

Feather River California Temple Fact Sheet



Location: 1470 Butte House Road, Yuba City, California 95993

Announced: October 7, 2018

Groundbreaking: July 18, 2020

Construction Start: July 20, 2020

Public Open House: Saturday, August 19–Saturday, September 9, 2023 (excluding Sundays)

Dedication: Sunday, October 8, 2023
(Two sessions: 10:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.)

Property Size: 9.24 acres

Building Size: 41,665 square feet

Building Height: 135 feet, including the statue of the Book of Mormon prophet Moroni

Architect: Richardson Design Partnership;
Church Architect: Lanny Herron

Interior Design: Gloria Haley and Richardson Design Partnership

Contractor: Okland

The Feather River California Temple is the 183rd operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The temple is situated in the Sacramento Valley, and the beauty and uniqueness of its design reflect the location and the culture that surrounds it. The interior features designs representative of regional agriculture, such as rice fields and endless fruit and nut orchards. The main exterior patterns are based on the neo-Byzantine-style architecture found throughout the region.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

BUILDING: The building is constructed of structural steel and precast concrete panels, fabricated and installed by Willis Construction in San Juan Bautista, California.

EXTERIOR ART GLASS: Richardson Design Partnership designed the art glass with assistance from Holdman Studios. The glass's main design motif is the regionally significant almond blossom.

LANDSCAPING: The landscape architect is Loci, with local support from HLA Group of Sacramento, California. The landscape plan is inspired by the mediterranean climate of the Sacramento Valley and the area's rich history and biodiversity. The design incorporates several mature native oak, redwood, and hackberry trees already on the site. Some prominent features are the 100-year-old olive trees transplanted from a local orchard, which will be arranged in groves both in front of and behind the temple.

FENCE AND WALKWAYS: The temple grounds are enclosed with a six-foot-tall steel picket fence, powder-coated with a bronze color to match other metal fixtures on the site. Precast concrete pillars are located at the gated entrances to the grounds.

INTERIOR FEATURES

FLOORING: The general carpet pattern was pulled from early Christian architecture. The green color represents the rice fields and the farming community in the area.

The carpet carving design incorporates the almond flower to coordinate with the art glass. The rug designs

are reminiscent of an open field of local wildflowers and the California poppy, the state flower.

The stone floor consists of Crema Beige (Iran), Emperador Light (Turkey), Inca Gold (Pakistan), Verde Lichen (Iran), Rojo Alicante (Spain), and Vanilla (Turkey) marble. Colors were chosen to correspond with the fabrics and represent the local flora. The stone pattern throughout the building references other buildings in the area. The stone pattern around the baptistry is pulled from the art glass designs.

DECORATIVE PAINTING: Decorative paint is used in a simple fashion along the patron path. In the ordinance areas, the decorative paint is an abstraction of the local flora and its underlying geometry. It is used to accentuate the architecture at key points and connections. It signifies the natural beauty of the local area and the principles that contribute to that beauty.

INTERIOR ART GLASS: Art glass is in all the windows of the temple. The arched windows of the second level and the ordinance spaces depict the almond blossom, representing the agricultural industry of the area. It is a celebration of beauty and the rewards of hard work. The natural colors of the almond blossom are used against a backdrop of yellow fading to blue.

LIGHTING: The interior lights are brass, with crystal being added in the ordinance spaces. All the fixtures feature a shallow bowl. In the ordinance rooms, the

shallow curve of the bowl is in opposition to the vault of the ceiling, representing two complementary elements that complete the circle.

MILLWORK: Decorative millwork is used on the altars, the recommend desk, the baptismal font, and the doors leading into ordinance spaces. The pattern used in the millwork is a modified quatrefoil. This again comes from early Christian architecture and is an abstraction of the four-leaf clover.

BAPTISMAL FONT RAILINGS: The font railing is an abstraction of tall reeds that grow at the edges of bodies of water. It also draws on the shape of the rice plant grown extensively in the area.

DOORS AND HARDWARE: The doors are made of cherry wood, cherries being a significant agricultural product in the area. The door hardware is brass. The hardware design uses arches as well as a reed-and-ribbon motif. The design also features abstract forms of flora.

WALLS: Simple textured wallcoverings are used throughout the building. A leaf pattern adorns the bride's room, hearkening to the art glass and rug designs. This leaf pattern is derived from early Christian representations of the olive branch.

CEILINGS: The ceilings in the temple's ordinance spaces are vaulted. This is a reference to early Christian and local historical architecture.

