

CITY OF REDDING

AIRPORTS

Redding Municipal Airport

Redding Municipal Airport serves the regional area of Northern California consisting of approximately 25,000 square miles covering some eight counties. The population served is well over 245,000. Commercial, freight, and passenger services are provided by Horizon Air, United Express Airlines, Airborne Express, Federal Express, UPS, and Ameriflight. Fixed-based operations provide a wide range of services including general airplane and engine maintenance as well as avionics; charter services; facilitation of sales of new and used aircraft; and sales of fuels, lubricants, and accessories. A propeller service and helicopter charter, repair, and sales are also available. Currently, two car rental agencies serve the traveling public from the passenger terminal.

There are 38 permanently assigned tie-downs, 95 more aircraft and eight helicopter tie-downs for transients, and 102 T-hangars maintained and leased out by the City of Redding. All T-hangars are occupied, and vacancies are filled on an immediate basis. Last fiscal year, a total of approximately 73,649 operations were recorded during the FAA Control Tower operating hours from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

The Airport features a 22,000 square foot terminal to serve the traveling public. It also features a full-service restaurant and lounge, as well as full services for all business tenants. There is a 333 space public automobile parking lot as well as 64 spaces for rental cars adjacent to the terminal. The passenger terminal aircraft parking ramp is capable of receiving six medium-size jet aircraft at one time. During the 2002 calendar year, over 107,031 passengers traveled through the terminal building. The airport property includes a total of 1,659 acres.

The primary runway (16/34) is 7,003 feet in length with lighted distance-remaining markers. It also has a high-intensity approach lighting system with runway alignment indicator lights, an instrument landing system, runway-end identifier lights, precision approach path indicator, visual approach slope indicator, a back course instrument landing system, a global position system (GPS) approach, and a VHF omnidirectional range with distance-measuring equipment. The cross runway (12/30) is 5,062 feet long. It has a medium-intensity approach lighting system with precision approach path indicator lights at both ends of the runway.

Benton Airpark

Benton Airpark is located within the city limits of Redding only a few blocks from the downtown area. It features a runway that is 2,420 feet in length and lit for night operations. There is a fixed-base operation which provides a full range of aircraft services as well as a delicatessen. The California Highway Patrol and Mercy Air Ambulance both base and operate helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft at Benton. Also, there are 88 covered aircraft parking spaces and 81 open tie-downs. Benton experiences an estimated 35,000-40,000 annual aircraft operations.

ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM

History

Electric service in Redding was started prior to 1900 by a private utility, the Redding Electric Light and Power Company, which obtained electric power from a small hydroelectric plant on the Sacramento River near Redding. On November 28, 1901, the Keswick Electric Power Company began supplying the utility with electric power from its new Volta Hydro Plant, which had just started operation. Shortly thereafter, the Keswick Company acquired the capital stock of the Redding Electric Light and Power Company. Subsequently, on March 13, 1902, the Northern California Power Company was incorporated and proceedings were initiated to acquire control of all properties of the Keswick Company through an exchange of stock. This was succeeded in 1908 by the Northern California Power Company Consolidated, which continued operation until October 3, 1919, when it was acquired by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) under a merger authorized by the California Railroad Commission.

Prior to the merger, a group of Redding citizens started a movement to acquire the municipal street-lighting system because of dissatisfaction with the existing system and its operation. As a result, in 1916, a municipal street-lighting system was established. Soon after the municipal street-lighting system began operation, a movement was started for the City of Redding to purchase the electric distribution system from the Northern California Power Company Consolidated, and preliminary negotiations were initiated.

During the period of negotiations between the City and the Northern California Power Company Consolidated, PG&E acquired the Northern California Power Company Consolidated. Final payment was made by the City to PG&E on December 21, 1921, on which date the property and its operations were turned over to the City. Under City ownership and operation, Redding's Electric Utility (REU) has consistently provided superior service at a competitive price, with rates well below those in the surrounding service territory in which service is provided by PG&E.

Distribution Service

The City's Electric Utility currently provides service to its customers in an area approximately 60 square miles in size, with 67.3 miles of 115-kV transmission lines and 590 miles of overhead and underground 12-kV distribution lines. The City is proud of its record over the past five years of 99.99 percent electric service availability to its customers.

Redding is presently interconnected with the northern California 230-kV power grid at two points – Western Area Power Administration's (Western) Keswick Switchyard and the Western/Redding Airport 230/115-kV Substation. Delivery of all power from sources outside of the City is made to Redding at the Keswick Switchyard and Airport Substation. The City owns and operates the 115-kV transmission lines that interconnect the City's 115/12-kV distribution substations to these delivery points. The transmission system is designed as a highly reliable looped system (there are at least two sources for every distribution substation) with state-of-the-art 115-kV circuit breakers and relay systems, which ensure that an outage or failure of any 115-kV line will not interrupt power to any City customer. All transmission lines in the City's electric system are in generally excellent condition. The majority were constructed after 1985.

The City's distribution system consists of eleven 115/12-kV distribution substations where power is transformed from 115-kV to 12-kV distribution voltage and connected to the service distribution transformers via the 12-kV distribution lines. The 12-kV distribution system is a very reliable radial-type system designed such that all customers can be served from another feeder if the normal source is experiencing a problem.

Power Supply

The City presently purchases most of its power from Western. Western's power is generated at Shasta Dam and other facilities, which are a part of the Central Valley Project (CVP). Redding also relies on the City's existing generation resources and other power-purchase and exchange contracts, as well as short-term firm purchases to provide low-cost service to all of the City's customers.

In order to accommodate anticipated growth, the City has developed several projects to generate power. The City's Whiskeytown Hydroelectric Project became operational on September 3, 1986. In August 1991, the City purchased a 28 MW steam turbine generation project located within the City's limits. Three combustion turbine generators totaling 70 MW were added in 1994. In June 2002, the City commissioned its newest unit (Unit 5), a 43 MW highly efficient combined cycle gas turbine with heat recovery steam generator bringing total on site generation to 141 MW. In addition, to its own generation, the City has acquired several other sources of electric power through long-term, purchase-power contracts and through its membership in a joint powers agency consisting of Modesto Irrigation District, City of Santa Clara, and City of Redding (M-S-R). On June 1, 1994, the City began scheduling and dispatching the power produced by these various resources. The scheduling and dispatching operations allow Redding to take advantage of relatively inexpensive energy, which becomes available from time to time in the short-term wholesale power market.

The City is a member of various organizations and agencies, including: Northern California Power Agency, M-S-R, Transmission Agency of Northern California, and Western Systems Power Pool. Through these affiliations, the City contracted for, and developed, various power generation and transmission resources, including: partial ownership of the San Juan coal-fired generating station; the Desert Southwest Transmission Project, and the California-Oregon Transmission Project.

To operate most cost effectively, the City has developed several load-management and energy-conservation programs, which include public awareness campaigns, technical conservation assistance, rebates on energy-efficient products and technologies including Energy Star appliances, air-conditioners, and renewable technologies, and the use of energy-efficient street lights. In addition to resource development and conservation programs, the City has provided opportunities for additional conservation and load management through creative rate design.

Customer Base

The table below shows a five-year history of the growth in electric system customer accounts. Customer accounts do not represent the actual number of connections to the system.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	*Number of Customer Accounts		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
1999	32,144	6,154	38,298
2000	32,956	6,136	39,092
2001	33,504	6,136	39,640
2002	34,144	6,320	40,464
2003	34,978	6,363	41,341

*Includes all active meters as of the last month of the fiscal year

Source: Utility Billing System Marketing Report of Quarterly SIC Usage

The total number of electric system customer accounts increased 8 percent during the last five years. The number of residential accounts increased 8.8 percent, while non-residential accounts increased 3.4 percent.

WASTEWATER UTILITY SYSTEM

History

The City began construction of the Wastewater System soon after its incorporation in 1887. The Wastewater System developed slowly until the early 1950s, at which time approximately 20 percent of the City's approximately 5,200 acres were served. Recognizing the need for a systematic expansion of the Wastewater System, in 1956 the City commissioned the development of a master plan for the City to follow in making necessary improvements. As a result of this plan, which was updated in 1964, the City added approximately 27 miles of sewer lines, primarily as a result of a series of sewer assessment districts, and in 1966 relocated its wastewater treatment plant from a location near the Cypress Street Bridge in Redding, California, to the present Clear Creek site, approximately 5.5 miles to the south.

Over the succeeding ten years, various districts, including the Buckeye County Water District, the Cascade Community Services District, and the Enterprise Public Utilities District, were annexed to the City, resulting in 1981 in the elimination of the existing treatment plants of such districts and the consolidation of the wastewater treatment and disposal at the City's Clear Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (described below). To maintain compliance with the Clean Water Act, the Clear Creek

Plant was expanded and upgraded to an advanced secondary wastewater treatment plant in 1979. Additional upgrades to the sludge handling facilities occurred in 1989, and upgrades to the influent pumping system occurred in 1996.

In 1983, the City, Shasta County, and Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District (the “Shasta Dam PUD”) commissioned Ott Water Engineers to prepare a regional sewage study of the Central Shasta County area. It was determined that the Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant was operating at two-thirds of its capacity and the Shasta Dam PUD was operating essentially at its capacity. Additionally, significant growth for this area was projected. As a result of this study and an analysis of various alternatives, it was determined that an additional wastewater treatment plant on the east side of the City near Stillwater Creek and the Sacramento River would be constructed and that the Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant would continue operation on the west side of the City. The advanced secondary Stillwater Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant was constructed and began operation in 1990.

Existing Facilities

The Wastewater System consists of the domestic and industrial sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities serving the City, including over 380 miles of interceptor and trunk sewers, fourteen sewage lift stations, and two secondary wastewater and effluent filtration treatment plants.

Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant, designated as the Clear Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, is located at the confluence of Clear Creek and the Sacramento River. The plant has an average daily flow capacity of 8.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and a peak day flow capacity of 16.2 MGD. The plant was designed to serve 29,333 Household Equivalents (as defined under “The Wastewater System – Rate Policies and Collection Procedures”) (based upon 300 gallons per day per Household Equivalent). The unit processes utilized at the plant include, among other things, the Clear Creek Lift Station, with an estimated effective pump capacity of 35 MGD, primary and secondary clarification, gravity filtration, chlorination for disinfection and sulfonation for dechlorination prior to discharge into the Sacramento River outfall. In addition, a series of nine flow equalization ponds provide raw sewage and/or primary effluent temporary flow storage should the influent flow exceed the capacity of the secondary treatment and filtration processes. This plant is currently at 89% of capacity and the next plant expansion is scheduled for 2008.

Stillwater Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant, designated the Stillwater Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, is located on an approximately 300-acre site along the Sacramento River. Initially, the plant was designed for an average dry weather flow of 4 MGD and a peak wet weather flow of 12 MGD. Future expansions of the plant, projected to occur in two subsequent phases in 2013 and 2023, respectively, will result in the expansion of the plant’s average dry weather flow capacity to 8 MGD and its peak wet weather flow capacity to 24 MGD. It is anticipated that these future expansions will be financed by a combination of connection fee revenues and monthly service charges.

Environmental Compliance

The present discharge requirements for the Wastewater System are established by the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (the “Regional Board”) which administers and enforces all federal and State of California discharge requirements. The Regional Board administers regulations promulgated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”). The Clear Creek Wastewater System’s

present discharge permit was adopted in 2003 and will expire in 2008. The Stillwater Wastewater system permit was adopted in 2001 and will expire in 2006.

The City is responsible for satisfying these federally and State-mandated discharge requirements. The requirements include provisions requiring the City to comply with all pretreatment requirements contained in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The City has an approved pretreatment program and is meeting the requirements of this Act by implementing new procedures to inspect and permit industries and to develop local limits for priority pollutants.

In general, plant performance has consistently met discharge requirements, and any instances of noncompliance have been isolated incidents that have not reoccurred.

Service Area

The previous service area of the Wastewater System was primarily the City, as well as the previously unincorporated areas of Buckeye and Twin View. The 1989 Wastewater Project expanded this service area to include the Clover Creek Drainage area, including the City’s municipal airport (approximately 3,500 acres), and the northern Stillwater Basin area (approximately 5,000 acres). This expanded service area lies entirely within the City’s sphere of influence.

Historical Operations

The following table shows the historical number of residential customer household equivalents and the combined commercial and industrial customer household equivalents for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 2003. One household equivalent (HE) is the quantity of wastewater produced in the City of Redding by a average single-family residential household which is 300 gallons per day (GPD). Since customer fees and charges are based on the HE for each customer, the revenue amounts are proportional to these HE counts.

Historical Residential and Commercial/Industrial Household Equivalents

	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
Residential HEs	24,351	24,783	25,252	25,698	26,296
Commercial/Industrial HEs	<u>10,197</u>	<u>10,415</u>	<u>10,493</u>	<u>10,642</u>	<u>10,903</u>
Total System HEs	<u>34,548</u>	<u>35,198</u>	<u>35,745</u>	<u>36,340</u>	<u>37,199</u>
Annual System Growth	1.55%	1.88%	1.55%	1.67%	2.36%

The Wastewater System currently has an average dry weather daily flow capacity of 12.8 MGD. The actual average dry weather daily flow of the Wastewater System for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 is shown below.

**Average Dry Weather Daily Flow
Fiscal Years Ended June 30,**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Clear Creek Plant	7.32	6.96	7.33	7.70	7.83
Stillwater Plant	2.80	2.70	2.80	2.70	2.60
Total Wastewater System	10.12	9.66	10.13	10.40	10.43

WATER UTILITY SYSTEM

History

The Redding water supply and treatment facilities date back to the early 1900s. The raw water supply pump station on the Sacramento River was built in stages beginning in 1939.

The City's rights to water from the Sacramento River stem from acquisition in 1941 of local facilities of the California Water Service Company, together with water rights which date from 1886, and from a license to appropriate 5 cfs, issued in 1944.

Since 1939 when the City of Redding assumed control and operation of the water system, the City's population has grown from approximately 7,500 to 85,000. This growth included two large increases in 1976 and 1977, when Redding annexed the Cascade Community Services District (serving approximately 4,450 residents) and the Enterprise Public Utility District (serving approximately 13,500 residents). In addition, the City assumed operation of a system serving about 1,500 residents outside the City in 1967, primarily in the Buckeye community.

A 1966 contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, which runs through 2003, details Redding's principal rights to the Sacramento River. The contract permits renegotiation at any time for more or less water subject to need and availability of water in the river. Water to be diverted consists of "base supply" and "project water supply."

The Base Supply currently increases 255 acre-feet per year and is now about 85 percent of the total. The Project Water Supply currently increases 45 acre-feet per year and is now about 15 percent of the river water supply. Project water is charged to the City at \$9 per acre-foot. The 2001 total entitlement is 19,800 acre-feet.

These entitlements were subject to renegotiation by mutual agreement in 1985, as they were in 1975 when no change occurred, and the annual entitlement is subject to change in "Critical Water Years." In 1992 the Bureau decreased Redding's Project Supply entitlement by 25 percent. Despite the cutback, the City's water supply was sufficient to meet its needs.

In 1967 the City of Redding took over Buckeye County Water District facilities and the rights to a 1964 USBR contract. In February 1971, the City executed a new USBR contract to serve the Buckeye service area. This contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, which runs through 2009, allows Redding to obtain up to 6,140 acre-feet of water per year. Redding, along with 111 other Central Valley Project (CVP) water contractors, is currently renegotiating its CVP water contract. The 2002 delivery from that contract was 4,709 acre-feet. Water charges under this contract total \$43.18 per acre-foot (\$16.69 water

cost, \$15.08 restoration fee and \$11.41 foregone power charge). The City has currently amended this contract to add the Spring Creek Conduit as a point of diversion for the new Buckeye Water Treatment Plant.

Foothill water treatment plant constructed in 1981 expanded pumping and treatment capacity to a rated 24 million gallons per day (MGD). During the last two summers the treatment plant has been operating beyond treatment capacity to meet the demands of continued growth. While the project is expandable to a rated 42 MGD, the plant's practical operating capacity and projected design service date may be considerably greater. These facilities provide for filtration following the existing sedimentation basin and a 6 MG covered storage reservoir. Both these additions were needed to meet the requirements of the State of California, Department of Health Services Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management.

The table shows the five-year history of growth in water customer accounts (customer accounts do not reflect the actual number of connections to the system):

	Fiscal Year 1998-99	Fiscal Year 1999-00	Fiscal Year 2000-01	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Fiscal Year 2002-03
Residential and Commercial	24,557	24,889	25,308	26,015	26,324

Current System

Buckeye Zone

The Buckeye Water District water system was acquired by the City of Redding in 1967 following dissolution of that District. Water supply for that District was extremely limited. Upon assuming the operation of the Buckeye system, the City of Redding provided the additional supply by pumping from the northern end of its water system. Pump House No. 3, located at the foot of North Market Street hill, and Pump House No. 4, off Benton Drive northeast of the Diestlehorst Bridge, serve the Buckeye Zone. Storage for the Buckeye Zone is located on Lake Boulevard in north Redding, with two steel reservoirs at this site--one 200,000-gallon tank and one 2 MG tank with a high water surface of 955 feet. This year, an additional 4MG reservoir was constructed ¼ mile east of the Buckeye Water Treatment Plant with a high water surface of 1034 feet.

The Buckeye water treatment plant completed in January 1995 is now serving the Buckeye Zone. The new Buckeye Water Treatment Plant is located off of Benson Drive near the Spring Creek Conduit. The water plant has an interconnection to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Spring Creek Conduit through an existing turnout structure. Treated water is conveyed from the treatment plant through 25,000 feet of off-site piping to the Buckeye area. The initial treatment capacity is 7 MGD with the ability to expand to 28 MGD capacity. This treatment plant meets all the existing USEPA regulations, including the 1986 Safe Water Drinking Act and meets all the requirements of the State of California, Department of Health Services Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management.

Foothill and Hill 900 Zones

Construction of Redding's Foothill Water Treatment Plant was completed in September 1981. The treatment plant consists of chemical treatment followed by flocculation, sedimentation, chlorination, and filtration. River water from Pump Plant No. 1 located on the south side of the Sacramento River, west of the Diestlehorst Bridge enters the treatment plant through a 36-inch main. Chlorine is added for

disinfection and odor control. Polymer and aluminum sulfate are injected, and the water passes into a flocculation basin which is integrally constructed within a large 2 MG sedimentation basin, where it is allowed to settle and clarify. After clarification, water flows through dual media filtration and is post-chlorinated prior to entering a 6MG covered storage reservoir.

Storage is provided at three locations - one 6 MG covered storage reservoir at the treatment plant, two 1.5 MG prestressed concrete reservoirs having a high water surface of 733 feet on Foothill Boulevard, and one 2.0 MG prestressed concrete reservoir and one 2 MG steel tank having a high water surface of 925 feet to the south of the treatment plant at the top of Hill 900.

The Foothill Zone is served by gravity flow from the Foothill reservoirs. The Hill 900 Zone is served by Pump Plant No. 2, which is located at the treatment plant and is taking suction from the 48-inch main served by the 6 MG reservoir. An additional booster pump was added to the El Reno booster pump station. This will supply an additional 1.4 MGD to the southern end of the Hill 900 Zone from the Cascade Zone.

Enterprise Zone

In 1976 the Enterprise Public Utility District and the City of Redding voted affirmatively to annex the Enterprise District to the City of Redding. Shortly after this, the responsibility for the Enterprise water system was assumed by the City of Redding.

The system was served originally by five wells; however, in 1978, the Cross Town Main, a large pipeline, was constructed which enabled the City to serve the Enterprise and Cascade areas with water from the Foothill treatment plant. In 1985 approximately five miles of 12-, 16-, and 24-inch transmission mains were constructed from our Enterprise well fields on Goodwater Avenue to serve the U.S. Forest Service and Municipal Airport off Airport Road. In August 1986 three new 2 MGD capacity wells were added to the Enterprise Zone. In 1988 a 24-inch transmission main was constructed from Goodwater Avenue along Rancho Road westerly via South Bonnyview Road to the Cascade Zone. In July 1991 another 2 MGD-capacity well was added to the Enterprise Zone. Two additional 2MGD wells were added during this fiscal year.

Groundwater is treated with orthopoly phosphate for iron and manganese annoyances and chlorine is used for disinfection.

The main storage reservoirs are located near the northwestern boundary of the zone--two steel, ground-level storage tanks having a capacity of 3.5 and 6.0 MG with a high water surface of 706 feet. Both reservoirs are located at the same site above the Quail Ridge Subdivision off Canby Road. During periods of peak demand, these tanks and the well field, at the southwestern boundary of the zone, and treated water from the Foothill Water Treatment Plant through the cross-town water main, supply the entire system from three directions.

Hilltop-Dana Zone

The Hilltop-Dana pressure zone is located north of Highway 44 and east of Interstate 5 and is supplied by Pump Station No. 5. This pump station boosts water from the Enterprise Pressure Zone and has been relocated to the existing Enterprise Reservoir site. The construction of the new, larger Pump Station No. 5, constructed in 1993, helps meet the higher demands due to the increased development in the Hilltop-Dana Zone.

Cascade Zone

The supply source for this zone comprises five wells with a maximum capacity of 0.75 MGD. This supply is augmented by connection to the south end of Redding's central system, and in 1978 the Cross

Town water main was completed. This supply can furnish up to 3.2 MGD to the Cascade area. Additional supply is obtained by a large transmission main connecting the Cascade Zone to the Enterprise well system via South Bonnyview Road. This supply can furnish an additional 2 MGD. In the summer of 1995 a booster pump station was installed on the South Bonnyview transmission main to increase the supply to the Cascade Zone to 4.3 MGD.

In 1985 the City took over the operation of the Pinal Water Company serving the Westwood Manor Subdivision located off State Route 273 south. The subdivision is currently being supplied water from the foothill water treatment plant through two 8-inch interconnections. Storage to the Cascade Zone is provided by a 1 MG tank located off Kenyon Drive and a 2 MG tank in the Redding Ranchettes area. Both tanks operate at a high water surface elevation of 693.

Condition of System

The City of Redding maintains a well-trained and well-equipped work force. Its primary function is to operate the system, make systematic inspections as part of the preventive maintenance program, and plan and construct replacements. City forces will replace approximately 6,000 polybutylene (PB) water services, which are leaking because of premature pipe material failure, through a fifteen-year replacement program. City forces have replaced approximately 3,920 services or 65 percent. Service replacement by City forces is cost effective. Undersized and old lines are being replaced when maintenance costs indicate that they should be replaced or additional capacities are needed. The City of Redding maintains a Master Water Plan, which is being updated this fiscal year; revisions to the system will be programmed, designed, and installed in accordance with this plan.

The system is well maintained in all regards, including raw water supply, pumping structures, equipment, transmission lines, and water treatment facilities, however, the distribution system has numerous deficiencies that are being improved through capital projects.

STORM DRAINAGE UTILITY

History

City Council established the Storm Drainage Utility on September 21, 1993. The utility is part of the Municipal Utilities Department. Responsibilities include street sweeping and the monitoring, maintaining, and cleaning the storm drainage networks of the City.

Service Area and Customers

The service area encompasses storm drainage facilities within the City limits. The storm drainage network consists of 5,325 catch basins, 138 miles of pipe, and assorted drainage facilities. Approximately 15 miles of storm drain ditches, and 48 detention basins are also maintained. Currently 570 curb lane miles of streets are swept regularly with one street sweeper. The Storm Drainage Utility charge is based on impervious area. An impervious area is one that prohibits the natural drainage of rainwater into the ground (i.e., building, parking lot, etc.).

Condition of System

The City of Redding maintains a well-trained and well-equipped work force. Its primary function is to operate the Storm Drainage system, make systematic inspections as part of the preventive maintenance

program, and plan and construct replacements. The City of Redding completed a Citywide Master Storm Drain Study in October 1993. A new Operations and Maintenance Plan was prepared in 2003 along with a project update of the 1993 Master Plan. The Operations and Maintenance Plan included a survey of the storm drain system.

The Storm Drain Utility staff consists of one working supervisor, one heavy equipment operator and two maintenance men. Also there is one street sweeper operator.

In 2003, the City applied for a National Pollution discharge Elimination System (NPDES Phase II) permit that will be implemented over the next five years