

Shasta Local Agency Formation Commission



Municipal Services Review & Sphere of Influence Update

City of Redding
Commission Approved
December 2022

SHASTA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

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1.0 MSR/SOI BACKGROUND

1.1 LAFCo Role and Responsibility

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) are independent regulatory commissions that were established by the State legislature in 1963 to encourage the orderly growth and development of local governmental agencies including cities and special districts. Today, there is a LAFCo in each of California's 58 counties. Shasta LAFCo is a seven-member commission comprised of two members of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors, two City Council members, two Special District representatives, and one Public Member-At-Large. The Commission also includes one alternate member for each represented category.

LAFCo is responsible for implementing the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 ("CKH Act") (California Government Code Section 56000 et seq.) for purposes of facilitating changes in local governmental structure and boundaries that fosters orderly growth and development, promotes the efficient delivery of services, and encourages the preservation of open space and agricultural lands. Some of LAFCo's duties include regulating jurisdictional boundary changes and the extension of municipal services. This includes city and special district annexations, incorporations/formations, consolidations, and other changes of organization. LAFCo seeks to be proactive in raising awareness and building partnerships to accomplish this through its special studies, programs, and actions.

The CKH Act outlines requirements for preparing Municipal Service Reviews (MSRs) for periodic Sphere of Influence (SOI) updates. MSRs and SOIs are tools created to empower LAFCo to satisfy its legislative charge of "discouraging urban sprawl, preserving open space and prime agricultural lands, efficiently providing government services, and encouraging the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances" (GC §56301). CKH Act Section 56301 further establishes that "one of the objects of the commission is to make studies and to obtain and furnish information which will contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies in each county and to shape the development of local agencies so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities." SOIs therefore guide both the near-term and long-term physical and economic growth and development of local agencies, and MSRs provide the relevant data to inform LAFCo's SOI determinations.

1.2 Purpose of Municipal Service Reviews

As described above, MSRs are designed to equip LAFCo with relevant information and data necessary for the Commission to make informed decisions on SOIs. The CKH Act, however, gives LAFCo broad discretion in deciding how to conduct MSRs, including geographic focus, scope of study, and the identification of alternatives for improving the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, accountability, and reliability of public services. The purpose of a MSR in general is to provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the services provided by local municipalities, service areas, and special districts. A MSR evaluates the structure and operation of the local municipalities, service areas, and special districts and discusses possible areas for improvement and coordination. While LAFCOs have no direct regulatory authority

over cities and special districts, MSR's provide information concerning the governance structures and efficiencies of service providers – and may also serve as the basis for subsequent LAFCo decisions. The MSR is intended to provide information and analysis to support a sphere of influence update. A written statement of the study's determinations must be made in the following areas:

- (1) Growth and population projections for the affected area
- (2) Location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or continuous to the sphere of influence
- (3) Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies
- (4) Financial ability of the agency to provide services
- (5) Status of and opportunities for shared facilities
- (6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies
- (7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by Commission policy

This MSR is organized according to these determinations listed above. Information regarding each of the above issue areas is provided in this document.

1.3 Purpose of Spheres of Influence

In 1972, LAFCOs were given the power to establish SOIs for all local agencies under their jurisdiction. As defined by the CKH Act, "'sphere of influence' means a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the commission" (§56076). All boundary changes, such as annexations, must be consistent with an agency's sphere of influence with limited exceptions.

Pursuant to Shasta LAFCo policy, a MSR is conducted prior to or in conjunction with its mandate to review and update each local agency's sphere of influence every five years or as necessary. The municipal service review process is intended to inform the Commission as to the availability, capacity, and efficiency of local governmental services prior to making sphere of influence determinations.

LAFCo is required to make five written determinations when establishing, amending, or updating an SOI for any local agency that address the following (GC §56425(c)):

- (1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.
- (2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.
- (3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.
- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

- (5) For an update of an SOI of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.

Service reviews may also contain recommendations for sphere of influence or government structure changes needed to implement service changes. Where more detailed service option analysis is necessary, service reviews may contain special study recommendations where there's potential to reduce service gaps and improve service levels.

1.4 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

SB 244 (Chapter 513, Statutes of 2011) made changes to the CKH Act related to "disadvantaged unincorporated communities," including the addition of SOI determination number (5) above. Disadvantaged unincorporated communities, or "DUCs," are inhabited territories (containing 12 or more registered voters) where the annual median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

CKH Act Section 56375(a)(8)(A) prohibits LAFCo from approving a city annexation of more than 10 acres if a DUC is contiguous to the annexation territory but not included in the proposal, unless an application to annex the DUC has been filed with LAFCo. The legislative intent is to prohibit selective annexations by cities of tax-generating land uses while leaving out under-served, inhabited areas with infrastructure deficiencies and lack of access to reliable potable water and wastewater services. DUCs are recognized as social and economic communities of interest for purposes of recommending SOI determinations pursuant to Section 56425(c).

1.5 Organization of MSR/SOI Study

This report focuses on key issues that may be particularly relevant to the subject agency while providing required LAFCo MSR and SOI determinations. It provides the following:

- A description of the subject agency;
- Any new information since the last MSR and a determination regarding the need to update the SOI;
- MSR determinations for Commission review; and
- Any other issues the Commission should consider in the MSR/ SOI.

2.0 CITY OF REDDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

2.1 Overview

The City of Redding ("City") is located in the upper Sacramento Valley and is the largest incorporated territory in Shasta County. The City stretches along Highway 5 between the City of Anderson to the south and the City of Shasta Lake to the north. Redding is governed by a 5-member city council whose members are elected at large. It operates its own Development Services, Airports, Economic Development, Finance, Housing Division, Information Technology, Library, Parks and Recreation, Personnel, Police, Public Works, Redding Electric Utility, Redevelopment, Solid Waste, Redding Area Bus Authority, and Fire Department.

A MSR for Redding was previously conducted in 2014. This review serves to build upon the previous analysis conducted and update Redding's SOI to reflect current conditions.

Table 1: City of Redding Profile

Formation	
Incorporation Date	October 4, 1887
Enabling Legislation	General Law City, California Constitution,
Contact	
Primary Contact	Barry Tippin, City Manager
E-mail	btippin@cityofredding.org
City Hall/Mailing Address	777 Cypress Ave. Redding, CA 96001
Phone	530.225.4060
Website	https://www.cityofredding.org/home
Governance	
Governing Body	City Council
Meeting Schedule	1 st & 3 rd Tuesday of each month, 6:00pm
Meeting Location	City Hall Council Chamber, 777 Cypress Ave. Redding, CA 96001
Services	
Municipal Services	Fire, Library, Parks and Recreation, Police, Public Works, Electric Utility, Solid Waste, Bus Authority, and Airport.
Areas Served	Incorporated City Limits ~60 sq. mi.

2.2 Formation and Development

The City of Redding is located within Wintu ancestral territory, which extended from the northwestern part of the Sacramento River down to near present-day Chico and included nine different bands. The region where Redding is now located was referred to as El-Pom. The Wintu were part of the Cottonwood Creek Treaty of 1851 what was supposed to grant

them reservation land on the east side of the Sacramento River. However, the treaty did not remain in effect and the lands were claimed by settlers. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) purchased land along Clear Creek for natives which eventually grew into the Redding Rancheria that exists today^{1,2}.

The City of Redding was first incorporated in 1887 several decades after gold was discovered in the area. After the decline of mining in the area, the building of Shasta Dam brought people to the City. Since the 1950's, major industries have been wood products, agriculture, and tourism³. Growth and expansion after World War II led to numerous annexations in the 1970's and 1980's that substantially increased the City's boundary.

Recent Annexations

City Annexations have slowed considerably since the late 1990's and early 2000's. The most recent annexation occurred in 2018. The Westridge Greenview/Campo Calle annexation was approved by LAFCO (Resolution 2018-06) in 2018. This added a small portion of land along Placer Street at Thompson Lane to the City including area for a City park.

The past City growth has led to infrastructure development which is costly and at times expensive to maintain. As such, it is recommended that the City prioritize infill development projects over annexations. This will also help preserve open space lands and discourage development in areas such as the potentially hazardous wildland urban interfaces (WUIs) which may be prone to wildfire and areas subject to flooding.

2.3 Jurisdictional Boundary

Today, Redding's jurisdictional boundary or "city limits" includes the City's historic center and territory reaching south to the City of Anderson, west to Old Shasta, north to the City of Shasta Lake and east into the foothills/ Bella Vista/Palo Cedro unincorporated areas. Redding's current SOI extends beyond its jurisdictional boundary and encompasses an additional 52,362 acres.

The City has also designated primary and secondary growth areas in the General Plan. The Primary Growth Area includes lands within the corporate boundaries, contiguous areas, and "County islands" that are adjacent to already developed areas. The Secondary Growth Area includes land that the City has determined appropriate for future urbanization and annexation to the City.

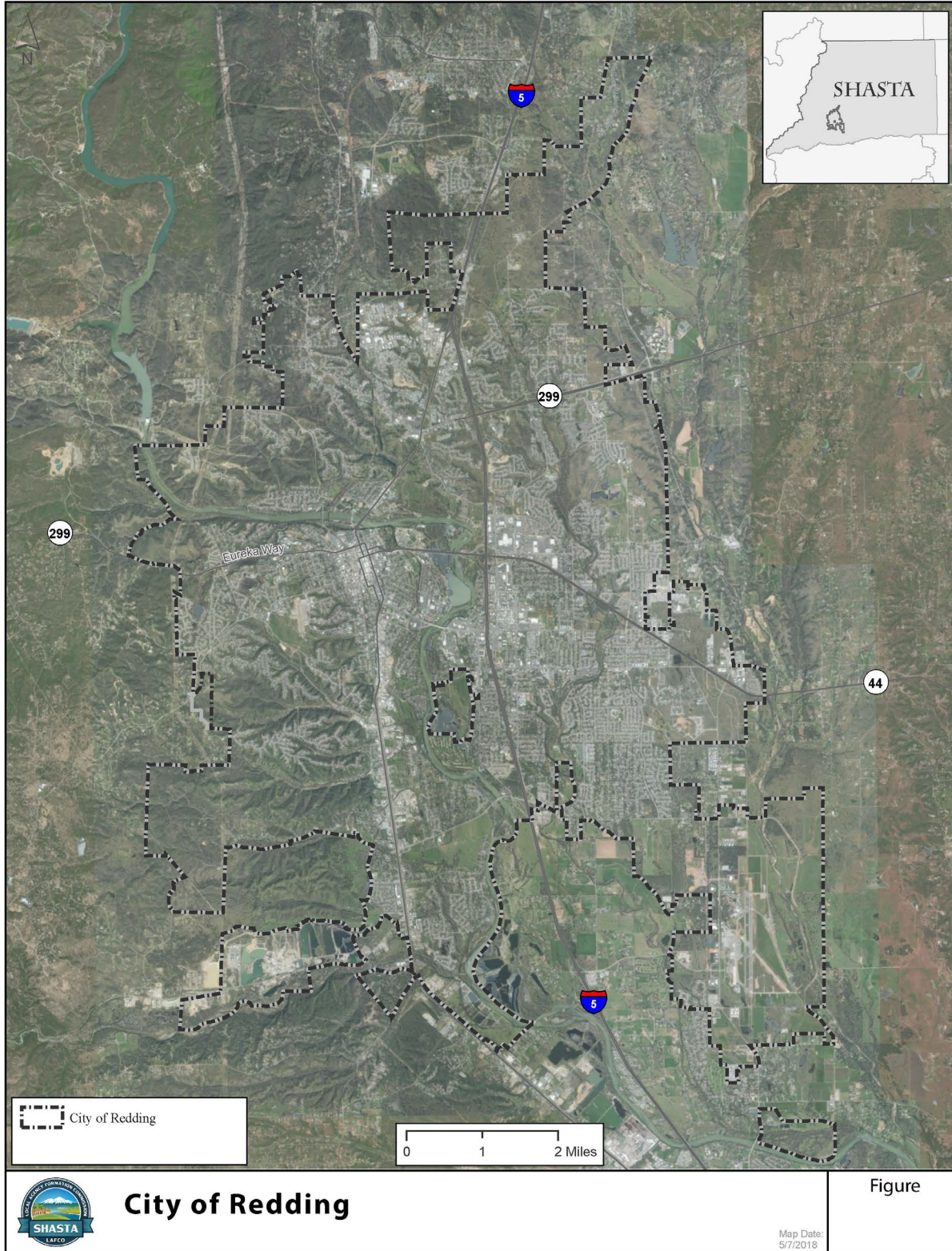
The City boundary are shown on Figure 1 on the following page.

¹ Redding Rancheria, Our History - Tribal History. Accessed from <https://www.reddingrancheria-nsn.gov/tribal-history/> on April 22, 2022.

² City of Redding, Biennial Budget 2021-2023: Early History. Adopted June 15, 2021.

³ Ibid.

Figure 1: City of Redding Boundary



2.4 Agency Services

The City provides a broad range of services, including:

Parks and Recreation

- Recreation Programs
- Summer Adventures
- MLK Center
- Parks
- Art in Public Places

Housing Division

- Housing and Community Development
- Redding Housing Authority
- Fair/Affordable Housing

Development Services

- Building
- Permit Center
- Planning

Police Department

- *Administrative*
- *Field Operations*
- *Investigations*

Fire Department

- Administration
- Operations
- Prevention
- Fire Stations

Public Works

- Airports
- Engineering
- Environmental Management
- Streets
- Traffic
- Enterprise Anderson Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Public Works Utilities

Solid Waste

- Garbage
- Recycling
- Compost
- Street Sweeping
- Special Waste

Administration

- City Manager
- City Clerk
- Finance/ Treasurer
- Legal Counsel
- Maintenance

Other Service Providers

Bella Vista Water District

Approximately one-third of the Bella Vista Water District (BVWD) covers the northeastern part of the City. The BVWD estimated that in 2020 they had a population of 18,378 and served water to 6,273 customers, and other facilities. They provided more than 11,000 Acre Feet (AF) of water to their customers in 2020. The BVWD gets their water the Sacramento River just downstream of the Turtle Bay Arboretum in Redding and groundwater that is pumped from five wells located near the southern border of the District.

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District (SMVD)

This special district encompasses the Cities of Redding, Anderson, and Shasta Lake, the entire I-5 corridor through the county, Lakehead area and unincorporated areas to the west and east of Anderson. The current area of SMVD is approximately 1,291 square miles. The District monitors and controls mosquito populations through their focus on juvenile populations that are more concentrated and easier to abate using physical, biological, and chemical methods. The District also works on adult mosquito control activities and monitors for other vectors including ticks and rodents.

Centerville Community Services District

Centerville Community Services District (CSD) is located southwest of the City of Redding and serves some City residents in the northeast corner of the District. The District estimated that in 2018 they had a population of 4,100. They have an allotment of 3,800 AF of water annually. The District gets their water the Whiskeytown Reservoir via the Muletown Conduit.

City of Anderson

The City of Anderson operates the Wooded Acres Pressure Zone, which includes Rhyne Well # 8, located in the City of Redding. This well and the Tucker Oaks Well # 6, located in the Wooded Acres Subdivision outside of and adjacent to Redding City limits, serve most of the Wooded Acres Subdivision. This City of Anderson pressure zone system, includes two commercial 3-inch meters serving the Fairway Oaks mobile home park in the City of Redding. The City of Anderson system has an intertie with the City of Redding water system at the northeast corner of the Wooded Acres subdivision and City of Redding boundary. The intertie is opened when there are service /flow issues with either the Tucker or Rhyne wells. Opening the intertie adjusts operating pressure for water customers served by the City of Anderson pressure zone system. This is a service consideration for the City of Redding SOI Update.

2.5 Land Use and Geographic Factors

Land uses within the City limits are subject to regulations set forth in the City's General Plan which was last updated and adopted in October 2000. The City is updating the General Plan and anticipates adopting the updated document in Spring 2023.

The City offers a wide range of land uses to support historic and future development in the area. Due to the City's history of outlying developments and large annexations, there is a lack of cohesiveness throughout the currently developed areas of the City and a strong

reliance on personal vehicles to access community amenities. However, it has also allowed the City to designate large areas of open space to ensure their continued preservation.

Table 2: Land Use Designation Acreages

Land Use Designation	Acreage
Residential	33,245
Greenway	20,281
Industrial	4,948
Commercial	3,883
Public Facilities	3,290
Airport Services	1,239
Parks, Recreation, and Golf	1,073

As shown in Table 2, the largest land use designation within the City is residential. This category includes a wide range of residential uses and densities as outlined in the City's General Plan. The Greenway land use designation, which is used to designate natural open space including steep slopes in excess of 20 percent grade and areas within the 100-year floodplain, covers a large portion of the City. Other prominent land uses include industrial, commercial, and public facilities.

Land Use designations for the City and adjacent areas are shown in Figure 2. The City is in the process of updating its General Plan. An early consideration has been the Community Development and Design Element, addressing land use, urban design, and historic preservation. Because land use designations and associated uses and intensities, determine many other community development aspects, this is considered a core element which will guide other General Plan update considerations, including parks and recreation, utilities and transportation.

The City's northern Sacramento Valley location receives runoff from the surrounding hills and mountains. The Sacramento River is the largest water course within the City and numerous tributaries flow into the river as it flows through the City limits. These tributaries include Clear Creek, Churn Creek, Boulder Creek, Buckeye Creek, Clover Creek, and numerous others. Historical creek beds and floodplains also exist in many portions of the City.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established flood mapping for the Redding area, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2: General Plan Land Use

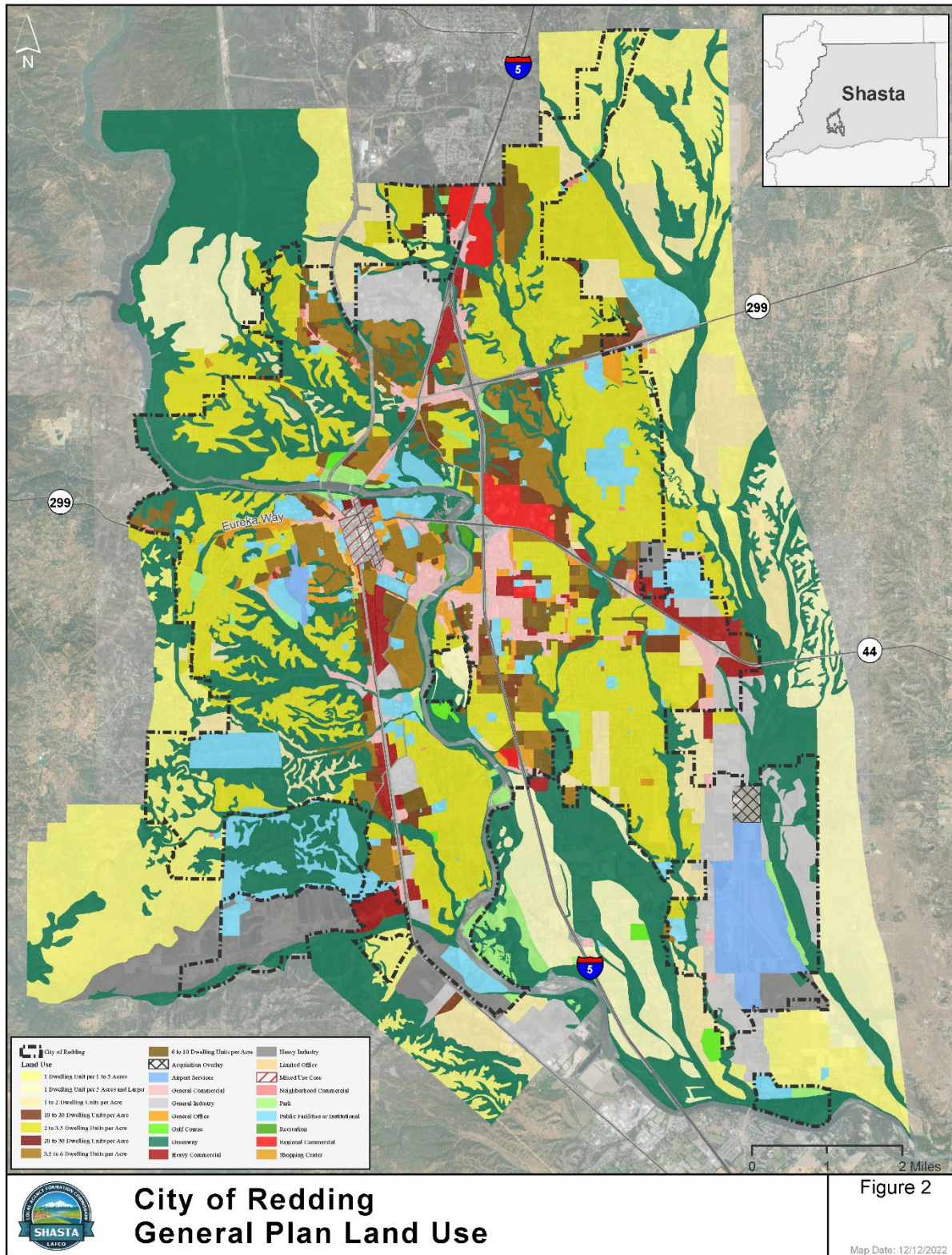
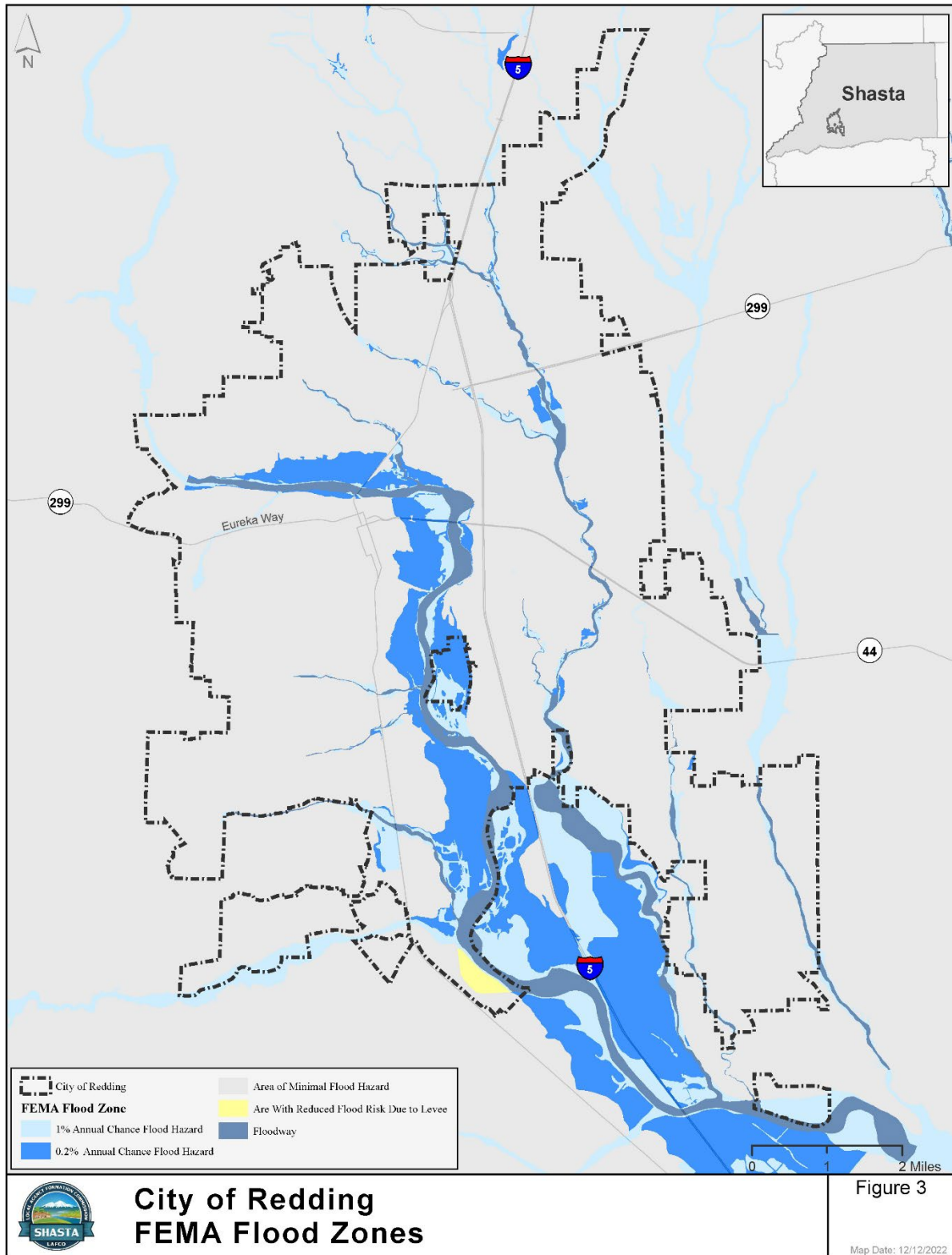


Figure 3: FEMA Flood Zones

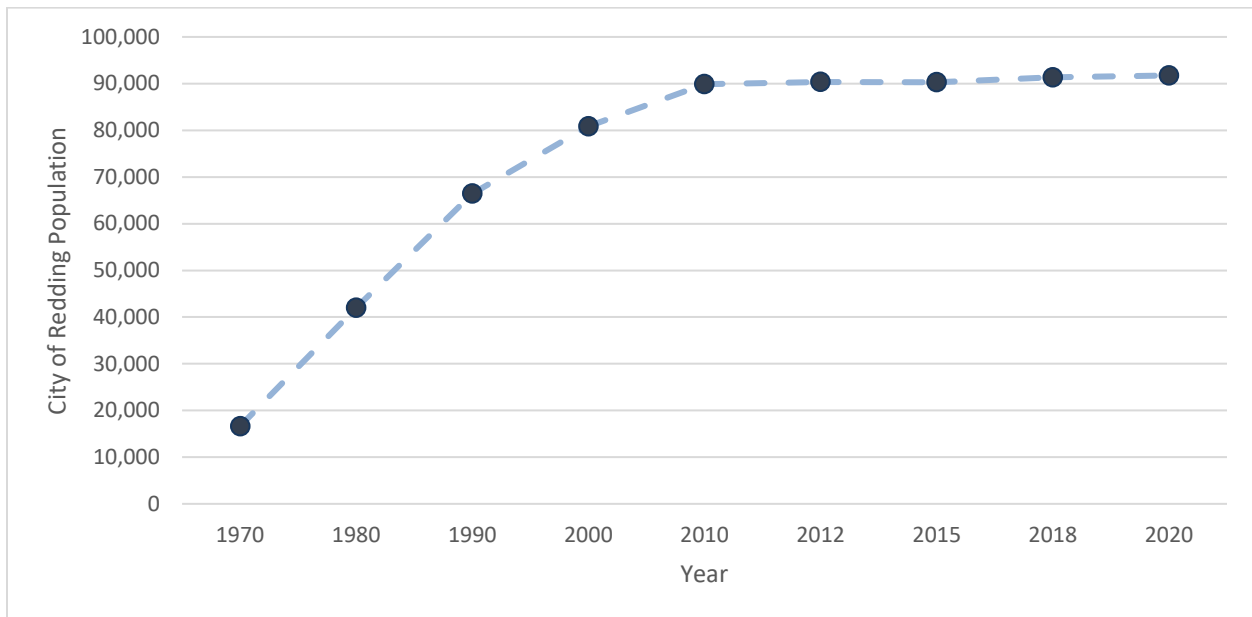


3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 Population and Development

The City of Redding saw large population growth from 1970 to 1990. However, since the 1990s, Redding has experienced reduced growth, averaging a less than 1% change annually. The 2020 US Census estimated that Redding had a population of 93,611 which is 51% of the Shasta County's total population of 182,155⁴. The City anticipates that there will be an increase of approximately 1,250 over the next 10 years, which is an increase of 1.3% or an annual growth of 0.13%⁵. Population growth over a fifty year period is shown in Figure 4. Population statistics and change rates for that same period are shown in Table 3.

Figure 4: Fifty Year Population Graph



At this time, it is uncertain how continued COVID-19 cases may affect population growth in the next 5-10 years and beyond. The City will continue to monitor pandemic effects and population trends so that these can be further addressed in the next MSR. Additional factors including increasing climate temperatures greenhouse gas emissions, threat of wildfire, and affordable housing availability, may influence population over time.

⁴ United States Census Bureau. Quickfacts, City of Redding and Shasta County.

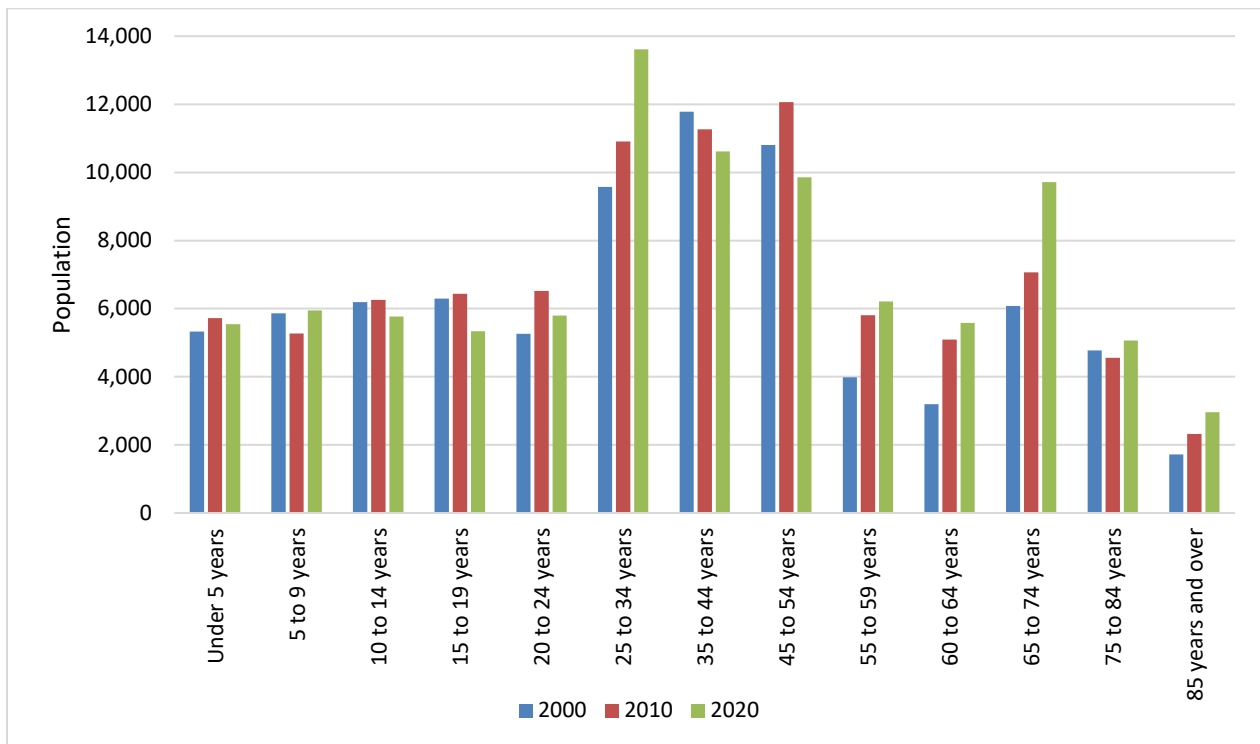
⁵ City of Redding, Biennial Budget 2021-2023: Local Economy. Adopted June 15, 2021.

Table 3: Fifty Year Population Changes

Year	Population ⁶	% Change
1970	16,659	-
1980	41,995	9.69%
1990	66,432	4.69%
2000	80,865	1.99%
2010	89,878	1.11%
2012	90,342	0.32%
2015	90,293	-0.72%
2018	91,357	0.15%
2020	93,611	-0.01%

The City distribution of age ranges is shown in Figure 5. The largest age category is 25- to 34-year-olds which accounts for approximately 15% the of the City's total population with the next largest category being 45 to 54 and 65 to 75 both at 11%. The fastest growing age category appears to be seniors, age 65-75 which has increased almost 38% since 2010. The next fastest growing category is 25-34 which has increased by almost 25% since 2010⁷. Population by sex, as recorded in the most recent census is shown in Figure 6.

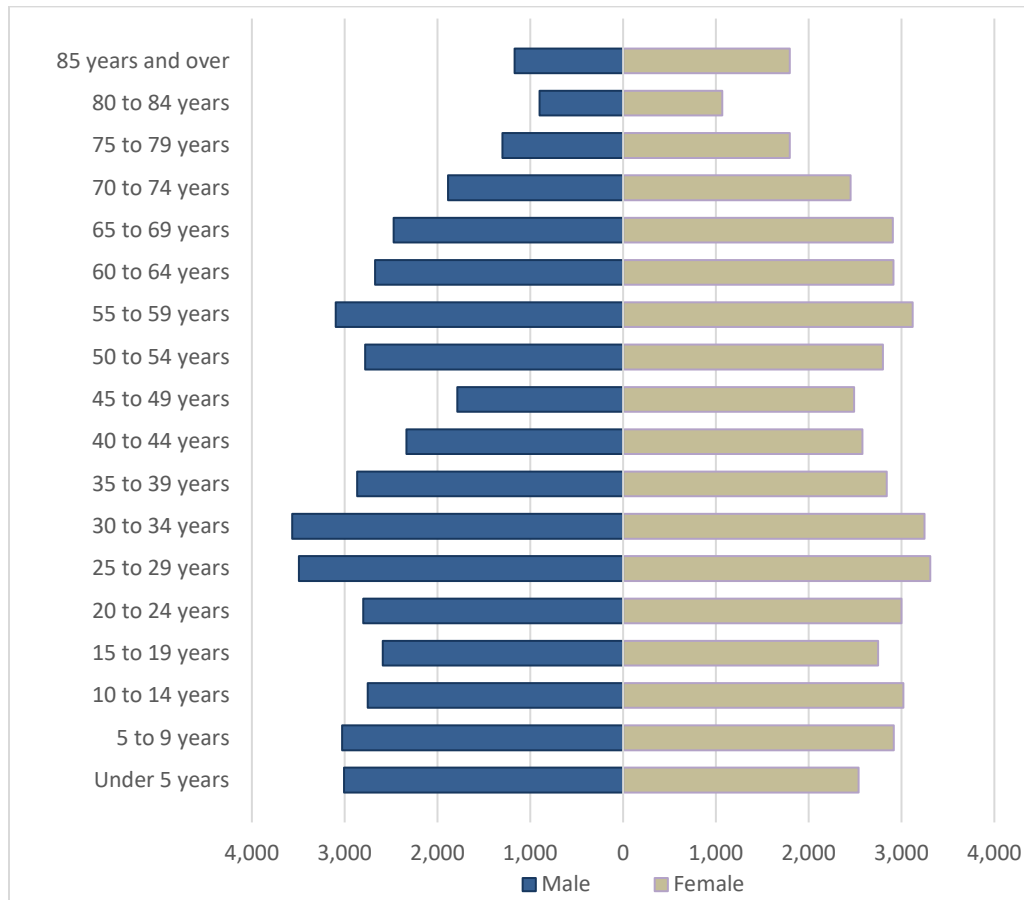
Figure 5: Population Change by Age Category



⁶ Source: Historical Census Populations of California, Counties, and Incorporated Cities, 1850-2010; California Department of Finance; <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-5/>

⁷ US Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age Category for 2000 (Table DP1), 2010 and 2020 (ACS 5 Year Estimate Table S0101).

Figure 6: Age Distribution by Sex (2020 Population)



3.2 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) as part of this review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities within or contiguous to the Redding SOI. As noted previously, a DUC is an unincorporated geographic area with 12 or more registered voters with a median household income of 80% or less of the statewide median household income. The identification of DUCs is intended to ensure that the needs of these communities are met when considering service extensions and/or annexations in unincorporated areas.

While by definition cities are not DUCs, the MHI of the city under review is a helpful indicator to establish likely regional economic conditions. The 2020 (most recent available) MHI for the City of Redding is \$56,098, which is 71% of California's statewide MHI of \$78,672⁸. The City is therefore considered to be a disadvantaged community and it is likely that residential areas within and adjacent to the City's boundary and SOI may also qualify as DUCs.

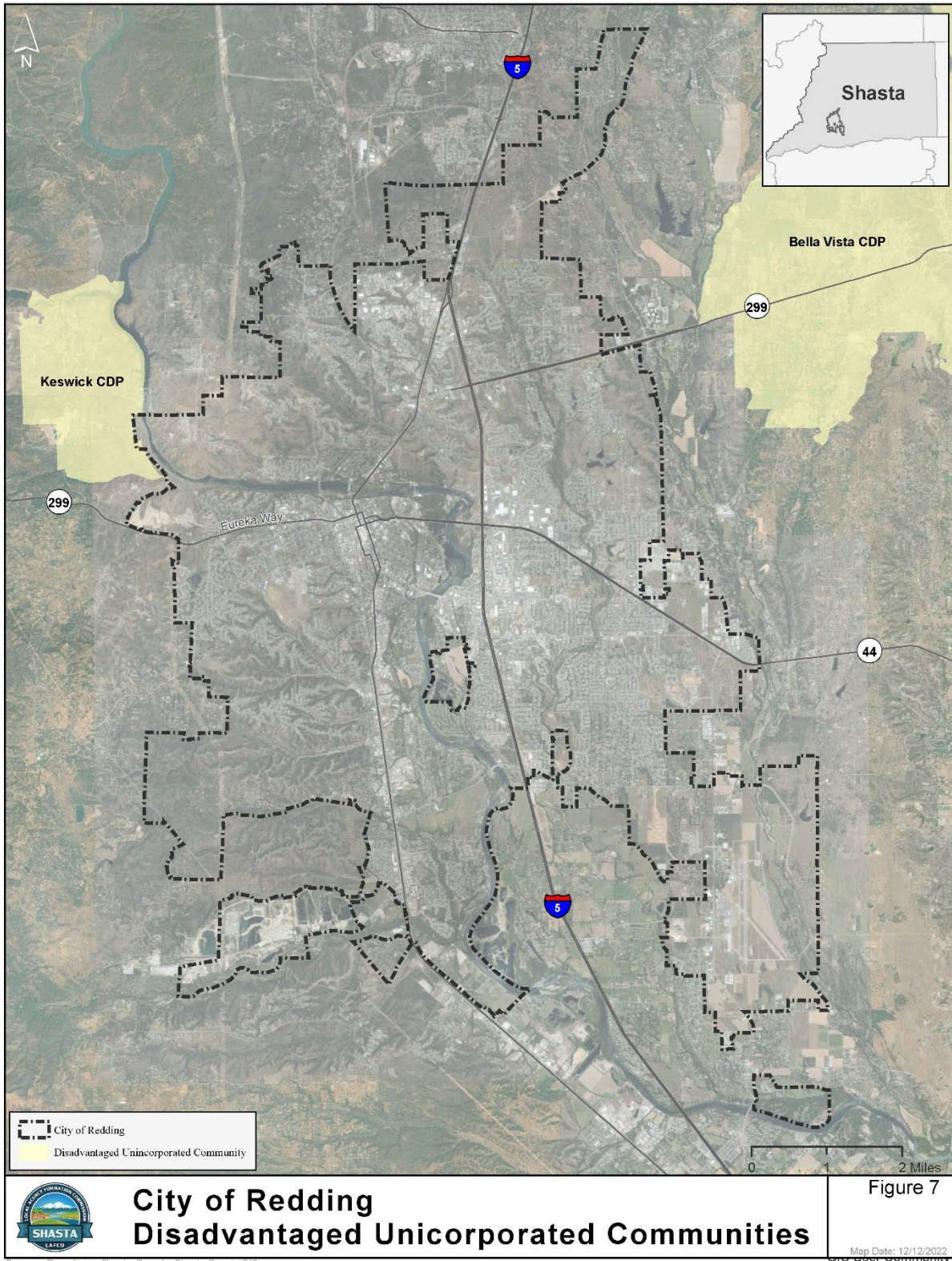
Areas surrounding the City that currently qualify as DUCs include the Buckeye area (Census Tract 116 – MHI \$57,254), Oasis Road (Census Tract 108.06 – MHI \$50,837), Happy Valley Road

⁸ American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2020), Table S1903 – Median Income in the Past 12 Months, California and City of Redding. Accessed April 21, 2022.

and River Ranch Road (Census Tract 123.01 – MHI \$50,966), and Clear Creek Road between Highway 273 and the Anderson-Cottonwood Canal (Census Tract 110.02 – MHI \$54,688). There is also an unincorporated island within the City along Wilshire Drive that qualifies as a DUC with a MHI of \$47,426 which is 60% of the State MHI.

As there are several unincorporated areas around the City, shown in Figure 7, that qualify as DUCs. Consideration should be given to those areas as part of any future annexation requests in those areas. These identified areas should be reviewed to ensure they are receiving adequate water, wastewater, and fire/ emergency response services. Should future annexations or service extensions be proposed for the City of Redding, special consideration will be given to any potential DUCs affected by the annexation consistent with GC §56375(8)(A) and LAFCo Policy. It has been noted by County Environmental staff that there are onsite wastewater system limitations in the Oasis Road area.

Figure 7: Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities



4.0 GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

4.1 Governance

Redding incorporated as a "General Law" city, meaning that the city was not granted a separate charter, but falls under the "General Law" of the California statute. The city has a Council-Manager form of government, in which legislative and policy functions are vested in the City Council, while the City Manager runs the day-to-day business of the city.

The Redding City Council consists of five members elected at-large by the voters to serve overlapping 4-year terms. The city council annually selects the mayor from among their own members. The City Council is the policy-setting body responsible for enacting ordinances, establishing policy, and adopting and amending the budget. The Mayor also has appointive powers, subject to council approval. The City Council appoints the City Manager to support their efforts and oversee the daily operations of the City to ensure that the Council's policies, programs, and priorities are implemented. Several boards, commissions, and committees assist in carrying out various functions of city government.

Table 4: City Council Members

Council members	Seated	Term expiration
Kristen Schreder, Mayor	November 2014	November 2022
Michael Dacquisto, Vice Mayor	November 2018	November 2022
Julie Winter	November 2016	November 2024
Mark Mezzano	November 2020	November 2024
Erin Resner	November 2018	November 2022

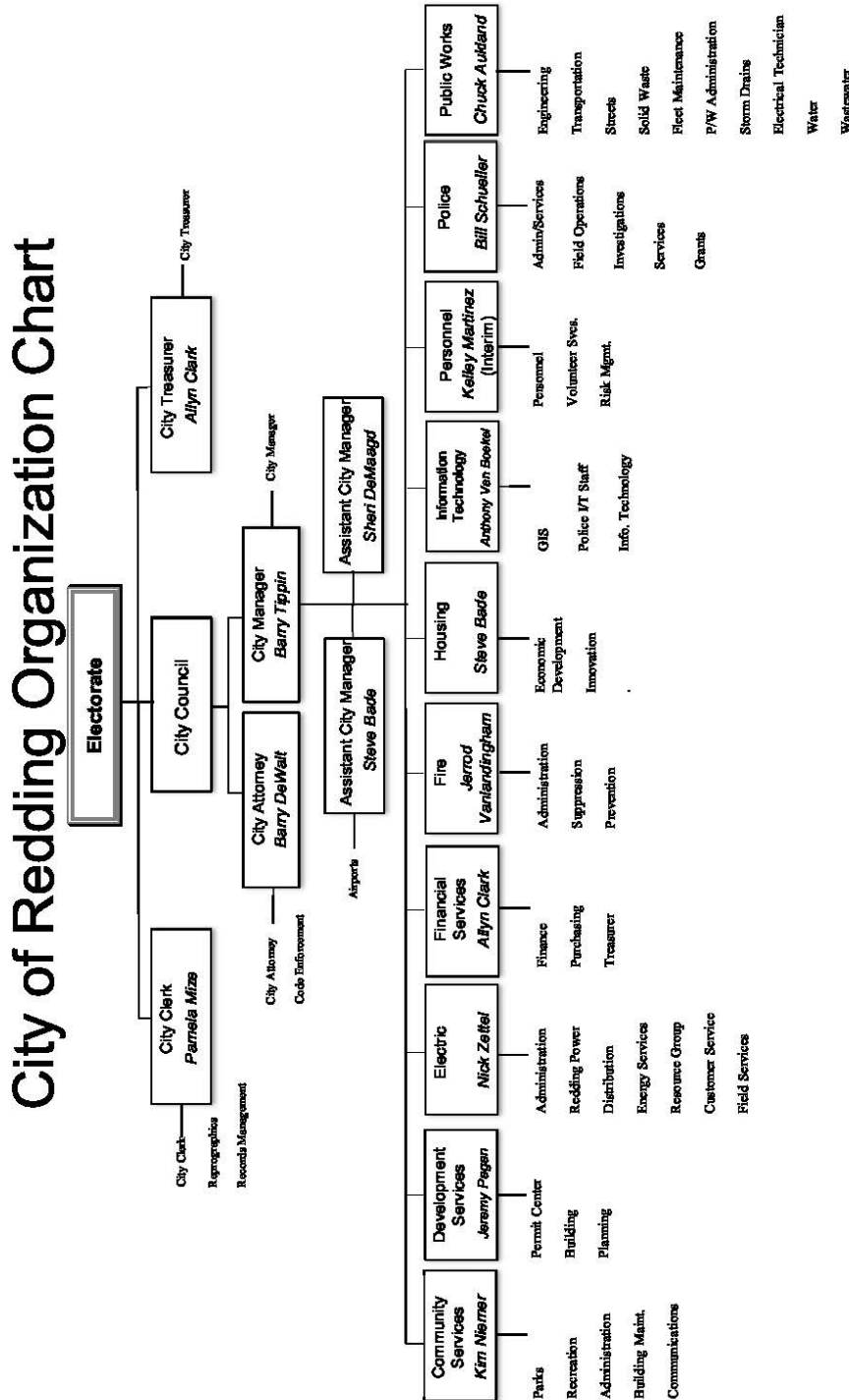
Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. Regularly scheduled Planning Commission meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 4:00 p.m. at City Hall. All meetings are open to the public in accordance with the Brown Act and are publicly posted a minimum of 72 hours prior to the meeting on the city's website.

The City Manager Office is responsible for overall City management municipal corporation, such as staff hiring, Annual Budget preparation, City's operations and administration coordination, general supervision over all property under City control and City ordinance enforcement. The City Manager's office also oversees the Housing Department.

The City of Redding maintains numerous operating departments including Finance, Parks and Recreation, Development Services, Public Works, and more. Each department has a director who reports to the City Manager⁹. Currently the city employs approximately 700 full-time employees, an average of approximately 300 part-time employees, and 30 temporary employees. Figure 8 shows a recent organization chart for the City.

⁹ City of Redding, Departments (<https://www.cityofredding.org/departments>).

Figure 8: City of Redding Staff Organization



Revised 8/22

4.2 Administration & Related Services

The City Manager is responsible for directing and supervising the day-to-day administration of the city to ensure that laws, ordinances, resolutions, contracts, and leases are enforced and executed. The City Manager's specific duties and responsibilities as set forth in the Redding Municipal Code (R.M.C.) §2.08.060, and include, but are not limited to, the following duties and responsibilities:

- Employee management including transfers, consolidations, discipline, and removal when necessary.
- Recommendations of ordinances to the City Council.
- Providing at least quarterly financial reports to the City Council.
- Exercise general supervision over all public buildings, public parks, streets, and other public property.
- Superintend the construction of all public works done by the City.
- Perform other duties as may be delegated by the City Council.

As shown in the organizational chart, the City Clerk, Attorney, and Treasurer do not directly report to the City Manager. They operate as separate independent departments in order to provide checks and balances within the City's administration. The City Attorney is appointed by the City Council (R.M.C §2.12.010) and the City Clerk and Treasurer are elected part-time positions (R.M.C §2.16.010 and §2.20.010).

The Finance Department has three Divisions: Finance Division, Treasury Division, and Purchasing Division. The Finance Division is responsible for developing and implementing fiscal policies and procedures, the overall financial management of the City, and maintaining the accounting systems, which includes the general accounts receivable, accounts payable, and payroll systems. This department reviews and records financial transactions, assists in the preparation of the annual financial statements, oversees bond issuance, bond refinancing, and debt payments. The Finance Department administers the internal and external audit process, assists the City Manager in developing, monitoring, and administering the City's biennial budget, and coordinates the long-range financial planning of the City.

The Treasury Division is the centralized cash and receipt processing function. The funds received from the nine locations of the City are received verified, balanced, and posted to the general ledger. Bank reconciliations are performed for the organization's nine cash accounts and 11 merchant accounts monthly. They are then reported on in the Treasurer's Report to the City Council, as well as an accounting of the investment and bond accounts maintained by the City Treasurer Investment activity. The Treasury Division authorizes and releases payroll and cash, ACH, and wire disbursements.

The Purchasing Division assures compliance with the purchasing requirements by providing centralized purchasing services for the City of Redding. The Division administers the City's purchase order system and the practice of formal bidding, assists with quote solicitations, and coordinates the sale of surplus property with an outside party vendor.

The City Clerk's Department is made up of the City Clerk, Records Management, and Reprographics. The City Clerk is responsible for preparing the minutes for the City Council and various City boards, maintaining accurate records of legislative history of the City Council, ensuring compliance with state law related to the Brown Act, and publishing of ordinances and public notices. The City Clerk is also in charge of administering City elections, overseeing appointments to City boards and commissions, confirming the accuracy of updates to the Redding Municipal Code, managing compliance with the Political Reform Act, processing all City contracts, maintaining Public Works and Purchasing bids, and administering the City's Business License program, which generates about \$800,000 in tax revenue for the General Fund.

The City Attorney's Office gives advice to the City Council and staff on legal matters involving the City. This includes land use, personnel, contracts, real property transactions, environmental law, and elections. The Office is head of the Code Enforcement Division where they actively protect the public health and safety of the community. The Office of the City Attorney works to protect the public interest in prudent fiscal management of public resources in the administration of claims and defense of litigation against the City.

The Information Technology Department includes the Information Technology Division, the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Division, and the Communications Division. They each are Internal Service Fund Divisions.

The Personnel Department's budget increase is mainly due to the CalPERS expense. The funding for the Personnel Manager classification was previously provided by REU but has been moved to the Internal Service Funds.

4.3 Accountability

The City offers multiple ways to keep citizens informed about services, meetings, finances, and decision-making processes. Past meeting agendas and meeting minutes may be found at the City Clerk's office, the display case in front of the Council Chambers, or on the City of Redding's website. The public may also provide verbal comments or complaints by phone or in person at City Hall during business hours and/or at City Council meetings during the general public comment period.

4.4 Shared Facilities

The city collaborates with other agencies and organizations to provide efficient and effective shared services. Shared services include, but are not limited to the following:

- Shared Water Services with Bella Vista Water District and City of Anderson;
- Shared Fire Services, through aid agreements, with multiple Fire Protection Districts;
- Shared Recreation Services with local service providers; and
- Shared Solid Waste Services with County of Shasta.
- Emergency Operations management and coordination with County of Shasta.

5.0 CITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Service Overview

The City of Redding provides a full range of municipal services. An overview of the services Redding provides and the departments that administer them are as follows:

5.2 Public Works

Department Overview

The Public Works Department consists of the Municipal Utilities, Transportation, and Engineering Divisions. The primary responsibility of the Department is to provide basic utility and transportation services to the residents of Redding which include the day to day operation and maintenance of the related infrastructure as well as the planning and construction to accommodate growth and replace aging facilities.

The operating divisions, within the Underground Utilities portion of the Municipal Utilities, include Storm Drain Utility, ET/Underground Service Alert (USA) Locate, Redding Municipal Utilities (RMU) Administration, Water Utility, and Wastewater Utility. The Solid Waste portion of the Municipal Utilities includes the Solid Waste Utility and Fleet Maintenance. Municipal Utilities are termed "Enterprise Funded" (with the exception of ET/USA Locate, RMU Admin, and Fleet Maintenance which are funded by a combination of Enterprise and General Funded Departments) because they operate entirely with self-supporting revenues and require no General Fund support.

Transportation, consisting of Airports, Streets, Traffic Operations and Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA), has, in recent years, become self-funded with external dedicated state and federal transportation funds, and General Fund support has largely been eliminated.

Engineering is responsible for the development and delivery of the City's Capital Improvement Program and provides project delivery services to all City Departments including the Enterprise and General Funded Departments.

Water

The City had an estimated population of 87,741 as of 2021. The City has 560 miles of water mains that deliver about 25,000 acre feet of water per year to more than 30,000 residential and commercial accounts. The water mains' diameters vary in size from 1 inch to 48 inches. There are about 4,384 hydrants, 12,800 valves, and 3,000 cross connection control devices. The Water Distribution Division is in charge of the maintenance of water mains, water services, fire hydrants, water valves, and backflow devices located within the City's service area.

Water Source

Redding's primary water source comes from the Sacramento River and Whiskeytown Lake (74%). The rest of the water they receive comes from 17 wells drilled into the Redding Groundwater Basin (26%). Of these wells, 14 are active and 3 are on standby. The City of Redding has a contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for a maximum diversion of

21,000 acre feet (af) or 18.7 million gallons per day (mgd) from the Sacramento River. The city has another, smaller contract with the USBR to serve the Buckeye area. The contract allows the diversion from Whiskeytown Lake with a maximum annual diversion of 6,110 af or 5.4 mgd (City of Redding 2021).

The wells are located in the Cascade and Enterprise Zones. These zones are in the southwest and southeast part of the service area. They pump water from an underground aquifer and primarily get use during the summertime, when demand is high.

The City of Redding's surface water is treated at one of two water treatment facilities owned by the City. Aquifers are rock formations that slowly filter water. Because of this natural filtration, minimal disinfection and treatment is necessary before the water enters the distribution system (City of Redding 2021).

Table 5: 2021 Water Production Surface and Groundwater

Month	Enterprise Wells	Cascade Wells	Well Total	Buckeye Total	Sacramento River Total	Surface Water Total	Total
Jan	323.26	41.12	364.38	403.82	301.24	705.06	1,069.44
Feb	283.73	37.04	320.77	606.85	28.36	635.21	955.98
Mar	435.24	40.32	475.56	683.92	61.97	745.89	1,221.45
Apr	531.58	38.65	570.23	224.17	1,206.69	1,430.86	2,001.09
May	676.09	40.05	716.14	452.49	1,591.09	2,043.58	2,759.72
Jun	953.68	38.16	991.84	432.81	1,791.18	2,348.99	3,340.83
Jul	1,054.41	39.12	1,093.53	379.21	2,170.17	2,674.38	3,767.91
Aug	1,007.76	38.73	1,046.49	182.11	2,040.25	2,347.36	3,393.85
Sep	844.70	38.77	883.47	137.21	1,761.23	2,023.44	2,906.91
Oct	563.59	41.12	604.71	162.61	1,200.00	1,362.61	1,967.32
Nov	370.96	40.07	411.03	400.36	263.91	663.74	1,074.77
Dec*	376.86	41.67	418.53	203.17	461.32	664.49	1,083.02
Total	7,421.86	474.82	7,897	4,268.73	12,877.41	17,645.61	25,542.29

* BWTP Off - All water to Buckeye Zone pumped through P.S. No. 3 & 4.

Infrastructure, Distribution, and Storage

The City's water distribution system is rated as a Distribution 5 system. It is required that water distribution personnel to be certified Water Distribution Operators (City of Redding 2021).

Water Rates

Table 6: Adopted Rate Changes for Water Service

WATER RATE SCHEDULE				
Monthly Fixed Meter Charge	2020 Effective March 1, 2020	2021 Effective January 1, 2021	2022 Effective January 1, 2022	2023 Effective January 1, 2023
*SFR 5/8 & 3/4 inch	\$22.15	\$23.04	\$23.96	\$24.92
5/8 inch	\$22.15	\$23.04	\$23.96	\$24.92
3/4 inch	\$29.61	\$30.79	\$32.02	\$33.30
1 inch	\$44.52	\$46.30	\$48.15	\$50.08
1 1/2 inch	\$81.79	\$85.06	\$88.47	\$92.01
2 inch	\$126.52	\$131.59	\$136.85	\$142.32
3 inch	\$245.81	\$255.64	\$265.87	\$276.50
4 inch	\$380.00	\$395.20	\$411.01	\$427.45
6 inch	\$752.77	\$782.88	\$814.19	\$846.76
8 inch	\$1,200.08	\$1,248.08	\$1,298.01	\$1,349.93
Commodity Charge (per ccf)				
Uniform Rate	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$1.53	\$1.59

*SFR – Single Family Residence

The California Water Code (CWC) requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for submission to DWR. The UWMP, which must be filed every five years, must satisfy Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA) requirements, including Act amendments. The UWMPA requires urban water suppliers servicing 3,000 or more connections, or supplying more than 3,000 Acre Feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare a UWMP. The UWMP purpose is to maintain efficient urban water supply use, continue to promote conservation programs and policies, ensure sufficient future water supplies, beneficial use and a response during water drought conditions.

The City's 2020 UWMP follows Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMPA) guidelines established by DWR (CWC §10610 et seq.) and the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (Senate Bill [SB] X7-7). The City recognizes the importance of maintaining a high-quality reliable water supply. Water is a renewable but limited resource and a long-term reliable supply of water is essential to protect the local and state economy. The main City focus is to provide high quality water, maximize efficient water use and promote conservation.

The City also has a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) addressing California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements for drought planning. The WSCP now includes six stages of response actions for demand reduction, supply augmentation, operation changes, and mandatory prohibitions to address shortage levels.

Other Water Services Providers in the City

Approximately one-third of The Bella Vista Water District (BVWD) is located within the northeastern part of the City of Redding. The Special District estimated that in 2020 they had a population of 18,378 and served water to 6,273 residences, businesses, schools, agricultural properties, and other facilities. They provided 11,268 AF of water to their customers in 2020. The BVWD gets their water from surface water pumped from the Sacramento River just downstream of the Turtle Bay Arboretum in Redding and groundwater that is pumped from five wells located near the District's southern border.

The City of Redding has a Water Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID), which has rights, entitlements and authorization to divert Sacramento River and tributary water. This water amount is referred to as "Base Supply" from April through October pursuant to its United States Bureau of Reclamation Contract No. II-06-200-3346A-R-1 for Exchange of Water. ACID has the right to divert Base Supply during the entitlement period for beneficial use within its service area. The Contract further provides that ACID may request additional diversion points to receive water. The Contract also provides that water shall be made available to ACID or its designee, at designated diversion points.

ACID entered into an agreement, effective March 1, 2011 through March 31, 2045, with the City of Redding, to provide Contract water, unless cancelled. Per the agreement, ACID agrees to sell to City and City hereby agrees to buy from ACID, a minimum of 500 acre feet of water in June of each year and up to 1,000 acre feet of water per month for the months of June, July, August and September during the Agreement term. Other agreement terms include payment, scheduling, drought conditions and indemnification

Wastewater

Collection System

The Collection Division maintains 18 public sewer lift stations, 441 miles (2,329,380 feet) of public sewer lines, and 8,156 manholes. The personnel clean more than 387 miles (2,041,686 feet) of sewer line each year. They, also, TV/video inspect 43 miles (225,968 feet) of sewer each year. These closed-circuit TV inspections are meant to look for sewer pipeline cracks, root infiltration, or other hazards. The personnel do flow monitoring to determine when and where system upgrades are necessary. Sewer laterals are not included in the public system. They are private facilities that must be maintained by the property owner.

The collection division strives to maintain the current system, while planning for future community needs. They continually work to reduce sewer blockages and overflows.

Treatment Facility

The City of Redding has two Wastewater Treatment Plants, Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and Stillwater Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant was opened in 1966 and upgraded in 1978. There was another treatment plant upgrade in 2014. This included treatment system improvements and wet-weather flow enhancements. A new solids handling facility was constructed to further enhance solids dewatering and disposal. The Stillwater Wastewater Treatment Plant was opened in 1992 and upgraded in 2014. The Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant has an average dry weather

design flow of 9.4 million gallons/day (MGD), while peak wet weather flow is 40+ MGD. The Stillwater Wastewater Treatment Plant has an average dry weather flow of 4 MGD, while peak wet weather flow is 14.4 MGD.

Wastewater Rates

City wastewater treatment Service charges are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Adopted Wastewater Service Rates

WASTEWATER SERVICE				
Fixed Monthly Service Charge	Effective 03/01/20 20	Effective 01/01/ 2021	Effective 01/01/2022	Effective 01/01/2023
Single Family Dwelling	\$57.05	\$59.33	\$61.70	\$64.17
Multi-Family Dwelling	\$42.21	\$43.90	\$45.66	\$47.49
Commercial Standard (per HE)	\$57.05	\$59.33	\$61.70	\$64.17
Commercial Food Preparation (per HE)	\$114.11	\$118.67	\$123.42	\$128.36
Variable - Monthly Water Consumption				
Commercial standard (\$/per CCF)	\$5.87	\$6.10	\$6.34	\$6.59
Commercial Food Prep. (\$/per CCF)	\$11.73	\$12.20	\$12.69	\$13.20

**HE = Household Equivalent

Stormwater Drainage

Stormwater in Redding flows from nearly 20 drainage basins to the Sacramento River.

The Storm Drain Utility has the responsibility of installing, monitoring, maintaining, and cleaning the storm drainage system for the City. Storm drains are meant to collect and convey uncontaminated storm water. There are 192 miles of storm drain pipe, 12,243 inlets, 1.9 miles of box culverts, 6.6 miles of concrete channels, 81.4 miles on earthen ditches, 48.4 miles of open channels, and 32.8 miles of stream channels.

Table 8: Adopted Rates for Stormwater Service

Service	Fee
Single-Family Dwelling (\$/Residence)	\$1.32
Multi-Family Dwelling (\$/Unit)	\$0.83
Commercial, Institutional, & Private Streets (\$/Impervious Acre)	\$19.07

Streets

Streets within the City of Redding are maintained by the Streets division. The Division maintains roadways, street striping and pavement markings, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, and traffic signals. There are 510 miles of roadways, over 450 miles of street striping, 3,330 painted pavement legends, over 600 miles of sidewalks, 6,757 regulatory signs, 4,120 warning signs, 776 guide signs.

The Division also works to maintain metered and unmetered parking spaces nearby and in the Downtown Mall area. There are 578 parking-metered spaces and 2,977 unmetered parking spaces in the City owned lots.

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection is managed by the City. The Division offers residential and commercial collection services. The Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility (MRF), located at 2255 Abernathy Lane, processes approximately 500 tons of garbage daily and is designed to operate at 750 tons a day to allow for growth. Waste is transferred to the West Central Landfill for disposal. The West Central Landfill is operated by the Solid Waste Utility. The Landfill is on Clear Creek Road, which is owned by the County of Shasta. Commercial and residential solid waste from all over Shasta County is accepted by the landfill (Solid Waste Utility, City of Redding 2021). An excerpt of selected rates are shown in Table 9.

Residential customers are offered garbage (landfill), recycling, green waste, special waste, special pick-up services, and get compost. They also have access to the Solid Waste App. The app allows customers to view their holiday and regular waste collection schedules, report collection problems, and features "Waste Wizard" which lets the customer type in an item to see if it is recyclable or not (Residential Customers, The City of Redding 2021).

Table 9: Solid Waste Rates (Summarized)

Residential Wheeled Cart	2021	2022	2023
Monthly Rate	3%	3%	3%
45-gallon	\$ 23.85	\$ 24.57	\$ 25.30
64-gallon	\$ 24.93	\$ 25.68	\$ 26.45
96-gallon	\$ 26.68	\$ 27.48	\$ 28.30
Second Green Waste Can	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Landfill Monitoring	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22
Commercial Wheeled Cart	2021	2022	2023
Monthly Rate	3%	3%	3%
45-gallon	\$ 23.85	\$ 24.57	\$ 25.30
Landfill Monitoring **	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.34
64-gallon	\$ 24.93	\$ 25.68	\$ 26.45
Landfill Monitoring **	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36
96-gallon	\$ 26.68	\$ 27.48	\$ 28.30
Landfill Monitoring **	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38
** Landfill Monitoring fees are calculated at 1.36% of the total solid waste charge.			

The Solid Waste Utility also services commercial, or business, customers located in the City limits. Containers are offered for permanent, ongoing services for established premises. Cardboard recycling containers are available for businesses at no charge, as well as office paper recycling carts and mixed recycling carts. Business customers also have access to the "Waste Wizard" (Business Customers, City of Redding 2021).

Engineering

The Engineering Division provides design assistance for the repair and improvement of the City's infrastructure. This infrastructure includes public facilities, roadways, capital improvement, and private development projects. There are three groups that make up the Engineering Division; Engineering Design, Surveys and Map Check, and Construction-Inspections. The Division also includes Surveys, Design, Construction Management, and Traffic Engineering. The Engineering Division has a group of Civil Engineers that work to get funding for projects from outside agencies and State and Federal sources, and they prepares all required project documentation and regulatory agency reports (Engineering, The City of Redding 2021).

The Division conducts land development project review and inspections, advertises projects, reviews project bids and later awards projects, initiates State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) projects and administers projects, processes assessment district initiation, responds to public inquiries, develops technical reports, maintains the City of Redding's Construction Standards, and maintains improvement records and maps (Engineering, The City of Redding 2021).

Transportation

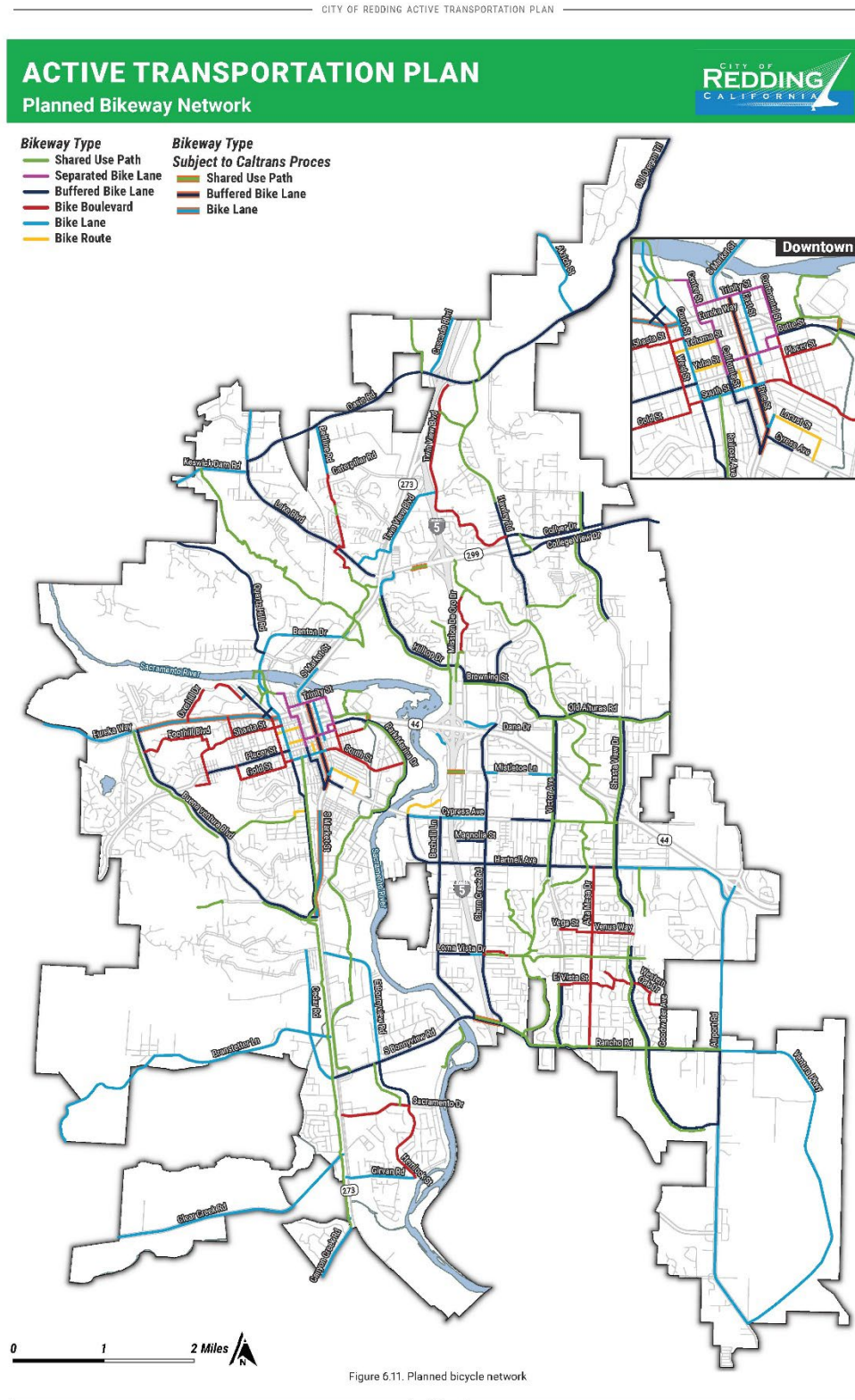
Redding Active Transportation Plan

The City of Redding adopted an Active Transportation Plan in 2018. The Plan highlights the Sacramento River Trail, a nationally-recognized, multi-use facility that has become the backbone of the active transportation network. Over the last 30 years, the trail has been extended to over 20 miles in length, creating a viable commuter corridor that connects neighborhoods, schools, parks, bikeways, open spaces, and major commercial areas.

According to the Active Transportation Plan the community has been outspoken in their desire to see this trail, or similar facilities, extended into additional neighborhoods, the downtown, and commercial areas. Any improvements that result from this plan should follow the lead of the Sacramento River Trail Project in contributing to the aesthetic and cultural value of the community.

The Active Transportation Plan Planned Bikeway Network is shown in Figure 9

Figure 9: Planned Bikeway Network



In recent years, the City of Redding has successfully developed a number of new road network, as well as off-road (the latter, locally known as “multi-use trails,” connect to new parks and subdivisions) facilities. The City has partnered with agencies, like the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Shasta County, to build facilities that extend beyond city limits. As trails have developed, the focus has shifted from a primarily recreational use to a broader, more comprehensive view of their importance to the transportation system. In fact, the Draft City of Redding Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan (City of Redding, 2017b) identifies the multi-use trails as integral and vital components of our community infrastructure.

Airports

The Airports Division oversees operation and maintenance of the City’s two Airports, Redding Municipal and Benton Airpark. Redding Municipal is a commercial service airport with scheduled passenger service, and Benton Airpark is a general aviation airport. The City is responsible for safety and security at the airports and compliance with the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 139, 49 CFR Part 1542, State Aeronautics Act, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 21, Sections 3525-3560, and federal grant assurances. In addition, capital improvement projects on the City’s airports are funded by a combination of grant funding sources, including FAA Airport Improvement Program grants, State of California Division of Aeronautics grants, Redding Airport’s Passenger Facility Charge program and local match from the Airports fund.

Redding Area Bus Authority

This division provides public transportation. The service area includes the Cities of Redding, Shasta Lake, and Anderson, and portions of Shasta County. The board of directors for Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA) hold meetings on the third Monday of each month. The agenda is posted on Wednesday afternoon prior to the regular RABA meeting.

The RABA has three zones in their service area. The bus fares are based on the number of zones of travel for the passenger’s one-way trip. Fares are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Bus Fares and Monthly Passes & Punch-card Rates

Passenger	1-Way Trip		
	1 Zone	1 Additional Zone	
Children (0-5 yrs)	Free	Free	
Youth (6-17 yrs)	\$1.50	\$0.75	
Adult (18-61 yrs)	\$1.50	\$0.75	
Senior (62 yrs+)	\$0.75	\$0.35	
Passenger	Monthly Pass		
	Redding	Redding/Shasta Lake	Redding/Anderson
Youth (6-17 yrs)	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00
Adult (18-61 yrs)	\$48.25	\$82.00	\$82.00
Senior (62 yrs+)	\$24.00	\$41.00	\$41.00

Passengers pay each time they cross a zone boundary. Seniors, persons with disabilities, and persons with a Medicare card could be eligible for half fare with proof of eligibility, such as ID Card or Driver’s License, RABA Disabled ID Card, or Medicare Card. RABA also offers monthly passes and punch cards. Each can be purchased in person, by phone, or by mail.

Paratransit

The Demand Response Service is the Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA) Americans with Disability Act (ADA) paratransit service. It offers an origin-to-destination, shared ride, advanced reservation service for persons with disabilities who are functionally or cognitively unable to use Fixed Route Bus Service. The Demand Response Service is comparable to the Fixed Route Bus Service, which includes service area and hours.

The service hours are the same as the fixed route hours, usually 6:20 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. on weekdays and 9:20 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Saturdays. The route 1 service hours are 5:35 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. on weekdays and 8:35 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Visitors with disabilities are also eligible for any combination of 21 days during a 365-day period. Those visitors must present documentation of ADA paratransit eligibility from their home transit agency. If they do not have this, they can present proof of residence and documentation of disability, if the disability is not apparent (e.g., letter from a medical professional).

The fares are based on the number of zones of travel for passenger’s one-way trip. Each time a passenger crosses a zone boundary, passengers must pay for the additional zones. There are three zones.

Table 11: Paratransit Rates

Passenger	1-Way Trip	
	1 Zone	Each Additional Zone
All Passenger	\$3.00	\$1.50

Burney Express

The Burney Express is operated by RABA but provided by the County of Shasta. On the weekdays, the Burney Express offers three trips in each direction. The Burney Express connects Burney on the east to Redding on the west and travels mostly on SR 299.

Table 12: Burney Express Rates

From	To			
	Shasta College/Bella Vista	Round Mtn/Montg Creek	Burney	Redding
Redding	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$5.00	
Burney	\$3.50	\$2.00		\$5.00

5.3 Fire Department

Administration

The Fire Department is made up of the Administrative Division, the Operations Division, and the Prevention Division. The Administrative Division is responsible for coordinating Redding Fire Department activities which includes emergency preparedness activities, managing fleet, facilities and equipment, recruitment and development, and public relations. The Prevention Division is in charge of administering fire safety education, fire cause determination, fire code enforcement, and vegetation management. The Operations Division provides emergency response activities in the City and Buckeye Fire Protection District, with eight strategically placed fire stations throughout the City.

The Fire chief leads the Administration Division. The Deputy of Operations, the Deputy Chief of Administrative Services, one Management Analyst, and two Administrative Assistants are also included in the Division. The Administration Division coordinates the activities for the Fire Department. The responsibilities included are setting goals and objectives, recruitment and development, community risk reduction, budget preparations and management, public relations and city leadership, and council communications. The Administrative Deputy Chief oversees the Training, and Community Risk Reduction Divisions and Emergency Management. The City Manager appointed the Fire Chief as the City Emergency Services Coordinator. The Chief coordinates emergency preparedness activities which includes Emergency Operations Plan development, staff training, Emergency Operations Center management and Shasta County Operational Area coordination.

Operations

The Deputy Chief leads the Operations Division. The Division is in charge of the emergency response activities for the City of Redding and the Buckeye Fire Protection District, and fleet, facilities and equipment. The Division has 87 uniformed firefighters that are grouped into three separate shifts that alternate every 24 hours. The staff works throughout the 8 fire stations in the City. The shifts are overseen by a Battalion Chief who also acts as the Incident Commander on all multi company responses. The Division performs structural firefighting, wildland firefighting, aircraft rescue and firefighting (ARFF), emergency medical and rescue response, vehicle extrication, hazardous materials response, shore-based water rescue, public education and outreach, and fire inspections.

Prevention

The Fire Marshall leads the Fire Prevention Division. The Division's responsibilities include administering fire safety education, fire cause determination, inspection of hazard occupancies, fire code enforcement, and vegetation management. The Fire Prevention programs check compliance and proper safety standards. The staff for the Division includes the Fire Marshall, one Assistant Fire Marshal, and two Fire Inspector/Investigators, one Fire Prevention Specialist, and one Senior Fire Plans Examiner.

Fire Stations

The fire stations cover 40,709.1 acres or 63.61 square miles. There are 41,288 structures. The population per station boundary is 93,149, and the density by population based on square mile is 1,464.37. In 2021, there were over 16,000 calls for service.

Fire station 1 is at 1335 Shasta St. Engine 1 has 3 personnel and Truck 1 has 3 personnel. The station covers 3754.45 acres or 5.86 square miles. The percent of coverage is 9.2%. It has 4,434 structures. The population per station boundary is 10,414, and the density by population based on square miles is 1,777. They serve 11.2% of the population. In 2021, there were 3,655 calls for service.

Station 2 is located at 3491 Placer St. Engine 2 has 3 personnel. They cover 3,765.46 acres, or 5.88 square miles. That makes their percent cover 9.2%. This station has 4,164 structures. The population per station boundary is 9,632, and the density by population based on square miles is 1,637. The percent of population they serve is 10.3%. In 2021, there were 1,149 calls for service.

Fire Station 3 is located at 4255 Westside Road. Engine 3 has 3 personnel. They cover 4,264.6 acres, or 6.66 square miles. The percent of coverage is 10.5%. The station has 4,318 structures. The population per station boundary is 7,464, and the density by population based on square miles is 1,121. They serve 8.1% of the population. In 2021, they had 1,519 calls for service.

Fire Station 4 is located at 2605 So. Bonnyview Road. Engine 4 has 3 personnel. They cover 4,541.17 acres, or 7.1 square miles. Their percent of coverage is 11.2%. The station has 4,975 structures. The station's population per station boundary is 7,790, and the density by population based on square miles is 1,097. They serve 8.4% of the population. In 2021, there were 1,1670 calls for service.

Fire Station 5 is located at 955 Hartnell Avenue. Engine 5 has 3 personnel. The station includes the hazardous materials response vehicle. The station is responsible for 6,681.66 acres, or 10.44 square miles. They have 11,251 structures. The population per station boundary is 28,049. They also have a density by population based on square miles is 2,687. They serve 30.1% of the population. In 2021, there were 4,087 calls for service.

Fire station 6 is located at 1695 Beltline Road. Engine 6 has 3 personnel. They cover 7,505.16 acres, or 11.73 square miles. They have 4,965 structures. The stations population per station boundary is 9,989, and the density by population based on square miles is 852. In 2021, there were 1,711 calls for service. This station includes Buckeye Rural Fire Protection District which is 2.93 square miles and has 2,949 residents based on GIS estimates.

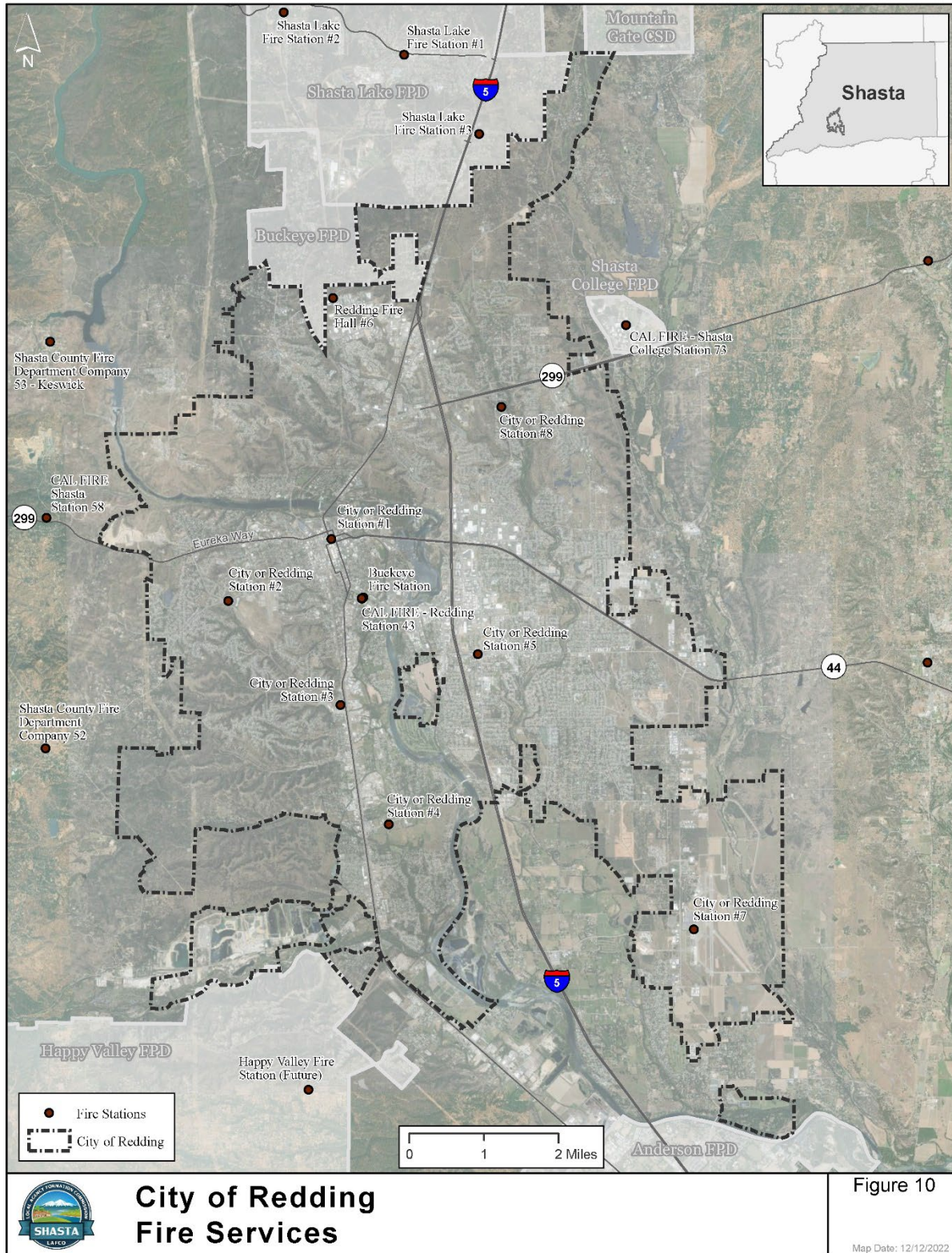
Fire Station 7 is located at 3772 Flight Avenue. Engine 7 has 3 personnel and the Air Rescue Unit has 1 personnel. This station also houses a water tender and a mass casualty trailer. The station covers a response area of 4,492.16 acres, or 7.02 square miles. The population per station boundary is 884, and the density by population based on square miles is 126. In 2021, the station had 580 calls for service.

Fire Station 8 is located at 131 Churn Creek Road. Engine 8 has 3 personnel. The station covers 5,707.44 acres, or 8.92 square miles. They have 6,569 structures. The population per station boundary is 18,935, and the density by population based on square miles is 1,343. In 2021, there were 2,898. This station also houses reserve ladder truck 8.

The City Council has identified a need for a ninth fire station to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Shasta View and Highway 44 to help with call load and system capacity issues. The City is in the process of identifying land for purchase.

Fire Services are shown on Figure 10.

Figure 10: Fire Services



5.4 Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Department of the City is responsible for 41 city-owned parks and nine school-park sites. The sites include primarily developed land that totals 225 acres. The parks system has over 22 playgrounds, a water play area, facilities for picnicking, walking, boating, fishing, basketball, softball, baseball, volleyball, soccer, tennis, disc golf, horseshoes, skateboarding, roller hockey, aquatics, and off-leash dog play (Welcome to Parks & Recreation!), The City of Redding 2021). The Department continues to work to acquire land for future parks. They are currently building new park facilities in several areas as part of the Welcome to Redding Parks! program.

The Parks and Recreation Department, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the McConnell Foundation, the Redding Foundation, the National Park Service, Shasta County, and private citizens have worked to maintain 80 miles of paved and natural surface trails. The trails include paved paths, walking loops in existing parks, and dirt trails for mountain bikers and equestrians. The Sacramento River Trail is at the center of the trail system. Points of access for the Sacramento River Trail can be found in parks, residential areas, and open space corridors.

Redding Recreation

The Redding Recreation Division offers activities to people of all ages and skill levels. They provide an activity guide listing the sports leagues, classes, clinics, dog training, and other activities available. The division provides preschool programs that provide a space for children to practice key developmental skills. The youth programs offer Youth Sports, such as basketball, flag football, softball, Jr. Giants, and coordination with the programs partners in bocce and pickleball. The adult programs offers adult classes and leagues. They also offer programs for seniors, such as classes and exercise programs.

The Division manages the Martin Luther King Jr. Multicultural Community Center. The Center is meant to help disadvantaged and at-risk youth feel empowered through programs. These programs are meant to develop skill sets, connect with new educational and recreation opportunities, and form a better sense of self (Welcome to Redding Recreation publication).

Aquatic Center

The aquatic center is located at 44 Quartz Hill Road. The Center got a renovation in 2003. The renovation included expansion through addition of a 50m competition pool with a 1m and 3m diving boards and an activity pool with a play structure and a two-story slide. The Center has an average of 100,000 visitors during the summer and has 80 part-time employees. The Aquatic Center is open from late spring to the beginning of September.

South Cypress Fish Channel Project

The South Cypress Fish Channel was completion in 2021. The channel gives small fish the opportunity to grow, adapt, and survive prior to going into the main waters. The project includes a new walking trail with two pedestrian bridges that connect with what will become an island within the Sacramento River. A parking lot will be provided for the walking trail and fish habitat visitors (Nur Pon Fish Channel materials).

Art in Public Places Program

This program's goal is to enhance public spaces through art. The art the city displays ranges from paintings, murals, and outdoor sculptures to pieces that functionally work when integrated into architecture and community infrastructure. The program's Committee, Arts in Public Places Committee, was instituted in November 1998 to find where art can be integrated into City projects and activities.

5.5 Development Services

The Development Services Department consists of the Planning Division, the Building Division, and the Permit Center Division. The Department administers development impact fee programs, provides long-range planning, reviews entitlements, processes building and planning permit applications, provides plan and map review, issues permits for buildings and infrastructure improvements, and provides inspection services. The divisions work together to actualize the community's vision by conducting long range and short-term planning including City's General Plan updates.

The Building Division works to ensure structurally soundness and safety in buildings constructed in the City. They work to ensure that the permit and inspection process is understandable, efficient, complete, and takes a reasonable amount of time to complete. The Division offers services, such as, Land Development Project Review and Inspections, Structural Plan Review, Material/Process Evaluation, On-Site Construction Inspection, Substandard Building Inspection, Citywide Street Number Addressing, and Life Safety Plan Review. The Permit Center Division has an information center with forms and explanations.

The Planning Division is responsible for zoning, land use permits, long-range planning, and local administration of State Environmental Review laws. They conduct review and management of public and private development proposals, like subdivisions, use permits, site development permits, variances, General Plan amendments, rezonings, and other minor zoning permits. The Division also strives to provide the public with information and guidance on development, General Plan policies, zoning-district regulations, permit procedures, floodplain boundaries, planning statistics, property information, growth trends, and other information related to land use and development of the community (Development Services, City of Redding 2021).

Building

The City of Redding Building Division issues permits and performs plan checks and inspections for building, plumbing, mechanical and electrical permits. Their permit process helps ensure the safety of the general public and tenant occupants within the City by enforcing California Building Code regulations. The Building Division works closely with the Planning, Public Works, Fire, Police, and Finance departments to help facilitate community development. They maintain an online portal, provide an inspection schedule, and provide historical building data on their page of the City website.

Development Impact Mitigation Fee Nexus Study

The City first adopted a Comprehensive Impact Fee Program in 2000. This established impact fees for fire, parks, water, wastewater, storm drain, and transportation. The park fees were later updated in 2004 as part of the *Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan*. In the Development Impact Mitigation Fee Nexus Study and staff report in 2013, it was recommended that there be an increase of the Park Development Impact Fee. The City Council did not adopt the increase at that time, due to the anticipated update to the *Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan*. In 2017 the City passed a new ordinance and repealed the 2013 ordinance. The 2017 ordinance updated fees for fire, transportation, water, and wastewater facilities and adopted the Development Impact Fee Program Administrative Guidelines Resolution.

City growth has posed many funding challenges for local facilities. There have been insufficient tax revenues for capital funding, and state and federal funding have not been enough to assist in the decline in local revenue sources. The lack of funds has caused a decline in the level of service and placed a higher demand on existing facilities.

The fire protection impact fee revenues, at the time of the study, were put into a separate fund account for potential future purchases of land for new stations or equipment. The funds can immediately be used to upgrade existing facilities, contribute to the purchase of new equipment that serves future development, and to enhance the utility of existing fire protection systems and/or perform refurbishment within parameters allowed by Government Code Section 66000. The fee is the amount needed to fund the facilities necessary to accommodate growth based on the existing inventory standard. Residential and nonresidential development throughout the City would pay the fee based on the service population for the facilities. The updated fees decreased compared to the previous cost.

The estimated total cost of the recommended Citywide Traffic Impact Fee (TIF) improvements is \$45,726,000 and the cost per DUE is \$5,782. The cost per DUE ensures that the different types of land development will pay the transportation impact fee in proportion to each land use's relative impact on the road network, on the basis of its single-family unit equivalence. The proposed non-residential fees reflect specific uses, such as retail shopping center, general office building, and general light industrial building.

The water impact fees were calculated based on a growth projection of 4 percent increase in customers by end of Fiscal Year 2021/28. It was estimated that the 4 percent growth rate translates to an additional 1,549 SFR equivalent connections to the water utility during this time period. The fee is meant to ensure that new and upsized water system connections reimburse and/or mitigate a reasonable portion of the capital investments in the water utility. These capital investments in the water system include the future design and construction of planned facilities.

The sewer impact fee is based on a household equivalent (HE) unit, or a 5/8 inch residential water meter. Individual new connections are assessed based on the total number of calculated HE's as represented by water meter size. The fee is meant to ensure that new and upsized sewer system connections reimburse and/or mitigate a reasonable portion of the capital investments in the wastewater utility. These capital investments in the sewer system include the future design and construction of planned facilities.

The Development Impact Fee program is essential to ensure new growth funds facilities it requires and that a funding mechanism be in place to fund necessary growth-related infrastructure needs. The Nexus study establishes the fee levels needed to offset demands created by new development without overburdening development so that it adversely impacts construction affordability withing the City.

Table 13: Impact fees

Land Use	Fire Protection	Traffic	Water	Sewer	Total
Residential, fee per unit					
Single Family	\$909.00	\$5,782.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,100.00	\$16,091.00
Multi-family (2 to 4 units)	\$782.00	\$3,469.00	\$3,225.00	\$3,825.00	\$11,301.00
Multifamily (5+ units)	\$615.00	\$3,469.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,100.00	\$13,484.00
Non-residential, fee per 1,000 square feet					
Commercial	\$628.00	\$7,285.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,100.00	\$17,313.00
Office	\$929.00	\$9,193.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,100.00	\$19,522.00
Industrial	\$502.00	\$8,384.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,100.00	\$18,286.00

5.6 Law Enforcement

Police

The Redding Police Department includes Field Operations and Support Services Divisions. The Department's mission is to work in partnership with the community to protect life and property, find innovative ways to solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in the city. The Field Operations Division is the fundamental service delivery team. The Support Services Division includes Administration, Investigations, and Records.

The Redding Police Department provides police and emergency response services to the City of Redding and adjacent communities when requested by allied agencies. The department is made up of 3 divisions; Administration Division, Field Operations, and the Detective Division. Currently the department has over 110 sworn police officers (119 authorized), and over 60 professional staff and additional part time staff. The Department has a Neighborhood Police Unit (NPU) with officers that work together with businesses, neighborhoods, and community members to ensure a safe and successful City. In addition, a four Officer Bike Team was added to provide additional security in our downtown and business districts. Four Park Ranger positions were recently authorized by the Redding City Council. The positions will be filled this fall by current police officer as a specialty assignment. They will be responsible for patrolling City parks and trails in trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, and by foot. They will interact with park users on a daily basis, especially our youth, by being involved in park programs and participating in general park activities.

The Department is has implemented enhanced recruiting efforts to fill chronic vacancies through focused efforts using social media and other communication tools targeting

colleges, police academies, military recruitments and other likely sources. In addition, a \$40,000 signing bonus was added for lateral officers and financial incentives for existing police and City staff for successful personal recruitments.

Department Goals includes staffing an additional beat, Beat 8. The current 7 beats will be restructured based on, geography, calls for service, and response times. Five additional officers (one per shift) are being hired to support the new beat. This beat will increase minimum staffing per shift, reduce response times on emergency calls, and increase officer safety. The Department has placed a high priority on supporting the new Crisis Intervention Response Team (CIRT) which works to increase support of mental health consumers, reduce fatal encounters with persons experiencing crisis, and divert them from the criminal justice system whenever possible. CIRT also interacts closely with our homeless community offering drug and alcohol treatment and transitional housing with the assistance of the City of Redding Housing Division. The Department continues to move towards fleet electrification including installation of additional charging stations.

Parking

The Traffic Unit consists of one Sergeant, five motorcycle police officers, one abandoned vehicle abatement Community Service Officer (CSO) and one full-time and part time Parking Enforcement Officer. The unit enforces traffic laws, parking violations, vehicle abatement, and investigates major injury and fatal traffic collisions.

Emergency Preparedness

The Fire Chief has been appointed as the Emergency Services Coordinator by the City Manager. This means that the Fire Department is responsible for coordinating all disaster preparedness activities including development of an Emergency Plan, staff training, management of the Emergency Operations Center, and coordination with the Shasta County Operational Area. Every two years or when changes occur, the City Emergency Services Coordinator coordinates plan reviews and revisions.

Emergency Operations Plan

The City's emergency management mission is to ensure disaster readiness by coordinating protection, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The plan takes a "Whole Community" planning approach. It is based on the recognition that it takes all parts of a community to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against disasters effectively. Individuals have a responsibility to have hazard awareness, knowledge of appropriate protective actions, taking proactive steps to mitigate the impact of anticipated hazards and personal and family safety preparations, as well as neighborhood self-sufficiency. The City assists citizens by providing preparedness information and emergency public information and critical public services during a disaster.

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) when in effect, may be implemented in whole or in part. Implementation may be in response to incidents affecting health emergencies or non-routine life-safety issues. The Emergency Services Director (City Manager) or Emergency Services Coordinator may implement the EOP when they see fit for the situation or when requested by the on-scene Incident Commander.

The EOP is organized into three sections that include the Basic Plan, Functional Annexes (FAs), and Incident Annexes (IAs). The Basic Plan is meant to provide a framework for emergency operations and information in regard to the City's emergency management structure. The Basic Plan outlines roles and responsibilities of elected officials during an incident. FAs concentrate on critical tasks, capabilities, and resources.

Other Services

Redding Electric Utility

Redding Electric Utility (REU's) main functions are Electric Generation and Distribution, Customer Service, and Field Services. The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Expenses are Specific O&M expenses (Operations and Materials), which includes the cost of power, and Interdepartmental Charges. Interdepartmental Charges include fixed charges from other departments, Electric's portion of the General Fund Cost Allocation, in-lieu fees, rent for the Corporation Yard, and property insurance. REU also has the Public Benefits Program (PBP) that provides financial incentives, support in four areas of electric utility operation, and function as mandated by state law.

REU offers residential and business accounts. REU has 44,905 metered services, serving a population of 92,000. The department has 13 substations/switchyards. REU gets 57% of their power from Large Hydro, 24.2% Wind, 13% Natural Gas, 4.5% Hydro, 1% Nuclear, and .5% Unspecified. They have an 85.7% Zero Carbon Energy Portfolio. There are 1,456 customers with installed solar, producing 14 MW. REU has committed greenhouse gas reduction programs, including energy efficiency, building and transportation electrification.

Street Lights

REU provides design assistance for the repair and improvement of the City's street light standards.

Solar Photovoltaic Program

The Zero Net Energy Service program allows electric service to be billed monthly as the net charge at the applicable retail rate for the residential or commercial service for the energy consumed, and the credit applied for any surplus energy transmitted to the grid.

Utility Assistance Programs

Low-Income Energy Efficiency Program (LIEEP)

REU partnered with the local Self-Help Home Improvement Project (SHHIP), the California Department of Community Services and Development, and PG&E to create the LIEEP. The program offers income-qualified owners and renters energy efficiency incentives.

Residential Energy Discount Program

The program gives customer's electric bill discounts. It is available to income-qualified customers. The Program gives a \$10 Network Access Charge discount and other savings.

Life Support Program

The Life Support registration gives the City of Redding authorization to notify customers in advance when a temporary interruption of electrical power is scheduled in their area

Community Assistance for Redding Electric Service (CARES) and Simply Helping Another Receive Energy (SHARE) Programs.

The CARES program is a free benefit that has the intent to help families bring their REU accounts current and provide peace of mind. The SHARE program gives funding to the 'Power to Seniors Program' which provides emergency assistance.

Minor Home Repair for Seniors Program

The Minor Home Repair for Seniors Program is meant for senior citizens who are 62+ and homeowners. The program allows those homeowners to receive minor property repairs when they do not have the financial resources to complete the repairs.

Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan and Landlord Programs

The Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program offers secured, low-interest loans to qualified homeowners to perform repairs, energy conservation upgrades, and general property improvements. Landlord Agreements may be set up to allow landlords or property managers to be in charge of property electricity.

Redding Electric Utility Sponsorship Program

REU sponsors qualifying events and organizations that help the community while also receiving benefits that promote REU, customer programs, or services. This includes a Watt Meter loan program. The Watt Meter is a power analyzer, watt meter, and electricity monitor for customers to learn appliance and other electronics operation costs.

Key Account Program

The Key Account Program provides a personalized service to their top customers, which consists of high demand/high energy use/high revenue customers, business and community leaders, job creators, economic engines, and leading tax revenue generators.

Commercial Rebates

Qualified customers enter into an agreement applicable to commercial rebates, available only for existing buildings, and new construction projects do not qualify.

Table 14: Redding Electric Utility Service Rates

Effective Date: March 4, 2016	Network Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Minimum Monthly Bill
Residential Service Rates	\$15.00	\$0.01528		
Small Commercial Service Rates	\$25.00	\$0.01679		
Fixed Usage Service		\$0.02647		\$20.75
Effective Date: January 1, 2018				
Large Commercial Service Rates	\$140.00	\$0.098	\$20.00	

6.0 FINANCIALS

The City of Redding takes a conservative approach to finances and budgeting. The FY 2022-23 budget forecast assumes that economic growth continues, although it's not a certainty. Many businesses remain in a critical condition because of the continued restrictions. With the passage of the federal American Rescue Plan, it is hoped individuals and businesses impacted by the pandemic caused economic crisis will be able to sustain operations as the community begins to return to normal.

Deferred maintenance and investment in City facilities remain a major challenge for the General Fund. Despite strides made in the past two years, and the inclusion of planned work and purchases, needs remains staggering. Some key areas where upgrades remain underfunded include: fire station rehabilitation; parks' facilities repair and replacement; Police Department rolling stock replenishment; and Technology upgrades

When adding deferred street maintenance into the equation, the need surpasses \$100 million. Nevertheless, staff continues to strategically identify priorities and make solid recommendations for use of the limited General Fund tax dollars to accomplish critical work. One large expense impacting the ability for the City to do more in addressing the unmet maintenance needs, is the payment of the pension liability. The pension cost comes in two forms, one is the annual cost and the other is the unfunded liability expense.

The table below illustrates how the City of Redding's budget is allocated between the General Fund, Enterprise Funds, Special Revenue Funds, and Internal Service Funds.

Table 15: Budget Overview

Fund	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
General Fund	\$96,539,570	\$96,017,300
Enterprise Funds	\$251,720,160	\$255,144,790
Special Revenue Funds	\$25,541,300	\$11,456,570
Internal Service Funds	\$99,375,480	\$103,580,790
Less Charges Between Funds	(114,873,980)	(120,614,430)
Total	\$358,302,530	\$345,585,020

The General fund's main sources of revenue is sales tax (32.1% and 31.5% respectively), property tax (27.1% and 27.3% respectively), and internal departments (19.6% and 20.6% respectively). This makes up 80 percent of the City's General Fund. The rest of the revenue is from investment income, other taxes, TOT, fines, other agencies, service charges, internal departments, licenses & permits, and other sources. The funds largely go to police (37.6% and 37.9% respectively) and fire (26% and 26.2% respectively). The funds also go to public works (10.5% and 10.7% respectively), community services (7.9% and 7.2% respectively), general government (6.6% and 6.6% respectively), development services (5.3% and 5.4% respectively), and debt services.

The City utilizes “Enterprise Funds” to budget and account for specific operations. Municipal Utilities are termed “Enterprise Funded” (with the exception of ET/USA Locate, RMU Admin, and Fleet Maintenance which are funded by a combination of Enterprise and General Funded Departments) because they operate entirely with self-supporting revenues and require no General Fund support. Enterprise funds are listed in the table below.

Table 16: Enterprise Funds

Fund	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Electric	\$147,427,590	\$142,719,140
Wastewater	\$38,520,890	\$31,584,050
Water	\$33,877,960	\$28,376,720
Solid Waste	\$22,900,230	\$24,093,490
Airport	\$5,251,280	\$24,952,130
Storm Drainage	\$2,536,770	\$2,154,710
Civic Auditorium	\$1,205,440	\$1,264,550
Total	\$251,720,160	\$255,144,790

Special Revenue Funds are utilized to account for restricted programs and activities (e.g., the Community Development Block Grant Program, Development Impact Fees, and the Rolling Stock Replacement Fund, to name a few).

Table 17: Special Revenue Funds

Fund	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Housing/CDBG/HOME	\$21,433,620	\$3,423,760
General City Projects	\$1,000	\$1,000
Libraries	\$2,479,110	\$2,549,330
Traffic Impact Fees	\$1,506,540	\$5,358,540
Parking	\$121,030	\$123,940
Total	\$25,541,300	\$11,456,570

Internal Service Funds account for programs and services that are designed to support operations throughout the City (e.g., Information technology, Fleet Maintenance, and Risk Management to name a few).

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) budget's revenue comes from federal, state, and local resources. The City of Redding receives funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The City is a HUD entitlement community, and they receive direct grant allocations from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) program, and a varying amount of program income revenue generated from its HOME and CDBG loan portfolios. The Low- and Moderate-

Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHAF) resulted from the City's election to serve as the Successor Housing Agency (SHA) to the Former Redevelopment Agency. The LMIHAF proceeds go to meet housing production goals and to comply with administrative obligations. The State revenue includes funding from various programs administered by the HCD. These programs include the CalHome Program (CalHome), Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA), the Disaster Recovery Multifamily Housing Program's (DR-MHP), and may be awarded pass through grant funds. The Division has reoccurring loan repayment revenue from each of the grants.

Transportation, consisting of Airports, Streets, Traffic Operations and the Redding Area Bus Authority, has, in recent years, become self-funded with external dedicated state and federal transportation funds, and General Fund support has largely been eliminated. Engineering is responsible for the development and delivery of the City's Capital Improvement Program and provides project delivery services to all City Departments including the Enterprise and General Funded Departments.

Table 18: Internal Service Funds

Fund	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Records	\$551,090	\$426,260
Reprographics	\$717,870	\$709,510
Volunteer Services	\$163,190	\$163,920
Employer Services	\$960,230	\$1,022,390
Group Insurance	\$24,587,190	\$26,057,640
Employee Benefits	\$44,315,480	\$47,792,700
Risk	\$8,024,910	\$8,399,080
Fleet	\$4,348,770	\$4,458,530
Media, Comms, & PR	\$831,120	\$739,170
Building Maintenance	\$4,533,390	\$3,475,010
ET/USA	\$3,157,000	\$3,322,120
RMU Admin	\$2,120,310	\$2,138,320
GIS	\$579,180	\$594,760
Information Technology	\$4,099,520	\$3,870,290
Communications	\$386,230	\$411,090
Total	\$99,375,480	\$103,580,790

Long-Range Financial Plans. The City develops long-range financial plans for the General Fund and each of the City's Enterprise Funds. These long-range financial plans typically cover a five- or 10-year planning period. These plans allow the City Council and the community to ascertain the long-term impact associated with decisions that are made as part of the budget development process and the ongoing day-to-day impacts of various decisions. The City of Redding takes pride in balancing a long-term financial plan that helps to avoid the pitfalls that can come with focusing efforts and developing budgets based on a one- or two-year period of time. This can be a very challenging task, but it is essential in order to avoid unanticipated future financial problems.

Capital Projects. permanent, physical additions to the City's assets including the design, construction, and/or purchase of land, building, facilities or major renovations. Capital projects do not include the direct purchase of equipment, vehicles, or machinery, unless part of a larger project.

Division Funding. The Community Services Department Administration, Parks, and Recreation Divisions are General Fund Divisions; the Library Division, is funded by Special Revenue Funds; the Park Capital Grants, Park In-Lieu, and Park Development Divisions, are part of the General Capital Projects Fund; the Civic Auditorium, which is an Enterprise Fund; and the Building Maintenance Division and Communications, Media and Public Relations Divisions, which are Internal Service Funds.

Revenues by Fund. The term "appropriations" means the amount approved for expenditure by the City Council with the adoption of the annual budget, along with subsequent budget modifications and adjustments. Appropriations will be based on the best estimates of Department Heads and the City Manager. Differing operating requirements, price changes, emergency situations and similar factors may require variation from the approved appropriations. Therefore, the City Manager has authority to adjust the appropriations so long as the changes do not exceed the total approved appropriations of an activity, except in case of emergency. The City Manager has the authority to meet emergency requirements and subsequently report to the City Council and secure Council approval for an appropriate budget modification.

Table 19: Appropriations Expenditure Programs

Expenditure Programs	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
General Fund	\$96,520.00	\$95,997.00
Capital Project Fund	\$20.00	\$20.00
Special Revenue Funds		
Parking Fund	\$121.00	\$124.00
Rolling Stock Replacement	\$6,000.00	\$5,500.00
Library	\$2,247.00	\$2,310.00
Branch Libraries	\$232.00	\$239.00
CD Block Grant Fund	\$21,024.00	\$3,114.00
Low and Moderate Income	\$410.00	\$310.00
Special Development Fund	\$1,506.00	\$5,358.00
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$31,540.00	\$16,955.00
Enterprise Funds		
Tourism/Civic Auditorium Fund	\$1,205.00	\$1,265.00
Storm Drain Utility Fund	\$2,537.00	\$2,155.00
Municipal Airport Fund	\$5,251.00	\$24,952.00
Electric Utility Fund	\$147,428.00	\$142,719.00
Water Utility Fund	\$33,878.00	\$28,377.00
Wastewater Utility Fund	\$38,521.00	\$31,584.00
Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	\$22,900.00	\$24,093.00
Total Enterprise Funds	\$251,720.00	\$255,145.00
Internal Service Funds		
Media, Communications, & Public Relations	\$831.00	\$739.00
Information Technology	\$4,100.00	\$3,870.00
Fleet Maintenance	\$4,349.00	\$4,459.00
Building Maintenance & Construction	\$4,533.00	\$3,475.00
Records Management	\$551.00	\$426.00
Employer & Legal Services	\$960.00	\$1,022.00
Redding Municipal Utilities Admin.	\$5,277.00	\$5,460.00
Geographic Information Services	\$579.00	\$595.00
Communications	\$386.00	\$411.00
Reprographics	\$718.00	\$710.00
Volunteer Services	\$163.00	\$164.00
Risk Management	\$8,025.00	\$8,399.00
Employee Benefits Payroll	\$44,315.00	\$47,793.00
Employee Benefit Group Insurance	\$24,587.00	\$26,058.00
Total Internal Service Funds	\$99,374.00	\$103,581.00

Expenditure Programs	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Subtotal	\$479,174.00	\$471,698.00
Net Total	\$364,300.00	\$351,084.00

City appropriations are similar to revenues in that the General Fund makes up the bulk of the funds with Special Revenue Funds following in size. For appropriations by type of expense the largest category is for personnel which includes wages, compensation packages, and retirement funding. The cost of materials and services is almost equal to the cost of capital outlay which includes new equipment, building upgrades, and infrastructure upgrades.

The Council annually adopts a resolution establishing the City's appropriation limit calculated in accordance with State of California Constitution Article XIII B, State of California Government Code Section 7900, and any other voter approved amendments or state legislation affecting City appropriation limits. The Council will generally consider the resolution to adopt an appropriations limit in connection with final budget approval.

Long-term Liabilities. The City enters into long term financing agreements for large capital projects, land purchases, or other needs, resulting in long-term liabilities.

7.0 MSR DETERMINATIONS

As set forth in CKH Act Section 56430(a): In order to prepare a SOI update, in accordance with Section CKH Act 56425, the commission shall conduct a service review of the municipal services provided in the county or other appropriate area designated by the commission. The commission shall include in the area designated for a service review the county, the region, the sub-region, or any other geographic area as is appropriate for an analysis of the service or services to be reviewed, and shall prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

- (1) Growth and population projections for the affected area
 - a) Of the City total population, the largest age group is 25 to 34 years old, making up 15% of the total population. The fastest growing age group are between 65 and 75 years old. The group has grown by 38% since 2010. The second fastest are between 25 and 34 having grown by 25% since 2010.
 - b) In 2020, the City had a total of 40,083 housing units. Approximately 37,761 of those units were occupied and 2,322, or approximately six percent, were vacant. This unoccupied supply and condition should be a consideration when planning for future growth.
 - c) The City should look for infill development opportunities, in addition to growth in primary and secondary growth areas outside City boundary when planning for projected growth.
- (2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence
 - a) The City's MHI is \$56,098, qualifying it as a disadvantaged community.
 - b) There is an unincorporated island within the City along Wilshire Drive that qualifies as a DUC. This location has an MHI of \$47,426 which is 60% of the state MHI of \$78,672. The city may want to consider an annexation of this area. The Adjacent Unincorporated areas Keswick and Bella Vista communities, qualify as DUCs
- (3) Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies
 - a) City has an Urban Water Management Plan that include recycled water use provisions, demand management measures (DMMs), and a Water Conservation Plan. Recycled water use was added in the reporting requirements for water usage and figures prominently in the City capacity considerations. City water capacity planning also includes alternative water supplies when future projections predict the need for additional water supplies. As an urban water purveyor, The City must coordinate conservation measures with other urban water purveyors, to the extent practicable. The City documents water DMMs being implemented or are scheduled for implementation.

- b) The City 2020 population is approximately 93,611. The population is projected to increase to 95,808 by 2030. Future water consumption will be in important consideration in population growth and development.
- c) The current water demand and anticipated future demand is mostly from residential uses, which includes Single Family Residential and Multiple Family Residential. Commercial/Institutional, and Industrial uses may not grow by the same amount, given current vacancies and reduced demands. The 2020 water demand was 8,476 MG and is projected to reach 8,987 MG by 2030. This should be re-assessed in 2025 to see if land use changes affect demand.
- d) The City has plans to add two additional wells, by 2030. Two existing wells that have been out-of-service may be rehabilitated and put back into production.
- e) From 2025 to 2045, the City water supply is expected to meet demand. It is projected that in 2025 the demand will be 8,816 MGD out of a supply of 14,383 MGD, a difference of 5,567 MGD. By 2045 it is projected that demand will be 9,606 MGD a difference of 4,875 MGD.
- f) The City wastewater treatment disinfectant, chlorine, type has been in short supply and the City may need a new disinfectant method, such as ultraviolet light treatment.
- g) The Clear Creek treatment plant's average influent flow was 7.59 MGD and the effluent flow was 6.96 MGD in 2021. The influent dry flow limit in 2021 was 8.8 MGD. The average influent flow for the Stillwater plant was 2.2 MGD in 2021. The effluent flow in 2021 was 1.9 MGD. Inflow & Infiltration (I/I) are flow contributors and should be a consideration in flow reduction planning.
- h) Projects that could be completed between 2020 and 2030 and would increase flows include the Bechelli Lane project, although it has decreased growth projections. System upgrades to accommodate increased flows during this time frame include the Riverbend Lift Station, which requires an upgrade as it has been at design capacity since 2012. The Boulder Creek Interceptor Phase III is set to be completed within this time frame as well.
- i) Shasta College is in the proposed Sphere of Influence and is being considered for annexation as part of development planning along Old Oregon Trail. The development entitlements from the City, prior to annexation application, to include increased water, in coordination with BVWD and wastewater demands for both new development and any changes for serving the College. The College fire equipment and services could be a benefit for the City as well.
- j) The City has the Sacramento River Trail that provides connectivity and cultural art for the pedestrian. Many of the crossings of obstructions are completely separated from vehicles. The trail is used as a guide for future walking and biking infrastructure. There is a lack of connectivity from neighborhoods to downtown that could be addressed.
- k) The shared use paths are maintained by the Parks Division. The Streets Division is tasked with maintaining sidewalks, bicycle facilities, signs, pavement markings, and other roadway features. The maintenance for both are funded, in most cases, by the General Fund.

- l) The City plans on incorporating a bicycle loop in the Downtown/West Redding area. In East Redding, pedestrian and bike crossings have been identified for enhancement. Additional pedestrian amenities will be added as the area redevelops. While South Redding develops, the City plans to incorporate new roundabouts and a divergent diamond interchange with a shared use path. This will extend the current shared use path across the interchange, as well as connect services on Bechelli Lane and Churn Creek Road. A vacant lot on S. Bonnyview Road is zoned for mixed use. The development of a mixed use village would connect many of the southern neighborhoods together making it a walkable, bikeable hub. North Redding/Oasis Road plans for a new regional commercial area that includes walking and biking improvements. The City requires dense residential housing creating a hub for the northern neighborhoods.

(4) Financing ability of agencies to provide services.

- a) The General Fund is the largest of the City's funds. The fund's money goes to police, fire, public works, community services, general government, development services, and debt services.
- b) The Internal Service Fund accounts for programs and services designed to support the operations of the City. More specifically it funds records, reprographics, volunteer services, employer services, group insurance, employee benefits, risk, fleet, media, comms, public relations, building, maintenance, ET/USA, RMU administration, geographic information systems, information technology, and communications.
- c) The Enterprise Fund is used to budget and account for specific operations. This includes electricity, wastewater, water, solid waste, airport, storm drainage, and the Civic Auditorium.
- d) The Special Revenue funds account for restricted programs and activities. It funds housing/Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME, general city projects, libraries, development impact fees, and parking.

(5) Status of and, opportunities for, shared facilities.

Services the City shares include, but are not limited to the following:

- o Shared Water Services with the Bella Vista Water District;
- o Shared Fire Services, through aid agreements, with multiple Fire Protection Districts;
- o Shared Recreation Services with local service providers;
- o Shared Solid Waste Services with County of Shasta; and
- o Emergency Operations management and coordination with County of Shasta.

The City should continue with these shared services as long as they're equitable and sustainable for all parties.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies

- a) In order to improve communication with the public, the Community Services Department plans to invest in new technology. A main feature of this will be a new website which makes providing data and more access for the public much easier. The website will enhance opportunities for community engagement and help to increase transparency.
 - b) To reduce the flood potential and degradation of water quality, the City identified four conceptual projects to address these issues among other efforts associated with new development. The first project involves revitalizing the current infrastructure. The plan would be to incorporate natural treatment systems near Boulder Creek to help address water quality, groundwater recharge, and flooding. The second project is to build an infiltration basin in order to address water quality, reduce flows in Linden Ditch, and recharge groundwater. The third project is set to enhance the current wet detention basin above Mary Lake. This is meant to address water quality. The fourth project will create a green pedestrian corridor in the alley between Market and Pine Street. This addresses the issue of water quality.
 - c) The City only has one distributor for the gaseous chlorine used at all treatment plants. If the distributor were to close, the City would have to find a different process for disinfection, such as UV light, liquid chlorine, or on-site chlorine generation. The City would need to build new treatment plant facilities at a significant cost if it changed disinfection processes.
 - d) The water system had a water loss of 754.02 MG in 2020. This was within the acceptable limits of the state standard. The amount decreased from 995.15 MG in 2019. The City may want to continue working on lowering the amount of water loss.
- (7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery
- a) Due to the extensive range of City services already provided and efficiency measures in place, no other efficient service delivery measures noted.

8.0 SOI DETERMINATIONS

In order to carry out its purposes and responsibilities for planning and shaping the logical and orderly development of local governmental agencies to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of the county and its communities, the commission shall develop and determine the sphere of influence of each city, as defined by G.C. Section 56036, and enact policies designed to promote the logical and orderly development of areas within the sphere.

The proposed SOI (Figure 11 on Page 56) takes into consideration potential areas of annexation and the extent of current service connections for water and wastewater. When considering a City SOI update, the Commission considers the following:

- Retention and strengthening of community identities, as well as increasing efficiency and conserving resources, by providing essential services within a planned growth framework.
- The county's prime agricultural land, protection of this land from urban uses and guiding new development to non-prime land. Other open-space resources such as streams, floodplains, and recreation areas should also be protected for public benefit.
- Creation of realistic, controlled, yet flexible, planning areas into which services can be expanded as growth requires and as the communities' resources provide.
- Provision of infrastructure systems such as streets, sewers, water, open space for parks and recreation as a product of growth, rather than growth inducing.
- Encouragement of city annexation or incorporation as a means of supplying the full range of urban services as required.
- Evaluation of basic services availability and needs in each community, forecasting these to meet anticipated population growth, and recommending expansion, consolidation and/or reorganization when the need for change is indicated.
- Consideration of Commission policies, service reviews, and special studies that may be relevant to determining agency spheres of influence.

In determining the Sphere of Influence (SOI) of each local agency, the commission shall consider and prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to the following:

- (1) Present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands.
 - a) Redding has designated large areas for open space and may continue to do so. Much of the open space is located in the western and southern sides of the City, with smaller portions scattered throughout the rest of the City.
 - b) The current City general plan update should consider measures for protecting/preserving agricultural and open-space lands, both for infill development areas and when planning for development outside City boundaries.

- (2) Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.
- a) Bella Vista Water District provides services to the unincorporated area northeast Redding. The City and BVWD will need to continue determining water service provider for future annexations without overlapping boundaries. This could involve BVWD detachments where the City would be the water service provider for annexed territory.
 - b) The City, Buckeye FPD and Shasta Lake FPD should continue to coordinate fire and emergency response services when annexations to the north are under consideration. The City and Shasta College should coordinate fire and emergency response services when annexations to the northeast are being considered. Capacity and response times for City Fire Stations 4 and 7, and mutual aid with CSA # 1 Shasta County Fire, Happy Valley FPD and Anderson FPD should be considered in proposed annexations to the south.
 - c) The City Fire Department's building and life-safety inspection capacity should be evaluated as part of annexations, as well as emergency shelter activation in the event of wildfire and other environmentally hazardous occurrences.
 - d) For other public facilities and services, consider existing shared services agreements and potential for expanded service sharing.

- (3) Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

- a) The City's water system includes surface and groundwater supplies. They have permits for 18.7 million gallons per day (MGD) from the Sacramento River and 5.4 MGD from the Whiskeytown Lake. They serve approximately 30,000 residential and commercial customers. Conservation and drought measures should be primary considerations before increasing supplies.

The Wooded Acres Subdivision is located adjacent to Redding City limits. Most of the subdivision receives City of Anderson water services, from their Wooded Acres Pressure Zone, which also serves the Fairway Oaks mobile home park in the City of Redding. There is an intertie between City of Redding and City of Anderson systems for this area, which provides for City of Redding water to be extended into the subdivision. These service factors prompted the Wooded Acres Subdivision inclusion into the Redding SOI as part of this update.

The City staff was not in agreement with this portion of the SOI Update, citing City Services Outside City Limits Council Policy 1401, adopted by City Council Resolution 88-335. The policy purpose is set guidelines and requirements for City services extensions, to areas outside the City in accordance with the City's expansion strategy and to prevent or minimize rate increases for existing residents.

This is a unique circumstance, in that areas receiving City services should be in incorporated City limits, or in a SOI in anticipation of future annexation. It is acknowledged that future annexation of Wooded Acres, by either City, may be unlikely within this MSR/SOI Update time frame, however it is still appropriate to consider a SOI change. This would allow the Cities of Anderson and Redding to

update the intertie agreement and potentially expand the agreement to link services in this area. This is timely as the City of Anderson has applied to expand water services to unserved areas of the Wooded Acres Subdivision.

- b) The Clear Creek Wastewater Plant has an average dry weather design flow of 9.4 MGD and a wet weather peak of more than 40 MGD. The Stillwater Wastewater Treatment Plant has an average dry weather design flow of 4 MGD and a wet weather peak of 14.4 MGD.

The City of Redding has received LAFCO approval, to extend City wastewater services into the Wooded Acres Subdivision, for health and safety purposes. This has also been a factor in the proposed addition of Wooded Acres into the City of Redding SOI.

- c) While Redding has a solid waste processing capacity of up to 750 tons per day, waste reduction and diversion should be carefully considered in future growth planning. This includes compliance with Senate Bill 1383, being considered as California's biggest waste management overhaul and climate change legislation Organic diversions are expected to have economic benefits, including markets for sustainable organic waste byproducts like compost, mulch and bioenergy.
 - d) The Redding Electric Utility has an opportunity to expand its use of renewable energy sources, with the growing availability of wind, solar and hydroelectric capacity. The City also has some exemplary conservation programs, which should be expanded when possible.
 - e) For other public facilities and services that the agency provides, including a wide range of transportation services: aviation, transit, multi-modal and traditional road system, consider how other service providers, the Regional Transportation Authority (SRTA) and funders can enhance City systems.
- (4) Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.
- a) It may be beneficial to consider an annexation of the unincorporated island within the City along Wilshire Drive that qualifies as a DUC. For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere.
 - b) The City should also consider Keswick, Bella Vista and Happy Valley as social or economic communities of interest.
 - c) A portion of the City SOI South of the Sacramento River and Northeasterly of SR 273 is adjacent to the City of Anderson SOI. In Commission discussion, it was determined that the City of Anderson interest this area warranted its removal from the Redding SOI.

- (5) For a SOI update, the present and probable need for public facilities and services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection should be considered for any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.
- a) The City should consider the implications and capacity considerations of extending services to the Keswick, Bella Vista and Happy Valley DUCs when evaluating adjacent annexations in the SOI.

Changes were made to the City's SOI, some for reasons described above and to better follow parcel lines and the City's different service boundaries. Some areas, such as areas north of the City along Lake Boulevard, may not be considered for City annexation in the near term, however, they receive City services and as such should be included with the SOI. Some SOI territory includes parcels currently served with water in addition to parcels that create a logical boundary for the area. The SOI is adjusted to follow current parcel lines and provide for a more logical boundary. It also includes areas outside City boundaries designated for growth in the City General Plan.

See Figure 11 on following page.

Figure 11: Sphere of Influence

