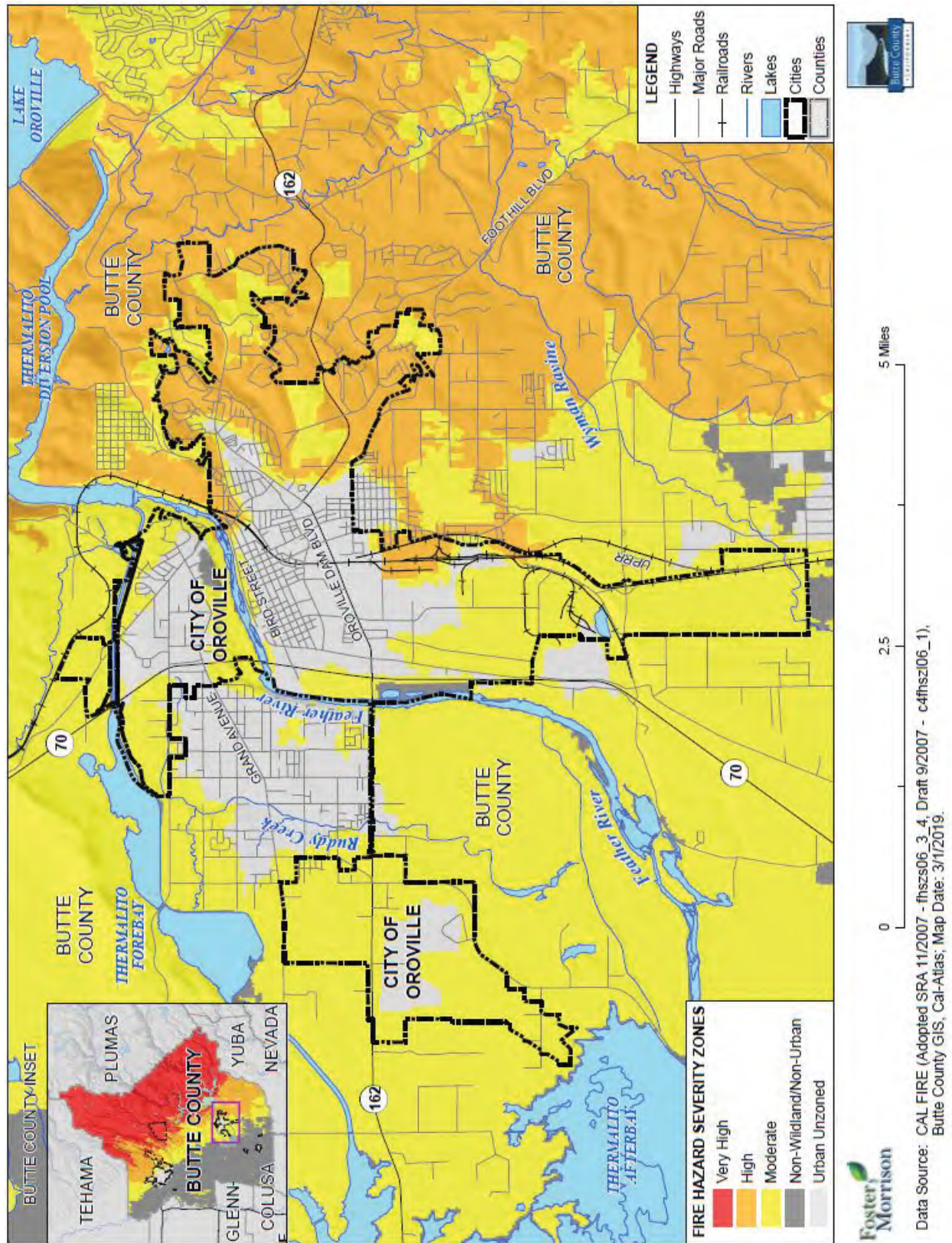
Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Wildland fire is an ongoing concern for the City of Oroville. Generally, the fire season extends from early spring through late fall of each year during the hotter, dryer months. Fire conditions arise from a combination of high temperatures, low moisture content in the air and fuel, accumulation of vegetation, and high winds. Throughout California, communities are increasingly concerned about wildfire safety as increased development in the foothills and mountain areas and subsequent fire suppression practices have affected the natural cycle of the ecosystem.

Location and Extent

Wildfire can affect all areas of the City. CAL FIRE has estimated that the risk varies across the City and has created maps showing risk variance. Following the methodology described in Section 4.3.16, a wildfire maps for the City of Oroville were created. Figure D-23 shows the CAL FIRE FHSZ in the City. As shown on the maps, wildfire threat within the City is widely varied from low to high.

Figure D-23 City of Oroville – Fire Hazard Severity Zones



The City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Safety Element also noted that urban fire risk is greatest in older structures and neighborhoods built before modern building codes for fire safety and building systems were in place. Other factors affecting urban fire risk and relative likelihood of loss of life or property include building age, height, and use; storage of flammable material; building construction materials; availability of sprinkler systems; and proximity to a fire station and hydrants.

Wildfires tend to be measured in structure damages, injuries, and loss of life as well as on acres burned. Fires can have a quick speed of onset, especially during periods of drought. Fires can burn for a short period of time, or may have durations lasting for a week or more. Geographical FHSZ extent from CAL FIRE is shown in Table D-47.

Table D-47 City of Oroville – Geographical FHSZ Extents

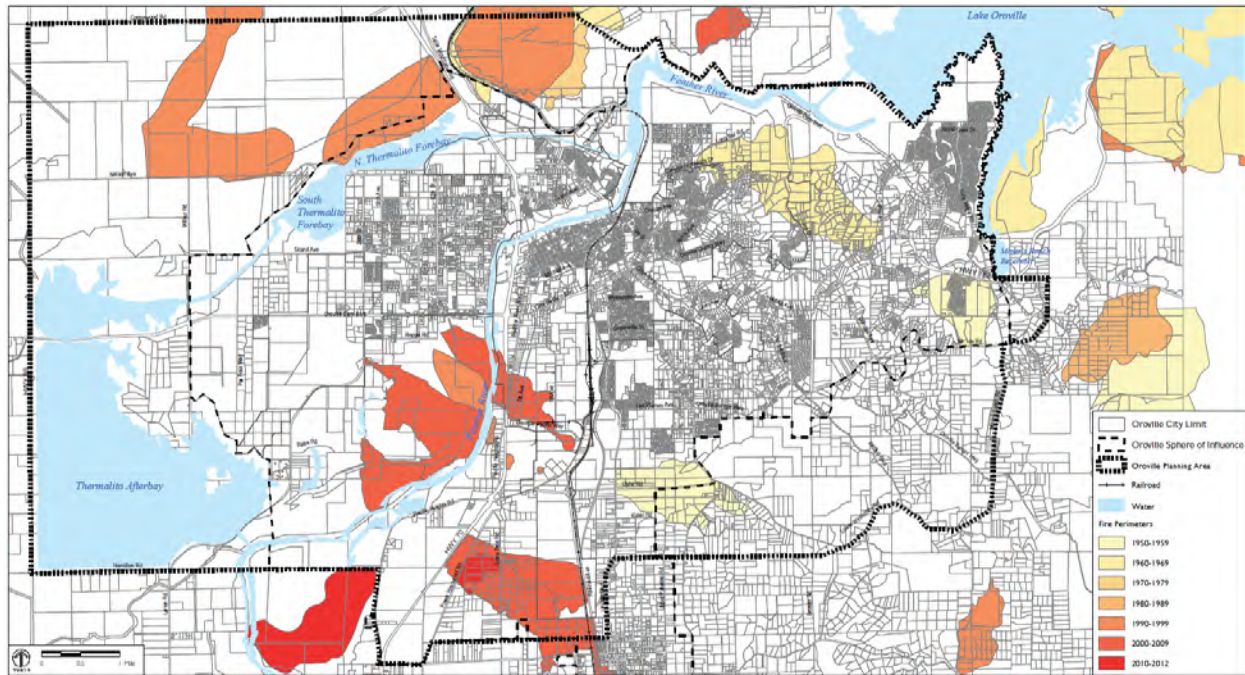
Fire Hazard Severity Zones	Total Acres	% of Total Acres	Improved Acres	% of Total Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	% of Total Unimproved Acres
Very High	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
High	1,565	19.81%	972	12.30%	0	0.00%
Moderate	4,018	50.85%	807	10.21%	0	0.00%
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban	99	1.25%	1	0.01%	191	2.42%
Urban Unzoned	2,117	26.79%	1,102	13.95%	82	1.04%

Source: CAL FIRE

Past Occurrences

Historical wildfire perimeters from the General Plan Safety Element dating back to 1950 in the Oroville Planning Area are mapped in Figure D-24. The map clearly illustrates that the majority of wildfires in the Oroville Planning Area since 1990 occurred in the areas west of the railroad tracks, including large areas north of the Thermalito Forebay during the 1990-1999 period, and near the Feather River south of Thermalito and west of Palermo since 2000. Wildfires during the 1950s and 1960s primarily occurred in areas east of the railroad tracks, including in the foothills north and east of the city and in the area north of Palermo.

Figure D-24 City of Oroville – Historic Fire Perimeters



Source: City of Oroville 2030 General Plan Safety Element

The HMPC noted that the 2018 Campfire threatened the City of Oroville. The potential of wildfires from these rural areas of Butte County caused evacuation preparedness/warnings for the City of Oroville. During the Campfire, the maps of the fire progress showed the potential wildfires entering the City from the south, Kelly Ridge area toward downtown Oroville.

Vulnerability to Wildfire

A number of factors affect the behavior of wildland and interface fires, including terrain, weather, wind, fuels and seasons. It is well known that fire travels faster uphill than down and is more difficult to fight on steep slopes than on level ground. When weather is hot and the humidity is low, wildland fires can explode with intensity of rapid combustion. Even in the absence of strong winds, a fast-moving fire can generate its own updrafts, particularly in canyons, causing burning brands to be carried high in the air and drop a long distance ahead. This results in spot fires over a wide radius as the wind changes its direction.

Oroville is not immune to numerous types of grass and brush fires and any one of them may accelerate into an urban interface wildfire. Such a situation could lead to evacuation of large portions of the population and the potential for significant loss of personal property, structures, and rangeland. The natural fuels available in or near the City vary greatly in the rate and intensity of burning. Fires in heavy brush and stands of trees burn with great intensity but more slowly than in dry grass and leaves. Dense fuels will propagate fire better than sparse fuels. The local fire season generally extends from June through early October, but is now becoming more of a year-round concern.

Impacts

Wildfires can cause short-term and long-term disruption to the County and City of Oroville, as evidenced by the Camp Fire in Paradise and the resultant increase in the population in Oroville due to fire victims relocating. Fires can have devastating effects on watersheds through loss of vegetation and soil erosion, which may impact the County by changing runoff patterns, increasing sedimentation, reducing natural and reservoir water storage capacity, and degrading water quality. Fires may result in casualties and can destroy buildings and infrastructure.

Although the physical damages and casualties arising from wildland-urban interface fires may be severe, it is important to recognize that they also cause significant economic impacts by resulting in a loss of function of buildings and infrastructure. In some cases, the economic impact of this loss of services may be comparable to the economic impact of physical damages or, in some cases, even greater. Economic impacts of loss of transportation and utility services may include traffic delays/detours from road and bridge closures and loss of electric power, potable water, and wastewater services. Fires can also cause major damage to power plants and power lines needed to distribute electricity to operate facilities.

Based on the vulnerability of the City of Oroville to the wildfire hazard, the sections that follow describes significant assets at risk in the City.

Values at Risk

GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of flooding within the City of Oroville. The methodology described in Section 4.3.19 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk in fire hazard severity zones. Summary analysis results for Oroville are shown in Table D-48, which summarizes total parcel counts, improved parcel counts and their structure values by fire hazard severity zone.

Table D-48 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
High	1,988	1,663	\$81,040,528	\$255,349,705	\$14,264,880	\$174,383,234	\$455,316,711
Moderate	1,761	1,063	\$84,356,508	\$184,006,372	\$15,771,435	\$123,656,024	\$388,367,444
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban	6	0	\$347,035	\$0	\$5,473	\$0	\$352,508
Urban Unzoned	3,390	2,775	\$154,607,567	\$444,819,171	\$31,299,575	\$353,465,751	\$938,963,964
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: CAL FIRE, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Table D-49 breaks out the Table D-48 by adding the property use details by fire hazard severity zone for the City. As shown in both of these tables, the City has 1,663 properties in the very high or high fire hazard severity zone.

Table D-49 City of Oroville – Count and Value of Parcels by Fire Hazard Severity Zone and Property Use

Fire Hazard Severity Zone / Property Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Structure Value	Other Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
High							
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	86	57	\$13,849,975	\$91,919,077	\$12,817,540	\$91,919,077	\$146,973,780
Industrial	4	2	\$339,502	\$748,843	\$1,445,840	\$1,123,265	\$4,194,740
Residential	1,871	1,604	\$66,849,921	\$162,681,785	\$1,500	\$81,340,893	\$304,148,192
Unknown	27	0	\$1,130	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
High Total	1,988	1,663	\$81,040,528	\$255,349,705	\$14,264,880	\$174,383,234	\$455,316,711
Moderate							
Agricultural	6	0	\$932,692	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$932,692
Commercial	127	67	\$16,216,764	\$35,710,676	\$373,745	\$35,710,676	\$85,959,387
Industrial	121	17	\$13,529,301	\$13,797,500	\$15,397,690	\$20,696,250	\$72,092,321
Residential	1,458	979	\$53,677,751	\$134,498,196	\$0	\$67,249,098	\$229,383,044
Unknown	49	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Moderate Total	1,761	1,063	\$84,356,508	\$184,006,372	\$15,771,435	\$123,656,024	\$388,367,444
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban							
Agricultural	2	0	\$347,035	\$0	\$5,473	\$0	\$352,508
Commercial	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Industrial	2	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	2	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unknown	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban Total	6	0	\$347,035	\$0	\$5,473	\$0	\$352,508
Urban Unzoned							
Agricultural	1	0	\$11,349	\$0	\$2,474	\$0	\$13,823
Commercial	829	575	\$77,767,008	\$211,321,740	\$5,816,521	\$211,321,740	\$473,484,345
Industrial	100	53	\$12,188,494	\$25,552,428	\$25,475,080	\$38,328,642	\$116,281,424
Residential	2,374	2,145	\$64,577,328	\$207,630,737	\$5,500	\$103,815,369	\$348,806,718
Unknown	86	2	\$63,388	\$314,266	\$0	\$0	\$377,654
Urban Unzoned Total	3,390	2,775	\$154,607,567	\$444,819,171	\$31,299,575	\$353,465,751	\$938,963,964
City of Oroville Total							
City of Oroville Total	7,145	5,501	\$320,351,638	\$884,175,248	\$61,341,363	\$651,505,009	\$1,783,000,627

Source: CAL FIRE, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data

Population at Risk

The Fire Hazard Severity Zone dataset was overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the severity zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for the City of Oroville – 2.60. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 6,625 residents of Oroville at risk to moderate or higher FHSZs. This is shown in Table D-50.

Table D-50 City of Oroville – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Jurisdiction	Moderate		High		Very High	
	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population	Improved Residential Parcels	Population
Oroville	979	2,455	1,604	4,170	0	0

Source: CAL FIRE, Butte County 3/28/2019 Parcel/Assessor's Data, US Census Bureau

Critical Facilities at Risk

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Oroville in identified FHSZs facilities in a FHSZ in the City of Oroville are shown in Figure D-25 and detailed in Table D-51. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by FHSZ are listed in Appendix F.

Figure D-25 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities in Fire Hazard Severity Zones

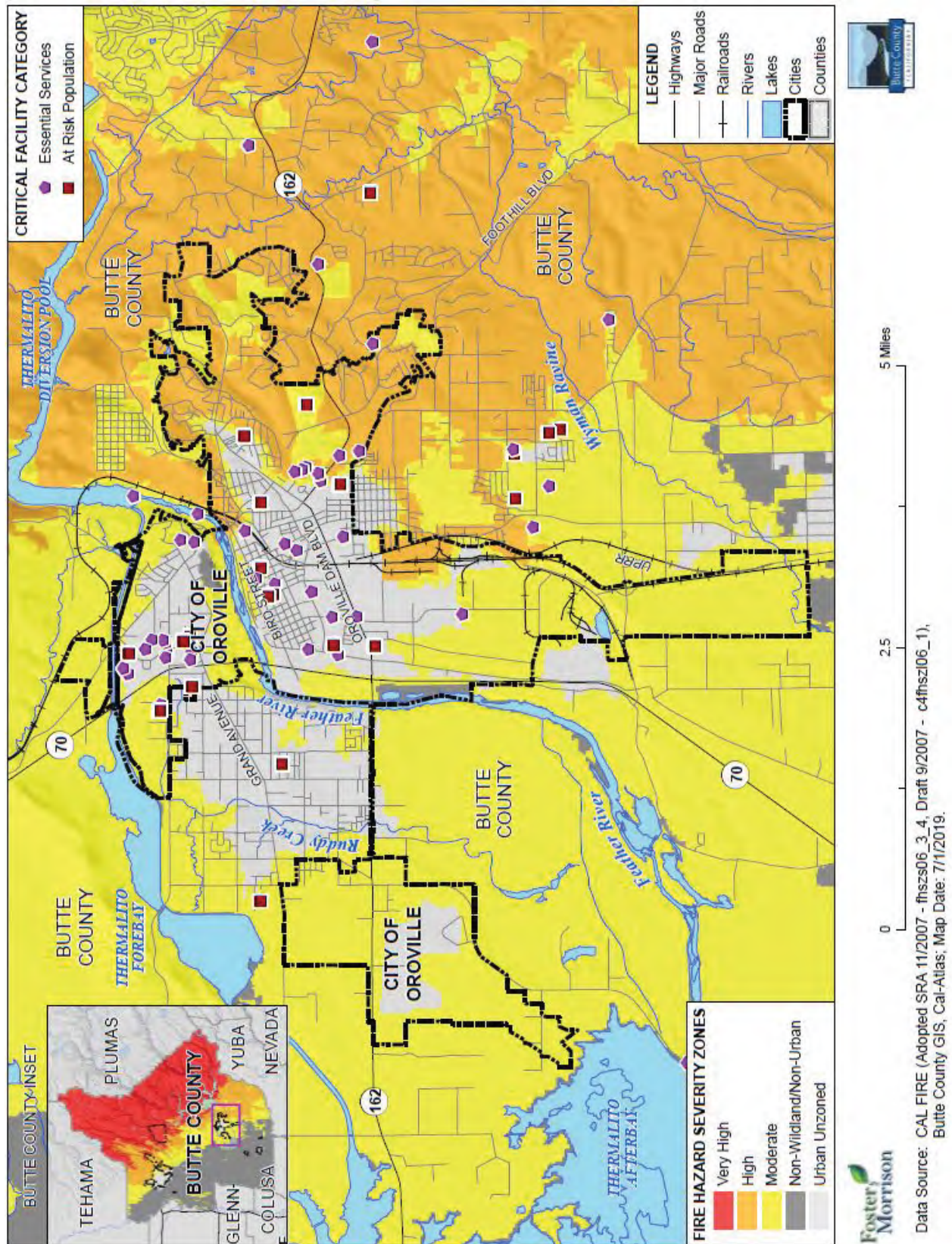


Table D-51 City of Oroville – Critical Facilities by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Fire Hazard Severity Zones/ Critical Facility Category / Critical Facility Type	Facility Count
High	
Essential Services Facilities	
Health Care	13
Public Assembly Point / Evacuation Center	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	14
High Total	14
Moderate	
Essential Services Facilities	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	1
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	3
At Risk Population Facilities Total	3
Moderate Total	4
Urban Unzoned	
Essential Services Facilities	
Fire	3
Health Care	6
Law Enforcement	3
Public Assembly Point / Evacuation Center	1
Radio Sites	3
Logistics Hub	6
Emergency Operation Center	1
DOC	1
Emergency Animal Shelter	1
Essential Services Facilities Total	25
At Risk Population Facilities	
School	17
At Risk Population Facilities Total	17
Urban Unzoned Total	42
Grand Total	
	60

Source: CAL FIRE, Butte County

Future Development

The pattern of increased damages is directly related to increased urban growth spread into historical forested areas that have wildfire as part of the natural ecosystem. Many WUI fire areas have long histories of wildland fires that burned only vegetation in the past. However, with new development, a wildland fire following a historical pattern now burns developed areas. Growth in the City, especially growth in the wildland urban interface, will increase the risk to wildfire. Adherence to building codes and the use of fire-resistant construction methods as well as implementing sound vegetation management practices will reduce the impact of wildfire to future development.

GIS Analysis

Butte County's 3/21/2019 Assessor Data and the County's GIS parcel data were used as the basis for the inventory of assessed values for both improved and unimproved parcels within the City. Using GIS, the 260 parcels associated with future development projects for which the analysis was to be performed was identified. Future development in FHSZs are shown on Figure D-26 and detailed in Table D-52.

Figure D-26 City of Oroville – Future Development in Fire Hazard Severity Zones

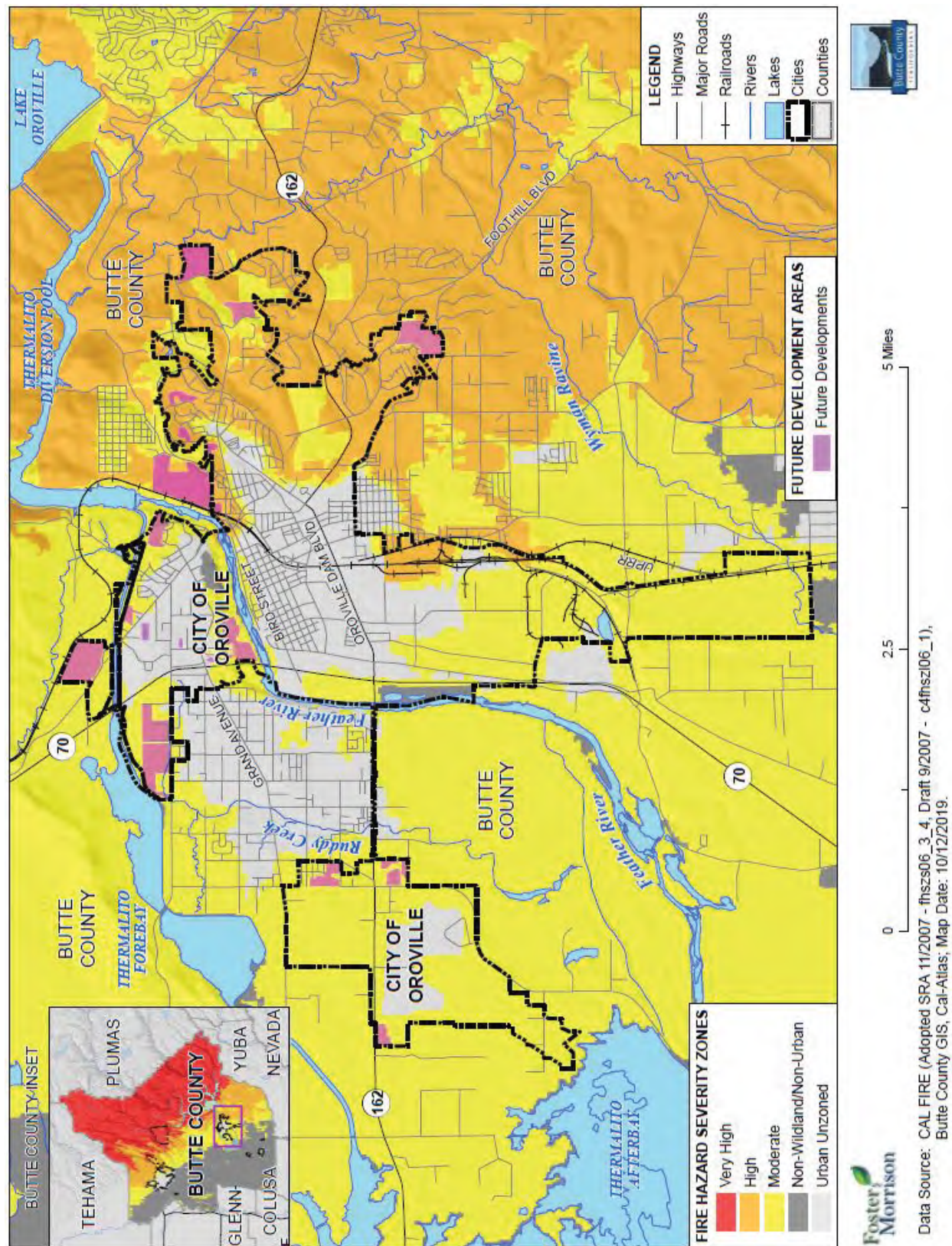


Table D-52 City of Oroville – Future Development Parcels and Acreages in Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Fire Hazard Severity Zone / Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
City of Oroville			
High			
Acacia Estates	2	0	6.7
Heritage Oak Estates	3	1	46.5
Highlands Estates	1	0	13.3
Mission Olive Ranch	14	2	4.8
Oak Park	1	0	5.1
High Total	21	3	76.4
Moderate			
Buttewoods 2	3	0	56.1
Calle Vista Estates Unit II	48	44	24.4
Canal View Estates	3	0	8.4
Deer Creek Estates 2	3	0	24.3
Ford Drive	2	0	22.4
Forebay Estates	1	0	40.2
Linkside Place Phase I	66	6	11.5
Martin Ranch	1	0	73.1
Mission Olive Ranch	6	0	1.9
Nelson 56	1	0	56.5
Rivers Edge	1	0	10.3
Riverview	4	0	38.8
Vista Del Oro	95	22	15.2
Moderate Total	234	72	383.0
Urban Unzoned			
Greenview Estates	1	1	1.9
Rosewood Estates	1		5.0
Urban Unzoned Total	2	1	6.9
City of Oroville Total	257	76	466.4
Unincorporated Butte County			
High			
Oak Park	3	0	94.3
High Total	3	0	94.3
Unincorporated Butte County Total	3	0	94.3

Fire Hazard Severity Zone / Future Development	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Acres
Grand Total	260	76	560.6

Source: CAL FIRE, City of Oroville GIS,

D.6 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation education, outreach, and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

D.6.1. Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table D-53 lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Oroville.

Table D-53 City of Oroville Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Plans	Y/N Year	Does the plan/program address hazards? Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
Comprehensive/Master Plan/General Plan	2016	Multi-Hazards Plans, Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	2014	Infrastructure Commercial and Residential. Yes.
Economic Development Plan		
Local Emergency Operations Plan	2017	City of Oroville Emergency Operations Plan. Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	2017	Emergency Operations Plan. Yes
Transportation Plan	2017	Emergency Operations Plan
Stormwater Management Plan/Program	2019	Early Planning Stages, No.
Engineering Studies for Streams		
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	2014	Wildfires
Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, coastal zone management, climate change adaptation)	2014 SCOR	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	Y/N	Are codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Y	Version/Year: 2016 California Code, Title 24
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	Y	Score: Class 3

Fire department ISO rating:		Rating:
Site plan review requirements	Y	All new construction is reviewed for site compliance
Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?		
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Y/N	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning ordinance	Y	Yes. Hazard mitigation incorporated into ordinances
Subdivision ordinance	Y	Yes. Mirrors state ordinance
Floodplain ordinance	Y	Building elevations and electrical raised, etc.
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	Hillside ordinance
Flood insurance rate maps	Y	
Elevation Certificates	Y	Covers all new development
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Y	Master Facility Plan and parkland set asides for larger developments.
Erosion or sediment control program	Y	Parcel-specific
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Oroville has operated for several years with reduced staff, and is now re-staffing to minimum effective levels.		

Source: City of Oroville

City of Oroville 2030 General Plan (2015)

The General Plan provides the fundamental basis for the City's land use, development and conservation policy, and represents the basic community values, ideals and aspirations that will govern the City through 2030. This General Plan addresses all aspects of development, including land use; community character; circulation and transportation; open space, natural resources and conservation; public facilities and services; safety; and noise.

California Government Code Section 65300 requires the General Plan to be comprehensive and internally consistent, and to provide long-term guidance for the community. Although the General Plan is required to address the issues specified by State law, it may be organized in a way that best suits the City of Oroville.

The General Plan includes a Safety Element that focuses on safety issues to be considered in planning for the present and future development of the Oroville Planning Area. Identified hazards include wildfire, geologic/seismic, flooding, and other natural and man-made hazards (such as hazardous materials). Mitigation-related actions and objective summaries are as follows:

- **GOAL SAF-1:** Reduce the risk of injury, loss of life, and property damage from earthquakes, landslides, and other geologic hazards.
 - ✓ Policy P1.1 Group and locate new residential development in such a way as to avoid areas of geologic hazard, including steep slopes and areas of unstable soils.
 - ✓ Policy P1.2 Require all new developments to be subjected to a geotechnical study prior to development approval and to mitigate any identified hazards to a level of insignificance. If mitigation is not possible, do not approve the development.

- ✓ Policy P1.3 Encourage retrofitting of structures, particularly older buildings, to withstand earthquake shaking and landslides, consistent with state Building Codes and Historic Building Codes.
 - ✓ Policy P1.4 Ensure that new development incorporates design and engineering that minimizes the risk of damage from seismic events and landsliding, consistent with state Building Codes and Historic Building Codes.
- **Goal SAF-2:** Reduce hazards associated with flooding, including flooding caused by failure of Oroville Dam.
- ✓ Policy P2.1 Discourage development within the Feather River floodplain and other flood-prone areas, in order to minimize risks associated with flooding.
 - ✓ Policy P2.2 If development occurs within flood plains, ensure that existing and proposed structures are provided adequate protection from flood damage and hazards.
 - ✓ Policy P2.3 Continue to work with appropriate local, State, and federal agencies (particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency) to maintain the most current flood hazard and floodplain information and use it as a basis for project review and to guide development in accordance with federal, State, and local standards.
 - ✓ Policy P2.4 Continue to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Program – Community Rating System.
 - ✓ Policy P2.5 Where feasible, given flood control requirements, maintain the natural condition of waterways and flood plains to ensure adequate groundwater recharge and water quality, preservation of habitat, and access to mineral resources.
 - ✓ Policy P2.6 Support a multi-use concept of flood plains, flood-related facilities, and waterways, including, where appropriate, the following uses:
 - flood control;
 - groundwater recharge;
 - water quality preservation;
 - open space;
 - agriculture;
 - nature study;
 - habitat preservation;
 - pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle circulation;
 - outdoor sports and recreation.
 - ✓ Policy P2.7 Cooperate with all affected or interested public and private agencies involved to ensure that flood control improvements do not result in unacceptable degradation of environmentally sensitive areas.
 - ✓ Policy P2.8 Incorporate stormwater drainage systems in development projects to effectively control the rate and amount of runoff, so as to prevent increases in downstream flooding potential.
 - ✓ Policy P2.9 Explore the possibility of creating an additional stormwater detention area in Dry Creek.
 - ✓ Policy P2.10 If future studies establish a conclusive relationship between reservoir drawdown, refilling, and seismic activity, encourage the Department of Water Resources to manage the Oroville Dam water regime to reduce risk.

- ✓ Policy P2.11 Prior to project approval, consult Flood Insurance Rate Maps on file with the Planning Department to identify areas in the vicinity of a waterway or drainage course that have not been subject to detailed study. If the project falls within an area that has not been studied, perform studies and, if necessary, require mitigation or restrictions on development.
- **Goal SAF-3:** Protect lives and property from risks associated with wildland and urban fire.
 - ✓ Policy P3.1 Enforce fire protection standards as specified by the City of Oroville Fire Department, Butte County Fire Department, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection within rural and undeveloped portions of the Planning Area and in the urban-wildland interface, including implementation of fire safety ordinances to minimize wildland fire hazards, including incorporation of fire resistant building and roofing materials, and attainment and maintenance of “defensible space.” Defensible space may include revegetation with less flammable species, such as fire resistant native and adapted species, and the use of mulch to prevent erosion on bare soil.
 - ✓ Policy P3.2 Ensure that the development review process addresses wildland fire risk, including assessment of both construction- and project related fire risks particularly in areas of the City most susceptible to fire hazards. Review fire safety plans and provisions, consistent with California Public Resources Code (PRC) 4290 and 4291, for new development, including aspects such as emergency access, site design for maintenance of defensible space, and use of non-combustible materials.
 - ✓ Policy P3.3 Require that all development in areas of potential wildland fire hazards, including areas designated by CAL FIRE as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, include the following:
 - Fire breaks adjoining open space areas.
 - Adequate access to adjoining open space areas.
 - Adequate clearance around structures.
 - Fire-resistant ground cover.
 - Fire-resistant roofing materials.
 - Adequate emergency water flow.
 - ✓ Policy P3.4 Incorporate drought-resistant and fire-resistant plants in public works projects in areas subject to wildland fires.
 - ✓ Policy P3.5 Regularly train Oroville Fire Department staff for wildland firefighting conditions.
- **Goal SAF-7** Prepare Oroville residents to respond to emergency situations.
 - ✓ Policy P7.1 Encourage a high degree of city-level self-sufficiency in emergency response, but coordinate with surrounding jurisdictions to the extent possible.
 - ✓ Policy P7.2 Work with Caltrans to coordinate establishment of appropriate emergency access routes through the City when closure of State highways is necessitated by weather-related or other emergencies.
 - ✓ Policy P7.3 Support the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, Oroville Fire Department, Butte County Office of Emergency Services, and other agencies to educate the public about emergency preparedness and response.
 - ✓ Policy P7.4 Use the Butte County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as the guide for disaster planning in the Oroville Planning Area.

Mitigation Related Ordinances

Zoning (Chapter 26)

The purpose of this chapter is to provide specific guidelines for the development of the City in such a manner as to achieve progressively the general arrangement of land uses and implement the policies depicted in the General Plan. More specifically, this chapter is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- To regulate and limit the height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures hereafter designed, erected or altered.
- To regulate and determine the size of building setbacks and other open spaces;
- To regulate and limit the density of the City's residential population.
- To divide the City into zoning districts of whatever number, shape and area are deemed best suited to carry out these regulations and provide for their enforcement.
- To protect, conserve, stabilize and enhance real property values and the City's natural assets.
- To provide adequate open space for light and air, and to minimize the risk of fires and other hazards to public safety.
- To promote a safe, effective traffic circulation system and provide for appropriate off-street parking and loading facilities.
- To promote, protect and preserve the general public health, safety and welfare, and to implement the goals and objectives of the General Plan for the City of Oroville.

Subdivision (Chapter 23)

In the interest of protecting the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the City of Oroville, this chapter has as its purposes:

- To give effect to the California Subdivision Map Act;
- To give effect to the General Plan and specific plans of the City relative to the subdivision of land;
- To regulate, by local ordinance, those matters of land division and lot line adjustment not governed by the Subdivision Map Act;
- To facilitate and ensure orderly development of lands in the incorporated City;
- To implement the objectives established for the development of the City in conformance with its General Plan and any specific plans that may be adopted, and to ensure that a proposed subdivision or land division shall be considered in relation to those plans;
- To provide standards governing the surveys, designs and improvements of subdivisions, and the submission of maps, plans and specifications for the construction of improvements;
- To provide for a resolution governing standards for, and the construction and installation of, streets, roads, highways, public utilities and other improvements, as well as fee schedules for services rendered by the City;
- To provide for the creation of reasonable building sites by establishing appropriate standards for streets and lots, and to ensure that each property has a means of ingress and egress;
- To control the division of land that is subject to inundation by flooding from natural streams or artificial ponding, and other detrimental influences which may cause land to be unsuitable for satisfactory development;
- To control the division of land which may be subject to dangerous or unsuitable soil conditions of any type, or subject to any other impediments affecting the use of the land for human habitation;

Building Code (Chapter 6)

The purpose of this Chapter is to adopt by reference the 2010 edition of the California Building Standards Code, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, subject to the definitions, clarifications, and the amendments set forth in this Chapter. The purpose of this Chapter is also to provide minimum requirements and standards for the protection of the public safety, health, property, and welfare of the City of Oroville. This Chapter is adopted under the authority of Government Code Subsection 50022.2, Health and Safety Code Section 18941.5, and the California Constitution.

Flood Ordinance (Chapter 8B)

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the City of Oroville. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the City of Oroville is adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. This FIRM is the minimum area of applicability of this chapter and may be supplemented by studies for other areas which allows implementation of this chapter and which are recommended to the city council by the floodplain administrator. The basis for establishing the area of special flood hazard is the flood insurance study (FIS) for Butte County, California, dated January 6, 2011, and accompanying flood insurance rate map panels related to the city of Oroville (FIRMS) and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, which are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violations of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection conditions) shall constitute misdemeanor. Nothing herein shall prevent the city council from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- Considered as minimum requirements;
- Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages.

D.6.2. Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table D-54 identifies the City department(s) responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Oroville.

Table D-54 City of Oroville's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Administration	Y/N	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	Y	Reviews all use permits and maintains zoning code.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Y	Development Review Committee
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Y	Regular street, tree, storm drain and parks maintenance
Mutual aid agreements	N	
Other		
Staff	Y/N FT/PT	Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	PT	Adequate until development pace accelerates
Floodplain Administrator	PT	Adequate until development pace accelerates
Emergency Manager	PT	More training and dedicated staff needed
Community Planner	PT	Adequate until development pace accelerates
Civil Engineer	PT	Minimally adequate
GIS Coordinator	FT	Adequate until development pace accelerates
Other – front counter personnel	3 FT	Adequate until development pace accelerates
Technical		
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Y	The City of Oroville Mass Evacuation Notification will consist in use of Butte County evacuation system. In addition, the City of Oroville will use its' own notification system which is ongoing. The City of Oroville is collaborating with the California Department of Water Resource on this project.
Hazard data and information	N	
Grant writing	PT	
Hazus analysis	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Staffing levels increased, including risk management and notification capacity.		

Source: City of Oroville

D.6.3. Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table D-55 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table D-55 City of Oroville's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Y/N)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Y	Varies
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	Streets, landscaping, fire
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	By individual utilities
Impact fees for new development	Y	Parks, police, fire, traffic, sewer, storm drainage, schools
Storm water utility fee	N	Utility fee not legal in Calif, impact fees yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Y	Mello Roos has funded several subdivisions in the past.
Incur debt through private activities	Y	Can access IDB's, CIEDB, etc. as needed
Community Development Block Grant	Y	Active user
Other federal funding programs	Y	As opportunity presents
State funding programs	Y	As opportunity presents
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Improved staffing levels to take advantage of access to consultants and to increase capacity to consider, create, submit and implement		

Source: City of Oroville

D.6.4. Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Table D-56 identifies education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be/or are used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Table D-56 City of Oroville's Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Y	Especially local park district and those dedicated to serving disadvantaged populations.
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	N	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Y	Through the schools
StormReady certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Additional staffing to replace capacity lost during recession		

Source: City of Oroville

D.6.5. Other Mitigation Efforts

The City of Oroville has many other completed or ongoing mitigation efforts that include the following:

- Flood mitigation
 - ✓ Drainage ditches maintenance
 - ✓ Yearly inspection
 - ✓ Yearly obstruction removal and cleanup
 - ✓ Yearly spraying to prevent and minimize unwanted growth of vegetations / obstructions
 - ✓ Necessary permit from related State agencies
- Storm Drain maintenance
 - ✓ City has a Storm Drain Master plan
 - ✓ Assign an officer over storm drain system
 - ✓ City is also in the process of updating a Storm Drain Master Plan
 - Include comprehensive survey of the entire system
 - Analysis of current system
 - Establish priority and budget for upgrade
 - Application for MS4 permit
 - ✓ Regular storm drain maintenance
 - Debris removal at drainage inlet
 - Storm drain pipes inspection
 - Removal of surface debris
 - Street sweeping
 - Leaf pickup program (debris that otherwise will clog storm drains)
 - Grate inspection, lockdown, replacement program
 - Purchase dedicated machines and tools for storm drain maintenance, including additional street sweeper, vacuum truck, and leaf pickup vehicles.
 - ✓ City is proceeding with studies towards a levee certification
 - Levee analysis is underway
 - Mitigation projects if necessary
 - Share findings with partners, stakeholders, and regulating agencies
 - Obtain levee certification

- Continuity of Government during Public Safety Power Shut-off by upgrading or renewing generators at the public safety building, city hall, and airport.
- Sewerage Commission Oroville Region (SCOR)
- Improve communication line for existing cell towers that connect to Public Safety Communication Center.

D.7 Mitigation Strategy

D.7.1. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The City of Oroville adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy.

D.7.2. NFIP Mitigation Strategy

The City of Oroville joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on September 24, 1984. As a participant of the NFIP, the City of Oroville has administered floodplain management regulations that meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP. The management program objective is to protect people and property within the City. The City of Oroville will continue to comply with the requirements of the NFIP in the future.

In addition, the City of Oroville actively participates with Butte County to address local NFIP issues through a regional approach. Many of the program activities are the same for the City of Oroville as for Butte County since participation at the County level includes all local jurisdictions.

Upon request, the City of Oroville Public Works, Building and Planning Divisions provide map information services, public hazard disclosure, and flood protection information. This information is readily available to the public and consists of current and accurate flood mapping. In addition, the Public Works Department provides information about our stormwater management program and up-to-date information related to the maintenance of our drainage system.

The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS which are to reduce flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance rating, and promote the awareness of flood insurance. The City of Oroville is not a current participant in the CRS program.

More information about the floodplain administration in the City of Oroville can be found in Table D-57.

Table D-57 City of Oroville Compliance with NFIP

NFIP Topic	Comments
Insurance Summary	

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	99 policies \$99,829 in premiums \$29,287,400 in coverage
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	21 paid claims \$494,395 in paid claims 3 substantial damage claims
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?	51 in 1% annual chance floodplain 452 in 0.2% annual chance floodplain
Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRL)	1 RL 0 SRL
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage	Unknown
Staff Resources	
Is the Community Floodplain Administrator or NFIP Coordinator certified?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, stormwater capture, engineering and inspection capabilities
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing levels
Compliance History	
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Y
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?	N
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAV 8/10/2010 GTA 9/20/2016
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?	N
Regulation	
When did the community enter the NFIP?	9/24/1984
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Y via levee protections outside the 100-year floodplain
Provide an explanation of the permitting process.	Review of design & grading for new development, stormwater compliance under Regional Water Quality Control Board permit.
Community Rating System	
Does the community participate in CRS?	NO
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	N/A
What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved?	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	N/A

D.7.3. Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the City of Oroville identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included. The following hazards were considered a priority for purposes of mitigation action planning:

- Dam Failure
- Drought and Water Shortage
- Earthquake and Liquefaction
- Floods: 100/200/500 year
- Floods: Localized Stormwater
- Levee Failure
- Severe Weather: Extreme Heat
- Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm
- Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)
- Wildfire

It should be noted that many of the projects submitted by each jurisdiction in Table 5-2 in the Base Plan benefit all jurisdictions whether or not they are the lead agency. Further, many of these mitigation efforts are collaborative efforts among multiple local, state, and federal agencies. In addition, the countywide public outreach action, as well as many of the emergency services actions, apply to all hazards regardless of hazard priority. Collectively, this multi-jurisdictional mitigation strategy includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of each jurisdiction to implement over the next 5-years covered by this plan. It should further be noted, that although a jurisdiction may not have specific projects identified for each priority hazard for the five year coverage of this planning process, each jurisdiction has focused on identifying those projects which are realistic and reasonable for them to implement and would like to preserve their hazard priorities should future projects be identified where the implementing jurisdiction has the future capacity to implement.

Multi-Hazard Actions

Action 1. Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan

Hazards Addressed: Climate Change, Dam Failure, Drought & Water shortage, Earthquake and Liquefaction, Floods: 100/200/500 year, Floods: Localized Stormwater, Hazardous Materials Transportation, Invasive Species: Aquatic, Invasive Species: Pests/Plants, Landslide, Mudslide, and Debris Flow, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: Extreme Heat, Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm, Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning), Severe Weather: Wind and Tornado, Stream Bank Erosion, Volcano, Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Issue/Background: Local jurisdictional reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided by Government Code Section 8685.9 (AB 2140). Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster

Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.

Other Alternatives: No action

Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action will be Implemented: Safety Element of General Plan, especially as incorporated into local ordinances and Zoning Code

Responsible Office: City of Oroville Community Development Department

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Jurisdictional board/staff time

Potential Funding: Local budgets

Benefits (avoided Losses): Incorporation of an adopted LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan will help jurisdictions maximize the cost recovery potential following a disaster.

Schedule: As soon as possible

Action 2. *Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness*

Hazards Addressed: Climate Change, Dam Failure, Drought & Water shortage, Earthquake and Liquefaction, Floods: 100/200/500 year, Floods: Localized Stormwater, Hazardous Materials Transportation, Invasive Species: Aquatic, Invasive Species: Pests/Plants, Landslide, Mudslide, and Debris Flow, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: Extreme Heat, Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm, Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning), Severe Weather: Wind and Tornado, Stream Bank Erosion, Volcano, Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Issue/Background: The City and County play a key role in public outreach/education efforts to communicate the potential risk and vulnerability of their community to the effects of natural hazards. A comprehensive multi-hazard public education program will better inform the community of natural hazards of concern and actions the public can take to be better prepared for the next natural disaster event.

Project Description: A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms, will include elements to meet the objectives of Goal 3 of this LHMP Update, and will consider:

- Using a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events;
- Creating and distributing (where applicable) brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements;
- Displaying public outreach information in County office buildings, libraries, and other public places and events;
- Developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.

Location of Project: Citywide

Other Alternatives: Continue public information activities currently in place.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Existing County outreach programs will be reviewed for effectiveness and leveraged and expanded upon to reach the broader region.

Responsible Office: City of Oroville in partnership with the County

Participating Jurisdictions: County and all cities.

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Annual costs to be determined, and will depend on the scope and frequency of activities and events as well as volunteer participation

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Increase residents' knowledge of potential hazards and activities required to mitigate hazards and be better prepared. Protect lives and reduce damages, relatively low cost to implement.

Potential Funding: Local budgets, grant funds

Timeline: Ongoing/Annual public awareness campaign

Action 3. *City Infrastructure Protection*

Hazards Addressed: Climate Change, Dam Failure, Drought & Water shortage, Earthquake and Liquefaction, Floods: 100/200/500 year, Floods: Localized Stormwater, Hazardous Materials Transportation, Invasive Species: Aquatic, Invasive Species: Pests/Plants, Landslide, Mudslide, and Debris Flow, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: Extreme Heat, Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm, Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning), Severe Weather: Wind and Tornado, Stream Bank Erosion, Volcano, Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Issue/Background: The current infrastructure of the city cannot withstand the fast growth in population. The city needs a drainage culvert that can withstand the growing population. An overflow of these culverts

floods the street of Oroville such as Oro Dam Blvd. These floods will flow into the city sewage system, which cannot hold the increased capacity.

Project Description: This is a multi-project of increasing the size of the drainage system and improving sewage system.

Other Alternatives:

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Currently in planning stage.

Responsible Office/Partners: The City of Oroville public works, housing, and planning.

Cost Estimate: According to the City of Oroville, this cost is estimated at \$10,000,000

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Potential benefits are health and safety of citizens of Oroville, environmental hazards of streams and rivers.

Potential Funding: Local, State, and Federal funding

Timeline: 5 Years.

Project Priority: High

Action 4. *Planning for Mass Evacuation-Notifications Early Warning System*

Hazards Addressed: Climate Change, Dam Failure, Drought & Water shortage, Earthquake and Liquefaction, Floods: 100/200/500 year, Floods: Localized Stormwater, Hazardous Materials Transportation, Invasive Species: Aquatic, Invasive Species: Pests/Plants, Landslide, Mudslide, and Debris Flow, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: Extreme Heat, Severe Weather: Freeze and Winter Storm, Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms (Hail, Lightning), Severe Weather: Wind and Tornado, Stream Bank Erosion, Volcano, Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Issue/Background: A recent incident of the Oroville Dam cause panic and traffic congestion. This was cause by citizens attempting to evacuate at once. An early warning system would mitigate traffic congestion and risk of safety.

Project Description: This in-progress project is to rebuild the siren in the downtown area of Oroville.

Other Alternatives:

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Rebuilding the fibers within the sirens.

Responsible Office/Partners: The City of Oroville is partnership with the Department of Water Resources.

Cost Estimate: \$50,000 is the estimated cost to implement this project.

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Public safety and mitigate the congestion of traffic for citizens attempting to evacuate the downtown area.

Potential Funding: Local, state, and federal funding

Timeline: Five-year plan.

Project Priority: High

Action 5. *Weed Abatement*

Hazards Addressed: Wildfire, Drought, Extreme Heat, High Winds

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9

Issue/Background: Fire-Fuel Reduction which has a high potential of causing a fire. Especially in the eastern areas of the City of Oroville. The city of Oroville believes a possible fire in these high hazards weed areas are a threat to the city/county areas in close proximity.

Project Description: Five-person team at 20-hours per weeks, to reduce potential fire causing fuel

Other Alternatives: No action.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Public works with Oroville Fire Department working together to reduce fuel.

Responsible Office/Partners: The City of Oroville and Dept. of Water Resources are working together to implement this project.

Cost Estimate: According to the City of Oroville, this cost is estimated at \$50,000.

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Potential benefits are safety of citizens of Oroville.

Potential Funding: Local and State funding

Timeline: Continuous since 2011. This project will continue for Five-years.

Project Priority: High Priority.

Action 6. *Public Safety Power Shut-off (PSPS)*

Hazards Addressed: Functions of wildfires, wind, and heat. May be exacerbated by drought.

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9

Issue/Background: During the past year 2018/19, the City of Oroville has endured several power outages due to the weather. During the power outages, the City of Oroville Government utilizes the use of generators. These generators were not built to withstand the numerous PSPS and need replacement.

Project Description: Replacement of City Generators:

The stakeholders rely on the flow of governmental services such as city hall, airports, and public safety departments to include public works for assistance. Replacement of these generators will mitigate the loss of access to city government in times of need such as the PSPS.

Other Alternatives: NO action

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: The issue of PSPS is in the planning stages of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Responsible Office/Partners: The City of Oroville in partnership with Public Utilities Committee.

Cost Estimate: \$100,000 is the estimated cost to replace the generators

Benefits (Losses Avoided): The benefit of generator replacement would allow the stakeholder (Community) governmental access.

Potential Funding: Local, State, and Federals Funding.

Timeline: Five-year plan.

Project Priority: High

Action 7. *Community Development (Code Enforcement) post disaster recovery projects.*

Hazards Addressed: Fire and subsequent multi hazards

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9

Issue/Background: Recent fire disasters to the adjacent areas of the City of Oroville has left the City vulnerable to unexpected hazards. These unexpected hazards are created from such things as rapid increase in population, environmental, flooding, and fires. The City of Oroville Code Enforcement is a subsection of Community Development and is currently understaffed and makes it difficult to mitigate the potential risk of fires by conducting building inspections.

Project Description: The project of code enforcement would be to mitigate hazards through citizen compliance of building codes and laws. Mitigation of fires through reduction of fuel beds within and outside the City of Oroville. Collaborate with fire departments and outside agency jurisdictions to mitigate fire hazards. This project includes public outreach such as presentations at neighborhood watch meetings.

Other Alternatives:

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: The city has collaborated with the City Fire Department to ensure code enforcement law are being enforced.

Responsible Office/Partners: City Administration and City of Oroville Community Development Department.

Project Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$25,000

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Mitigate loss of live and property.

Potential Funding: Local, Regional, State, and Federal funding.

Timeline: Continuous; however, 3-5 years

Action 8. *Flood Sewage Commission-Oroville Region (SC-OR)*

Hazards Addressed: Flood, Localized Flood, Dam Failure, Levee Failure

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9

Issue/Background: Concerns regarding the capabilities to return to the SCOR plant during an evacuation and coordinating with emergency personnel. When the plant is flooded, all the pumps will shut down and sewage will back up into town and add to the flooding which will cause an environmental hazard. Rebuilding sewage infrastructure will be needed to support the growing population, climate change, and increase rains.

Project Description: Protect the treatment plant and the environment from adverse impact that may occur when hazardous or toxic wastes are discharged into the sewer system. Joint powers agreement between the City, Lake Oroville Area Public Utility District and Thermalito Irrigation District.

Other Alternatives:

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Designed and implemented a pretreatment program for publicly owned treatment works with a design flow of greater than five (5) million gallons per day increased to 6.5 million gallons per day or greater with industrial users subject to federal categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Responsible Office/Partners: SC-OR City of Oroville City Council member.

Project Priority: High Capital Improvement Plan

Cost Estimate: From Table 8.1 CIP - Sanitary Sewer Master Plan, City of Oroville

- Element 1: System Deficiencies \$8,488,000
- Element 2: System Upgrades \$3,705,000
- Element 3: System Expansion \$28,214,000
- Total \$40,407,000
- Reference: <http://www.cityoforoville.org/home/showdocument?id=9350>.

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Avoid contamination of treatment facilities.

Potential Funding: Local revenue

Timeline: Five to Ten years



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN & COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: BRIAN RING, CITY ADMINISTRATOR

RE: LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR BOND MEASURE E ON THE NOVEMBER 5, 2024 ELECTION BALLOT

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

The City Council shall consider approving a Letter of Support for Bond Measure E, due to be placed on the November 5, 2024 election ballot.

DISCUSSION

Bond Measure E is designed to address critical infrastructure needs within the Oroville City Elementary School District. The measure would provide \$18 million in funding to modernize and construct classrooms, restrooms, and career-technical education (CTE) facilities. It would address essential infrastructure improvements, such as repairing and replacing leaky roofs and windows, upgrading outdated electrical systems, and expanding Ishi Hills Middle School. The measure would make necessary health and safety upgrades to ensure that students learn in a secure and well-maintained environment.

A key aspect of Measure E is its commitment to fiscal responsibility. The measure authorizes bonds at legal interest rates, levying approximately \$21.15 per \$100,000 of assessed property value, generating an average of \$1.2 million annually while the bonds are outstanding. This measure will not result in a projected increase to current tax rates. The funds will be overseen by a citizens' oversight committee and subject to annual audits, ensuring that every dollar is spent wisely and transparently, with all money staying within the local community.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

ACTION REQUESTED

APPROVE LETTER OF SUPPORT AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN.

ATTACHMENTS

Letter of Support



City of Oroville

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA 95965-4897
(530) 538-2535 FAX (530) 538-2468
www.cityoforoville.org

David Pittman
Office of the Mayor

October 15, 2024

To the Voters of Oroville and Butte County,

As members of the Oroville City Council, we are writing to express our support for Bond Measure E, which will be on the upcoming election ballot. This measure is crucial for the future of our local schools.

Bond Measure E is designed to address critical needs within the Oroville City Elementary School District. The measure would provide \$18 million in funding to modernize and construct classrooms, restrooms, and career-technical education (CTE) facilities. It would also address essential infrastructure improvements, such as repairing and replacing leaky roofs and windows, upgrading outdated electrical systems, and expanding Ishi Hills Middle School. Additionally, the measure would make necessary health and safety upgrades to ensure that students learn in a secure and well-maintained environment.

A key aspect of Measure E is its commitment to fiscal responsibility. The measure authorizes bonds at legal interest rates, levying approximately \$21.15 per \$100,000 of assessed property value, generating an average of \$1.2 million annually while the bonds are outstanding. This measure will not result in a projected increase to current tax rates. The funds will be overseen by a citizens' oversight committee and subject to annual audits, ensuring that every dollar is spent wisely and transparently, with all money staying within our local community.

Supporting Measure E means investing in the future of Oroville's children and ensuring that they have access to safe, modern, and well-equipped educational facilities. Schools are the foundation of our community, and by approving this bond measure, students will be provided with the resources they need to succeed academically and in their future careers.

The Oroville City Council is committed to the well-being and success of our community. We believe that Measure E is a responsible and necessary step toward improving our local schools and express our support on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

Mayor David Pittman

September 20, 2024

Page 1



Council Chambers
1735 Montgomery Street
Oroville, CA. 95965

**October 01, 2024
REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES**

The agenda for this meeting was posted at Oroville City Hall on Thursday, September 26, 2024. The video for this meeting can be viewed on our website at www.cityoforoville.org , or on our Youtube channel.

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL

Present Council Members: Tracy Johnstone, Krysi Riggs, Scott Thomson, Janet Goodson, Shawn Webber, Vice Mayor Eric Smith, Mayor David Pittman

CLOSED SESSION

The Council held a Closed Session on the following:

1. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, the Council will meet with the Personnel Officer and City Attorney to the Public Employee appointment of the Interim Police Chief.
2. Pursuant to Government Code section 54956.8, the Council will meet with the City Administrator, and the City Attorney Relating to Conference with Real Property Negotiations: APN # 035-290-039-000, 035-290-003-000, 012-060-002-000, and 012-060-001-000

OPEN SESSION

1. Announcement from Closed Session – Direction given, no action taken.
2. Pledge of Allegiance – Led by students from Ophir Elementary School
3. Adoption of Agenda –

Motioned by: Council Member Goodson Seconded by: Council Member Johnstone

Ayes: Council Member(s) Johnstone, Riggs, Thomson, Goodson, Webber, Vice Mayor Smith, Mayor Pittman

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstained: None

PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

None this meeting.

The following member(s) of the public submitted public comment on this item: Rhonda Magnusson, The CameraMan, Bill Speer.

REPORTS / DISCUSSIONS

1. Council Announcements and Reports

Council Member Webber: Recognized Vice Mayor Eric Smith, as he is the put on a wonderful Salmon Festival this year.

Council Member Johnstone: Provided an update on ORAC and the Oroville Rescue Mission in regard to Mission Esperanza. It is progressing along according to plan. There will be a walk through on October 9th at 11am. An invitation to attend was extended to City officials and staff. She thanked Vice Mayor Smith for the Salmon Festival and announced the arrival of her new grandchild.

Vice Mayor Smith: Announced a new event happening this year called the “Frights and Lights” parade. He thanked everyone who attended the Salmon Festival.

2. Administration Reports

Fred Mayo, Director of Public Works: Provided an update on Bedrock Park – Williams Electric is to perform work in the park in the next week. A more in-depth update will be coming to Council in the next month. Mr. Mayo mentioned that the Rotary will begin fastening lights to the green bridge soon and that a fly-in and movie night event will be held at the airport on October 12, 2024.

Brian Ring, City Administrator: Reminded everyone that the next scheduled City Council meeting (October 15, 2024) will be held at the State Theatre on Myers Street. He provided the Council with an update in regard to the RFP that went out for a new City website software.

Ron Belser, Code Enforcement Division Manager : Provided a statistical update in regard to his department and mentioned the upcoming Tire Amnesty Event due to be held on October 26, 2024 from 9AM-12PM at the City of Oroville Public Works Yard.

Patrick Piatt, Director of Community Development: Announced that the last Civic 101 Cohort will be held on October 10th, and the topic will be his department. He provided an update to Council on the recent fire that occurred at Ethan’s Eatery on Myer’s Street.

Amy Bergstrand, Director of Business Assistance and Housing: Announced that the Lincoln Village apartments are now leasing units.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent calendar **items 1 - 7** were adopted in one action by the Council. The Consent Calendar was adopted by the following vote:

Motioned by: Council Member Goodson

Seconded by: Council Member Thomson

Ayes: Council Member(s) Johnstone, Riggs, Thomson, Goodson, Webber, Vice Mayor Smith, Mayor Pittman

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstained: None

1. **TERMINATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY DECLARATION DUE TO THOMPSON FIRE ON JULY 2, 2024**

The City Council adopted Resolution 9320, proclaiming the termination of a Local Emergency declared on July 2, 2024 in response to the Thompson Fire, pursuant to Oroville City Council Resolution 9285.

2. **FORECLOSURE OF 5 MEADOWVIEW DRIVE**

The City Council approved initiating foreclosure proceedings related to the City of Oroville's interest in the Deed of Trust against the property located at 5 Meadowview Drive, Oroville (APN 068-170-027) by adopting Resolution 9318.

3. **FORECLOSURE OF 48 RUSSELL PROCTOR WAY**

The City Council approved initiating foreclosure proceedings related to the City of Oroville's interest in the Deed of Trust against the property located at 48 Russell Proctor Way, Oroville (APN 030-490-107) by adopting Resolution 9319.

4. **FEE WAIVER FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE USE PERMIT FOR FEATHER RIVER RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT**

Item pulled from the agenda.

5. **CONTRACT AMENDMENT AND BUDGET ADJUSTMENT FOR HARRIS & ASSOCIATES DEVELOPMENT OF PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The City Council approved a budget adjustment for the development of the Pavement Management Plan.

6. **LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR MEASURE H ON THE NOVEMBER 5, 2024 ELECTION BALLOT**

The following member(s) of the public submitted public comment on this item: The CameraMan.

The City Council approved a Letter of Support for Measure H, a County wide 1% sales tax increase initiated by the Butte County Board of Supervisors, due to be placed on the November 5, 2024 election ballot.

7. APPROVAL OF THE SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

The City Council approved the Regular Meeting Minutes from the September 17, 2024 City Council Meeting.

REGULAR BUSINESS**8. RESULTS OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY RELATED TO JOINING PIONEER COMMUNITY ENERGY**

The following member(s) of the public submitted public comment on this item: Brian Wong.

Pioneer Community Energy presented the results of an Impact Assessment Study conducted to determine the City's eligibility to participate in their Community Choice Aggregate (CCA).

Direction given to staff to proceed with Pioneer Energy.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

None this meeting.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION – HEARING OF NON-AGENDA ITEMS

No public comment received.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS / CORRESPONDENCE

1. Future Agenda Items –

Mayor Pittman requested that security or some sort of lighting be put up on the murals that were just installed on Table Mountain Boulevard. Additionally, a rail or barrier of some sort needs to be installed for pedestrian safety. This was seconded by Council Member Johnstone.

2. Correspondence

ADJOURN THE MEETING

The meeting was adjourned at 6:48PM.

Kayla Reaster, Assistant City Clerk

David Pittman, Mayor



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN AND OROVILLE CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: BILL LAGRONE, CHIEF OF POLICE

**RE: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE BUTTE
COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MOBILE
CRISIS TEAM SERVICES**

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

The Council will consider a memorandum of understanding with the Butte County Behavioral Health Department for Mobile Crisis Team services.

DISCUSSION

Currently the Oroville Police Department does not have an agreement with the Butte County Behavioral Health Mobile Crisis Team. The Mobile Crisis Team is a team of specially trained professionals that will provide crisis-related outreach and engagement as well as respond to 911 requests regarding possible psychiatric or emotional crises in the community. The Mobile Crisis Team will operate with the goal of reducing the use of involuntary psychiatric hospitalization, when appropriate, by providing consultation, crisis assessment and engagement of the individual in need, seeking alternative treatment resources, when appropriate, including referrals to voluntary psychiatric services as available. If this memorandum is approved, it will allow the Oroville Police Department to utilize these services. See attached MOU for additional details.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact as a result of this memorandum of understanding. The Butte County Behavioral Health Department provides these services at no cost. This MOU is a non-financial agreement.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize and Direct the Mayor to sign an agreement with the Butte County Behavioral Health Department for Mobile Crisis Team services

ATTACHMENT

1. Memorandum of Understanding with Butte County Behavioral Health

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between
BUTTE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
And
OROVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
MOBILE CRISIS TEAM PROGRAM
FY 24/25 through FY 28/29

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into by and between the County of Butte, a political subdivision of the State of California, through its Butte County Department of Behavioral Health hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY", and the OROVILLE Police Department hereinafter referred to as "PARTNER". COUNTY and PARTNER are collectively referred to as "parties" and individually as "party". This MOU shall set forth the types and terms of collaborative services between COUNTY and PARTNER to form a Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) to provide crisis related outreach and engagement in the community.

I. PURPOSE:

COUNTY and PARTNER enter this MOU for the following purposes:

The MCT as part of this MOU shall collaborate with PARTNER to provide crisis related outreach and engagement as well as respond to 911 requests regarding possible psychiatric or emotional crises in the community. The MCT shall operate with the goal of reducing the use of involuntary psychiatric hospitalization, when appropriate, by providing consultation, crisis assessment and engagement of the individual in need, seeking alternative treatment resources, when appropriate, including referrals to voluntary psychiatric services as available.

II. SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED:

Services to be provided by both parties are described in Scope of Service **Exhibit A**, incorporated herein by this reference.

III. TERM:

The term of this MOU shall become effective on June 1, 2024 and terminate no later than June 1, 2029.

IV. COMPENSATION:

This MOU is non-financial in nature and binds no party to financial obligations to any other.

V. CONFIDENTIALITY:

All COUNTY MCT staff are subject to all rules of confidentiality set forth in all applicable health privacy laws, which apply to the provision of mental health services by the MCT programs. The minimum necessary of confidential mental health information shall be shared for the sole purpose of preventing or causing harm and/or injury to others or to themselves. For all other purposes, without express written permission of the individual, PARTNER may not have access to any confidential mental health information as held by the MCT program. Any confidential mental health information PARTNER may receive by written and/or verbal transmission may not be re-disclosed in any format at any time.

PARTNER shall maintain the confidentiality of all COUNTY records and information to the extent required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5, Title XIII); Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code Sections 5328 through 5330, inclusive; W&I Code Section 14100.2; Title 42 CFR Section 431.300 et seq; and 42 CFR Part 2, including any subsequent amendments thereto, and all other applicable County, State, and Federal laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, manuals, guidelines, and directives, relating to privacy/security, whichever is most restrictive.

- VI. MUTUAL HOLD HARMLESS:** It is agreed that PARTNER shall defend, save harmless and indemnify COUNTY, its officers and employees from any and all claims for injuries or damage to persons and/or property which arise out of the terms and conditions of this MOU and which result from the negligent acts or omissions of HOSPITAL, its officers and/or employees.

It is further agreed that COUNTY shall defend, save harmless and indemnify PARTNER, its officers and employees from any and all claims for injuries or damage to persons and/or property which arise out of the terms and conditions of this MOU and which result from the negligent acts or omissions of COUNTY, its officers and/or employees.

In the event of concurrent negligence of PARTNER, its officers and/or employees, and COUNTY, its officers and/or employees then the liability for any and all claims for injuries or damages to persons and/or property which arise out of the terms and conditions of this MOU shall be apportioned under principles of comparative negligence as established presently by California law, or as may be hereafter modified.

VII. INSURANCE:

- A. Without limiting PARTNER indemnification, PARTNER shall procure and maintain for the duration of this MOU, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property that may arise from, or be in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by PARTNER, and PARTNER agents, representatives, employees, and subcontractors. At the very least, PARTNER shall maintain the insurance coverage, limits of coverage and other insurance requirements as described in **Attachment I**, which by reference is made part of this MOU. Certificates evidencing the maintenance of PARTNER's insurance coverage shall be filed with COUNTY.
- B. The County of Butte self-insures third party liability claims alleging bodily injury, personal injury, property damage, or public officials' errors and omissions. COUNTY self-insures losses up to \$100,000 per occurrence. Losses exceeding \$100,000 are covered by an excess insurance purchased through the County Supervisors Association of California-Excess Insurance Authority (CSAC-EIA). The excess policy provides coverage for losses up to 20 million dollars, which the County of Butte is legally required to pay because of liability imposed by law or assumed by contract. A recent actuarial evaluation performed by Bickmore Risk Services found the County of Butte's self-insurance reserves to be adequately funded.

- VIII. ALTERATION OF TERMS:** The body of this MOU fully expresses all understandings of the parties concerning all matters covered and shall constitute the total MOU. No addition to, or alteration of, the terms of this MOU whether by written or verbal understanding of the parties, their officers, agents or employees shall be valid unless made in the form of a written amendment to this MOU which is formally approved and executed by all parties.

IX. NOTICES:

All notices, claims, correspondence, reports and/or statements authorized or required by this MOU shall be addressed as follows:

COUNTY Contact Information:

Contract Monitor:

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Butte County Department of Behavioral Health

3217 Cohasset Road

Chico, CA 95973-5404

Email: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Telephone: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Contract Liaison:

[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Butte County Department of Behavioral Health
3217 Cohasset Road

Chico, CA 95973-5404

Email: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Alternate Email: DBH-ASDContracts@buttecounty.net

Telephone: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

PARTNER Contact Information: Chief Bill LaGrone
Oroville Police Department
Address: 2055 Lincoln Street
City: Oroville, Ca 95966
Email: Blagrone@oropd.org
Telephone: 530-538-2475

X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION:

Any disagreements that may occur shall be resolved at the lowest possible level within the two agencies and with a cooperative spirit. COUNTY and PARTNER shall designate individuals who are responsible to resolve issues in a timely fashion regarding this MOU. Should agreement not be reached between the agencies after working through the process already prescribed, then the matter should go for discussion and consideration between the Directors of each agency.

XI. APPLICABLE LAW AND FORUM: This MOU shall be construed and interpreted according to California law and any action to enforce the terms of this MOU for the breach thereof shall be brought and tried in the County of Butte.

XII. TERMINATION:

COUNTY and PARTNER each reserve the right to immediately terminate this MOU, notifying each other likewise.

XIII. This MOU with **Exhibit A** and **Attachment I** represents the entire undertaking between the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this MOU as of the day and year first above written.

PARTNER:

David Pittman
Mayor of Oroville

Date

Brian Ring, City Administrator
Oroville City of

Date

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Scott E. Huber
City Attorney

COUNTY:

Scott Kennelly, LCSW, Director
Butte County Department of Behavioral Health

Date

Sarah MacArthur, Deputy Director
Butte County General Services

Date

Approved as to Form:
BUTTE COUNTY COUNSEL

Reviewed for Contract Policy
Compliance, General Services
Contracts Division

By: _____
Brad J. Stephens

By: _____

EXHIBIT A

SCOPE OF WORK**A. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MCT PROGRAM, COUNTY AGREES TO:**

1. Assign a Behavioral Health Counselor (BHC) to be available to respond to calls from PARTNER.
 - a. The MCT program shall operate 24/7.
 - b. If an MCT is not available for response, Crisis Services dispatch shall notify PARTNER at request of the call.
2. The BHC's shall travel and respond to calls using a designated COUNTY Mobile Law Enforcement Vehicle.
3. If the MCT determines that the individual in crisis meets the California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150 for an involuntary psychiatric hold, the MCT on duty can complete the 5150 application.
4. If an individual is placed on an involuntary psychiatric hold by either the MCT or the responding PARTNER, transportation shall be facilitated by the PARTNER. This applies only to 5150 holds that are generated from a PARTNER and MCT co-response call for service.
5. Individuals not meeting criteria for an involuntary psychiatric hold, who have been evaluated by the MCT may be transported in the MCT Vehicle to voluntary alternative locations (Ex: crisis services, CSU, shelter, etc.) if deemed appropriate based on MCT clinical judgment.
6. The MCT and responding PARTNER shall report any issue of concern, complexity, or disagreement directly to their respective supervisors as needed. It is expected that the MCT and responding PARTNER shall work collaboratively and generally work together to address day-to-day issues. The MCT Supervisor or designee shall be available by phone throughout the MCT shift for consultation and support.
7. The MCT shall share with responding PARTNER, where applicable, mental health protected information on the individual being engaged through a crisis intervention service, consistent with all applicable health privacy laws.
8. The MCT shall complete COUNTY paperwork associated with each crisis intervention service the MCT responds to, as needed.
9. The MCT shall be responsible for collecting the data associated with the number of calls and/or referrals for service in the Electronic Health Record System to track outcomes to quantify and measure program success.
10. The MCT shall assist PARTNER in gathering collateral information during a crisis situation (i.e. contacting family members, gathering previous crisis contacts and previous assault and suicide history, obtaining medical psychiatric treatment information, and other related information) as appropriate.
11. The MCT shall provide education/suggestions in regards to intervening with the individual(s) in crisis (clinical insight on anything pertaining to mental illness to include symptoms, diagnosis, medication side effects, triggers and dynamics).

12. The MCT shall provide the PARTNER with information on community resources/referrals regarding the individuals in crisis (i.e. substance abuse, domestic violence, suicide prevention/intervention, mental illness, school support, grief support and other related resources).
13. The MCT shall never assume the role of the primary responder on scene.
14. The MCT shall collaborate with the different PARTNER entities by participating in trainings and meetings to ensure proper understanding of roles and responsibilities during crisis situations.

B. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MCT PROGRAM, PARTNER AGREES TO:

1. Assume primary responsibility for site control.
2. Assume role of primary responder when engaged with MCT.
3. Determine whether phone consultation or on-site consultation is needed from the MCT.
4. Coordinate training exercises with MCT to ensure proper collaboration when needed during a crisis situation.
5. Collaborate with the MCT on-call members by participating in trainings and meetings to ensure proper understanding of roles and responsibilities during crisis situations.
6. Facilitate transportation for clients to the appropriate receiving facility when a 5150 has been placed by the MCT in response to a call for service to PARTNER.
7. Agree to provide review on overall effectiveness on MCT deployments.
8. Agree to provide information to MCT regarding individuals who are involved in a crisis incident, when such information provides critical value to the safe resolution of those incidents.

ATTACHMENT I
INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MOST CONTRACTS
Not for Professional Services or Construction Contracts

***Please provide a copy of Attachment I to your insurance agent.**

Contractor shall procure and maintain for the duration of this contract, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property that may arise from or be in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by Contractor, Contractor's agents, representatives, employees and subcontractors. Before the commencement of work Contractor shall submit Certificates of Insurance and Endorsements evidencing that Contractor has obtained the following forms of coverage:

A. MINIMUM SCOPE AND LIMITS OF INSURANCE - Coverage shall be at least as broad as:

- 1) Commercial General Liability (CGL):** Insurance Services Office (ISO) Form CG 00 01 covering CGL on an "occurrence" basis, including products and completed operations, property damage, bodily injury and personal & advertising injury with limits no less than **\$1,000,000** per occurrence. If a general aggregate limit applies, either the general aggregate limit shall apply separately to this project/location (ISO CG 25 03 or 25 04) or the general aggregate limit shall be twice the required occurrence limit.
- 2) Automobile Liability:** ISO's Commercial Automobile Liability coverage form CA 00 01.
 1. Commercial Automobile Liability: Covering any auto (Code 1) for corporate/business owned vehicles, or if Contractor has no owned autos, covering hired (Code 8) and non-owned autos (Code 9), with limits no less than **\$1,000,000** per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
 2. If no transportation services of any type are provided, and use of a motor vehicle is strictly limited to travel to and from work or work sites, evidence of Personal Auto Policy coverage with limits no less than **\$100,000** per person, **\$300,000** each accident, **\$50,000** property damage may be provided in lieu of Commercial Automobile Liability Insurance.
- 3) Workers' Compensation Insurance:** As required by the State of California, with Statutory Limits and Employer's Liability Insurance with limit of no less than **\$1,000,000** per accident for bodily injury and disease. *(Not required if Contractor provides written verification he or she has no employees.)*

If Contractor maintains broader coverage and/or higher limits than the minimums shown above, COUNTY requires and shall be entitled to the broader coverage and/or higher limits maintained by Contractor. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to COUNTY.

B. OTHER INSURANCE PROVISIONS - The insurance policies are to contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions:

- 1)** The County of Butte, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers are to be covered as additional insureds on the CGL and Commercial Auto policies with respect to liability arising out of work or operations performed by or on behalf of the Contractor, including materials, parts or equipment furnished in connection with such work or operations. General Liability coverage can be provided in the form of an endorsement to Contractor's insurance (at least as broad as ISO Form CG 20 10 11 85 or both CG 20 10, CG 20 26, CG 20 33, or CG 20 38 and CG 20 37 forms if later revisions used).
- 2)** For any claims related to this contract, Contractor's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance coverage at least as broad as ISO Form CG 20 01 04 13 as respects to COUNTY, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by COUNTY, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers shall be excess of Contractor's insurance and shall not contribute with it.
- 3)** Each insurance policy required above shall state that coverage shall not be canceled, except with

notice to COUNTY.

- C. WAIVER OF SUBROGATION:** Contractor hereby grants to COUNTY a waiver of any right to subrogation which any insurer of said Contractor may acquire against COUNTY by virtue of the payment of any loss under such insurance. Contractor agrees to obtain any endorsement that may be necessary to affect this waiver of subrogation, but this provision applies regardless of whether or not COUNTY has received a waiver of subrogation endorsement from the insurer.

The Workers' Compensation policy shall be endorsed with a waiver of subrogation in favor of COUNTY for all work performed by the Contractor, its employees, agents and subcontractors.

- D. SELF-INSURED RETENTIONS:** Self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by the COUNTY. COUNTY may require Contractor to purchase coverage with a lower retention or provide proof of ability to pay losses and related investigations, claim administration, and defense expenses within the retention. The policy language shall provide, or be endorsed to provide, that the self-insured retention may be satisfied by either the named insured or COUNTY.
- E. ACCEPTABILITY OF INSURERS:** Insurance is to be placed with insurers authorized to conduct business in the state with a current A.M. Best's rating of no less than A:VII, unless otherwise acceptable to COUNTY.
- F. VERIFICATION OF COVERAGE:** Contractor shall furnish COUNTY with original certificates of insurance including all required amendatory endorsements (or copies of the applicable policy language affecting coverage required by this clause) and a copy of the Declarations and Endorsement Page of the CGL policy listing all policy endorsements before work begins. However, failure to obtain the required documents prior to the work beginning shall not waive the Contractor's obligation to provide them. COUNTY reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, including endorsements required by these specifications, at any time.
- G. SPECIAL RISKS OR CIRCUMSTANCES:** COUNTY reserves the right to modify these requirements, including limits, based on the nature of the risk, prior experience, insurer, coverage, or other special circumstances.
- H. SUBCONTRACTORS:** Contractor shall include all subcontractors as insured under its policies or require all subcontractors to be insured under their own policies. If subcontractors are insured under their own policies, they shall be subject to all the requirements stated herein, including providing COUNTY certificates of insurance and endorsements before beginning work under this contract.



CITY OF OROVILLE STAFF REPORT

TO: MAYOR PITTMAN & COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: BRIAN RING, CITY ADMINISTRATOR
BILL LAGRONE, POLICE CHIEF/DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
CHRIS TENNS, FIRE CHIEF
PAT PIATT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR
DAVE RITCHIE, ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY

RE: DISCUSSION OF THE SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS WITHIN THE CITY

DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2024

SUMMARY

Discuss current and future sale and use of fireworks within the City limits.

DISCUSSION

California Health and Safety Code 12599 allows for the sale of fireworks between 12:00 pm on June 28 through 12:00 pm on July 6 and prohibits the sale of fireworks at any other time within the State of California. Oroville Municipal Code 15.060.030 Section 319.2 regulates the sale and use of fireworks within the City of Oroville and limits the days and hours of sale from 12:00 pm June 28 through 12:00 am on the 4th day of July. Neither the State Health and Safety Code nor the Oroville Municipal Code provides regulation on when the fireworks may be utilized.

Wildfires have increasingly become a significant concern for all northern state communities and measures to prevent fires from occurring has increased in importance. One activity of noted concern over the past few years has been the sale and use of fireworks during high fire season as occurs each year on the 4th of July. Weather conditions (extreme heat, low humidity and high winds) and other fire activity throughout the State have been increasingly problematic, especially during July.

This last July the City and County encountered numerous fires, with the Thompson fire being the largest threat to the City. Due to the extreme weather conditions and fire activity throughout the State, the Director of Emergency Services issued a local emergency declaration along with a temporary ban on the use of all fireworks within the City limits. These actions were ratified by the City Council during a Special Council meeting held on July 9, 2024. During that meeting, the Council requested that staff agendize a discussion on the future sale and use of fireworks within the City limits. A preliminary discussion took place at the September 3, 2024 City Council meeting. During this meeting, the Council discussed a number of options, including but not limited to the following:

- Keep the sale and use of fireworks as currently allowed within City limits;
- Ban sale and use of fireworks in the City limits;
- Keep the sale and use of fireworks as currently allowed within City limits; pending a ballot measure on this topic being placed on the ballot in 2026 election;
- Temporarily ban the sale and use of fireworks; pending a ballot measure on this topic being placed on the ballot in 2026 election.

Staff were directed to bring this item back again to allow more time for the public to comment on this matter.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

ACTION REQUESTED -

Provide direction to staff on any changes the Council may wish to implement with regard to the sale and use of fireworks within the City limits.

ATTACHMENTS

Oroville Municipal Code Section 15.060.30

ORDINANCE NO. 1879

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OROVILLE
AMENDING CHAPTER 15.60 TO TITLE 15 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE, TO
REINSTATE SECTION 15.60.030 OF THE FIRE CODE

The City Council of the City of Oroville does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: Chapter 15.60.030 is added to amend Title 15 of the City of Oroville municipal code, to read:

Chapter 15.60.030 Amendments to the California Fire Code.

Sections:

15.60.010 Purpose

15.60.020 Adoption of California Fire Code

15.98.030 Amendments to the California Fire Code

15.98.040 Express Findings

Section 15.60.030 Purpose

15.60.030 Amendments to the California Fire Code

Section 105.3.3. No final inspection by the building official as to all or any portion of a development shall be deemed complete, and no certificate of occupancy or temporary certificate of occupancy shall be issued unless and until the installation of the prescribed fire protection facilities and access ways have been completed and approved by the Fire Chief, or the Chief's designee.

B. Section 105.8 is added to read as follows:

Section 105.8. Fees and Special Requirements. The fees for the permits and other services shall be as established by resolution of the Oroville City Council. The fee shall be set to cover the cost of the Fire Department to review and inspect the intended activities, operations or functions. The fees must be paid to the City of Oroville prior to engaging in the listed activities, operations or functions.

C. Section 302 is amended by adding the following definition:

Fireworks. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, detonation or any fireworks including "safe and sane" as defined by Section 12529 of the State of California [Health and Safety Code](#). D. Section 315.1 is amended by adding the following exception to read as follows:

Section 315.1 General. Storage, use, and handling of miscellaneous combustible materials shall be in accordance with this section. A permit shall be obtained in accordance with Section 105.6.

Exception: Storage of combustible materials other than motorized vehicles or vessels shall not be permitted in a public parking garage or in a garage or carport serving a Group R, I Occupancy, unless the method of storage is approved by the Fire Code Official. E. Sections 319.1 through 319.7 are added to read as follows:

Section 319.1 General. The manufacture of all fireworks, as defined in Section 302, is prohibited.

Section 319.2 Safe & Sane Fireworks, Permit to Sell. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell fireworks within the City without having first applied for and received a permit to sell safe and sane fireworks issued by the City Fire Department.

Section 319.2.1 Prerequisites to issuance of Permit. No permit to sell safe & sane fireworks shall be issued to any applicant unless:

1. He/She has first obtained a permit from the state fire marshal, and
2. He/She has first obtained a business license from the City.

Section 319.2.2 Permit and clean-up fee. The permit fee for the sale of safe & sane fireworks within the City shall be established by resolution of the City Council, payable to the City at the Office of the City Clerk. In addition to the permit fee, each location shall pay a clean-up fee established by resolution of the City Council, which shall be used to defray the cost of cleaning up and disposing of expended fireworks in the City.

Section 319.2.3 Application for permit. Application for a permit to sell safe & sane fireworks shall be made in writing to the Fire Department on or prior to the second Tuesday in March of each year, setting forth the proposed location, and accompanied by a statement that if a permit is issued to the applicant, the applicant shall at the time of receipt of such permit deliver to the City Clerk a Certificate of Insurance showing the existence of a \$1 million public liability insurance policy naming the City as an additional insured.

Section 319.2.3.1 Qualifications. No permit to sell safe & sane fireworks shall be issued except as follows:

1. To a holder of a regular business license whose principal place of business is located within the City.
2. To a nonprofit association or corporation primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment, charitable youth purposes, and each such organization must have its principal and permanent meeting place within the City and must have been organized and established in the City for a minimum of one year continuously preceding the filing of the application for permit and must have a bona fide membership of at least 20 members.
3. Applicants returning from the previous year may have first priority in the application process.

Section 319.2.3.2 Notification. Applicants for any such permit shall be notified by the Fire Chief, or the Fire Chief's designee, as to the granting or rejection of application for permit on or prior to the first Monday in May of each calendar year.

Section 319.3 Operators of fireworks stands. Operators of fireworks stands shall be subject to the following provisions:

1. No person other than the permittee organization shall operate the stand for which the permit is issued, or share or otherwise participate in the profits of the operation of such stand.
2. No person other than the individuals, who are members of the permittee organization, or the wives or husbands or adult children of such members, shall sell or otherwise participate in the sale of fireworks at such stand.

Section 319.4 Temporary fireworks stands. Temporary fireworks stands shall be subject to the following provisions:

1. No fireworks stand shall be located within 75 feet of any existing building or within 100 feet of any gas station.

2. Fireworks stands need not comply with the provisions of the building code of the City, provided, however, that all stands be erected under the supervision of the building inspector who shall require that stands be constructed in a manner which will reasonably insure the safety of attendants and patrons.

3. No stand shall have a floor area in excess of 200 square feet.

4. Each stand in excess of 20 feet in length must have at least two exits, and each stand in excess of 40 feet in length must have at least three exits spaced approximately equidistant apart, provided, however, that in no case shall the distance between exits exceed 24 feet.

Section 319.5 General requirements for permittees. Permittees shall meet the following general requirements:

1. Each stand shall be provided with two water-type fire extinguishers, each having a two and one-half gallon capacity, being in good working order and easily accessible for use in case of fire.

2. All weeds and combustible material shall be cleared from the location of the stand, including a distance of at least 20 feet surrounding the stand.

3. "No Smoking" signs shall be prominently displayed on the fireworks stand or wherever fireworks are for sale.

4. Each stand must have an adult in attendance and in charge thereof when the stand is being used for the sale or dispensing of fireworks.

5. The sale of fireworks shall not begin before 12:00 noon on the 28th day of June and shall not continue after 12:00 midnight on the 4th day of July.

6. All unsold stock and accompanying litter shall be removed from the City by 12:00 noon on the 10th of July. Proof of removal must be furnished to the City's Fire Department.

7. The fireworks stand shall be removed from the temporary location by 12:00 noon on the 10th day of July, and all accompanying litter shall be cleared from such location by such time and date.

Section 319.6 Number of permits. The maximum number of permits issued pursuant to this chapter during any one calendar year shall not exceed one license for each 1,500 residents of the City. In determining the City population for the purposes of this section, the most recent census calculations shall be used.

Section 319.7 Seizure. The Fire Chief or the Fire Chief's designee shall seize, remove, or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of illegal fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored, discharged or held in violation of this Code.

F. Section 503.2.1 is deleted and replaced to read as follows:

Section 503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire Apparatus access drives shall have an unobstructed width of not less than the following dimensions (including two 2' shoulders):

Residential	Width
One-way access drive:	
1—2 Units	16 feet (12 feet paved)
Two-way access drives:	
3—10 Units	20 feet (16 feet paved)
11—60 Units	25 feet (21 feet paved)

Over 60 Units	30 feet (26 feet paved)
---------------	-------------------------

Nonresidential	Width
One-way access drive:	16 feet (fully paved)
Two-way access drive:	25 feet (fully paved)

The minimum unobstructed vertical clearance shall be 14 feet at all points across the required width of the access drive. Vertical clearance may be increased as determined necessary by the Fire Chief or the Chief's designee.

G. Section 503.2.7 is deleted and replaced to read as follows:

Section 503.2.7 Grade. The gradient for a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed a grade of 16%, except that one run of the one hundred (100) feet or less in length may be at 18% grade upon approval of the Fire Chief.

H. Section 503.3 is amended by adding Section 503.3.1 to read as follows:

Section 503.3.1 Fire Lane Designation. Designation of fire lanes shall be by one of the following means:

1. By a white sign measuring at least 12 inches by 18 inches (12" x 18") posted immediately adjacent thereto and clearly visible. It should clearly state, in red letters not less than one inch (1") in height, that the space is a fire lane and parking is prohibited.

2. By outlining and hash marking the area in contrasting colors clearly marking it with the words "Fire Lane - No Parking."

3. By identifying the space with a red curb upon which the words "Fire Lane - No Parking" are stenciled every 15 feet.

- A. Both sides of fire lanes shall be red curbed when the fire lane is twenty (20) to twenty-eight (28) feet in width.

- B. At least one side of a fire lane shall be red curbed and stenciled when the fire lane is over twenty-eight (28) and up to thirty-six (36) feet in width.

- C. Curbs need not be painted red nor stenciled when the fire lane is more than thirty-six (36) feet in width.

I. Section 505.1 is deleted and replaced to read as follows: Section 505.1 Address numbers. New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Said numbers shall be either internally or externally illuminated in all new construction. Numbers shall be as follows:

1. Minimum of one-half-inch (1/2") stroke by two and one-half inches (2-1/2") high.

2. When the structure is thirty-six (36) to fifty (50) feet from the street or fire department access, a minimum of one-half inch (1/2") stroke by six inches (6") high is required.

3. When the structure is more than fifty (50) feet from the street or fire apparatus access, a minimum of one-half inch (1/2") stroke by nine inches (9") high is required.

4. Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post, and additional signs shall be located at locations where driveways divide.

5. Where a roadway provides access to solely a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

J. Sections 505.1.1 and 505.1.2 are added to read as follows:

Section 505.1.1 Multi-Tenant Buildings. Numbers or letters shall be designated on all occupancies within a building. Size shall be one-quarter-inch (1/4") stroke by two inches (2") high and on a contrasting background. Directional address numbers or letters shall be provided. Said addresses or numbers shall be posted at a height no greater than 5 feet, 6 inches (5' 6") above the finished floor and shall be either internally or externally illuminated in all new construction.

Section 505.1.2 Rear Addressing. Approved numbers or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the fire apparatus road at the back of a property or where rear parking lots or alleys provide an acceptable vehicular access. Number stroke and size shall comply with Section 505.1.

K. Section 506.1 is deleted and replaced to read as follows:

Section 506.1 Where Required. Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or firefighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. The key box shall be of an approved type and shall contain contents as established in Section 506.1.1.1.

L. Sections 506.1.1.1 and 506.1.1.2 are added to read as follows: Section 506.1.1.1 Key box contents requirements. The key provided shall be a master key to all spaces including multi-tenant spaces. Additional keys shall be included for elevator control, fire alarm control panels, and fire sprinkler control valve access. In addition, when required by the Chief, a current copy of the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) shall be kept within the key box. EXCEPTION: Multi-tenant spaces which provide a key box for each tenant and installed per Section 506.1. Electronic card keys and codes may not be utilized as a substitute for manual keys.

EXCEPTION: When electronic locks release upon loss of electrical power, a manual key need not be provided.

Section 506.1.1.2 Installation Location. When key boxes are required by the Fire Chief, such boxes shall be mounted at 72 inches above finished floor within five feet of the latching side of the main entrance to a structure or facility. In addition, a decal shall be provided and installed adjacent to the key lock/latching device.

M. Section 506.2.1 is added to read as follows: Section 506.2.1 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statements (HMIS). The operator of the building shall update and maintain HMIS as required by the Fire Code Official. N. Section 509.1.1 is added to read as follows: Section 509.1.1. Utility Identification. In multi-unit commercial and residential buildings, gas and electric meters, service switches and shut-off valves shall be clearly and legible marked to identify the unit or space that it serves.

O. Section 903.3.1.4 is added to read as follows: Section 903.3.1.4 Inspectors Test Valves. Inspector Test Valves shall be provided for each system and located the furthest point away from the sprinkler riser.

P. Section 5003.6.1 is added to read as follows:

Section 5003.6.1 Requirements. Two NFPA 704 diamonds shall be placed on buildings so that they are clearly visible from at least two directions of travel.

1. The signs shall be at least fifteen inches by fifteen inches (15" x 15"). The signs shall not be placed on windows.
 2. When NFPA 704 diamonds are required for the interior doors, the signs shall be applied to the doors at a level no higher than the doorknob. The signs for the interior doors shall be at least six inches by six inches (6" x 6").
 3. The Fire Code Official may require fewer or more NFPA diamonds if the building configuration or size make it reasonably necessary.
- Q. Section A101.1 is amended by adding the following:
- Section A101.1.1 Application. The application for appeal shall be filed on a form obtained from the City building official within 20 days after the notice was served. A filing fee, as established by resolution of the City Council, shall be submitted at the time of filing. (Ord. 1802 § 2, 2013)

15.60.040 Express findings.

As required by Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.7, 18941.5(c) and 18942, the city council hereby expressly finds that amendments to the codes adopted by this chapter and as described in this section are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare, due to the local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.

- A. Express Finding Number 1—Climatic. Climate is one of the greatest impacts to fire behavior and other major emergency events because it cannot be controlled. The drying out of wood shakes and wild land fuels in the summer months allows for easy ignition. The combustible weeds on vacant urban lots coupled with windy conditions are a recipe for disaster. The Greater Oroville region has extreme variations in weather patterns. Summers are arid and warm; winters are cool to freezing but void of significant snowfall. Fall and spring can bring any combination of weather pattern together. The doubling of average rainfall called an "El Nino" event has occurred from time to time and does cause the grass to mature and grow in excess of 6 feet high before it dries out. Ten square feet of this type of fuel is equivalent to the explosive force of one gallon of gasoline. Average yearly rainfall for the city is approximately 27 inches. This rainfall normally occurs from October to April. Low level fog (tulle-fog) is present throughout the winter months, which brings visibility to almost zero feet. The fog delays emergency responders. The fog can also cause freezing and slick roadways. During the summer months there is generally no measurable precipitation. Temperatures for this dry period range from 70 to 112 degrees F and are frequently accompanied by light to gusty Delta winds. The relative humidity during the summer months range from 2 to 30 mm Hg, which is classified as arid.
- B. Express Finding Number 2—Geological.
- The City of Oroville is subject to ground tremors from seismic events as the city is located in Design Category C, which relates to a high risk of earthquakes. Gas appliances located in attics or garages must be adequately braced and protected from damage from moving objects. Large portions of the city have poor soil conditions. Additionally, the very low elevations are subject to a very high-water table.
- C. Express Finding Number 3—Topographical.
- The city features include open space, drainage canals, components of the Oroville Dam and its water handling systems, highways, and railroad tracks. Traffic has to be channeled around several of these topographical features and limitations which create traffic congestion and delays in emergency response. These features are located between the Fire Station located within the city and our Automatic Aid partners CalFire and El Medio. Heavy traffic congestion on the city streets already acts as a barrier to timely response for fire and emergency vehicles. In the event of an accident or other emergency at

one of the key points of intersection between a road and freeway, sections of the city could be isolated or response times could be sufficiently slowed so as to increase the risk of injury or damage. (Ord. 1802 § 2, 2013)

SECTION 2: This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after its adoption. A summary of this ordinance shall be published within fifteen (15) days after its adoption, in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code.

SECTION 3: Severability. If any section, clause, paragraph or sentence of this Ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not effect the other provisions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

The foregoing ordinance was introduced, and the title thereof read at the regular meeting of the City Council the 16th day of April 2024, and by vote of the Council members present, further reading was waived.

The forgoing ordinance was duly passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Oroville at a regular meeting thereof, this 7th day of May 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

ATTEST:


Kayla Reaster, Assistant City Clerk

APPROVED:


David Pittman, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Scott Huber, City Attorney

IN LESS THAN ONE WEEK...

Item 7.

**3,000 Nonprofits.
35 Million Dollars.**



**Advancing Education,
Improving Lives and
Providing California's
Social Services Safety Net**



Cutting to the Chase...

People who understand the importance of fireworks proceeds as a fundraising source had these thoughts about the pressures that nonprofits face in today's economic environment:

Diminished government funding

"We would be playing in tatters if it weren't for fireworks sales. Our kids would be out of luck for uniforms because there just isn't any other money to replace them every four years."

— Jeromy Blackwell, football coach
Strathmore High School
Tulare County

Government support for nonprofits has declined. For 2009, 56% of human-service organizations reported receiving less state money, 49% had less local government money and 31% lost federal funding.

The Chronicle of Philanthropy
"Social Services Hit Hard by Government Cuts"
October 21, 2010

Now more than ever....

For decades, California's nonprofits have been there to take care of community needs not covered by private resources and government programs. But today's financial turmoil has put them in a squeeze that they are scrambling to cope with:

- **Donations are down.**
- **Government funding has been decimated at all levels and across all programs.**
- **The need for social services, education support and youth services is skyrocketing.**

In the face of this perfect storm, 3,000 nonprofits in over 270 California communities are relying more than ever on the funds they raise by selling State Fire Marshal-Approved Fireworks (Safe and Sane). They range from well-established organizations that deliver critical services for large numbers of people to tiny groups that fill a specific niche with the help they provide.

The stories on these pages are just a partial glimpse at how lives are changed when nonprofits put their fireworks sale proceeds to work.

Fast Facts

- Who:** Willow Oak Fire Department
Where: Yolo County
How much: \$5,000
Benefit: Purchased and sent fire engine to fight statewide fires

The Willow Oak Fire Department knows the difference between a risk and an opportunity – and they prove that every year when they sell Safe and Sane fireworks to the people in their small community.



"People might think it's a conflict of interest for a fire department to sell fireworks," said Captain Jason Barker. "But we're encouraging the use of Safe and Sane fireworks and not the illegal kind that cause so many problems."

The opportunity that comes with fireworks sales became evident in 2008 when the department's volunteer firefighters took their accumulated proceeds and purchased a CDF Type 3 fire engine. They not only used it at home in Yolo County, but also sent it to Butte County and San Diego to help fight the state's many disastrous wildfires.

Kenny Trongo, chairman of the fireworks committee, says it is the only annual fundraiser that the firefighters count on. "Right now, we're setting money aside for more equipment," he said. "It's a pretty significant impact for us and it would be very difficult to replace or do without."

Fast Facts

Who: Duarte LULAC

Where: Los Angeles County

How much: \$30,000 LULAC/\$100,000 Duarte-wide

Benefit: Supports efforts of dozens of organizations to reach hundreds of families

As a former mayor, current city councilman and founder of the local chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens, Phil Reyes is intimately familiar with the money that flows into Duarte from fireworks sales. The city only allows five booths, and those nonprofits with permits usually partner with other organizations to share the proceeds.

“We provide funds to parents who can’t bury their children, families that are in need of clothing, the homeless, students who need scholarships to continue with their education – the list goes on and on and on,” he says.

The councilman adds that LULAC alone has given out about \$175,000 in scholarships since its initial fireworks fundraiser almost two decades ago. In addition, LULAC provides support to about 15 partner organizations, including schools, athletic teams and church youth groups.

“Fireworks sales are a vital lifeline for every one of our organizations in Duarte,” Reyes says. “It supplements a lot of programs, especially in these horrible economic times.”



Item 7.

“Continual state education funding cuts leave athletic programs with virtually no money for their survival. We are dedicated to supplying needed uniforms, equipment and supplies. The baseball program would have severe problems continuing without the revenue that fireworks make possible.”

— Nancy Chance, president
Sheldon High School Boosters
Elk Grove



Photo: Lafayette C. Hight Jr.



Skyrocketing need for services

“For the students who fall between the gap of getting public assistance and having full insurance, we are there to help. Our mission is that there will not be a child in school in Kings County that lacks glasses if they need them – it’s so important for their educational success. If we didn’t sell fireworks, we wouldn’t be able to offer free eye screening and eyeglasses to needy students, and we probably couldn’t fund the scholarships we do now for future vision care professionals.”

— Jim Gregory
Hanford Breakfast Lions Club
Kings County

“Everyone benefits from charitable organizations selling fireworks. Families come together for an evening of American patriotism, and nonprofit groups are able to help hundreds of youth in our city at a level they couldn’t otherwise, if at all.”

— Pastor Richard Sinclair
Woodland Christian Center
Woodland

Fast Facts

Who: Southeast Los Angeles Special Olympics
Where: Los Angeles County
How Much: \$7,000
Benefit: Free sports participation for 250 kids with special needs

Jeanette Gosden is blunt. “We can’t do without our fireworks proceeds – everyone knows it.”

As fundraising chairperson for the Southeast Los Angeles Special Olympics area, she sees what a difference the Special Olympics organization makes in the lives of families and their children with disabilities. On an individual basis, 250 children find out that they can play sports and succeed.

They also take pride in the shared achievement of the all-girl basketball team in Lakewood. As the Southern California champions of the summer games for eight years in a row, the team holds a special place in the hearts of many and has been the catalyst for grants and donations.

But still, nothing would be there to backfill the void if fireworks were not sold every year. “The money is used for transportation, equipment and uniforms; it’s a very important source of income for us,” she says. “No one, not one athlete, has to pay a dime out of their pocket to participate – and that means a lot to many, many families.”

Fast Facts

Who: McDowell Drug Task Force
Where: Sonoma County
How Much: \$20,000
Benefit: Anti-drug messaging to students in 22 schools

The McDowell Drug Task Force won national attention last year when it created a special day to draw attention to the dangers of prescription drug abuse. “Lock Your Meds” Day taught students and families about the dangers of what teenagers can find in a medicine cabinet.

It’s just one of the many initiatives that the group brings to 22 schools to fight drug and alcohol abuse, including DARE, Red Ribbon Week, Project Graduation and Every 15 Minutes.

“For 27 years, we’ve been working with families and children,” says Dick Sharke. “We don’t have a paid staff or a fancy office but we do have the support of the community, the teachers, the schools and the newspaper.”

Fireworks proceeds underwrite more than half of the cost of the outreach. “We would have to close down if we couldn’t sell fireworks,” he says.

Fast Facts

Who: Central California Youth Symphony

Where: Fresno County

How Much: \$15,000

Benefit: Sending students overseas for concerts and musical education

A youth in foster care could not afford the “extravagance” of playing a musical instrument until he became part of the Central California Youth Symphony. Not only was he able to travel overseas, but he also played an instrument throughout high school and joined the marching band in college.

Another student played percussion in the symphony, joined two overseas trips and eventually formed a noted Ska band called the Checkmates. Today he is a music producer in Los Angeles. Yet another student, who went on the first trip ever sponsored by the symphony, is today the Concert Master for the University of the Pacific Symphony.

These are just a few of the tales that fundraiser Vaughn Melcher and conductor Sheldon Schlesinger like to reminisce about when they consider the impact the Central California Youth Symphony has had on dozens of youth. Every two years, the symphony travels overseas to places like China, France, Belgium, Northern Italy, Austria, Germany and the Czech Republic, to name a few. Fireworks sales underwrite the cost of travel, instruments and much more.

“A lot of schools have had to cut band and orchestra from their programs because of funding problems,” Melcher says. “It would certainly put a big hole in the budgets of a lot of youth groups if we didn’t have fireworks to count on.”



Item 7.

“We’ve given money to help a veteran get re-situated after his house burned down, and we’ve paid for repairs to a house owned by the widow of a Marine who died in Iraq. If a veteran is down on his luck and needs food, we’ll give him money.”

— Bob Repair, fireworks chairman
Folsom Marine Corps League
Folsom

“Our goal this year is to send as many as 150 kids to camp. Thanks to our fireworks fundraiser, we’re able to provide youths a positive message of life, hope and change as they develop into the future leaders of this community.”

— Scott Ray, fireworks chairman
New Life Center
Porterville





Alternative resources slim

“Without the funds from fireworks sales, we’d have to close down for two months. That means 55 kids would be out on the streets every day for two months. Our program means an incredible amount to these young people. One boy, who was sentenced to community service with us for tagging buildings in Adelanto, decided to pay \$25 out of his own pocket to become a member when his time was up. We helped him earn his GED and he mentored other kids about staying out of gangs. Without the money that fireworks provide, we would be in a world of trouble, which means our kids and our society would be in trouble.”

— Mark Sawyer
Boys and Girls Club of Victor Valley
San Bernardino County

What the Experts Say...

- Donations to the nation’s biggest charities dropped **11%** in 2009, according to the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* (October 17, 2010). **The decline was the steepest in the two decades the Chronicle has been tracking contributions.**
- Many organizations suffered greater declines than the average, including a **27%** drop for Food for the Poor and a **17.2%** decrease for the YMCA.
- In comparison, donations fell **24%** between 1931 and 1933 as the Great Depression settled in for the long run. During the longest recent recession (1973-75), giving dropped only **9.2%**.
- Dr. Paul Light, professor at New York University’s Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, predicts that the crisis in funding will force **100,000** nonprofits to close over the next two years.

Over 270 California communities benefit from fireworks fundraising.



Item 7.

"Fireworks bring in more than double what we make through our concessions, pizza and car wash fundraisers. We're in a rural area and a lot of families can't afford to pay for what our annual fireworks sale provides. We don't want to refuse any kid who wants to play sports. Our football program keeps our youth off the streets."

— Arlene Ramirez-Moore,
donations director
California City Youth Football
California City

"Our fireworks fundraiser gives us 85 to 90 percent of what we need to operate and support all our youth and veterans' programs. Without people buying fireworks from us, we couldn't operate at all."

— John Kucek, treasurer
American Legion Post 210
Gridley

Are Safe and Sane Fireworks a responsible choice for California?

Yes... Now more than ever!

A drought-prone state that falls victim to devastating lightning-caused wildfires on a yearly basis needs to weigh its priorities carefully.

On one hand, not only do the sale of State-Approved Fireworks provide vital funding for critical programs that hold communities together, but they also help provide a celebratory bond for families and neighborhoods throughout this state every 4th of July.

On the other hand, tinder-dry conditions make policymakers question the risks involved with allowing families to buy and use State-Approved Fireworks.

Here are the facts:

- Since 1992, every State Fire Marshal has consistently stated, "Illegal fireworks remain Public Enemy #1 for the fire service!"
- Both state and local fire statistics clearly show that problems from illegal fireworks are most prevalent in communities that do NOT allow State-Approved Fireworks.
- 1992 was the second year of the last statewide drought and a benchmark year for gathering fire incident reports. The State Fire Marshal's statistical data for 1992 shows that of the fires attributed to all types of fireworks, 92% of those fire losses were caused by illegal fireworks.
- Nonprofits that provide community services and support would be devastated, and in some cases be forced to close programs, if they could not sell State-Approved Fireworks to raise the funds needed to continue serving their communities.
- Since 1993, 33 communities in California have reversed prior bans on colorful, backyard, family celebrations of our nation's birthday. All of these communities have reported a decrease in problems and none have taken any action to reinstate the bans.

Here is what local officials have to say in those 33 communities:

- Tulare County – Fire officials reported a *decrease* in calls for service on the 4th of July once the county allowed the sale of State-Approved Fireworks in 2003.
- City of Stanton, Orange County – In a 1998 article, the Los Angeles Times quoted city officials as saying that they had five trouble-free years after the 1993 City Council vote allowing the sale of State-Approved Fireworks there.
- Cathedral City, Riverside County – The fire department reported to the City Council that allowing the sale of State-Approved Fireworks, beginning in 2003, led to a sharp *decrease* in the use of illegal fireworks each year and that by 2007 none were confiscated.
- City of Manteca, San Joaquin County – According to city police, the City of Manteca has encountered no major problems involving the sale of State-Approved Fireworks after reversing its 20-year ban in 2005.

When it comes to celebrating the 4th of July, California can have it all. We can celebrate our nation's birthday with State-Approved Fireworks. We can reduce risks from illegal fireworks. And we can increase resources for nonprofits. In today's stressful economic times, it's a responsible policy choice that makes sense for our state – now more than ever.



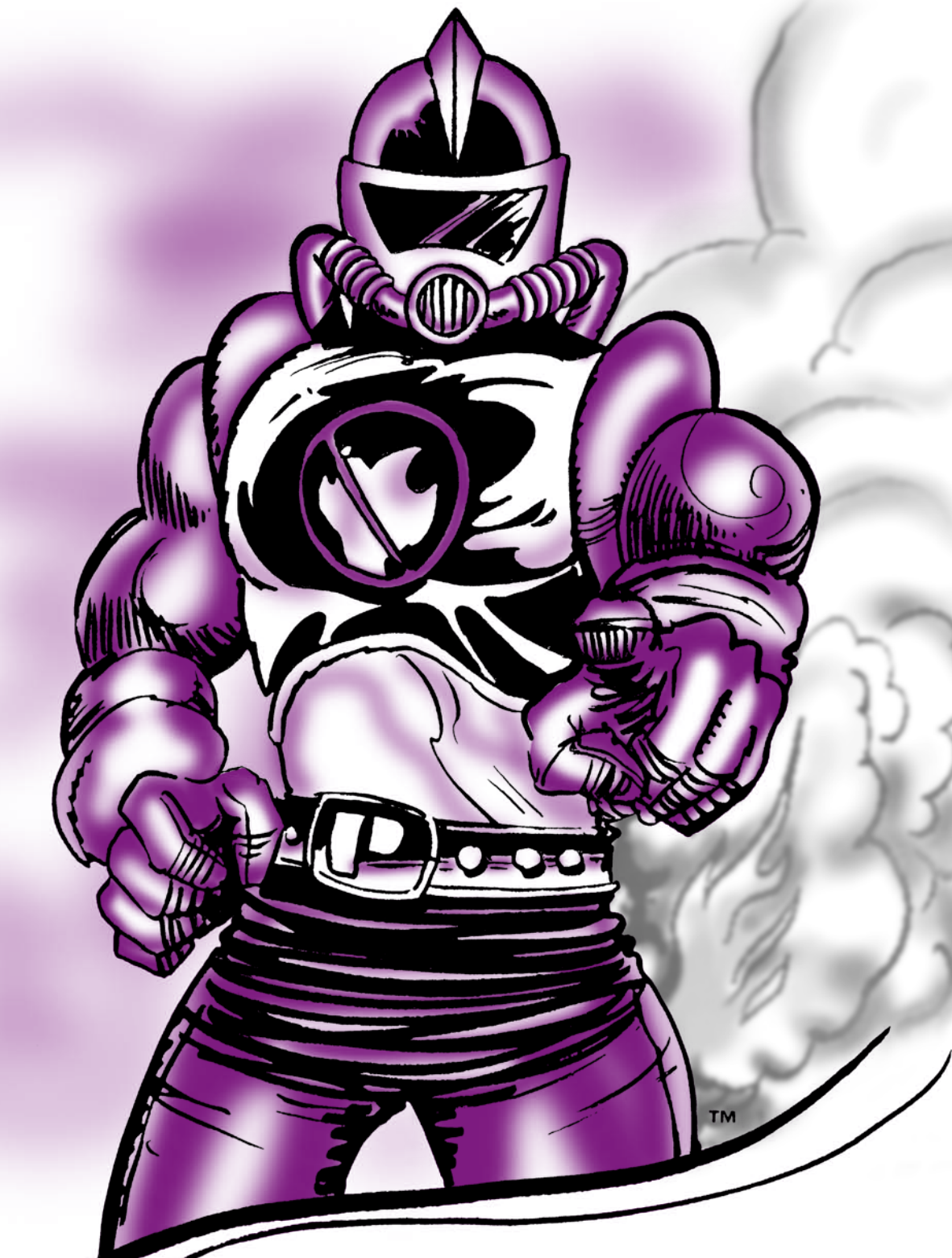
Meeting community needs

"One grandmother recently wrote to tell us how grateful her granddaughter was for the bed and dresser we were able to give her. But we have more than 100 people waiting for beds, kitchen tables, dressers and more. Fireworks sales are only one fundraiser among many for us – but I don't know what else we could do to make that kind of money if we couldn't sell fireworks."

— Jeff Johnson, Love INC
(coalition of 50 congregations)
Sacramento County

"The funds from fireworks sales make up a major portion of our income. Without this fundraiser, we would only be able to open one day per week. It would severely curtail the number of people we are able to help. Last year, none of the 6,500 men, women and children who came to the center for food or clothing was turned away."

— Debbie Carvalho
Viola Blythe Center
Newark



**CALIFORNIA FIREWORKS
SAFETY & EDUCATION
PROGRAM**

CALIFORNIA FIREWORKS SAFETY & EDUCATION PROGRAM

Over the years, a number of individual fire departments, the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM), and elements within the fireworks industry have sponsored or participated in the production of public safety messages about illegal and/or state-approved fireworks. However, prior to 1991 most of these efforts had not been distinguished by a great deal of cooperation and coordination between the fireworks industry, the non-profit organizations and charities who sell state-approved fireworks, and all the various levels of the fire protection and prevention communities.

On November 7, 1990, American West Marketing and Freedom Fireworks, both now known as American Promotional Events, Inc., appeared before the State Board of Fire Services¹ and proposed an aggressive, coordinated effort between the fire service, the fireworks industry and the non-profit organizations. Pursuant to a unanimous resolution by the Board, the proposal was referred to as the SFM's Public Education Advisory Committee (PEAC) to study the issue and report back.

After discussing the scope, direction and limits of a statewide safety and education effort with numerous fire protection and prevention officers throughout the State, PEAC suggested that the program be limited to the following four goals:

1. The proper and responsible use of state-approved fireworks;
2. How to identify legal fireworks;
3. The hazards of illegal fireworks; and
4. The use or possession of illegal fireworks is illegal and may result in a criminal citation or arrest, including a felony.

PEAC further recommended that delivery of this program be limited to those 200 communities that currently permit the sale and use of state-approved fireworks. At the February 6, 1991 quarterly meeting, the Board adopted PEAC's recommendation unanimously.

2004 marks the fourteenth year of this highly successful, cooperative program. From its initial award-winning, public service announcements (PSA's) featuring the late former President Ronald Reagan to its PSA's featuring television personality Ron Masak, to its Illegal Fireworks Amnesty Program; to its "Dangerous Games" video; to its "Private Eyes" campaign, and, most recently, its two new radio and television PSA's featuring country music duo sensation "Brooks & Dunn," this program has received wide acclaim from school districts, the media, the fire service, City Councils, Boards of Supervisors and the State of California for the successful impact it has had on 4th of July safety.



¹An advisory board to the California State Fire Marshal that meets quarterly and provides a state level forum for addressing fire protection/prevention issues of statewide concern. Its membership is composed of representatives of local and county government, fire service, labor and management organizations, California Department of Forestry, Office of Emergency Services and the insurance industry.

PROGRAM AGAINST ILLEGAL FIREWORKS

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) was established in state government to foster, develop and promote ways and means of protecting life and property against fire, panic and explosion. California law grants the SFM primary, and in most instances exclusive, responsibility and jurisdiction for administering the laws governing fireworks as well as directs the SFM to adopt and enforce regulations governing the use, sale, storage and transportation of these fireworks in California. In 2004, the SFM will be offering the following safety and education materials on illegal fireworks:

Printed Material



ILLEGAL FIREWORKS BROCHURES

“Dangerous Games - THE PREVENTOR Talks to You about the Dangers of Illegal Fireworks”

This illegal fireworks brochure outlines the dangers and safety risks posed by the use of illegal fireworks. It also provides some sound advice to parents about how they should talk to their children about illegal fireworks and the emotional, criminal and financial consequences that they and their children might have to face if they fail to take the time or make the effort.

The back panel of this brochure has illustrations and descriptions of the more commonly found dangerous, illegal firework items. This portion of the brochure was designed so that it could be used by police and fire departments as well as teachers and parents to help them identify illegal fireworks. This brochure can be used by teachers as a classroom teaching aid when showing the award-winning, short subject video, “Dangerous Games.” In 2004, over 1½ million brochures were distributed to students at over 1,700 schools in 250 school districts throughout California.



“The Trouble With Illegal Fireworks”

In response to requests from a number of school districts throughout California that this Safety & Education program offer a “more hip” version of the SFM’s illegal fireworks brochure for use with older students, in 1998 the SFM designed an illegal fireworks safety brochure for grades 7 through 12 entitled “The Trouble With Illegal Fireworks.” The message in this brochure is essentially identical to that presented in the “Dangerous Games” brochure but is targeted to reach a pre-teen to teenage audience.

ILLEGAL FIREWORKS POSTER

“THE PREVENTOR Says - ‘Stay Away from Illegal Fireworks’”

This full-size 18"x 24" poster featuring the PREVENTOR provides a compelling warning about illegal fireworks.



Video Material

TELEVISION PSA

“Illegal Fireworks” featuring THE PREVENTOR

In an effort to more directly target children and preteen audiences with a captivating message designed to educate them on the dangers and safety risks posed by illegal fireworks, the SFM designed a 30-second PSA which urges kids to do their part to protect their community by not using dangerous, illegal fireworks.

Standing in front of a fully-engulfed home which was set afire by bottle rockets, THE PREVENTOR declares, “Every year hundreds of people see their dreams go up in smoke as a result of illegal bottle rockets.” Then, while holding a handful of the dangerous, illegal items in front of his “Darth Vader-like” helmet, he drives home the point that when these items shoot in the air you do not know where they will land, “Maybe on someone’s roof.” As he turns and points to the fire he states, “That’s what happened here.”

This 30-second PSA is distributed to over 45 network-affiliated and independent television stations throughout California. In addition, American Promotional Events, Inc. purchases additional “paid” spots on over 26 cable systems throughout California for a 7 to 14 day period surrounding the 4th of July.



"PRIVATE EYES" CAMPAIGN

In an effort to try to stress the seriousness of the risks posed by the use of dangerous, illegal devices and to bring the message home to potential violators on how serious local law enforcement and fire officials view this subject, the SFM has assisted many local communities in implementing a "Zero Tolerance" effort against illegal fireworks along with encouraging them to have tough sentencing guidelines that apply to both adults and juveniles found to be using illegal fireworks.

In 2002, the "Private Eyes" campaign debuted. It is the latest wrinkle in this "Zero Tolerance" effort. The "Private Eyes" campaign consists of television and radio PSA's supported by large traditional as well as LED billboards. The program solicits the public's help in identifying illegal fireworks violators and provides the public a toll-free number of "888-SAFE-4TH" (888-723-3484) to contact their local, police, non-emergency dispatch number to report the alleged violation.

SAFETY AND EDUCATION VIDEO ON ILLEGAL FIREWORKS

"Dangerous Games"

This 7-minute, short subject, safety video featuring THE PREVENTOR was developed and produced in conjunction with the Greater Sacramento Area Fireworks Safety Task Force, a safety coalition composed of representatives of local government, the fire service, non-profit organizations, the media and the state-approved fireworks industry. In 2004, VHS copies of the video were distributed to over 1,700 schools in 250 school districts throughout California as well as being broadcast on numerous local originations, public access and local government cable channels in over 228 communities for a 2-week period surrounding the 4th of July.

PROGRAM ON RESPONSIBLE USE OF STATE-APPROVED FIREWORKS

Consistent with the request made by the fire service and PEAC, the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) has produced or assisted with the production of several printed and video items which encourage state-approved fireworks consumers to be responsible and safe in their use and enjoyment of these products. In 2004, the SFM will be offering the following safety and education materials on state-approved fireworks:

Printed Material

SAFETY BROCHURES

"Celebrate Safely" (Bilingual: English/Spanish)

This bilingual safety brochure featuring THE PREVENTOR is designed to promote consumer awareness and responsible use and enjoyment of these products approved and tested by the State Fire Marshal. Distribution of this brochure is limited to the almost 262 communities throughout California that permit the sale and use of state-approved fireworks every 4th of July. The brochure urges that these products be used as they were intended... safely... as part of a healthy... family-oriented 4th of July celebration. In 2004, over 1½ million brochures were distributed to students at over 1,700 schools in 250 school districts throughout California.

"Celebrate Smart – Be A Leader"

In response to requests from a number of school districts throughout California that this Safety & Education program offer a "more hip" version of the SFM's safety brochure designed to promote consumer awareness and the responsible use and enjoyment of state-approved fireworks, in 1998 the SFM designed a State-approved fireworks brochure for grades 7 through 12 entitled "Celebrate Smart – Be A Leader." The message in this brochure is essentially identical to that presented in the "Celebrate Safely" brochure but is targeted to reach a pre-teen to teenage audience.

TRADING CARD

"The PREVENTOR - Put Safety First on the 4th"

This full-color, safety trading card features a commanding picture of THE PREVENTOR on the front. It serves as a nice pocket-size reminder of all the safety tips that should be followed when celebrating safely and responsibly with state-approved fireworks. Safety tips, the SFM seal and other key information are printed on the back side of the trading card. This card is available for school and community distribution.

PROGRAM ON RESPONSIBLE USE OF STATE-APPROVED FIREWORKS

Video Material

TELEVISION PSA

"Only In America" and "Time To Celebrate" featuring "Brooks & Dunn"



These two, new, 30-second radio and television PSA's featuring country music duo sensation "Brooks & Dunn" encourage proper, safe and responsible use of state-approved fireworks. American Promotional Events, Inc. purchases "paid" spots on cable systems in "open" communities for the period of June 25 through July 4, 2004. Thousands of these spots are broadcast on over 26 cable systems throughout California, reaching over 262 communities, over 3 million homes with the potential of over 6 million viewers. The two television PSA's will be broadcast on CNN, CMT, MTV, VH1, ESPN, TNT, Nickelodeon, Headline News, The Discovery Channel, USA and Lifetime. The two radio PSA's will be broadcast on news/talk and country music stations in the Greater Sacramento Area and throughout the Central Valley area from Modesto to Bakersfield.

SAFETY AND EDUCATION VIDEO

"Celebrate Safely"



This short 8-minute safety video suggests some common sense precautions and safety measures parents and their children should follow when using state-approved fireworks. In addition to its distribution to over 1,700 schools in over 250 school districts, this video is run on public access, local origination and local government channels on over 26 cable systems throughout California for a 2-week period leading up to the 4th of July.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

I am a Fire Prevention Officer and would like to become involved in California's Fireworks Safety and Education Program.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____

FAX _____

My specific prevention/protection responsibilities for my department are:

Please fax or mail to:

Office of the State Fire Marshal
1131 "S" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 445-8458

I am a school teacher/official and would like my school/district to be involved in California's Fireworks Safety and Education Program.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____

FAX _____

I teach _____

My school is in session from _____
(i.e. September 1-June 1, year round, summer school, etc.)

Please fax or mail to:

Revell Communications
1121 L Street, Suite 806
Sacramento CA 95814
Fax: (916) 443-5065

DATE: September 23, 2024
 TO: STATE, CITY AND LOCAL OFFICIALS
**NOTICE OF PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY'S AMENDMENT TO ITS HELMS
 UPRATE COST APPLICATION (A.23-12-014)**

Acronyms you need to know

PG&E: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

CPUC: California Public Utilities Commission

Why am I receiving this notice?

On September 6, 2024, PG&E filed an amended version of its Helms Uprate Cost application with the CPUC with the primary purpose of removing Pacific Generation LLC as a joint applicant from the application. The original application's request for up to \$462 million to increase the generation and pumping capacity of the Helms hydroelectric facility is unchanged by the amendment.

Why is PG&E requesting this rate increase?

Increasing the capacity of this facility will expand the availability of clean energy and increase electric reliability for all customers. It will also increase long-duration energy storage in California, which is needed to continue ensuring reliability as the demand for electricity increases.

In order to keep the impact to customers as low as possible, PG&E proposes to make the upgrades when much of the equipment is due for replacement. In addition, PG&E proposes to claim federal tax incentives under the federal Inflation Reduction Act and pass the savings on to customers.

The application proposes a cap of \$462 million for the project, meaning the costs are not to exceed this amount. If PG&E needs to modify the cap, PG&E will update its proposal and seek further approval from the CPUC.

How could this affect my monthly electric rates?

The amendment to the application does not change the costs proposed or the rate and bill impacts from the original application. As originally filed, PG&E is currently expecting to begin recovering the costs of the project **beginning in 2029 through 2034**. In 2035, the remaining costs will be included in the company's General Rate Case process.

Many customers receive bundled electric service from PG&E, meaning they receive electric generation, transmission and distribution services. In 2033, which is the year of the highest impact, the bill for a typical residential customer using 500 kWh per month would increase from \$190.84 to \$191.04, or 0.1% compared to current bills.

Direct Access (DA) and Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) customers receive electric transmission and distribution services and select Commission-ordered services from PG&E. In the year of the highest impact, rates for services provided by PG&E to these customers would increase by 0.3% compared to current rates. Check with your DA provider or CCA to learn how this would impact your overall bill.

Another category of nonbundled customers is other Departing Load. These customers do not receive electric generation, transmission or distribution services from PG&E. In the year of the highest impact, rates would increase by 0.2% compared to current rates.

Actual impacts will vary depending on usage and are subject to CPUC regulatory approval.

How does the rest of this process work?

This application has been assigned to a CPUC Administrative Law Judge who will consider proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process, the amendment does not change this. The Administrative Law Judge will issue a proposed decision that may adopt PG&E's application, modify it or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision with a different outcome. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon by the CPUC Commissioners at a public CPUC Voting Meeting.

Parties to the proceeding may review PG&E's application, including the Public Advocates Office. The Public Advocate Office is an independent consumer advocate within the CPUC that represents customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. For more information about the Public Advocates Office, please call **1-415-703-1584**, email: **PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov** or visit **PublicAdvocates.cpuc.ca.gov**.

Where can I get more information?

CONTACT PG&E

If you have questions about PG&E's filing, please contact PG&E at **1-800-743-5000**. For TTY, call **711**. Para obtener más información sobre cómo este cambio podría afectar su pago mensual, llame al **1-800-660-6789** • 詳情請致電 **1-800-893-9555**.

If you would like an electronic copy of the filing and exhibits, please write to the address below:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Helms Uprate Cost Application (A.23-12-014)
P.O. Box 1018
Oakland, CA 94604-1018

CONTACT CPUC

Please visit **apps.cpuc.ca.gov/c/A2312014** to submit a comment about this proceeding on the CPUC Docket Card. Here you can also view documents and other public comments related to this proceeding.

If you have questions about CPUC processes, you may contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office at:

Email: **Public.Advisor@cpuc.ca.gov**

Mail: CPUC
Public Advisor's Office
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Call: **1-866-849-8390** (toll-free) or **1-415-703-2074**

Please reference **PG&E's Helms Uprate Cost Application A.23-12-014** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter.