

KEEP HANFORD BEAUTIFUL

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Hanford, California is a Central Valley city (Figure 1.1 Location Map) rich in culture and history, with great reason to celebrate its aesthetic beauty, small-town charm, and quintessential historic characteristics. The City of Hanford prides itself on a vibrant, beautiful, and historic downtown with several buildings dating back to the beginning of the 1900s. Hanford features several open, spacious, recreational parks and places value on its promotion of a high quality of life for its citizens. For this reason, the City of Hanford should adopt a program initiating itself as a local affiliate of the Keep California Beautiful Organization.



Figure 1.1: Location Map

To become a local affiliate of the Keep California Beautiful Organization is to adopt the not-for-profit organization's mission to "Work together to ignite individual, state and local government, community, and corporate responsibility through strategic initiatives and volunteer action to preserve and protect California's beautiful natural resources for generations to come" (Keep California Beautiful, 2013). The statewide program is guided by three principles of education, efforts, and endorsing enforcement. "1 Education: Prevention, resources, programs & tools, and legislation to support positive progress. 2 Efforts: Promote volunteer efforts -- working together 3 Endorse Enforcement: Vital to success -- consequences and legislation to support positive progress" (Keep California Beautiful, 2013). With modifications to suit the needs of Hanford and the City's constituents, these fundamental principles and program strategies shall be adopted on a local level in order to establish Hanford, California as a "Proud Community" and local affiliate of the Keep California Beautiful Organization.

As previously mentioned, it is the goal of this senior project to establish Hanford, California as a "Proud Community", adopt programs of the statewide organization and adapt those efforts to the City of Hanford in an attempt to create effective change and preserve the existing beauty throughout the City. In completing this task, it is necessary to conduct contemporary condition analysis, research existing local affiliate programs in other jurisdictions, develop programs specific for Hanford's needs, and work to implement beautification strategies.

adapt and adopt

1.2 Deliverables

This project will result in the formation of the following:

- an overall report
 - Includes: Introductory section, background information, program descriptions, a compliment of all website pages/images, and a manual explaining how to make amendments to the website
- a website for the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program
 - Includes: a Home Page, information about the local and statewide program, information of the various programs, options for volunteers to get involved, and a way for website visitors to contact program personnel
- a manual of all website pages (including links), and a “how-to” guide of how to update information on the website
 - includes: website screenshots of each informational tab, screenshots of all links, and instructions on how to update the website (images and text)

1.2 History of Hanford

Similar to other California cities, Hanford, California began with the extension of the Southern Pacific Railways in 1877. During this time, present-day Hanford was merely a sheepherder's camp. The City received its name from James Madison Hanford, an auditor of the railroad, who invested interest in the town and its land sales. In the beginning of 1877, land began being sold off and soon, the town grew and because of its centrality, Hanford became a trading center. Throughout the town's growth, fires repeatedly devastated the area. After a great fire in 1891, the town gathered and voted on incorporation. On August 12, 1891 Hanford officially became a City and became part of Tulare County (1983 King's County formed, Hanford becomes County Seat).

*on august 12, 1891 hanford
officially became a city*

Soon after incorporation, Hanford began to expand. Schools and churches were erected, as well as an opera house (at the time this was the only opera house between San Francisco and Los Angeles). In 1923, present day Civic Auditorium was built to serve as an assembly hall (still an iconic building for the City; see Figure 1.2 Civic Auditorium Then & 1.3 Civic Auditorium Now).



Figure 1.2: Civic Auditorium Then



Figure 1.3 Civic Auditorium Now

From there, the City continued to grow. The year 1930 brought the founding of Hanford's City Council. In 1945 both the fire department and Planning Commission were established.

Several years later, in 1975, a group was established to target downtown preservation and improvements (Central Parking and Improvement District). Since that year, over \$2,000,000 has been invested into the downtown area, making the area a destination and place of pride for the City. In 1980, the Historic District was established. Five years later, Hanford was recognized for excellence by the League of California City after applying for a competition under the entry theme, "Looking into the Past to Build the Future." Later, in 1986, Hanford was also recognized by American City and County magazine. Continuing in the spirit of

preserving the downtown area, in 2000 the City Council, along with downtown merchants, established the Hanford Main Street Program.

Currently, Hanford has reached a population of 54,324 (United States Census Bureau, 2012) and continues to grow.

For a more extensive history, see appendix Chapter 1, Item 1.



Figure 1.4 Courthouse Image

Chapter 2: Background & Overview

This chapter provides information relating to the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program's application to planning, the goals and values set forth by the proposed Keep Hanford Beautiful program, an overview of proposed programs, the existing conditions of various entities in Hanford, California, and case study analyses conducted.

2.1 Application to Planning

2.1.1 Quality of Life

2.1.2 Preservation and Maintenance of Cultural, Historical and Recreational Amenities

2.1.3 Sense of Community Pride

2.1.4 Sense of Place

2.1.1 Quality of Life

Establishing the City of Hanford as a local affiliate of the statewide Keep California Beautiful Organization will contribute to the City's upholding and fulfillment of a high standard quality of life. Quality of life refers to an individual or community's level of approval for the conditions and circumstances under which they reside. Beautification of the parks system, various neighborhoods, historical locations, and the City overall will contribute to the quality of life by endorsing a high standard for the eminence and preservation of these contributing factors. Furthermore, beautification of these entities will add to the aesthetic value of the City of Hanford, thus enhancing the quality of life for the jurisdiction's residents.

2.1.2 Preservation and Maintenance of Cultural, Historical, and Recreational Amenities

The Keep Hanford Beautiful program relates directly to *preserve and enhance* the preservation of cultural, historical, and recreational amenities. The City of Hanford is abundant in both ties to the past and additional citywide amenities that contribute to its future. The Keep Hanford Beautiful program will be promote programs to preserve and enhance the cultural, historical, and recreational amenities present within the City. Preservation of cultural and historical amenities is vital to the City in various ways. "Culturally a community is richer for having the tangible presence of past eras and historic styles. Economically a community benefits from increased property values and tax revenues when historic buildings are protected and made the focal point of revitalization and when the community is attractive to visitors seeking heritage tourism opportunities. Socially, a community benefits when citizens take pride in its history and mutual concern for the

protection of the historic building fabric. Developmentally, a community benefits from having a concerted and well-defined planning approach for the protection of historic buildings while accommodating healthy growth. Environmentally, a community benefits when historic buildings are restored or rehabilitated rather than demolished and disposed of in the community landfill. Educationally a community benefits through teaching local heritage and the understanding of the past and the resultant cultural respect by its citizen” (Historic Hawaii Foundation, 2012). Additionally, many of these places are unique and revered features in their communities (Smart Growth Network, p. 42). In regards to the preservation and enhancement of recreational amenities, it is crucial for Hanford to maintain these assets. In several ways, parks and recreation play a large part in the identity of a city and the perceived success of the city by the citizens. “Parks are complex elements of a city. They can serve scores of different uses, may be specialized in their function, or can simply provide visual appeal for residents. However they work, they act to define the shape and feel of a city and its neighborhoods” (American Planning Association, 2013). Overall, the preservation of these public entities lends itself to the protection of a high standard for the quality of life and is vital to the City’s success and identity.

unique and revered

2.1.3 Sense of Community Pride

Investing time into a project that will benefit the community at large creates a sense of accomplishment and gives citizens a way to take pride in their community. Creating opportunities for citizens to get involved with their community can establish pride within the community members knowing they successfully contributed to the greatness of their neighborhood. Community pride goes beyond citizens working to enhance their community, however. Community pride can be established through a “Focus on historical, cultural, or natural attributes (Smart Growth Network, p. 42). Focusing on these additions establishes a uniqueness and variety that sets Hanford apart from various municipalities. Also, community pride may be established through public arts. “Public sculptures woven into the streetscape, murals on building walls, or galleries sponsoring neighborhood walks, the arts bring vitality to urban areas in large and small towns alike. Art-related activities create a broader sense of community in neighborhoods and connect them to other places” (Smart Growth Network, p. 46). Also, “By featuring art that occurs organically or by sponsoring special events, towns and cities can highlight their unique character and bring joy to residents and tourists alike” (Smart Growth Network, p. 46). The combination of increasing community volunteerism and establishing uniqueness within Hanford aids in increasing a sense of community pride.

2.1.4 Sense of Place

place-making

By preserving, enhancing and revitalizing various entities throughout Hanford, the Keep Hanford Beautiful program will aid in establishing a sense of place for the City. "How does place get made? It gets made through this dialectical process - between the sense of the larger community need and the sense of the individual right" (John Meunier, Dean, College of Architecture and Environmental Design, Arizona State University, 1987-2002). In other words, a sense of place is the combination of community development enhancements and what a person perceives as the quality of life. In working towards preservation and enhancement of various public entities, the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program will lend itself to the establishment of a sense of place.

2.2 Accomplishments of Senior Project

2.2.1: Advocate for the adoption of this program, making Hanford a local affiliate and "Proud Community"

"California cities are encouraged to join KCB's Network of KCB local affiliates. By joining, cities make a commitment to initiate and coordinate community improvement strategies for their communities. KCB provides members with resources, help in mobilizing volunteers and workshops to support their efforts, one city at a time. Encourage your city or county to be part of this exciting network of 11 affiliates and 70+ program partners across the state" (Keep California Beautiful, 2013). In order to induct Hanford into Keep California Beautiful's Proud Community program, interested communities must submit an application (Figure 2.1 Proud Community Application; See Appendix 2 for full application, attend a regional workshop, and submit a \$200 annual fee. After one year as a Proud Community, the local affiliate must submit a Proud Community Annual Report.

Proud Community Application

What is KCB's Proud Community?

The Proud Community Program, established in 1998, is the primary method for communities to become involved with Keep California Beautiful (KCB), a statewide, nonprofit environmental education organization, working toward a cleaner, more beautiful California. The purpose of the program is to establish a standard for annual approval and recognition of California communities whose ongoing source reduction, recycling, litter prevention, and community beautification efforts are representative of Keep California Beautiful. KCB designates the title of Proud Community to cities and/or nonprofit organizations that have fulfilled the annual Requirements, which include:

1. a completed Proud Community application
2. an annual fee (\$200)
3. attendance of at least one member at one regional workshop
4. completion of an annual summary report of community activities.

The program focuses on implementation, accountability, recognition, and a successful volunteer program. The participating counties, cities, and organizations make up a statewide network of community-based grassroots litter prevention, beautification and recycling programs that can increase economic development and change citizens' attitudes and behaviors about litter and recycling.

Program Goals

- ✓ Increase community interest in source reduction, recycling, litter prevention, and beautification programs.
- ✓ Share statewide resources with local communities, supporting their goals and objectives.
- ✓ Enable communities involved in the KCB program to fulfill their commitment to strive for a litter-free and graffiti-free environment.
- ✓ Assist communities applying to the Keep America Beautiful Local Affiliate system.
- ✓ Recognize environmental accomplishments through an awards program.

Benefits to the Community

- ✓ Resources to conduct beverage container recycling, cleanup, and beautification projects.
- ✓ A certificate of recognition signed by KCB Board representative, as an official KCB Proud Community.
- ✓ Access to a network of other proud communities throughout California who share the same goals through information exchange, workshops and grant programs.
- ✓ Quarterly newsletter and informational mailings.
- ✓ Ability to post events on KCB's website.
- ✓ Assistance in mobilizing volunteers for participation in community events.
- ✓ Participation in regional workshops.

Four Easy Steps to a Proud Community

1. Submit a completed Proud Community application.
2. Submit the annual fee (\$200).
3. Attendance at one regional workshop.
4. Completion of an annual summary report about community activities. (May be filed via email)

Figure 2.1 Proud Community Application

2.2.2 Develop fully programs to be incorporated and advocated by the local affiliate of Keep California Beautiful

In order to meet the needs of the City and efforts to enhance, preserve, and beautify the city, the following programs have been developed: Park Beautification Initiative, Historic

Preservation Coalition, Neighborhood Beautification Project, and the Public Art Program. All are developed and described in Chapter 3.

2.2.3 Develop a website to be used by interested community members

As an outcome of this senior project, a website has been developed, detailing the Keep Hanford Beautiful efforts. Images from that website are viewable in Chapter 4.

2.4 Existing Conditions

The following section contains information pertaining to the existing conditions of the entities the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program would impact. This includes information on: the preservation and upkeep of the City's parks and recreational facilities, the conditions and conservation of the historical district within the City, and information pertaining to public arts.

2.4.1 Parks & Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Department in Hanford is dedicated to providing the City and it's constituents with an abundance of park space. There are 21 parks that range from small pocket-parks to large specialty parks. (Figure 2.3 Park Map).

To view the full text from the City of Hanford's Parks and Recreation Department's Inventory & Conditions Analysis of the Master Plan for Parks, Recreation and Open Space view Appendix item 3.



Figure 2.2 Hidden Valley Park

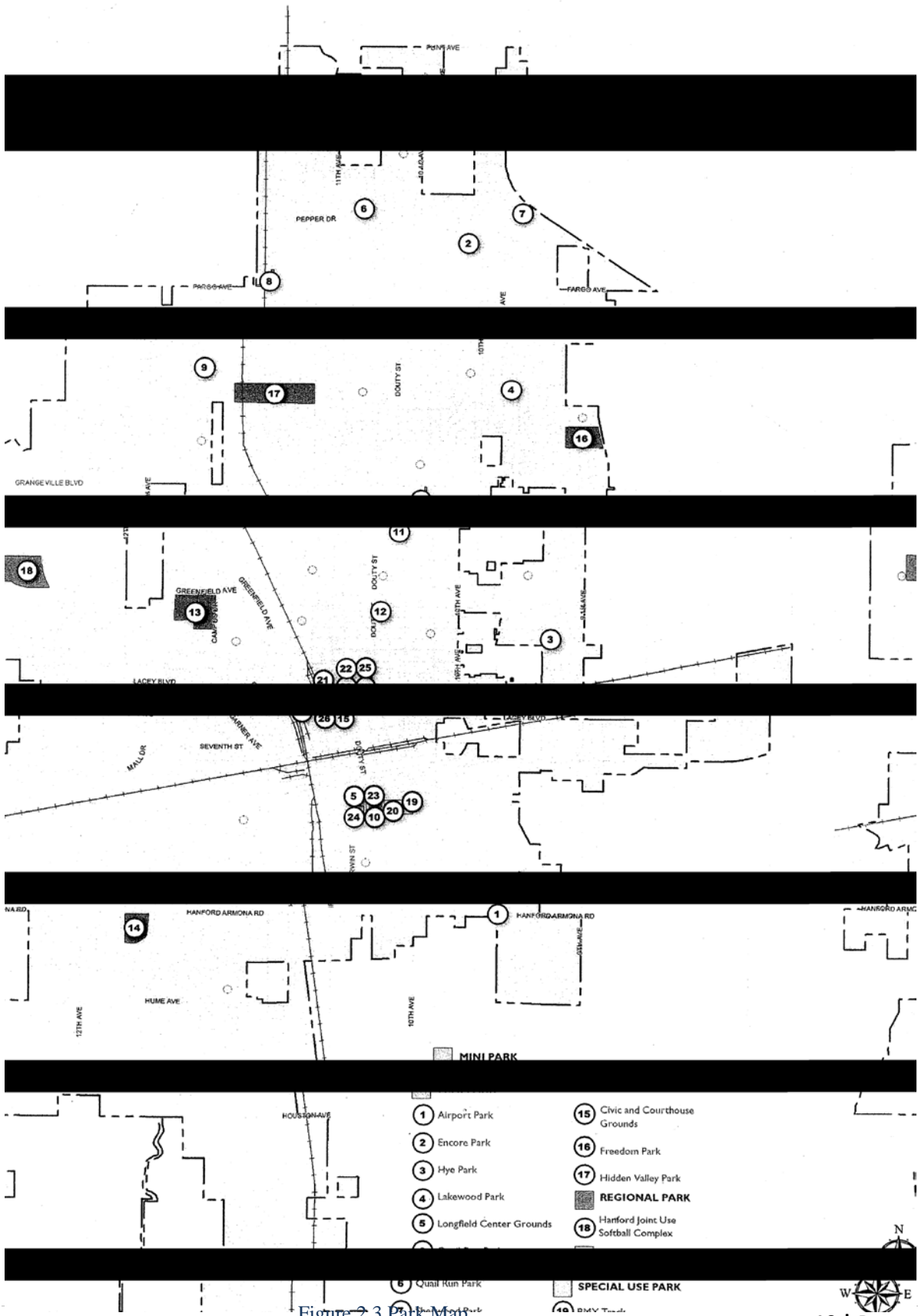


Figure 2.3 Park Map

2.4.2 *Historical Resources*

Within the City of Hanford there is an apparent dedication to the upkeep and preservation of historical resources. Historical resources are protected and preserved through efforts of the municipal code and general plan.

The following are excerpts from the City of Hanford Municipal Code and the City of Hanford General Plan.

Municipal Code Appendix Item 4

General Plan; Appendix Item 5

Within the City some of the notable historic, iconic buildings include the following:

The Old Courthouse: The Kings County Courthouse dates back to 1896. Currently the building has been repurposed and serves as a space for a restaurant, small café, and specialty stores.



Figure 2.4 Old Courthouse

Carnegie Museum: The Carnegie Library came about in 1905 after a grant was given from Andrew Carnegie to the City of Hanford's Free Reading Room Association. The building functioned as a library until 1968. Later in 1975, the building re-opened as the museum it serves as today.



Figure 2.5 Carnegie Library

Civic Auditorium:



Figure 2.6 Civic Auditorium

2.5 Case Studies

Case studies provide insight on the successes and failures of similar programs. In order to determine the necessary steps to take and where to develop, two local affiliates of the Keep California Beautiful Program were analyzed, including Looking Good Santa Barbara and the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful Program. Additionally, case studies relating to the pertinence and success of public art were analyzed.

2.5.1 Looking Good Santa Barbara

“Looking Good Santa Barbara (LGSB) is a City of Santa Barbara program joining residents, city staff and representatives from throughout the community with the mission to reduce waste (reduce, reuse, recycle and compost) and contribute to a clean community through graffiti and litter abatement. LGSB is a local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful and Keep California Beautiful” (Looking Good Santa Barbara, 2013).

In researching the Keep California Beautiful Organization, the City of Santa Barbara stood out as one of the most exemplary local affiliate program. The Santa Barbara chapter of the Keep California Beautiful Organization has adopted a program that is uniquely adapted to the City of Santa Barbara and its specific characteristics. The program is very impressive, especially its website’s intuitiveness. Another major highpoint of the program’s website is that it features local Santa Barbara residents participating in the program’s activities. The

webpage is broken down into the following headings: About Us, Large Items and Loads, Special Waste, Clean Community, Recycling 101, and News and Events.



Figure 2.7 About Us Image

About Us: Under the About Us tab, users of the website may find important basic information about the Looking Good Santa Barbara Program such as the mission statement, board chairs, and ways to contact the program. The mission statement reads, “We provide reliable, cost-effective collection of residential and commercial recyclables, green waste, food scraps, and reuse through the City’s franchised waste hauler, with a primary focus on maximizing diversion of solid waste from landfill disposal” (Looking Good Santa Barbara, 2012). Under the sub tab with information about board members, users of the site may find pictures of each representative. (Figure “Our Team” sub-tab under the “About Us” tab)



Figure 2.8 About Us Image

Large Items and Loads: The next tab on the Looking Good Santa Barbara webpage features Large Items and Loads. The tab serves as an advocate against bringing refuse and leaving along street fronts, such as large items and debris. The program is created to get these items to end up in the correct location. There are directions given for items in good condition, and items not in usable conditions.

Special Waste: Special Waste is the next featured tab on the Looking Good Santa Barbara webpage. The program promotes accurate disposal of hazardous items such as batteries, various electronics, medical waste, and grease and oil. With this program in place, residents of Santa Barbara have a “go-to” guide when it comes to the accurate disposal of these items.

Clean Community: Most of the program's initiatives are geared towards recycling and cutting down the amount of litter in Santa Barbara, however, the Clean Community initiative is the program most geared to the objectives the proposed Hanford affiliate will accomplish. The Clean Community tab on the Looking Good Santa Barbara webpage features pictures of local community members working with the program. There is information titled about us and more information on the committee, "Looking Good Santa Barbara (LGSB) is a City of Santa Barbara program joining residents, City staff and community representatives with the mission to reduce waste (reduce, reuse, recycle and compost) and contribute to a clean community through graffiti and litter abatement. LGSB is a local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful and Keep California Beautiful" (Looking Good Santa Barbara). Under this section is a sub-tab with information on the Clean Community Programs. The programs are listed as they appear on the website (figure 2.5.1) The programs listed under this sub tab are programs most adoptable to the local Hanford affiliation of Keep California Beautiful. All programs would benefit Hanford greatly and contribute to the overarching goals of the Keep California Beautiful Program.

Recycling 101: Recycling 101 is the next tab featured on the City's website. This section gives information mainly about green waste and ways it can be turned into fertile soil.

News and Events: The News and Events tab of the webpage gives information on upcoming featured events, such as an Electronic Waste Collection.

Lessons Learned

Overall, the lessons learned from the Looking Good Santa Barbara program include adapting the program on the local level in a way to make the program very personal, developing an intuitive webpage for users to gain information, and drawing from the programs listed under the Clean Community tab. Santa Barbara is successful in adapting a statewide initiative to their city in a way that makes the program unique and effective. In a similar way, the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program shall draw on high points and key emphasis for stimulation of an effective local program. Next, the website featured through the City of Santa Barbara's main website is exemplary for what the Hanford website should look like. The site uses a plethora of colors, is very user friendly, and even features images of local residents. Finally, it is critical to adapt programs similar to Santa Barbara's such as the Clean Community Clean Up Day, the youth programs, Adopt-a-Block, and the Graffiti Abatement Program.

2.5.2 Keep Bakersfield Beautiful

In relatively close proximity to the City of Hanford lies the City of Bakersfield (Approximately 86 miles). Bakersfield, California is a municipality that has adopted the Keep California Beautiful's Mission and applied it at a local level. Found from a link on the

City of Bakersfield's website, <http://www.ci.bakersfield.ca.us/>, is information about the entire program, Keep Bakersfield Beautiful, <http://www.keepbakersfieldbeautiful.us/>. The webpage gives important information regarding the local affiliate of Keep California Beautiful through the following links: Home, Board Members, Calendar, Subcommittees, "Make a Difference Day", "Great American Cleanup", other events, and volunteer online.

Home: The Home tab on the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful website gives general information regarding the local program. The mission is listed on the Home tab, stating, "***Our Mission: To engage individuals to take greater responsibility for improving their community.***"

Keep Bakersfield Beautiful, is a not-for-profit environmental organization located in Bakersfield, California. KBB is a community coalition of volunteers from the public and private sectors, including government, education, business, industry, civic groups, and individuals who work together to improve the ecological and aesthetic value of our city through the proper handling of solid waste, litter control and prevention, beautification, education, and the recruitment of volunteers who will make a positive difference in our community" (Keep Bakersfield Beautiful, 2012). Also on the webpage is information about programs promoted through Keep Bakersfield Beautiful, such as their Anti-Litter Campaign, the Community Garden Project, Adopt a Neighborhood, and Adopt a Freeway programs. The Home tab also references on several instances the National Affiliation, the Keep America Beautiful Organization and the promotion of the Great American Cleanup.

Board Members: the list of Board Members for the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful Program is extensive. The program has numerous volunteers focused on various aspects of the initiative. Positions include an executive for the program (and an alternative), council members from 7 Wards*, one for each (all with alternatives), and 5 advisory members to the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful Organization.

Citation: http://www.keepbakersfieldbeautiful.us/kbb_board_members.html

*Wards: Citizens of the city of Bakersfield are represented by a Mayor and seven (7) City Council members. The Mayor is elected at large by all of the city's citizens, while City Council members are elected by and represent a smaller portion of the city's population by areas identified as Wards. To maintain equal representation, the City's Charter states that each Ward reflect as nearly as possible, equal populations.

After every Federal decennial census, population numbers are used under state and federal law for apportionment of political districts such as congressional and senate districts, supervisorial districts, and City Council Wards. In March 2011, the federal census released the 2010 population results for California and Bakersfield's official population was listed at 347,483. In accordance with the Charter, the population in each Ward should equal a population of 49,460. Since the last reapportionment in 2006, the city has grown by over 42,000 people, predominantly in the northwest and southwest areas. Therefore, most Ward

populations now vary significantly either above or below the desired average (see table below):

	CURRENT TOTAL POPULATION	OVER/UNDER	AVERAGE
WARD 1	51,283	1,643	3.31%
WARD 2	40,123	-9,517	-19.17%
WARD 3	44,814	-4,826	-9.72%
WARD 4	57,864	8,224	16.57%
WARD 5	46,177	-3,463	-6.98%
WARD 6	50,105	465	0.94%
WARD 7	57,117	7,477	15.06%
TOTAL	347,483		

Average Ward population = 49,640

Figure 2.9 Ward Population

Calendar: Under the Calendar tab on the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful website, users may find information of upcoming events. Each listed event gives information such as: when, where, and a description. (Figure __ Listed Calendar Event).

Wednesday, April 17

7:30am Retirees Hwy Pickup Group

Wednesday, April 17

7:30am Retirees Hwy Pickup Group

When Wed, April 17, 7:30am – 9:30am

Where 3310 California Ave Bakersfield, CA 93304 ([map](#))

Description Litter cleanup on California Ave./Oak St. Hwy 99 ramps. Must be age 16 or older. Supplies provided. Meet by Logan's Roadhouse. Please R.S.V.P. to Tom Burch, Volunteer at (661) 747-9486 or Keep Bakersfield Beautiful at (661) 326-3539. Please wear long sleeve shirt, pants, and boots/shoes with ankle support. This event is weather permitting. Thank you.

[more details»](#) [copy to my calendar](#)

Figure 2.10 Calendar

Upon selecting the “more details” tab, users are directed to a “Google Calendar” with additional information.

The screenshot shows a Google Calendar interface. At the top is the Google logo and a search bar labeled 'Search Calendar'. Below this are four buttons: a back arrow, a red 'SAVE' button, a 'Discard changes' button, and a 'More Actions' button with a dropdown arrow. The event title is 'Retirees Hwy Pickup Group' in bold. Below the title is the date and time: 'Wed, April 17, 7:30am – 9:30am'. The event details are listed in a table-like format:

Where	3310 California Ave Bakersfield, CA 93304 map
Calendar	Keep Bakersfield Beautiful
Created by	kbb@bakersfieldcity.us
Description	Litter cleanup on California Ave./Oak St. Hwy 99 ramps. Must be age 16 or older. Supplies provided. Meet by Logan's Roadhouse. Please R.S.V.P. to Tom Burch, Volunteer at (661) 747-9486 or Keep Bakersfield Beautiful at (661) 326-3539. Please wear long sleeve shirt, pants, and boots/shoes with ankle support. This event is weather permitting. Thank you.

Below the description, there is a section for reminders:

Reminders	No reminders set Add a reminder
------------------	--

Figure 2.11 Calendar

Subcommittees: Under the Subcommittees tab of the Keep Bakersfield Beautiful website is information on the various initiatives the program promotes. The subcommittees include the Anti-Graffiti Committee, Beautification and Community Improvement Subcommittee, Education Subcommittee, Litter Subcommittee, Waste Reduction and Recycling Subcommittee.

Lessons Learned

Overall, the lessons learned from Keep Bakersfield Beautiful program include adapting the program on the local level in a way to make the program very personal, developing an intuitive webpage for users to gain information, and establishing Board Members. The Keep Hanford Beautiful Program shall draw on these points for an effective local program.

Chapter 3: Programs

This section details the programs to be established by the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program. For each program an introduction, existing efforts, program description, and actions necessary is given.

The main goals developed for the Keep Hanford Beautiful program include:

- A dedication to the upkeep, cleanliness, and beautification of the City's streets, neighborhoods, parks, and historic buildings.
- In time, Keep Hanford Beautiful will be led by a dedicated committee in order to supervise and advocate on behalf of the program.
- Keep Hanford Beautiful will enlist the help of volunteers from various organizations.
- Keep Hanford Beautiful will engage in the annual Keep America Beautiful Great American Clean Up.

3.1 Park Beautification Initiative

3.1.1 Introduction

Hanford, California is abundant in park space throughout the City. There is a total of 163 acres of park space adding value both aesthetically and recreationally to the City of Hanford and the residing citizens. As stated on the City of Hanford's citywide webpage, the Parks and Recreation Department is committed to the following mission, "The City of Hanford Parks and Recreation Department, through dedicated staff, safe and secure facilities, and superior programs, strives to enhance the quality of life and meet the diverse needs of the community. We do this by engaging our citizens, building collaborative relationships, and responsibly managing our resources. Service, integrity and innovation are the core values of our organization." With a staff committed to the upkeep and preservation of the parks system, the Keep Hanford Beautiful program will collaborate with the Parks and Recreation Department in order to achieve similar goals.

*enhance the quality of life and
meet the diverse needs of the
community*

3.1.2 Existing Efforts

Current upkeep efforts of the City's parks rely on City Staff and the reporting of broken equipment by citizens. Citizens may alert staff of broken equipment through the City's website. (Figure 3.1 Broken Equipment Form)

Broken Playground Equipment

The form is titled "Broken Playground Equipment". It contains the following fields and elements:

- Full Name: Text input field
- Telephone: Text input field
- * Email: Text input field
- Park Name: Text input field
- Type of Problem: Dropdown menu
- If Other then please describe using the following comment box: Text area
- Target Location (where is the location of what you are reporting):
 - Address: Text input field
 - Address2: Text input field
 - Cross Streets: Text input field
 - City: Text input field
 - State: Dropdown menu
 - Zip: Text input field
- Security Word: Text input field with the word "s h o c k i n g" displayed above it. Below the input field is the text "Please enter the word above in the space below".
- Submit: Button
- Reset: Button

Figure 3.1 Broken Equipment Form

3.1.3 Description of Proposed Program

clean-up, upkeep, and maintenance

The Park Beautification Initiative will be a volunteer-based program that allows community members a way to get involved in the clean-up, upkeep, and maintenance of Hanford's local parks. On the website for Keep Hanford Beautiful, there will be a tab giving information on local clean-up projects and when they will be taking place. On the website, residents will be able to select their nearest park and find out when clean-ups are organized and what items they will be advised to bring (gloves, shovels, garbage bags, etc.) There will be at least one organized park beautification per year. If nothing is organized at the time, interested citizens will be able to submit a "volunteer request" this request will include information such as: Name, Email address, phone number, and most available times for volunteering.

Beautification will increase citizen use of the parks, promote a high standard quality of life, encourage community participation and a sense of civic pride. In general, the beautification will uphold the aesthetic value of the City of Hanford.

3.1.4 Actions Necessary

In order to achieve these goals, it will be necessary to get into contact with the Parks and Recreation Department and develop a coalition. Once developed, the Parks and Recreation Department and the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program will need to advertise upcoming events, involve citizens and various organizations, and utilize various social media outlets to bring awareness for each event (website, radio announcements, Facebook Events, Twitter, ect.)



Figure 3.2 Park Clean Up

3.2 Historic Preservation Coalition

3.2.1 Introduction

As discussed in the history section in Chapter 1, Hanford, California is a city rooted in history. With a strong past, the City also possesses several important, historical locations. Such locations include the following: Hanford Carnegie Museum (figure 3.3), Civic Auditorium, the Fox Theatre (figure 3.4), Veteran's Memorial the Old Post Office, and the Old Courthouse. With a long list of historical building, it is obvious, that the City of Hanford would have a strong dedication to the upkeep and preservation of such facilities.

a city rooted in history



Figure 3.3 Carnegie Library



Figure 3.4 Fox Theatre

3.2.2 Existing Efforts

Besides the City of Hanford's currently in place is a group dedicated to the preservation and revitalization of Hanford's historic district. This group, Main Street Hanford's mission is as follows, "Main Street Hanford is the

leader and coordinator for the continued revitalization of downtown Hanford. We use the Four Points of the Main Street Approach: Organization, Economic Restructuring, Design, Promotions and Marketing" (Main Street Hanford, 2012).

main Street Hanford is the leader and coordinator for the continued revitalization of downtown Hanford

Citation: <http://www.mainstreethanford.com/>, Date Accessed 13 May 2013.

3.2.3 Proposed Program Description

Working with the group, Main Street Hanford, Keep Hanford Beautiful will form a coalition to preserve the beauty, charm, character and historical importance of key areas of Hanford. Keep Hanford Beautiful's role in historical preservation will take place in the form of event promotion, awareness, and annual clean-ups. Through the Keep Hanford Beautiful website, participants will be able to access information about the historical buildings throughout Hanford, access a link to donate to the preservation of these buildings, find out about events taking place, and volunteer for clean-up efforts for these historic buildings. There will be at least one organized park beautification per year. If nothing is organized at the time, interested citizens will be able to submit a "volunteer request" this request will include information such as: Name, Email address, phone number, and most available times for volunteering.

Historical preservation is a key asset to the City of Hanford. Because Hanford

maintain the City of Hanford's character and charm, establish a sense of identity and place, and promote civic pride

is an older city, there are several historical buildings throughout that are in need of preservation and advocating on behalf of. The preservation of these historic buildings will maintain the City of Hanford's character and charm, establish a sense of identity and place, and promote civic pride. Through a strong historical preservation, the City of Hanford will be able to thrive in a tourist-based sense.

3.2.4 Actions Necessary

In order to achieve these goals, it will be necessary to establish a coalition with Main Street Hanford in order to work on the preservation of historical landmarks. Once developed, Main Street Hanford and the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program will need to advertise upcoming events, advertise donor opportunities, involve citizens and various organizations, and utilize various social media outlets to bring awareness for each event (website, radio announcements, Facebook Events, Twitter, ect.)

3.3 Neighborhood Beautification Project

working alongside neighbors and other familiar faces can boost one's community pride and aid to one's sense of civic duty

3.3.1 Introduction

The benefits of working within one's community with neighbors and other community members are endless. For starters, working alongside neighbors and other familiar faces, can boost one's community pride and aid to one's sense of

civic duty. Like a domino effect, when one member begins a commitment to the enhancement and upkeep of one's community, others will follow. For this reason, it is the hopes of the Keep Hanford Beautiful program to begin a Neighborhood Beautification Project.

3.3.2 Proposed Program Description

The Neighborhood Beautification Project is similar to the Park Beautification Initiative. The program will be a volunteer-based program that allows members of various communities to aid in the clean-up and beautification of their own community. This Beautification will include clean-up efforts, flower and tree planting, weeding, painting, and other efforts to beautify various communities' streetscapes. On the website for Keep Hanford Beautiful, there will be a tab giving information on community-wide clean-up projects, what they entail, and when they will be taking place. On the website, residents will be able to select their community and find out when clean-ups are organized and what items they will be

advised to bring (gloves, shovels, garbage bags, etc.) There will be at least one organized neighborhood beautification per year. If nothing is organized at the time, interested citizens will be able to submit a “volunteer request” this request will include information such as: Name, Email address, phone number, and most available times for volunteering.

In order to promote community pride and a sense of civic duty, residents will be encouraged to participate in their community’s specific beautification project. By seeing their neighbors get involved in community up-keep, community members will be inspired and feel obligated to volunteer for the efforts. This community project will establish a sense of ownership and promote pride in one’s community.

3.4 *Public Arts Program*

3.4.1 *Introduction*

The benefits of public arts are multiple. First of all, the promotion of public arts and the displaying of various art pieces throughout the City of Hanford will contribute to the City’s uniqueness. Second, the exhibition of various art pieces, unique to Hanford and its citizens, will establish a sense of place and distinction for the City. Finally, an article by Americans for the Arts suggests, “Public art does many things, most of which can be divided into four areas. It can engage civic dialogue and community, attract attention and economic benefit, connect artists with communities, and enhance public appreciation of art” (Americans for the

Arts, 2004)

“sense of place and distinction”

http://www.americansforthearts.org/pdf/networks/pan/becker_communities.pdf

3.4.2 *Existing Efforts*

Currently, there is an art center in Hanford, California that works towards the following mission, “To enhance the lives of Kings County residents and friends by providing a center to experience the visual arts. The Kings Art Center provides hands-on art education coupled with high quality exhibitions of artwork from throughout California as well as from local artists” (Kings Art Center, 2012). The Kings Art Center has an exhibition program that correlates with the goal to promote art through Keep Hanford Beautiful. “We strive to present an exhibition schedule that brings pleasure and learning opportunities by offering artwork with diverse cultural influences and geographic origins. Local artists are highlighted in two annual exhibitions and the balance of the shows focus on artwork that broadens our understanding of both traditional and contemporary art making” also, “Artwork by children is also exhibited through the Young Masters’ Program. Open to all Kings County students grades K-12,

center to experience the visual arts

this popular annual exhibition offers young artist the opportunity to publicly display their artwork and compete for cash prizes” (Kings Art Center, 2013). This promotion of art and the opportunity to publically display art will be embraced through the efforts of Keep Hanford Beautiful’s Public Art Program.

3.4.3 Proposed Program Description

In coalition with the Kings Art Center, the Keep Hanford Beautiful program will work to promote public arts and display pieces around Hanford to add to the uniqueness and aesthetic quality of the City of Hanford. On the website for Keep Hanford Beautiful, there will be a tab giving information on art project and ways to submit work to be displayed.

Public Arts will contribute to the aesthetic value, uniqueness and sense of place for the City of Hanford. Additionally, this will give residents an opportunity to get involved in the City in an alternative manner.

3.4.4 Actions Necessary

In order to achieve the goals of the Public Art Project, it is necessary to contact the Kings Art Center and develop a coalition to team up and promote the preservation of the arts and a public dedication to the arts. Once developed, Kings Art Center and the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program will need to advertise upcoming events, hold various competitions in order to display art publically, gain permits for public art displays, involve citizens and various organizations, and utilize various social media outlets to bring awareness for each event (website, radio announcements, Facebook Events, Twitter, ect.)

- a. Tools necessary: display cases (permission to allow displays), art pieces, website tab, link to Kings Art Center
- b. <http://www.kingsartcenter.org/>

Chapter 4: Website Appendix

4.1 Home Page

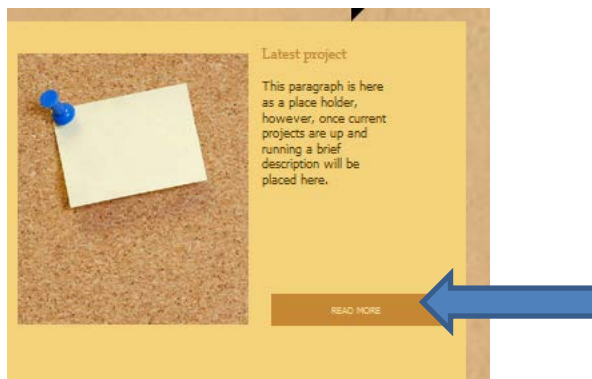




The “click here” featured above takes the user to the “Programs” page (see page 6)



The “click here” featured above takes the user to the “Get Involved” page (see page 11).



The “Read More” featured above takes the user to the “Programs” page (see page 6)

KEEP HANFORD BEAUTIFUL

HOME

ABOUT

PROGRAMS

GET INVOLVED

CONTACT

ABOUT

Statewide

Keep California Beautiful is a not-for-profit organization founded on the mission to “Work together to ignite individual, state and local government, community, and corporate responsibility through strategic initiatives and volunteer action to preserve and protect California's beautiful natural resources for generations to come” (Keep California Beautiful, 2013). The program is guided by three principles of education, efforts, and endorsing enforcement. The principles and program of the Keep California Beautiful Organization have been adopted on a local level to suit the needs of Hanford, CA.

[Click here for more information about the Statewide program](#)



Local

Developed as a senior-project, the Keep Hanford Beautiful initiative took effect. KHB is based on the efforts set forth by the Keep California Beautiful Organization. Yet, efforts are tailored to Hanford, California's specific needs. The program focuses on key efforts to enhance the beauty of Hanford through beautification, preservation, and clean-up efforts, as well as a program geared towards the promotion of public arts. For more information contact Keep Hanford Beautiful via email: KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com



Contact Us:
559 555 5555

Find us: 217 Douty Street, Hanford, CA 93230

2013 Keep Hanford Beautiful

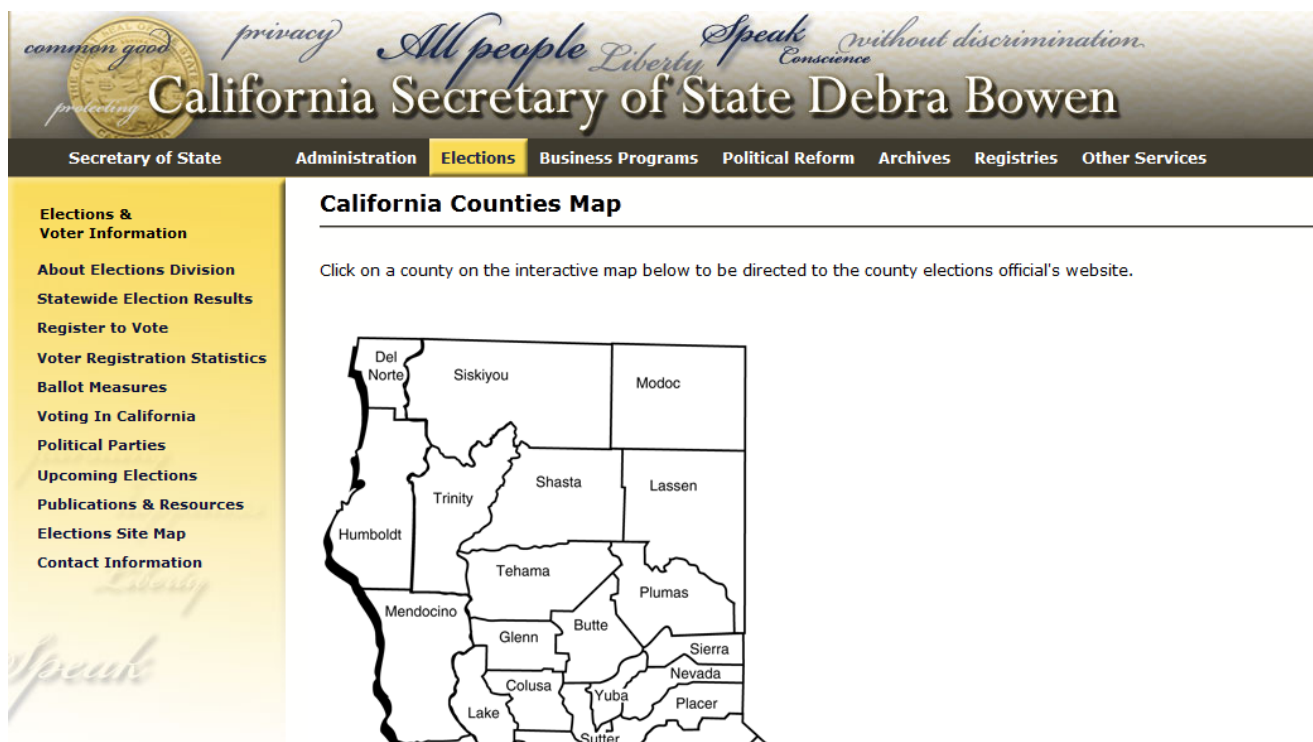


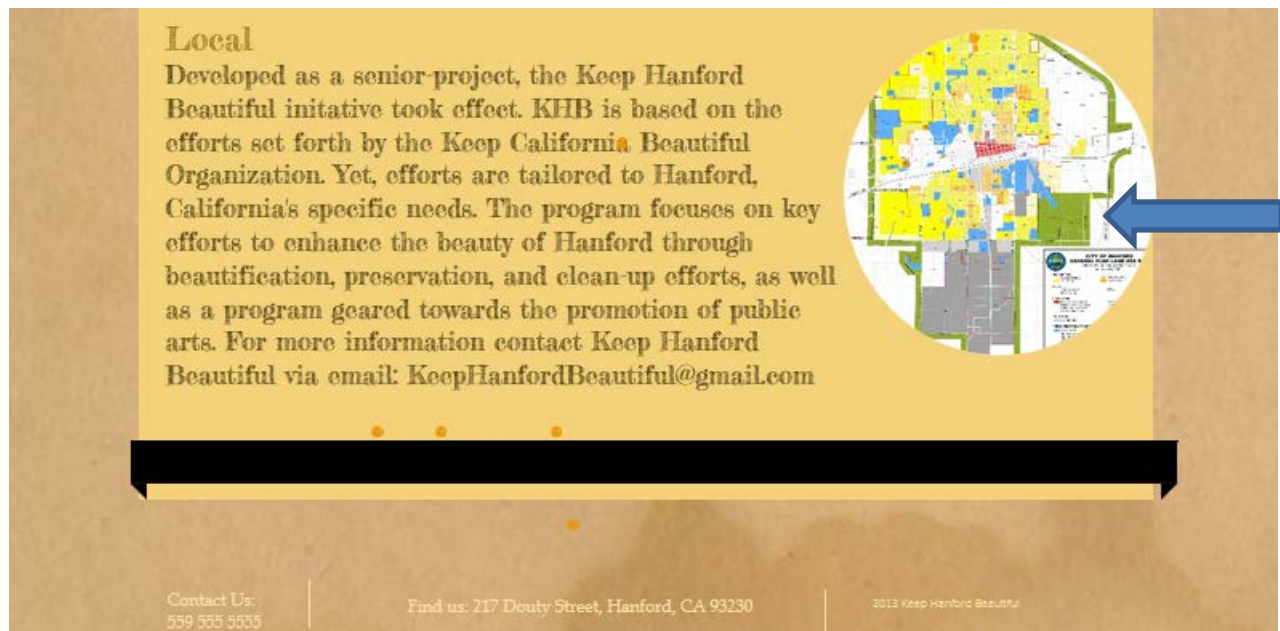
The “click here for more information about the Statewide program” link featured above takes the user to the following website: <http://www.keepcabeautiful.org/>





Because neither Wix, nor I, own the featured image, clicking on the image takes the user to the source of the image. This image’s source can be found at the following address: <http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ca-map-counties.htm>





Because neither Wix, nor I, own the featured image, clicking on the image takes the user to the source of the image. This image's source can be found at the following address:

http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/depts/cd/planning/zoning_and_land_use/



4.3 Programs

[HOME](#)[ABOUT](#)[PROGRAMS](#)[GET INVOLVED](#)[CONTACT](#)

PROGRAMS



Park Beautification Initiative

The Park Beautification Initiative is a volunteer based program that allows community members a way to get involved in the clean-up, upkeep, and maintenance of Hanford's local parks.

[Click here for more information about Parks & Recreation.](#)

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



Historical Preservation Coalition

Working with the group, Main Street Hanford, Keep Hanford Beautiful has formed a coalition to preserve the beauty, charm, character and historical importance of key areas of Hanford. Historical preservation (through KHB) takes place in the form of event promotion, awareness, and annual clean-up efforts.

[Click here for more information about Main Street Hanford.](#)

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



Neighborhood Beautification Project

The Neighborhood Beautification Project is a volunteer-based program that allows members of various communities to aid in the clean-up and beautification of their own community. This Beautification includes clean-up efforts, flower and tree planting, weeding, painting, and other efforts to beautify various communities' streetscapes

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



Public Arts Promotion

In coalition with the Kings Art Center, the Keep Hanford Beautiful program works to promote public arts and display pieces around Hanford to add to the uniqueness and aesthetic quality of the City of Hanford. Find out how to submit your art piece!

[Click here for more information about the Kings Art Center.](#)

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



Great American Cleanup

Keep America Beautiful's Great American Cleanup is the nation's largest annual community improvement program that harnesses the power of over 4 million volunteers to build vibrant communities. Each year over 1,200 affiliates and participating organizations engage volunteers to take action in their communities through programs that deliver positive and lasting impact through events focused on waste reduction, recycling, beautification and community greening. In 2012, 4.2 million Great American Cleanup volunteers worked tirelessly to return nearly \$230 million in measurable benefits in 20,000 communities across the country.

[Click here to find out more](#)



Yellow flowers

Some description here

1/3



The “find out about upcoming events” link featured above takes the user to the “Get Involved” page (see page 11).



The “click here for more information about Main Street Hanford” link featured above takes the user to the following website: <http://www.mainstreethanford.com/>



Main Street HANFORD

[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Events](#)
[What's New?](#)
[Preservation](#)
[Shop Downtown](#)
[Business Resources](#)

Our Mission

Main Street Hanford is the leader and coordinator for the continued revitalization of downtown Hanford.

We use the Four Points of the Main Street Approach:

- [Organization](#)
- [Economic Restructuring](#)
- [Design](#)
- [Promotions and Marketing](#)

We value communication with our members and our community, we encourage a healthy business climate, and we strive to preserve our historic resources.

Our Vision

Downtown Hanford is a thriving district, with small town charm. Interesting shops and exciting restaurants fill the proudly restored historic buildings. People of all ages come downtown to meet friends and to enjoy the wide variety of activities.



Want to Know More?

Are you looking for more information about Thursday Night Farmer's Market? Check out our [Events & News!](#)

Need to contact us? Click [here](#) to call or email us today!

You can also stay in touch with us by social media:

 Like us on Facebook

 Follow us on Twitter

© 2012 Main Street Hanford. Development by [Around-Town Websites](#).



Historical Preservation Coalition

Working with the group, Main Street Hanford, Keep Hanford Beautiful has formed a coalition to preserve the beauty, charm, character and historical importance of key areas of Hanford. Historical preservation (through KHB) takes place in the form of event promotion, awareness, and annual clean-up efforts.

Click [here](#) for more information about Main Street Hanford.

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



The “find out about upcoming events” link featured above takes the user to the “Get Involved” page (see page 11).



Neighborhood Beautification Project

The Neighborhood Beautification Project is a volunteer-based program that allows members of various communities to aid in the clean-up and beautification of their own community. This Beautification includes clean-up efforts, flower and tree planting, weeding, painting, and other efforts to beautify various communities' streetscapes.

[Find out about upcoming events](#)



The “find out about upcoming events” link featured above takes the user to the “Get Involved” page (see page 11).



The “click here for more information about the Kings Art Center” link featured above takes the user to the following website: <http://www.mainstreethanford.com/>



The “find out about upcoming events” link featured above takes the user to the “Get Involved” page (see page 11).



The Program page features a slide show. Once the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program hosts events, pictures will be taken and uploaded to this space. Instructions for uploading images can be found in the manual on page ____.

4.4 Get Involved

KEEP HANFORD BEAUTIFUL

HOMEABOUTPROGRAMSGET INVOLVEDCONTACT

GET INVOLVED

VOLUNTEERING



Check out the calendar to the right to see when events are organized!

If you would like to see an event added fill out a volunteer application and submit a note in the volunteer application below!

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION

Send

Today

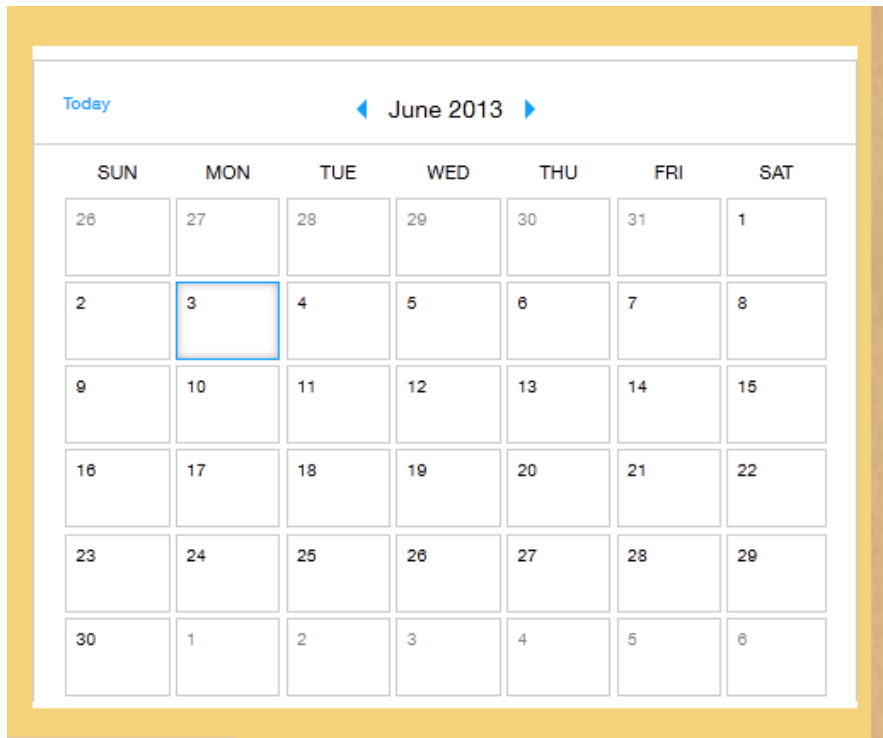
◀ June 2013 ▶

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

Contact Us:
559 555 5555

Find us: 217 Douty Street, Hanford, CA 93230

2013 Keep Hanford Beautiful



This calendar is linked to the KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com account. Events can be added and edited through the account. Once events are added, the calendar will reflect scheduled events.

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION

Name

Email

Subject

Send

This “Volunteer Application” is linked to the KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com account. All submitted applications are visible through the email account.

4.5 Contact Us

KEEP HANFORD BEAUTIFUL

HOMEABOUTPROGRAMSGET INVOLVEDCONTACT

CONTACT US

City of Hanford, City Offices
117 N. Douty Street
Hanford, CA 93230
Email: KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com

Name

Email

Subject

Send

MapSatellite

City of Hanford Offices

Map data ©2013 Google - [Terms of Use](#) [Report a map error](#)

Contact Us:
559 555 5555

Find us: 217 Douty Street, Hanford, CA 93230

2013 Keep Hanford Beautiful

This contact request is linked to the KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com account. All submitted notes are visible through the email account.

The map is visible through a Google Map “Wix App.”

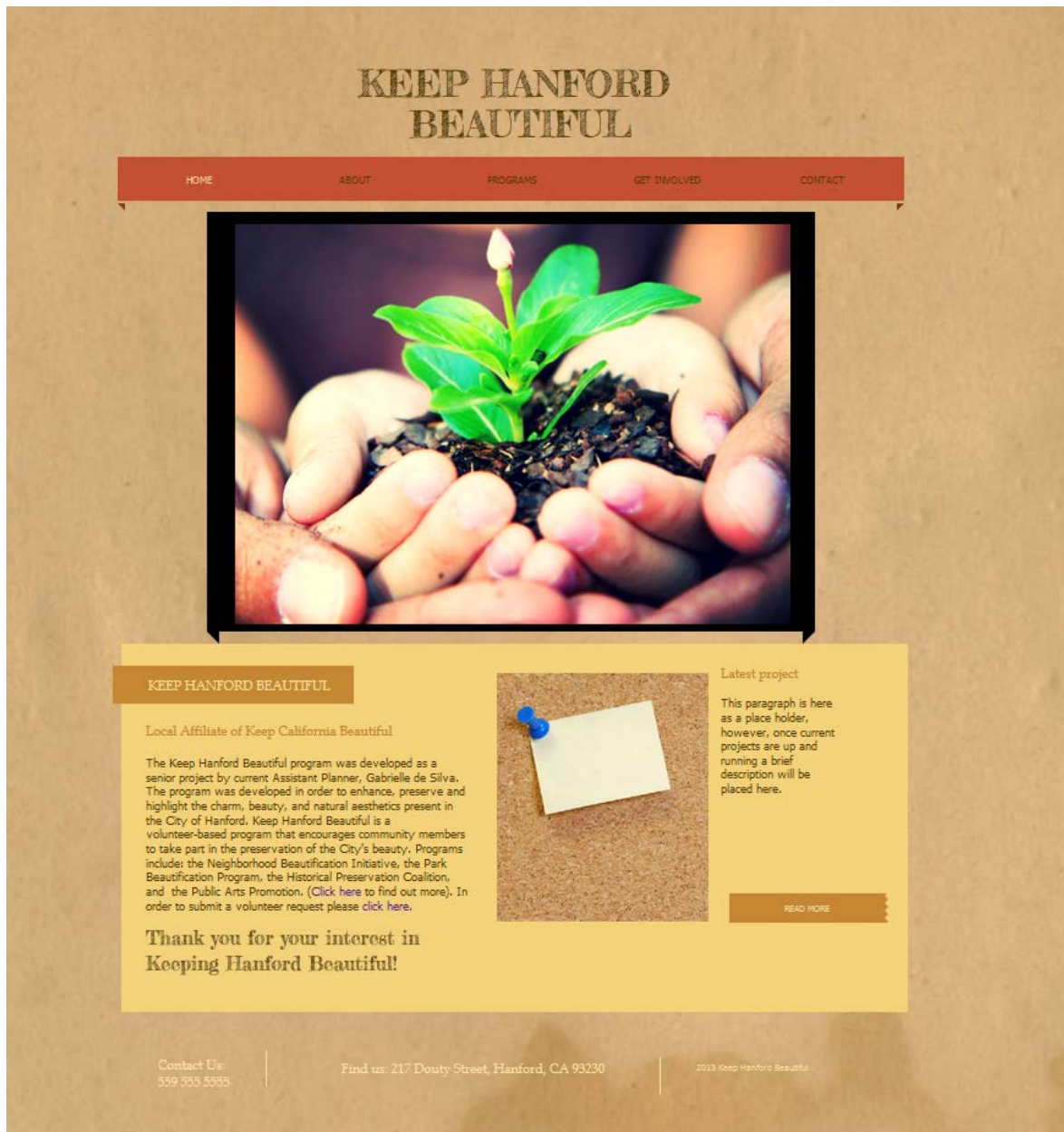
40 | Page

Chapter 5: Staying Current

After adoption of the Keep Hanford Beautiful Program, a main task will be keeping the program current and keeping events, as well as the website, up to date.

This chapter is designed to provide step-by-step tutorials on how to manage the website, update events, and provide additional information where necessary.

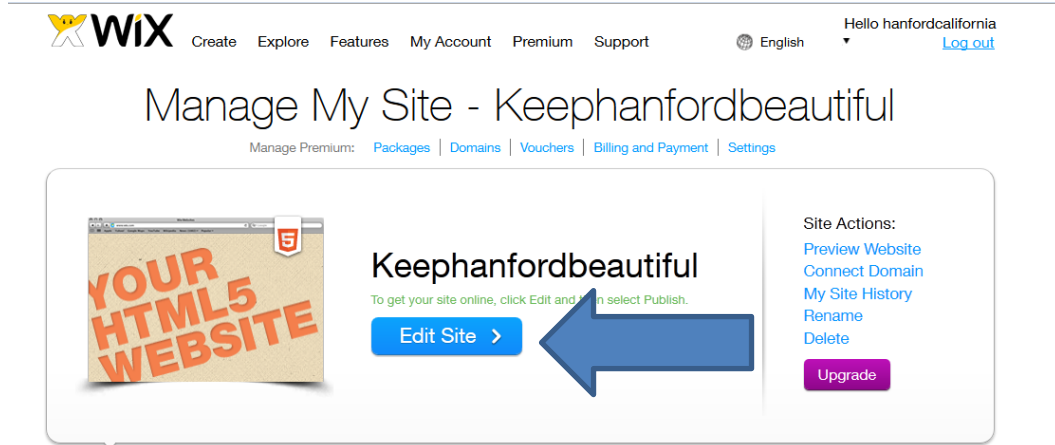
5.1 Home Page



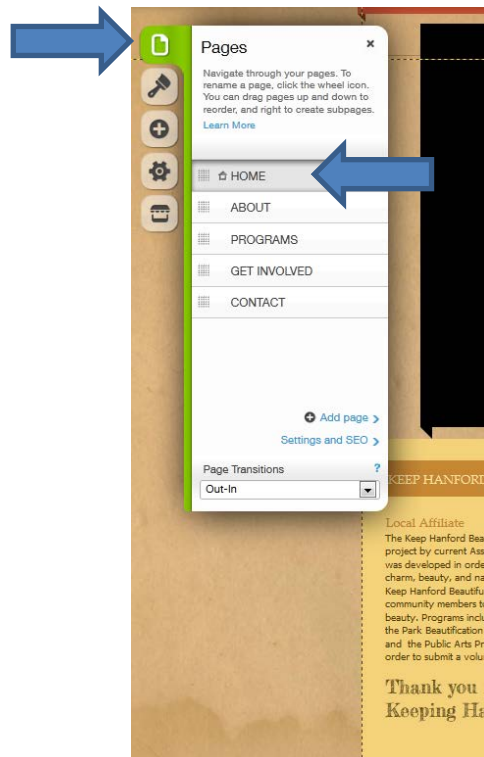
For the Home Page not much information is expected to change. In order to keep this page current, the “Latest Project” section shall be updated as frequently as new projects arise or take place.

Currently, there is nothing written for “Latest Project” to edit this follow the steps below:

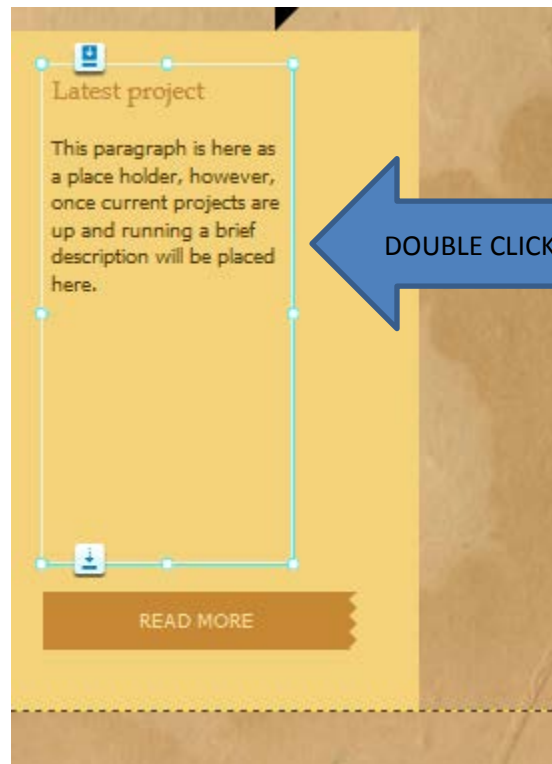
1. Log in to “Wix” account. <http://www.wix.com/>
 - a. Username: HanfordCalifornia
 - b. Email: KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com
 - c. Password: hanford559 (no spacing, all lowercase)
2. Select KeepHanfordBeautiful Page
 - a. Select “Edit Site”



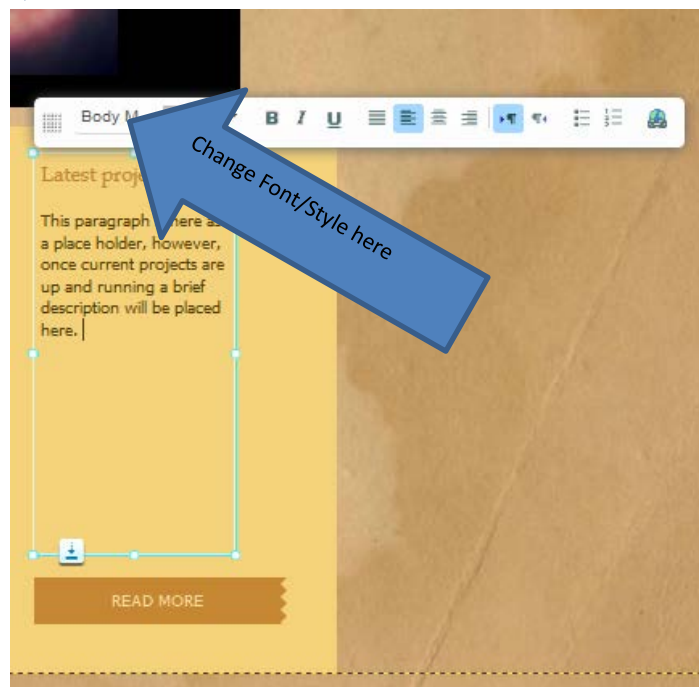
3. Make sure you are on the correct page. To select page click the “Pages” tab on the upper left hand corner.
 - a. Select “Pages”
 - b. Select “Home”



4. Once you are on the correct page double click the “latest project” paragraph to edit text.

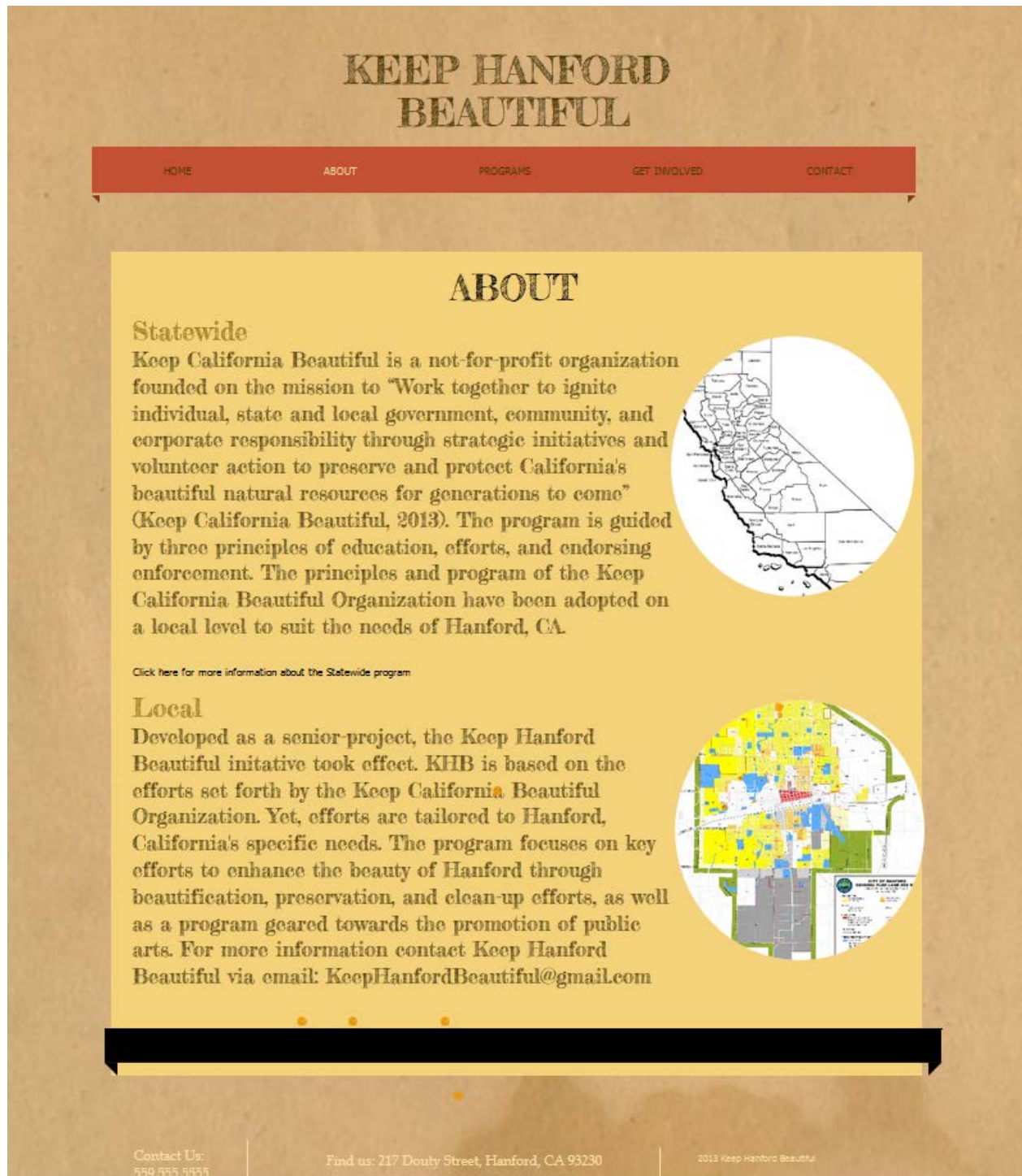


5. To edit text just type in the text box.
6. To change the font or size, select the tab that hovers above.



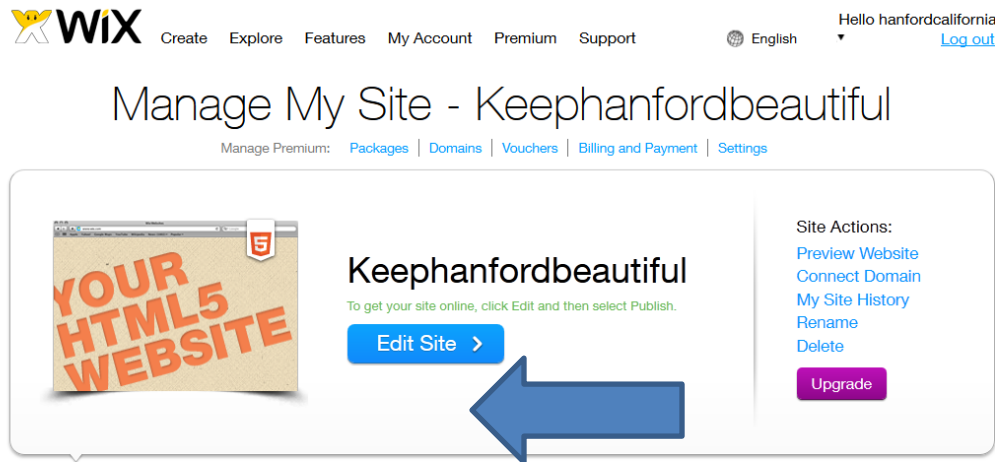
5.2 About

For the “About” page not much information is expected to change. In order to keep this page current, update the page with statistics and reports of how many projects were completed over the year, how many volunteers participated in various projects, and how many years the project has stayed current.



1. Log in to “Wix” account. <http://www.wix.com/>
 - a. Username: HanfordCalifornia
 - b. Email:KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com
 - c. Password: hanford559 (no spacing, all lowercase)

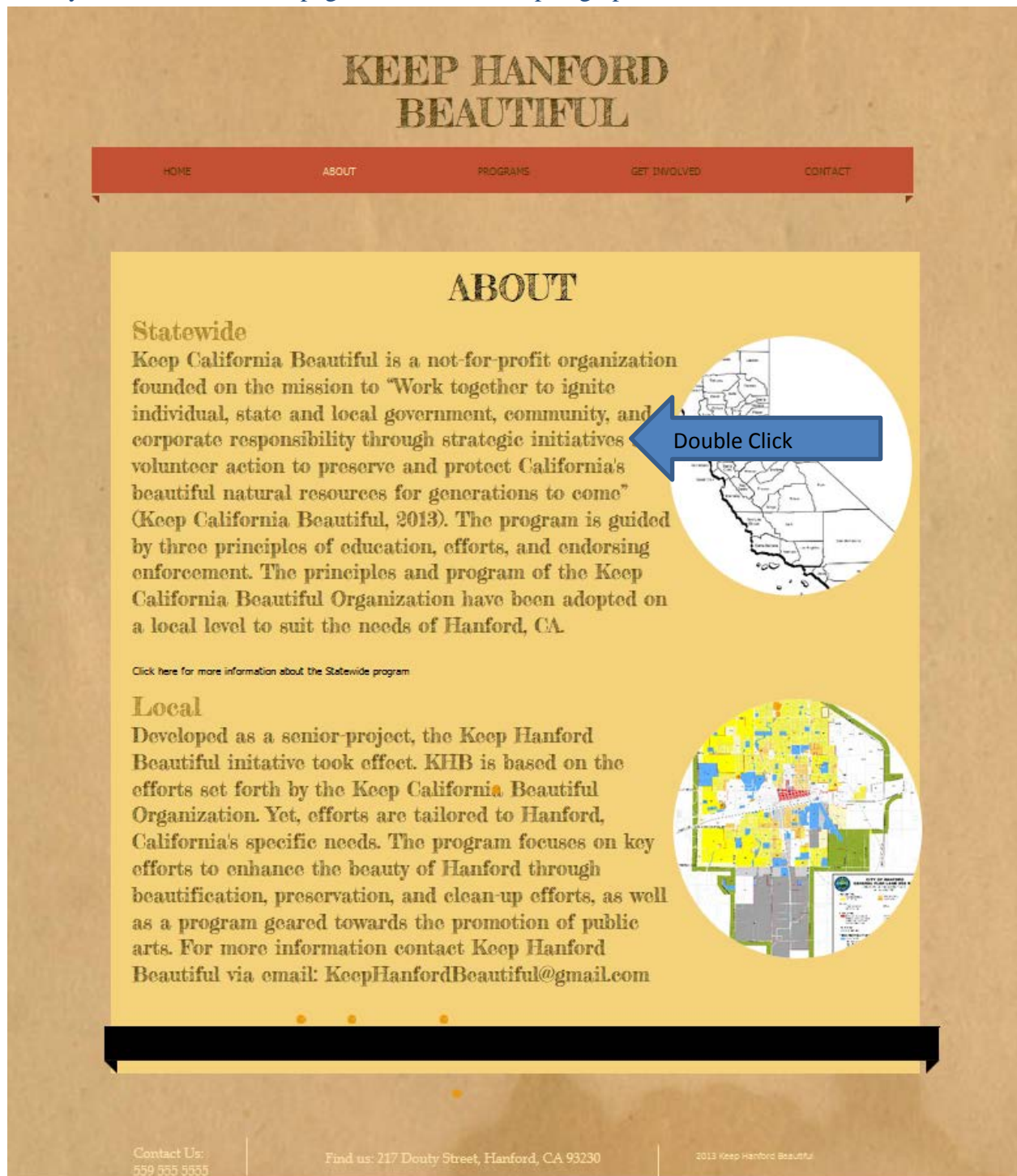
2. Select KeepHanfordBeautiful Page
 - a. Select “Edit Site”



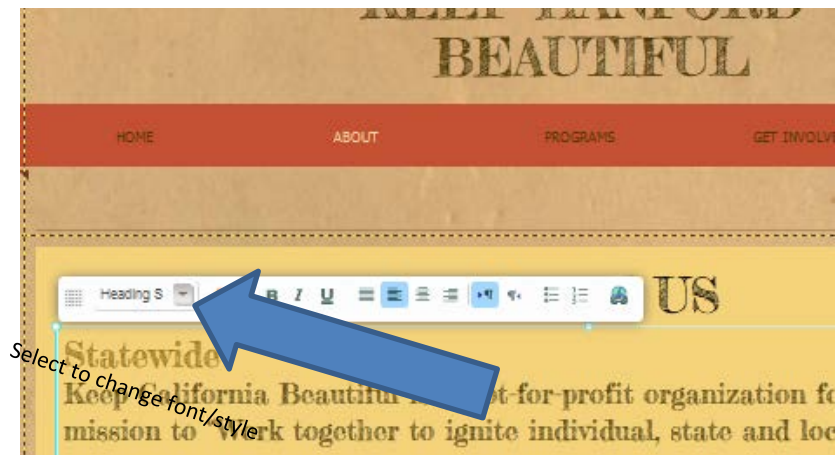
3. Make sure you are on the correct page. To select page click the “Pages” tab on the upper left hand corner.
 - a. Select “Pages”
 - b. Select “About”



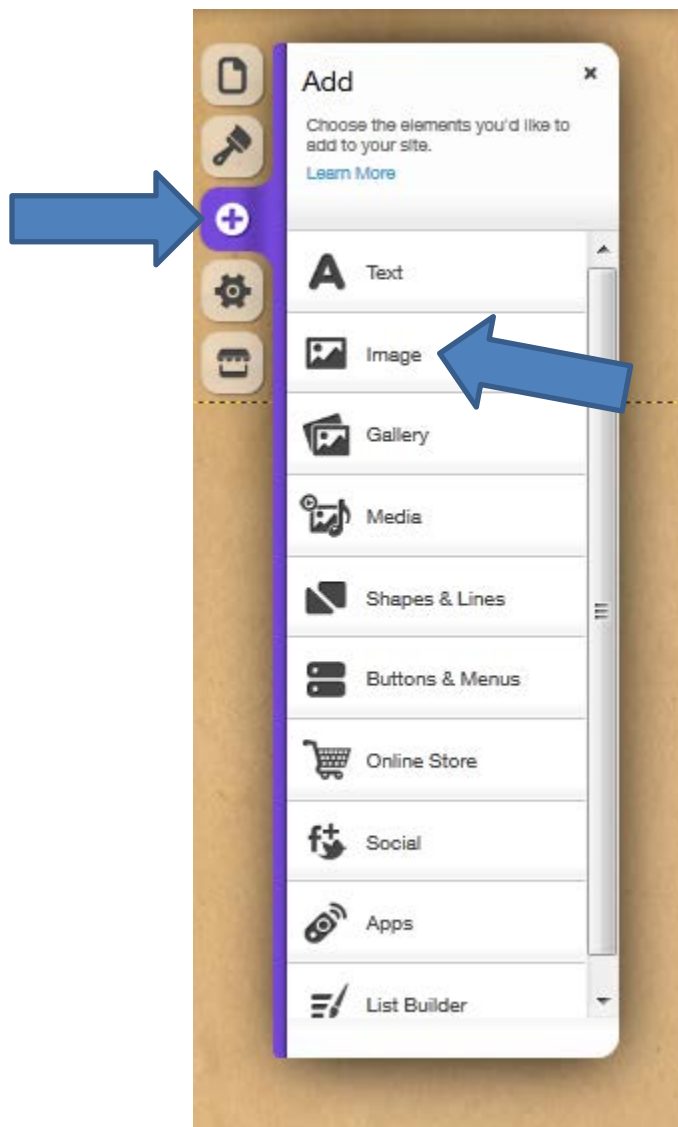
- Once you are on the correct page, double click the paragraphs to edit text.



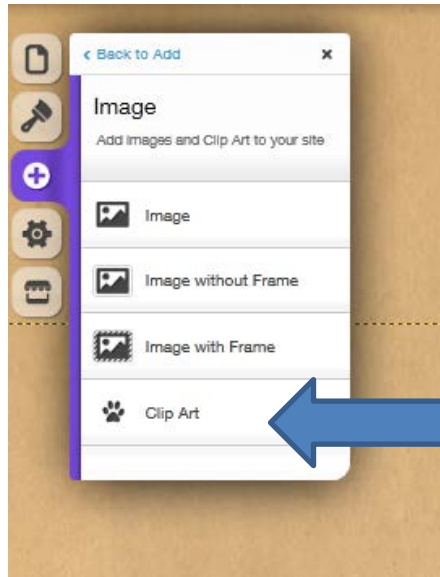
- To edit text just type in the text box.
- To change the font or size, select the tab that hovers above.



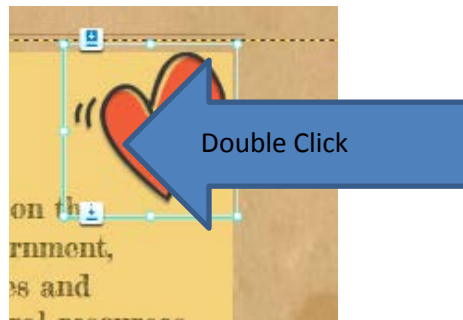
7. In order to add a picture, select the “add” tab on the far left hand of the screen
 - a. This tab allows you to add an additional text box, image, shape, etc.
 - b. Select image.



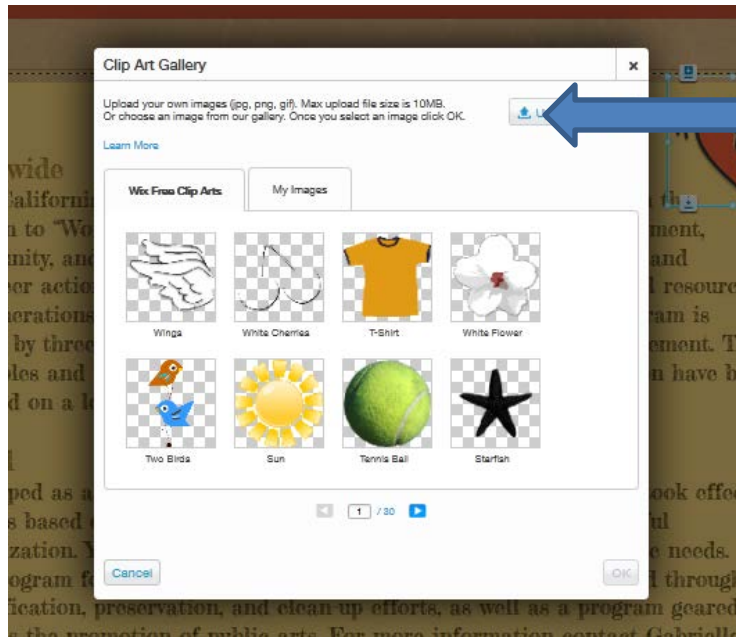
8. After you select to insert an image, select one of the following. (for this demonstration, clip art was selected)



9. Once you select the image type, the image pops up.
- Double click the image to change it. The program provides you with a gallery of images to choose from.



10. After you double tab the image, a gallery should pop up. The program also gives you an option to upload and display your own image “upload image.”
- You may browse through these images
 - Or, upload one of your own.



- If you choose to use an image from a different site link the image by clicking on the image once, then select “link to”. Paste the link to the picture used. Press OK.



5.3 Programs

For the “Programs” page not much information is expected to change. In order to keep this page current, update the page with images of participants of various events, event dates, and event outcomes.

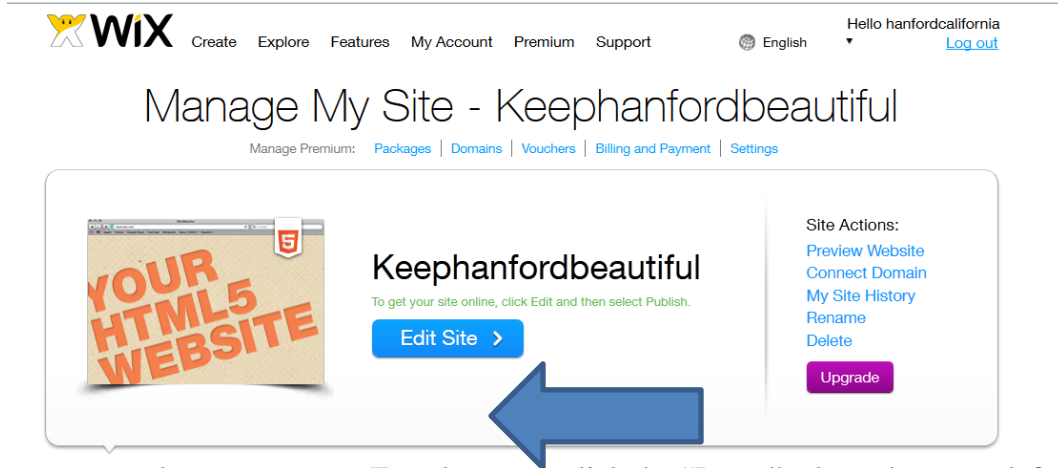


1. Log in to “Wix” account. <http://www.wix.com/>
 - a. Username: HanfordCalifornia
 - b. Email: KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com

c. Password: hanford559 (no spacing, all lowercase)

2. Select KeepHanfordBeautiful Page

a. Select “Edit Site”



3. Make sure you are on the correct page. To select page click the “Pages” tab on the upper left hand corner.

a. Select “Pages”

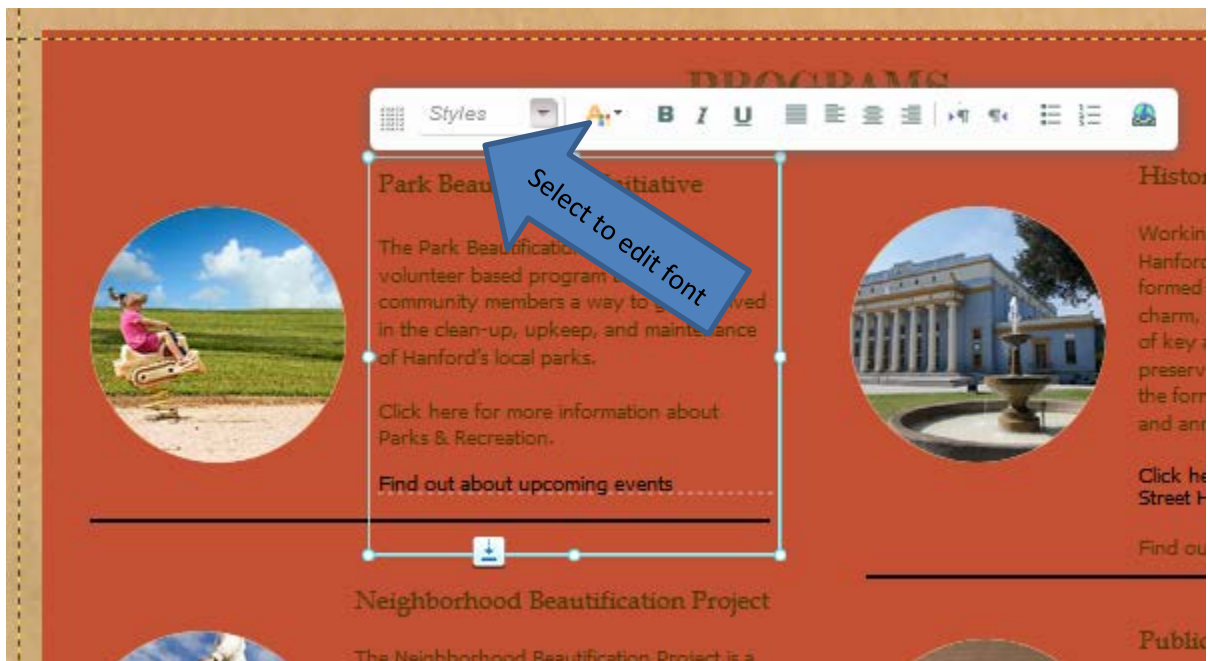
b. Select “Programs”



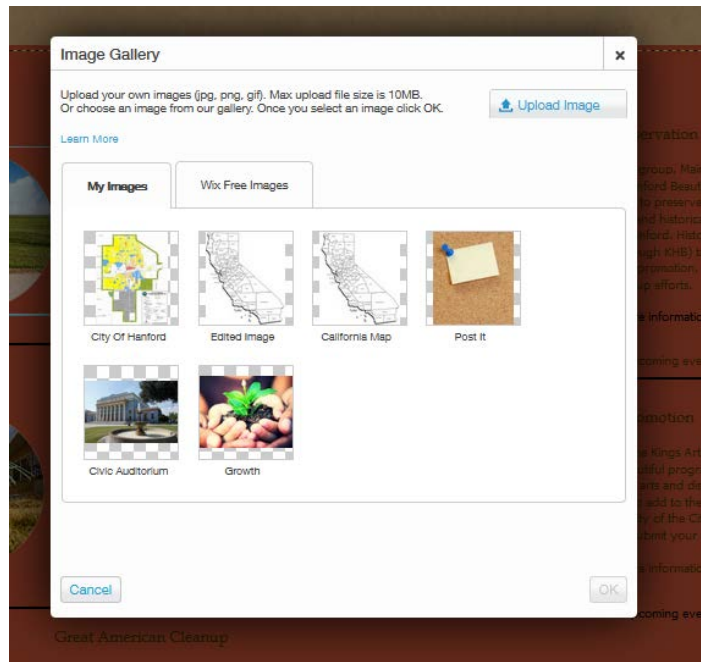
4. Once you are on the correct page, double click the paragraphs to edit text.



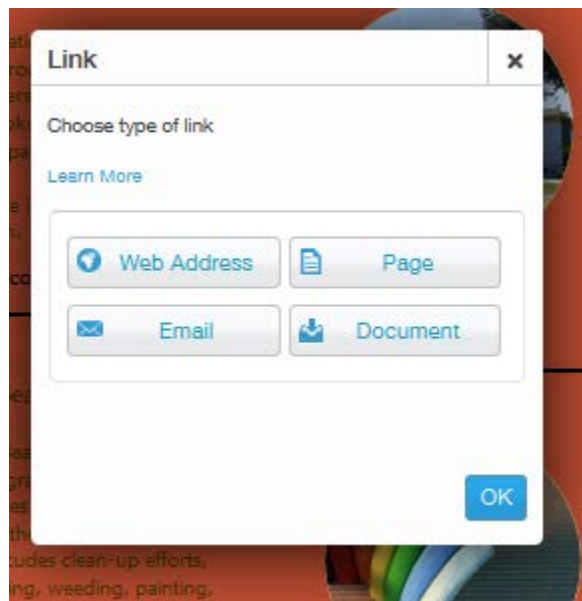
5. To edit text just type in the text box.
6. To change the font or size, select the tab that hovers above.



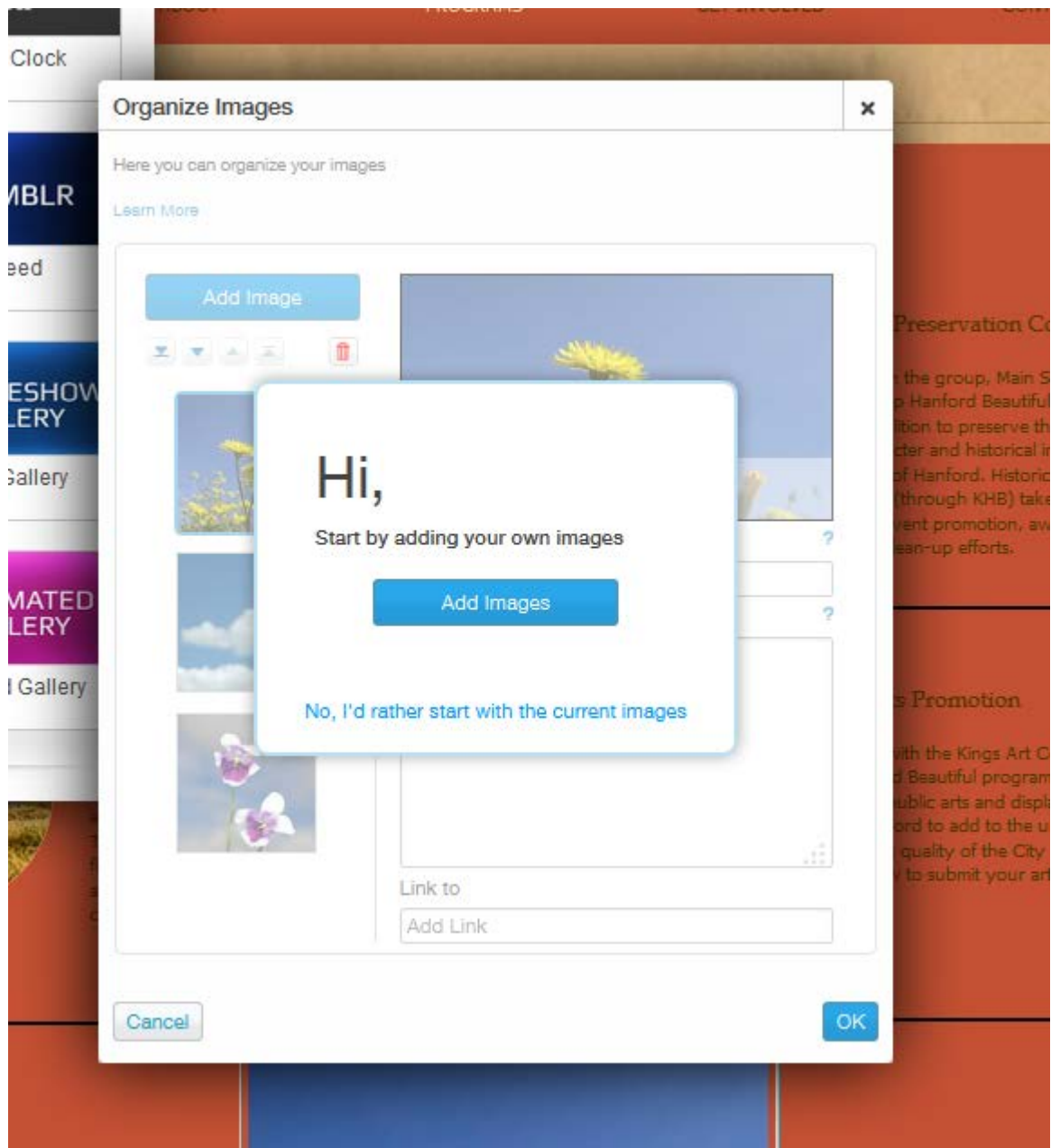
7. To edit an image, double click the image.
 - a. A pop-up will appear giving you a gallery or letting you upload your own photo.



- i. If you choose to use an image from a different site link the image by clicking on the image once, then select “link to”. Select the type of link. Paste the link to the picture used. Press OK.



8. Featured on the website is a slide show. The slide show can be edited through the application “Slideshow Gallery”. In order to access the editor, double click the image. The program will take you through the steps on how to add images and add a decription for each image.



5.4 Get Involved

For the “Get Involved” page not much information is expected to change except for editing the calendar.

KEEP HANFORD BEAUTIFUL

HOMEABOUTPROGRAMSGET INVOLVEDCONTACT

GET INVOLVED

VOLUNTEERING



Check out the calendar to the right to see when events are organized!

If you would like to see an event added fill out a volunteer application and submit a note in the volunteer application below!

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION

Send

Today June 2013

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

Contact Us:
559 555 5555

Find us: 217 Douty Street, Hanford, CA 93230

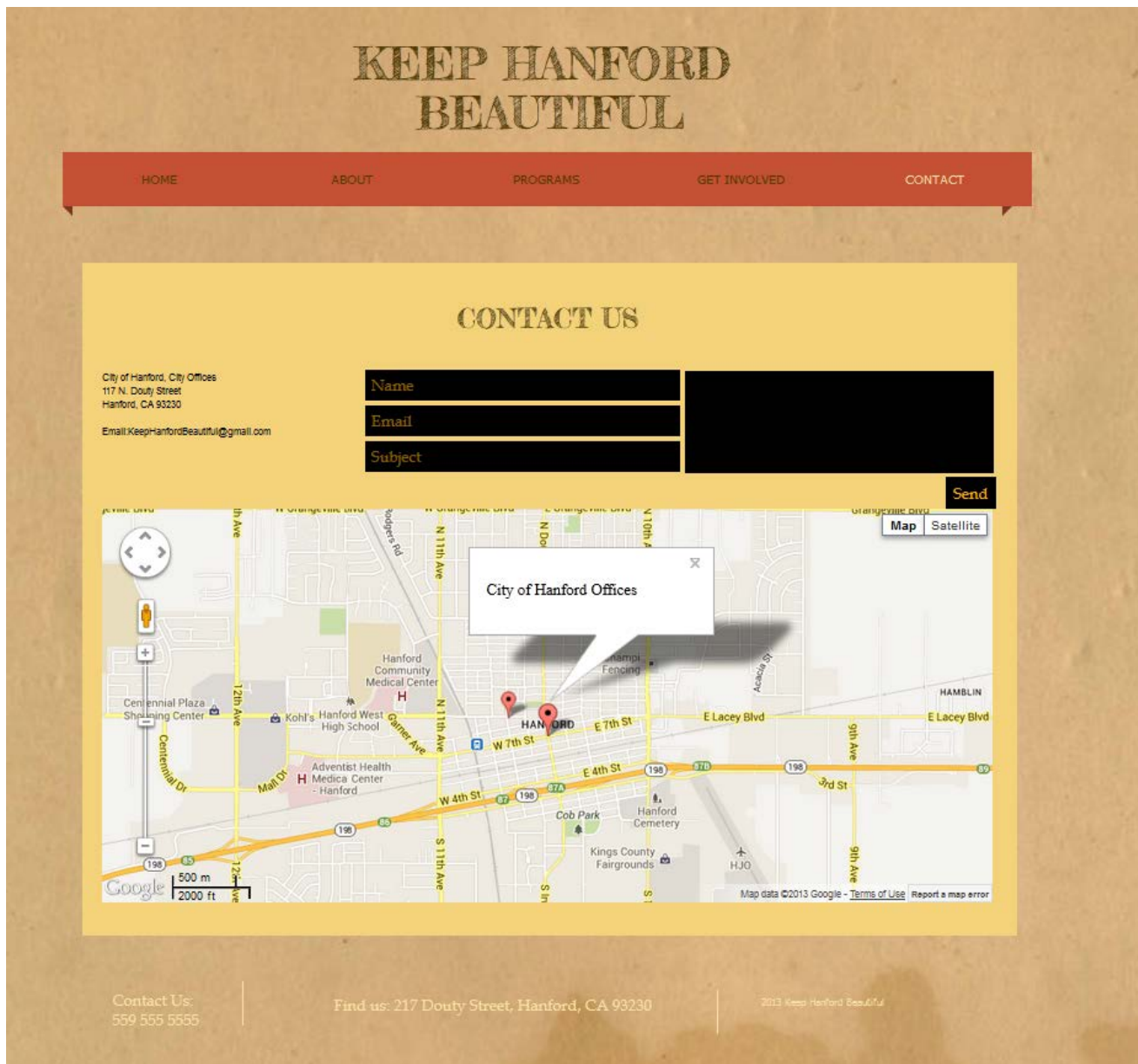
2013 Keep Hanford Beautiful

1. To edit the calendar, use the Google Calendar website: <https://www.google.com/calendar/render>.
2. Log into the Gmail account
 - a. User name: KeepHanfordBeautiful (not case sensitive)
 - b. Password: hanford559 (no spacing, all lowercase)
3. At the top of the screen select “create”

5. For privacy issues, do not let guest's modify event or see guest list.
6. When you are finished make sure to press "publish event" so the event will link to the program website.
7. Press save.

5.5 Contact

For the “Contact” page, not much of the information is expected to change.



If the contact information changes, edit this page.

1. Log in to “Wix” account. <http://www.wix.com/>
 - a. Username: HanfordCalifornia
 - b. Email:KeepHanfordBeautiful@gmail.com
 - c. Password: hanford559 (no spacing, all lowercase)
2. Select KeepHanfordBeautiful Page
 - a. Select “Edit Site”

Manage My Site - Keephanfordbeautiful

Manage Premium: [Packages](#) | [Domains](#) | [Vouchers](#) | [Billing and Payment](#) | [Settings](#)

Keephanfordbeautiful

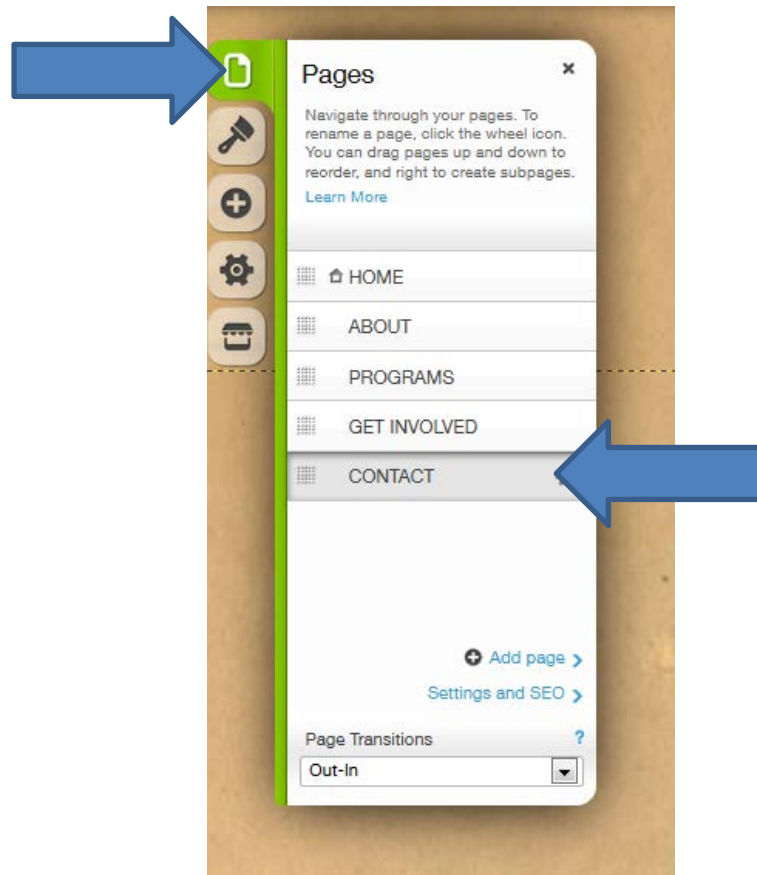
To get your site online, click Edit and then select Publish.

[Edit Site >](#)

Site Actions:

[Preview Website](#)
[Connect Domain](#)
[My Site History](#)
[Rename](#)
[Delete](#)
[Upgrade](#)

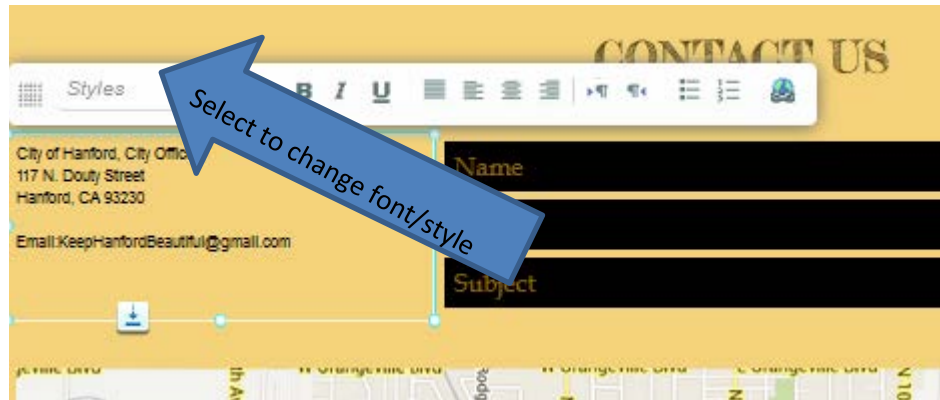
3. Make sure you are on the correct page. To select page click the “Pages” tab on the upper left hand corner.
 - a. Select “Pages”
 - b. Select “Programs”



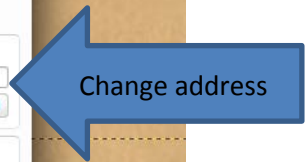
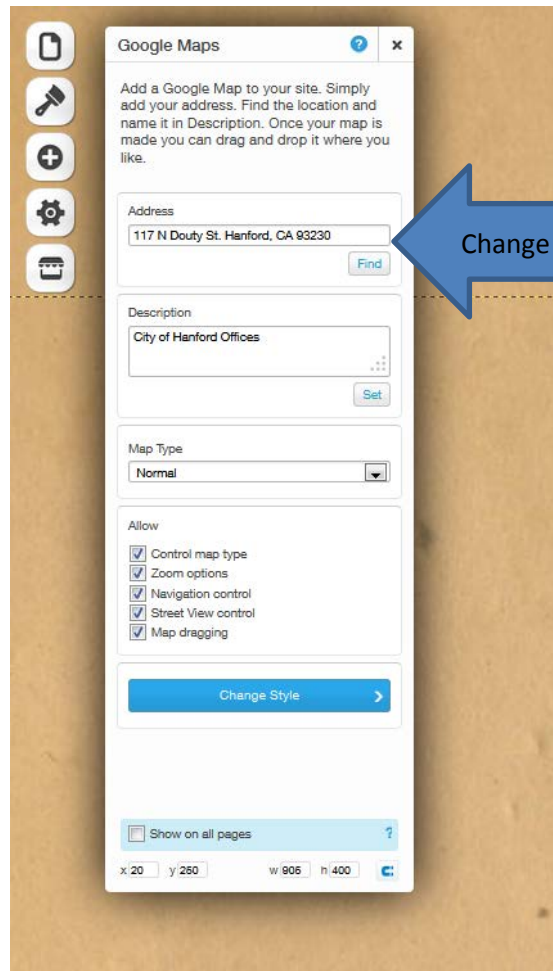
4. Once you are on the correct page, double click the paragraphs to edit text.



5. To edit text just type in the text box.
6. To change the font or size, select the tab that hovers above.



7. To change the location on the Google map, double click the map.
 - a. Google map settings will pop up on the left side of the screen.
 - b. Make changes and close Google Maps Application.



For additional information on how to use the website not found in this manual, contact website creator, Gabrielle de Silva via email at desilva.gabrielle@gmail.com

Tables & Images

Chapter 1

Figure Number & Title	Citation
1.1 Location Map	Google Maps. (2013). <i>Map Near Hanford, CA</i> . [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from: https://maps.google.com/maps?q=map&oe=utf-8&aq=t&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&client=firefox-a&um=1&ie=UTF-8&hl=en&sa=N&tab=wl
1.2 Civic Auditorium Then	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Civic Auditorium Then</i> . [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp
1.3 Civic Auditorium Now	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Civic Auditorium Now</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp
1.4 Courthouse	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Old Courthouse</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp

Chapter 2

Figure Number & Title	Citation
2.1 Proud Community Application	Bob Hollis. (2010). <i>Keep California KAB Affiliates and Program Partners</i> . [Image], Retrieved April 2013, from http://www.keepcabeautiful.org/programs/proud-communities-and-affiliates.html
Figure 2.2 Hidden Valley Park	City of Hanford, Parks & Recreation Division. (2012). <i>Hidden Valley Park: Playground</i> . [Image], Retrieved April 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/depts/rec/parks/default.asp
2.3 Parks Map	City of Hanford, Parks & Recreation Division. (2011). <i>Park, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan</i> [Image], Retrieved May 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=4749
2.4 The Old Courthouse	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Old Courthouse</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp
2.5 Carnegie Library	Hanford Carnegie Museum (2013). <i>The Hanford Carnegie Library</i> . [Image], Retrieved May 2013, from http://hanfordcarnegiemuseum.org/History.html
2.6 Civic Auditorium	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Civic Auditorium Now</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp
2.7 About Us	Looking Good Santa Barbara (2012). <i>About Us</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/Recycling-Trash/clean-community/programs/index.html
2.8 About Us	Looking Good Santa Barbara (2012). <i>About Us</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/Recycling-Trash/clean-community/programs/index.html
Figure 2.9 Ward Population	City of Bakersfield. (2013) <i>Overview of the Reapportionment Process</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from

	http://www.ci.bakersfield.ca.us/reapportionment/index.html
Figure 2.10 Calendar	Keep Bakersfield Beautiful. (2013). <i>Keep Bakersfield Beautiful Calendar of Events</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.keepbakersfieldbeautiful.us/kbb_calendar.html
Figure 2.11 Calendar	Keep Bakersfield Beautiful. (2013). <i>Keep Bakersfield Beautiful Calendar of Events</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.keepbakersfieldbeautiful.us/kbb_calendar.html

Chapter 3

Figure Number & Title	Citation
Figure 3.1 Broken Equipment Form	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Broken Playground Equipment</i> [Image], Retrieved May 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/depts/rec/playground.asp
Figure 3.2 Park Clean Up	Heimbuch, Jaymi. (2009). <i>Green Apple Festival 2009 San Francisco: Cleaning Up Golden Gate Park</i> . [Image], Retrieved June 2013, from http://www.treehugger.com/culture/green-apple-festival-2009-san-francisco-cleaning-up-golden-gate-park.html
Figure 3.3 Carnegie Library	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>Historic Photo Gallery: Carnegie Library</i> [Image], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/photos/default.asp
Figure 3.4 Fox Theater	Panoramio. (2007). <i>Hanford Theatre</i> [Image], Retrieved May 2013, from http://www.panoramio.com/photo/3770929

Appendix

Chapter, Item Number	Description	Citation
Chapter 1, Item: 1	History of Hanford	City of Hanford. (2013). <i>History</i> . [Article], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/about/history.asp
Chapter 2, Item: 2	Proud Community Application & Annual Report	Keep California Beautiful. (2010). <i>Proud Community Application</i> [Application Form], Retrieved March 2013, from http://www.keepcabeautiful.org/proud-community-application.html
Chapter 2, Item: 3	Parks & Recreation Inventory & Conditions Analysis, Master Plan	City of Hanford, Parks & Recreation Division. (2011). <i>Park, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan</i> [Image], Retrieved May 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=4749
Chapter 2, Item: 4	Historic Resources, Municipal Code	City of Hanford, Planning Division. <i>Municipal Code</i> [Document], Retrieved April 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=2398
Chapter 2, Item: 5	Historic Resources, General Plan	City of Hanford, Planning Division. <i>General Plan</i> [Document], Retrieved April 2013, from http://www.ci.hanford.ca.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=473



History

In 1877, when the Southern Pacific Railway laid lines from Goshen to Coalinga, their path crossed through a Chinese sheepherder's simple camp. This camp was the beginning of the City of Hanford. The settlement was named for James Madison Hanford, auditor of the railroad, who also took a lively interest in the sale of town lots. The sale of lots began on January 17, 1877. Within a short time the settlement grew to a town and, with the powerful backing of the railway interests, Hanford became the trading center of the area.

Through the early years, a series of devastating fires hampered the growth of the town. On the evening of July 12, 1887, a fire destroyed most of the downtown business district. The fire spurred talk of incorporation, but the idea of additional taxes prevented any action. Then, on the morning of June 19, 1891, another devastating fire raged uncontrolled for hours, once again destroying the downtown business district. This blaze proved to be the last straw for the early civic leaders.

In response to the fire, on June 20, 1891, a town meeting was held to discuss incorporation. The demand for incorporation was a direct outgrowth of inadequate fire protection. On July 19, 1891, a group of businessmen and civic leaders petitioned the Tulare County Board of Supervisors (Hanford was then in Tulare County) for an election to determine whether or not the town should incorporate. The petition was granted and the election was held August 8, 1891. The following vote was recorded: For incorporation, 127; against incorporation, 47. Four days later the handwritten Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State and thus August 12, 1891 marks the birthdate of the City of Hanford. When Kings County was formed in 1893, Hanford became the County Seat.

From its incorporation, Hanford grew into a thriving town, governed by a Board of Trustees. Schools and churches soon were established and an opera house was built. For many years Hanford had the only opera house between the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas. In 1923, construction began on an assembly hall. This hall, known as the Civic Auditorium, was dedicated in 1924. It still stands today in downtown Hanford. The main auditorium is utilized extensively by community groups and organizations.

In the early 1930s, following the trend of many communities, the Board of Trustees became known as the Hanford City Council. In 1945, the first paid fire department was established and the City Planning Commission was created. The city continued to grow at a steady pace and in 1950 the city manager/city council form of government was established. During the following years, other advisory bodies were created to assist the city council in its decisions on policies, laws, and procedures.

In 1974, the County of Kings decided to move out of their existing offices located in the county courthouse in the center of downtown, to a location a mile away. As a part of this move, they decided to abandon the old county courthouse and the building was to be razed. Downtown merchants and city officials were extremely concerned that downtown Hanford would soon become a shell of its former self and, like so many other downtown areas, fail as an economic entity.

In April, 1975, the Hanford City Council, in cooperation with the downtown merchants, established the Central Parking and Improvement District and, as a result, doubled business license taxes in the downtown area. The city council also agreed to deposit this doubled amount as well as the base amount of business licenses into a special fund that could be used only for programs and

projects within the downtown area. Establishment of the Central Parking and Improvement District was the first step of many taken to improve the downtown. Since 1975, over \$2,000,000 has been spent from this fund on public improvements to make the downtown more attractive and to encourage community events. In addition, millions of dollars of private improvements have been made including the restoration of a multitude of buildings, design of new storefronts, and the actual construction of several new buildings. Downtown Hanford took on a new look and, since then, has become a source of community pride and enjoyment.

In 1980, in order to encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures, the city council, in cooperation with private community groups, established a Historic District. This step provided a vehicle for the private sector to receive special tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic structures. The result has been that many buildings, which were underutilized, are now bustling with new tenants and activities.

As a result of the many activities in downtown Hanford, the restoration and rehabilitation program, and the cooperation between private citizens and city officials, the City of Hanford, in 1985, entered and won the competition for the Helen Putnam Award for Excellence awarded by the League of California Cities. The theme of Hanford's entry was "Looking into the Past to Build the Future", and was based upon the revitalization of downtown Hanford. Hanford's efforts were also recognized in 1986 by American City and County magazine, which chose Hanford as one of ten cities in the United States to receive its prestigious Award of Merit. Most recently, Rohm and Haas Paint Quality Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania named the city, as one of this country's "Prettiest Painted Places in America".

In March, 2000, the Hanford City Council, in cooperation with the downtown merchants, established a new organization called the Hanford Main Street Program. The Main Street Program is an extension of our Downtown Revitalization Program that began 25 years ago, producing one of California's finest downtowns. The Main Street approach is a comprehensive program for downtown revitalization that stresses a strong public/private partnership, an active committed organization, a full-time program manager, and a commitment to quality promotional programs.

With a population in 2009 of 53,266, Hanford continues to grow and thrive and community pride is evident in the refurbished buildings, the clean streets, and the many activities that take place in our city.

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Proud Community Annual Report

Proud Community Annual Report

Community

Population Size

Name of organization

Contact Person

Address

City/State/Zip

Shipping Address (if different)

Telephone

Fax

Email

Reporting period from:

Reporting period to:

In the past 12 months, Mr./Ms.

attended a KCB workshop in

City

on

Date

Number of employees:

Paid

Volunteer

Part-time

Cost-benefit Ratio Information (if available):

Annual Budget:

City Funds:

Save

search...

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Proud Community Application

What is KCB's Proud Community?

The Proud Community Program, established in 1998, is the primary method for communities to become

involved with Keep California Beautiful (KCB), a statewide, nonprofit environmental education organization, working toward a cleaner, more beautiful California. The purpose of the program is to establish a standard for annual approval and recognition of California communities whose ongoing source reduction, recycling, litter prevention, and community beautification efforts are representative of Keep California Beautiful. KCB designates the title of Proud Community to cities and/or nonprofit organizations that have fulfilled the annual Requirements, which include:

1. a completed Proud Community application
2. an annual fee (\$200)
3. attendance of at least one member at one regional workshop
4. completion of an annual summary report of community activities.

The program focuses on implementation, accountability, recognition, and a successful volunteer program. The participating counties, cities, and organizations make up a statewide network of community-based grassroots litter prevention, beautification and recycling programs that can increase economic development and change citizens' attitudes and behaviors about litter and recycling.

Program Goals

- Increase community interest in source reduction, recycling, litter prevention, and beautification programs.
- Share statewide resources with local communities, supporting their goals and objectives.
- Enable communities involved in the KCB program to fulfill their commitment to strive for a litter-free and graffiti-free environment.
- Assist communities applying to the Keep America Beautiful Local Affiliate system.
- Recognize environmental accomplishments through an awards program.

Benefits to the Community

- Resources to conduct beverage container recycling, cleanup, and beautification projects.
- A certificate of recognition signed by KCB Board representative, as an official KCB Proud Community.
- Access to a network of other proud communities throughout California who share the same goals through information exchange, workshops and grant programs.
- Quarterly newsletter and informational mailings.
- Ability to post events on KCB's website.
- Assistance in mobilizing volunteers for participation in community events.
- Participation in regional workshops.

Four Easy Steps to a Proud Community

1. Submit a completed Proud Community application.
2. Submit the an annual fee (\$200).
3. Attendance at one regional workshop.
4. Completion of an annual summary report about community activities. (May be filed via email)

Proud Community Application

On behalf of our community, we wish to be recognized as a “Keep California Beautiful Proud Community.” We agree to fulfill the following annual requirements in the program:

- Maintain our Proud Community status by paying a \$200 membership fee annually. Our first year’s fee is enclosed.
- Send at least one representative from our community to a KCB workshop annually.
- Report community activities and results by completing an Annual Report form, provided by KCB, in January of each year for the prior year.

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0. INVENTORY AND CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS





0. INVENTORY AND CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Hanford park system includes 21 outdoor facilities/parks and 5 indoor facilities distributed across the City of Hanford. The park system provides a diverse selection of amenities through the variety in size and programming at each facility. The largest parks provide the largest quantity of amenities, including athletic fields, picnic shelters, playgrounds and restroom facilities. The smaller parks also play an important role in the system by serving the neighborhoods which surround them. The smaller parks include many passive spaces, including picnic tables and benches, but some also include active facilities such as courts and smaller playgrounds. Overall, the Hanford Park System provides a comprehensive system of open green spaces available for public use.

INVENTORY PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Inventory of the Hanford Parks and Recreation system was completed and compiled in three steps.

- r Preliminary mapping and identification of assets, based on aerial photography.
- r Site visits and evaluation of the condition of both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities (completed in March 2009).
- r Processing and evaluating the results of site visit evaluations, as well as an assessment of the maintenance resources required (provided by staff).

Conditional evaluations during the site visit in March of 2009 looked at both primary assets (such as playgrounds, open turf areas, ball fields, etc) and secondary assets (such as seating, bike racks, and restroom facilities) within each outdoor park facility. This visit included a comprehensive inventory which verified the data on primary assets, noting the removal or addition of any assets. Both the primary and secondary assets were evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5 resulting in primary asset and secondary asset scores and an overall score for each facility (See [Table 0.1](#) for more information).

For a detailed description of the Inventory Process and Methodology, please refer to the Appendix.

TABLE 0. HANFORD CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT SCORES

CLASSIFICATION	NAME OF FACILITY	ACRES	PRIMARY ASSET SCORE	SECONDARY ASSET SCORE	OVERALL SCORE
Mini Park	Airport Park	0.9	60.00%	62.22%	60.56%
Mini Park	Encore Park	1.9	80.00%	55.00%	73.75%
Mini Park	Hye Park	2.7	40.00%	32.73%	38.18%
Mini Park	Lakewood Park	2.7	20.00%	35.00%	23.75%
Mini Park	Long old Center Grounds	2.2	60.00%	53.33%	58.33%
Mini Park	Quail Run Park	2.1	60.00%	50.00%	57.50%
Mini Park	Sherwood Park	3.3	70.00%	61.67%	67.92%
Mini Park	Stone Crest Park	1.4	80.00%	52.73%	73.18%
Mini Park	Vineyard Park	1.8	80.00%	70.77%	77.69%
Neighborhood Park	Coe Park	4.1	67.27%	60.00%	65.45%
Neighborhood Park	Earl F. Johnson Park	4.2	65.00%	44.00%	59.75%
Neighborhood Park	Lacey Park	2.7	62.22%	61.43%	62.02%
Community - Special Use Park	Bob Hill Youth Athletic Complex	26.2	66.67%	51.43%	62.86%
Community Park	Centennial Park	14.4	67.50%	57.50%	65.00%
Community Park	Civic and Courthouse Grounds	6.1	76.67%	75.00%	76.25%
Community Park	Freedom Park	16.7	85.45%	73.33%	82.42%
Community Park	Hidden Valley Park	36.0	61.82%	56.00%	60.36%
Regional - Special Use Park	Hanford Joint Use Softball Complex	32.0	96.00%	56.00%	86.00%
Special Use Park	BMX Track	4.7	20.00%	38.33%	24.58%
Special Use Park	Harris Street Ball Park	4.4	50.00%	40.00%	47.50%
Special Use Park	The Plunge and Skate Park	2.0	60.00%	44.00%	56.00%
Indoor Facility	Civic Center	N/A	70.00%	55.00%	66.25%
Indoor Facility	Coe Hall	N/A	68.00%	60.00%	66.00%
Indoor Facility	Long old Center	N/A	57.14%	58.33%	57.44%
Indoor Facility	Teen Center	N/A	60.00%	55.38%	58.85%
Indoor Facility	Veterans-Senior Center	N/A	68.57%	55.38%	65.27%
TOTAL ACRES		172.5			



PARKS AND FACILITIES - INVENTORY AND CONDITIONAL ANALYSIS

AIRPORT PARK



Inventory - This small 0.9 acre park is located at the entrance to the Hanford Airport at the east end of Hanford-Armona Road. The space is covered with turf, dotted with trees, and surrounded on all sides by the road or the drive into the airport's main gates. The amenities on the site include a picnic table and trash receptacles, and the trees provide a shaded area for visitors.

Analysis - This site provides a nice shaded green space at the entrance to the airport; however, it is extremely small and serves less as a park and more as an entrance island. The primary users are likely employees and any guests waiting at the airport, as well as a few nearby residents.

BMX TRACK



Inventory - The BMX track, located just east of the Harris Street Ballpark's parking lot, and north of SocCom is currently not being used or operated by any group. The 4.7 acre Special Use facility is surrounded on all sides by a chain link fence.

Primary access is from the west side, adjacent to the Harris Street Ballpark's large gravel parking lot. A small enclosed building and spectator seating is also located on this west side. The site also encompasses an area outside of the existing track area to the east, which is used as a water quality basin.

Analysis - While this facility is part of the Hanford park system, it is not currently a functional asset. This gated and fenced facility is currently vacant and quickly becoming overgrown with vegetation and weeds. The advantages of having an existing facility with these unique attributes may be worth considering, if there is interest within the community for continuing BMX activities on City property. However, this site may also serve in a more effective capacity by being developed as a different recreation facility, based on the needs of the community. If there are no immediate plans for reactivation as a BMX course, the City should work to mitigate any liability issues.

BOB HILL YOUTH ATHLETIC COMPLEX



Inventory - This 28.2 acre Community Park / Special Use facility is the second-largest in the Hanford Park system and centrally located. It contains eight designated ball fields, the four on the east side are operated and maintained by Hanford Little League, and the other four are located on the corners of the multi-purpose field in the lower basin area to the west. This area is fenced on all sides, while the smaller area on the south side near North Drive an open turf area accessible to the community. There is also a large parking lot on the north side of the property, and street parking is available on the surrounding streets.

Both sets of ball fields are accessed directly from the parking lot on the north with concrete walks, an additional gate for maintenance is located off of Campus Drive. The eastern fields

have skinned/grass in fields and the dugouts on these fields are covered with tarps and green fencing, but otherwise, across the site, the shade provided is primarily on the perimeter. All in fields on the western fields are turf and the backstops on all four fields wrap the infield areas, screen the spectators, and incorporate dugout spaces. The central area of this western space accommodates a large multi-purpose field for the local football program. Both the east and west fields are lighted for night play. The area on the south is separated from the rest of the site by a row of trees, and is not fenced in as part of the ball field complex.

Analysis - This centrally located site with such established ball field facilities is an asset to the community. The upper/east fields are well maintained by Little League, and the tarps and fencing over the dugouts provide good shade for players. The central building is not very functional because it does not provide adequate storage or handicap restrooms. Redesign may be appropriate to accommodate needs of the users and the facility. The turf on the west fields is patchy but even, and the fields have good backstop and dugout facilities. This basin area is well-used and an efficient layout, especially considering its multiple configuration capabilities. Throughout the site, the lack of shade may be a concern during summer and there is some concern regarding the uneven surfaces and limited access once through the gates. The south side is a good size open turf area, and if needed could be programmed to accommodate practice of softball/tee ball, or soccer practice/games.

CENTENNIAL PARK



Inventory - Centennial Park (14.4 acres) is the largest developed park facility south of Highway 198. Hanford-Armona Road on the north perimeter provides the only access to this Community Park, since the canal and single family residential lots border it on the east, west and south sides. The park's

parking lot is located on the north central side, and all walking trails to amenities originate near the parking lot (some are concrete, others are soft-surface). The site includes two sets of picnic shelters, a restroom structure, two basketball courts, two playgrounds, a few horseshoe pits, sand volleyball court, a picnic area, a few areas of open turf and walking trails around the site. A new splash pad is being installed in 2009 between the parking lot and playground areas. The park is surrounded on three sides by a residential area and the canal; these areas are not turf but a native grass treatment.

Analysis - This park is a popular and heavily-used facility, of which all amenities within the park get a lot of use. The bike lane on Hanford Armona Road provides bicycle access to the site, however there are no bike racks located within the park. The site provides extensive opportunities for trail use/walking with its many loop trails. Visibility to the rear of the park is a concern since access is limited on three of the four sides and the parking lot is only on the front end of the property, therefore the depth of the park may be a security issue.

CIVIC AND COURTHOUSE GROUNDS



Inventory - The 6.09 acre park and grounds around the Civic Center (on the north) and the Bastille Courthouse (on the south) in the center of downtown Hanford serves as a central gathering place for large community events, festivals and more leisurely park time for locals and visitors to the city. The site is surrounded by Dooty Street (east), Irwin Street (west) and Eighth Street (south). The central area between the buildings includes various linear walks and turf areas with some trees, as well as a fountain near the Civic Center building. There is also a restroom building west of the Courthouse. The area west of the courthouse also includes a carousel and various vendor huts, while the east side of the courthouse accommodates a

small parking lot and the front side (south) includes a large collection of rose bushes in symmetrical beds. The Civic Center building complex also includes the Veterans-Senior Center and the Teen Center, all under operation by the City of Hanford. The Bastille Courthouse is privately owned and includes various businesses operating in the historic structure. The carousel and vendor huts are overseen by the Visitor's Bureau.

Analysis - This site is a well-maintained and popular park. It provides as a great gathering area and central plaza facility for the City. The site includes lots of benches along Court Street promenade, but other areas of the site are lacking seating areas and trash cans, especially on the south side of the Bastille Courthouse or near the Civic Center building. It is important to recognize that even with all of the various ownerships of the buildings and structures on the site, the City oversees and funds all of the grounds maintenance encompassing the site.

CIVIC CENTER



Inventory - This building, the central structure between the detached Veterans-Senior Center building to the west and the attached Teen Center on the east, is the architectural jewel of the downtown Hanford area. This central building includes a lobby area, a large auditorium (with an upper balcony), kitchen, additional meeting room, and council chambers. The auditorium and the other parts of the facility (except the council chambers) are available for rentals. There is also direct access to the teen center on the east side of this large room and the restrooms on this side of the building are accessible from both facilities. The council chambers are a reasonable size and a functional room with audience seating facing the council podium at the front of the room. Primary pedestrian access to the building is from the south (including handicap access), adjacent

to the park/plaza area, and there is no designated parking in the downtown area for the building.

Analysis - This older building is in good condition as the result of careful monitoring and maintenance. Additional upgrades such as an air conditioning system would greatly maximize uses in the future. The building is currently being maintained by the Building Maintenance Department, not the Recreation Department or Public Works Parks Division. The facility is the only one of its size in the region, so it draws from a large area outside of the City for those seeking a large location for wedding receptions and other special events. However, limited parking creates issues in the downtown area during large events. Currently storage is also an issue, illustrated by the fact that a large corner of the auditorium is being used to store tables and chairs used for events. The council chambers, while a good size and a functional space needs to be updated to accommodate modern technology and décor, as well as providing appropriate handicap access to all parts of the space.

COE HALL



Inventory - Coe Hall is located on the north side of Coe Park, just west of the parking lot off of Harris Street. This small building serves as the location for the pre-school program offered by the City of Hanford. The building is also used in the summer as the base for the Summer Camp program. The building includes one large classroom area with lots of windows on the north and south sides, a small stage, offices and a small restroom. The primary entrance to the building is on the south, which makes for convenient access to the park and its playgrounds. The north exit accesses a small yard that is shaded and used as a play area during the heat of the summer.

Analysis - This building nice, bright and a great size for a single pre-school classroom space. Proximity to the playgrounds and Coe Park is an excellent location without having a separate playground facility.

COE PARK



Inventory - This 4.1 acre neighborhood park is located between Dooty Street and Harris Street, adjacent to both the Longfield Center and Harris Street Ball Park. The site also includes Coe Hall (see Coe Hall inventory above for more information). A small parking lot is located on the northeast side of the park, additional head-in parking on Harris Street, as well as on-street parking on Dooty. The remaining east half of the site is an open turf area bordered by trees. The west side includes a picnic shelter, restroom building, a splash pad/wading pool, two playgrounds with additional shade structures and seating, and two basketball courts. Both sides adjacent to each roadway on the east and west are delineated with an open rail fence. Most trees which provide shade are located along the borders of the site, with a few small trees planted near the parking lot and playground areas.

Analysis - Coe Park is a busy, popular local destination. The amenities and design are functional and appropriate for the space. Although additional trees and shade structures could be provided within the park to allow for longer use by visitors. The newer playground equipment is in excellent and provides multiple activities for multiple ages. If additional practice or play fields are needed, the turf area could be programmed if necessary.

EARL F. JOHNSON PARK

Inventory - Earl F. Johnson Park (4.2 acre Neighborhood Park) is mostly a large expanse of unprogrammed turf divided by a row of trees. The park is primarily accessible off of Brown

Street on the east edge of the park and is located adjacent to a fenced well site and one of the City's water towers (on the southeast corner of the park). There is also a newly completed playground located in the southwest corner near Harris Street and an older shelter northeast of the primary park (across an alley street) next to Grangeview Blvd. This shelter is used as a hangout spot for the Hanford High East students, which is across the street from the site).



Analysis - Earl F. Johnson Park is a great green space in the middle of the neighborhood, yet community use is minimal. The newly installed playground may bring more interest, but likely only to southwest corner of the park. Turf throughout the park is well-mowed but patchy. The shelter provides a safe and visible gathering spot for teens, however, staying ahead of the graffiti is a challenge for the staff. The large areas of turf are well-mowed but a bit patchy and uneven. This park could be activated with an increase of additional programming of the turf areas, either with Department programming or as practice or game space for young sports teams that don't require a full-sized field.

ENCORE PARK

Inventory - This L-shaped park is nestled in a neighborhood in the north part of Hanford, between Dooty Street and 10th Avenue and north of Fargo Avenue. Encore Park is only accessible from Encore Drive on the north edge of the site and is surrounded by a fenced, water-quality pond and single-family residential development on the east, west and south sides of the site. This is one of many parks that also serves as a well site for the City's water system; however, no recreation amenities are located in a basin area. The site includes an open turf area on the east side, as well as a new playground area with some nearby seating and a picnic table and trash can in the west area of the park.



Analysis - The 1.9 acres of parkland is large enough to accommodate a playground and open turf area to meet the needs of the neighborhood. The open turf is surrounded by trees, but is even and large for informal play. The playground on the west side of the site is new and large. This is a great neighborhood park with new play equipment. The use of the space for the well site and water quality pond does not negatively impact the site.

FREEDOM PARK



Inventory - Freedom Park (16.7 acres) is one of the newest facilities in the Hanford Park system. Located on the eastern side of town, the parking lot for Freedom Park is accessed off of 9th Avenue on the eastern border and a small cul-de-sac (Valley Springs Avenue) on the southwest corner. This cul-de-sac provides additional pedestrian and vehicle access as well as some on-street parking. The park is also located adjacent to Hamilton Elementary School (on the north). This park was

designed to accommodate and provide freedom of movement for people of all abilities. This park includes a large loop trail and a destination playground area that is entirely accessible, including the equipment and swings. It also includes three picnic shelters, a splash pad, restroom building, small amphitheater, exercise station along the loop walk, and a dog park area. The site also has large areas of open turf (that doubles as a disc golf course) and includes a large area in a shallow basin (surrounded by the loop walk). The design includes many planted trees; however, due to their young age, there is minimal shade on the site.

Analysis - Freedom Park is an excellent and well-designed facility; the cul-de-sac access provides visibility and access to the rear of the site, minimizing security issues. The large turf areas are patchy and the turf is also used as part of the disc golf course. The site provides multiple amenities creating lots of opportunities for different activities in one space, which may create conflicts with large amounts of users.

HARRIS STREET BALL PARK

Inventory - The Harris Street Ball Park, located east of Coe Park and Harris Street, north of the SocCom complex and west of the BMX Track is approximately 4.4 acres in size. This single ball field includes basic dugouts, bleacher seating, and a small structure for storage and scorekeeping and is lit for night play. The field is fenced around all sides and sits facing out from the northwest corner of the site, with the remaining portion of the site containing a large crescent shaped gravel parking lot. The parking lot is used for the ball park, but also for the BMX track and overflow parking for SocCom.



Analysis - This older facility is still functional, the infield is in good shape, and the turf is a bit patchy but a fairly even. Staff should investigate whether the backstop may be too low to function safely. The field is lighted for extended use periods.

The parking lot is huge but un-striped and an odd shape, which may create an unorganized parking system when used for large or small events.

HIDDEN VALLEY PARK



Inventory - Hidden Valley is located on the southwest corner of 11th Avenue and Cortner Street, in the north-central area of town. Approximately half of the 36.0 acre Community Park noted as Hidden Valley Park is the undeveloped parcel which is divided from the existing park facilities by the canal. While owned by the City, no plans for further development have been determined. The east side of the property includes all of the park's facilities and is divided diagonally by a large drainage channel (running southwest to northeast), which is crossed centrally by a pedestrian bridge. In the northwest portion of the park, there is a large playground, sand volleyball courts, picnic shelter, restroom structure, and a pond which attracts waterfowl, and kids and parents who enjoy watching them along the edge. This area also has a small head-in parking area off of Cortner Street. The southeast portion of the park includes significantly more trees and rolling turf areas, a gazebo, a picnic shelter, picnic tables, and a medium sized parking lot.

Analysis - This large park provides an extensive rolling shaded landscape in the heart of Hanford. While the site is generally accessible from the adjacent roadways, once inside the park access to all facilities is difficult and limited. Access to the central pedestrian bridge across the drainage channel or on the south side of the park is not provided via trail or walk; yet, these may not be needed, as no distinctive social trails have developed except along the edges of the channel. The park generally is serene and quiet, with some noticeable noise on the east side of the park from 11th Avenue. The undeveloped western half of the site provides an excellent opportunity for additional park development or revenue generation to the

City. The site's future has not been determined, and before any actions are taken, evaluation of park facility needs and concerns of the neighbors should be evaluated.

HYE PARK



Inventory - Hye Park (2.7 acres) is located in the east-central part of Hanford, adjacent to Myrtle Street (north), Connie Drive (northeast) and Acacia Street (southeast), with pedestrian access points off of Myrtle and Acacia. The west and south sides back to single family residential lots. The site also serves as a water quality basin during storm events and therefore the entire site is fenced on all sides with a portion fenced for long-term water retention. Both points of pedestrian access are through the fenced perimeter and down asphalt paths that fade into the turf. The original playground installed on the south end of the park at the bottom of the slope has not been replaced. The remaining area of the site at the bottom of the slope is a spacious area of open turf.

Analysis - Hye Park's configuration and use as a water quality basin makes for a poor functional design. Fencing around the entire site feels restrictive and since the entire facility is below street level it is not inviting, which may also be problematic from a safety standpoint. The original playground equipment located in the basin was unsafe, but of an appropriate size for this size of park, however staff is hesitant to replace it if it may be under water during parts of the year. Access to any future park facilities should be improved, and trails should not fade into the turf.

LACEY PARK

Inventory - Centrally-located Lacey Park is surrounded on four sides by streets, Douty Street (west), Florinda Street (north), Harris Street (east) and Elm Street (south). This 2.7

neighborhood park is a popular spot for residents of the neighborhood. It includes a wide variety of facilities, including a picnic shelter and restroom structure, a wading pool/splash pad, two playgrounds (for different ages), open turf area with a backstop, and three basketball courts with lights. Portions of the perimeter adjacent to the street are fenced, such as those next to the basketball courts along Douty and Florinda Streets.



Analysis - Lacey Park is a popular and frequently used park in central location. The park is fenced on the north side and around the west side of the basketball courts which often disinvites use, but with adjacent busy streets and highly active spaces in these areas, the fences are appropriate. The site has good natural and structural shade (picnic shelter) and is well-maintained and great for active play, but patchy in spots.

LAKEWOOD PARK



Inventory - Lakewood Park is a small 2.67-acre park located entirely in a basin adjacent to a well site facility in the north-eastern part of the City. The site has a small area of frontage on Lakewood Drive, while the remaining sides back to single-family residential. The expansion of the well and detention

facilities have created a T-shaped park area with limited visibility from the street. This site is fenced on all sides due to its use as a water quality basin. At the base of the surrounding slope, there is a small open turf area that when not wet may be a good area for informal play.

Analysis - This park is negatively affected by the water quality pond and well facilities sharing the site. Until construction on the site is complete, their impact will not be fully determined. The site is currently fenced and entire park is within the basin, making it an unusable space during wet times of the year. Only one single gate on Lakewood Drive provides access into the space, potentially creating a safety concern.

LONGFIELD CENTER



Inventory - The Longfield Center, a long-time community center on Douty Street south of Highway 198 serves the community through its outreach to teens as well as providing a recreation facility for adults in the community. The building is located across from Coe Park and access is through the main entrance on the east side of the building. The building includes a large lobby and front desk area, restrooms, a game room with foosball and pool tables, a homework/TV room, a weight room, a large gymnasium and a storage room and staff kitchen. There are also enclosed courts on the south side, accessible only from the gym. The facility is staffed daily to provide supervision and act as a resource to facility users, which are typically teens and tweens.

Analysis - The rich history and pride in the center provides community support for the facility. The size and arrangement of the building is adequate, however, there are improvements and upgrades that are necessary to make it more functional space.

- r The homework room is lacking amenities to make it useful. The shelves are empty, the TVs do not work, there are no chairs and the table is not big enough to accommodate multiple students. If this is to become a readily used homework room, the space should be upgraded with these amenities as well as to also accommodate computers.
- r The weight room is adequate but could use some new equipment.
- r Additional meeting/activity rooms would be appropriate.
- r There is little to actively engage the teen girls that use the center and having a space for activities or classes would benefit all users.
- r The outdoor courts are not being used except for storage and outdoor access, and the space could be reallocated or the building expanded to be more useful.
- r There is also some concern regarding the use of the facility by teens and adults at the same time, and a separation of users should be explored.

LONGFIELD CENTER GROUNDS



Inventory - The grounds surrounding the Longfield Center are large enough to stand alone as a facility and support their own programming and provide additional park space for the system. Currently there is a large amphitheater on the north side of the building and an open area of turf north of the amphitheater, neither of which gets much use most of the year. The turf area has been improved over the last few years, but is still patchy and a bit uneven. The parking lot is an appropriate size to accommodate most events at the center and/or the grounds.

Analysis - The grounds of the Longfield center are a good size to provide additional outdoor recreation space. However, some minor improvements may be necessary. The turf is patchy and uneven, but if improved could provide a large space for active

play. The amphitheater orientation is awkward, but functional, and although the structure is new and in excellent condition, it is not frequently used and should be more heavily programmed. The site is large enough to accommodate an expansion to the center if needed/appropriate.

THE PLUNGE POOL AND SKATE PARK

Inventory - The Plunge Pool and the Skate Park on the small 2-acre site in the central part of Hanford serves as the primary outdoor pool facility for the community. While some of the high school facilities are open for public use during the summer, this is the only pool facility owned and operated by the City of Hanford. The site is adjacent to Lacey Blvd, however primary access into the pool and skate park is tucked back near Ford Street and Kaveah Street. The swimming pool facilities include a building that serves as the primary entrance to the pool and includes of ice and locker room space for employees and restroom/locker room facilities for both men and women. The building also includes storage and a snack bar, accessible from the pool deck. Once inside the pool facility, there are two tent shade shelters, one small permanent shelter with a single picnic table, a water slide into a small pool, a kiddie pool and a larger pool with lap lane markers.



The Skate Park on northwest corner of the site is approximately 9,000 square feet and is tucked into the corner of the site near Ford Street. The skate park area is fenced, and the skating surface is entirely concrete. This site is served by a small parking lot. The old fire station (owned by the City) is also located on this property, on the southeast corner, and is currently empty. Deed plans for its re-use or sale have not been finalized. The large property to the west, once a car dealership is also owned by the City, and is currently vacant. Plans for that property have also not been finalized.

Analysis - The pool facility and Skate Park provide much-needed services to the Hanford community; however, both are too small to adequately serve the needs of this growing community. The configuration of the site provides a safe area for entrance away from the traffic on Lacey, yet it also minimizes visibility and security of the front of the building and skate park which has been a problem. The pool building is of an adequate size but was poorly constructed, therefore maintenance costs have been increasing. There is also a lack of storage for pool equipment and the concession area needs improvements. The skate park is not large enough for the demand, and the design was not by skateboarders, so it could be reworked to function better. Opportunities for expansion and/or redesign with the adjacent property and vacant rail station should be explored.

QUAIL RUN PARK

Inventory - Quail Run Park is another one of the green spaces in the system that also serves as a well site and water quality pond for the City of Hanford. This 2.1 acre park is located in the north end of town and is accessible off of Fir Street and Windsor Drive on the south. The majority of the site on the north side is fenced, as it serves as a water quality basin. There is also a smaller area within this basin that is a permanent fenced water body. There are three cul-de-sacs on the sides of this area which may provide additional pedestrian access into the space if the fenced area was open for public access. Adjacent to Windsor Drive there are two small playground areas, one for tots and the other for older kids. There is also a small area of open turf and a small well structure.



Analysis - The entire area is a great size for the neighborhood, however when the basin is closed, the park space is small. Opening up the basin for active play would make the space more usable and of interest to neighborhood residents,

as space outside of existing fence is too small for active play. However, visibility of the basin area is limited since the sides are steep and it is located at the rear of the site. If this area were opened, access from some or all of the cul-de-sacs would be available for users and for safety/supervision as well. Playground is in good condition for the most part, but uninteresting.

SHERWOOD PARK



Inventory - Sherwood Park is in the northeast corner of town, backs to the Central Valley Highway, but is only accessible from Sherwood Drive in the residential neighborhood. A large well facility building on the west side of the site is being removed. The remaining portion of the west side includes an open turf area and a playground. The majority of the 3.34 acre site is a fenced basin area in the central area of the site. The western part of the basin is a large area of flat open turf area in a shallow basin, and then the far eastern end of the site is also a fenced area with a detention pond and inaccessible.

Analysis - The park, even with the fenced basin is a good sized space for the neighborhood. Adequate natural shade is provided throughout. Playground is worn but a good size and the accessible swing is missing. The tree near the playground is causing cracking and heaving on the walk and play surface. Unfortunately, the play surface is very difficult to repair since it is poured-in-place. Playground structure is in good condition, even though older, and maintenance should be a primary priority to keep it up to safety standards.

HANFORD JOINT USE SOFTBALL COMPLEX



Inventory - The new softball complex on the west side of the City was developed in conjunction with the new High School campus. This regional tournament facility, located west of Centennial Drive and south of Grangeville Blvd, includes an approximate 32-acre portion of the site that the City coordinates programming on. This includes the existing softball fields, the tennis courts and basketball courts (when completed in 2009), but excludes additional ball fields and sports fields for the school district. The parking lot accessed off of Centennial Drive provides some parking for the facility, but may not be adequate for a large event. Access to the core of the softball complex is locked and gated except when in use for programmed events. The complex includes a large central structure that houses restrooms and concessions. The fields are completely fenced, and include dugout facilities and bleacher seating for spectators. There is currently minimal shade on the property because of the new development of the property, however some trees in the central complex and around the perimeter and in the parking lot will assist with that as the trees mature. The 5-field complex is currently under ownership and maintenance of the City of Hanford, but starting in September 2009, the School District will take over the maintenance of the facility.

Analysis - The 5-field configuration is large and can accommodate a large tournament event with large warm-up areas between fields and large spectator areas. The single point of access allows the ability to charge for events if desired. Site is lacking substantial shade, which could be problematic for large events, including man-made structures and natural shade. Parking may be too small for the size of facility, especially during a large event. However, overflow may be accommodated onto the school's portion of the property during these events, which

mostly occur on the weekends or during non-school hours. There are currently no scoreboards or scorekeeping facilities for the fields and the design of the central building will require any scorekeeping booths or equipment to be accommodated outside of the central structure. The turf on these fields needs some work, but it is also still being established.

STONE CREST PARK



Inventory - This small 1.4 acre park on the northwest corner of Fargo Avenue and Glacier Way includes a small playground, small turf areas and concrete walks. The linear L-shaped site is located between the streets and a water quality pond. The playground includes a small play structure, swings and a small climbing wall, as well as seating, a drinking fountain and trash can.

Analysis - The site's location adjacent to busy roads makes this narrow park feel cramped and maybe a little too close to the road, especially for use with small children. However, the playground is a good size, in good condition and has interesting play features which will entertain a wide age range of children. Most users from the neighborhood would likely have to cross the Glacier Way to use the park. The trails/walks through the park are only internal to the park, except at the north end where the walk ties into the community's sidewalks. There are no connections to any regional or community wide connections, especially on Fargo Avenue.

TEEN CENTER

Inventory - The Teen Center is located on the East side of the Civic Center building and its primary access is on the east side of the building. However, the accessible entrance is through the Civic Center Auditorium. This facility is full of many activities for the teens that use it, and the best use of space has been

created with the limited size of the facility. The facility is basically one large linear room with a few offices near the central entrance, some storage rooms, restrooms and then a snack bar area at one end. From the snack bar, which is on the south wall, there is a cafe area, a TV/video game room/lounge area, then a pool/foosball/larger game area.



TEEN CENTER

Analysis - Best use of available space, however it is not a functional space or structure for a teen center. There is no ability to separate the use spaces to isolate activities and noise from one another. It does not have enough capacity for the need. A ramp on the main entrance is needed. Additional benches are needed outside near the entrance area.



VETERANS-SENIOR CENTER

Inventory - The Veterans-Senior Center is a stand-alone building on the west side of the Civic Center Auditorium Building. This two-story building accommodates many different spaces and uses for the seniors in the Hanford community. The first floor includes an entry area displaying significant memorabilia

and awards, there is also a TV / living room area which leads into the billiard room and bar area. In the rear of the first floor, there is the legion room, which serves as a room for medium-sized classes and activities, and then a small meeting room for book groups, weavers, and other small gatherings. Storage of class supplies is often located in the corners of the rooms, as closet and storage space is limited on this floor. There is also additional storage for the Seniors, Inc and American Legion in the basement. On the second floor, which is accessible by both stairs and an elevator in the entry area, there is a large meeting room which runs the width of the building on the back side and is often used for bingo and large dinners and gatherings. This room has many windows and a small stage for presentations along one of the long walls. Adjacent to this room is a kitchen (with an industrial stove and large refrigerator) where all food preparation for the events occurs. There are also restrooms on this floor, however they are not ADA accessible and there are plans to remodel the restroom area. There is no designated parking for this facility in the downtown area.

Analysis - This beautiful structure has been serving Veterans and seniors of the Hanford community for many years. The number of activities and programs offered in this building maximize the space and push the limits of the storage and capacity. Storage is available in various locations throughout the building, however, storage of class supplies is often located in the corners of the rooms, as closet and storage space is limited on the first floor, and limited storage is available on the second floor. The kitchen for the facility is of adequate size and function, but in order to operate, upkeep and maintenance is important. The restroom facilities throughout the center have not been remodeled to accommodate ADA issues and the capacity of the building. The sinks and mold issues are a concern in the men's basement bathroom. There is also no ADA access to this area. The second floor women's bathroom is going to be remodeled to accommodate handicap facilities. Parking in the downtown area is limited, and there are no designated areas for seniors to park close to the building.

VINEYARD PARK

Inventory - Vineyard Park (1.8 acres) is a new park centrally located in a new subdivision on the northwest side of town. The design of the space is similar to a central square as it is surrounded on all four sides by neighborhood streets and the houses front on the park. The space includes a large open turf area, a loop walk with benches, ornamental plantings, and a playground at one end. The site also has drinking fountains

and seating. Shade is nearly non-existent on this site, due to the new development of the property. Many trees have been planted, which will eventually provide adequate shade for the site.



Analysis This is a new park that is in good condition. Staff should keep an eye on the irrigation of turf so as to not over-water. The playground is good size for the park and has many interesting features.

Chapter 17.36

H HISTORIC RESOURCES COMBINING DISTRICT

Sections:

17.36.010	Purposes of provisions.
17.36.020	Applicability.
17.36.030	Definitions.
17.36.040	Repealed.
17.36.050	Designation of historic districts, buildings and sites.
17.36.060	Historic resource permits.
17.36.070	Design criteria.
17.36.080	Demolition of historic structures.
17.36.090	Substandard buildings.
17.36.100	Ordinary maintenance and repairs.
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17.36.120	Evidence of hardship.

Section 17.36.010 Purposes of provisions.

The council finds the protection, enhancement, preservation and use of structures in districts of historic, architectural and engineering significance located within the city to be of cultural and aesthetic benefit to the community. It is further found that respect of the heritage of the city will enhance the economic, cultural and aesthetic standing of the city. The purpose of this chapter is to promote the general welfare of the public through:

A. The protection, enhancement, preservation and use of structures which represent past eras, events and persons important in history, or which provide significant examples of architectural styles of the past or are landmarks in the history of architecture, or which are unique and irreplaceable assets to the city and its neighborhoods, or which provide for this and future generations examples of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived;

B. The development and maintenance of complementary settings and environment for such structures and/or districts;

C. The enhancement of property values; the stabilization of neighborhoods and areas of the city; the increase of economic and financial benefits to the city and its property owners and inhabitants; and the promotion of visitor trade and interest;

D. The preservation and encouragement of a city of varied architectural styles reflecting the cultural, social, economic, political and architectural phases of its history;

E. The educational and cultural enrichment of this and future generations by fostering knowledge of our heritage; and

F. The promotion and encouragement of continued private ownership and utilization of such structures so that the objectives set forth in this section can be attained under this policy. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.2201)

Section 17.36.020 Applicability.

A. Area of Application. The historic resources combining district shall apply to the following described property shown on the property map attached as Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 967, on file in the office of the city clerk which is incorporated herein by this reference, and such historic districts and designated historic structures and sites as may be added by the council as provided in this chapter.

1. Downtown Hanford District Area A and B as indicated on Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 967 and

also described as that portion of the south one-half of Section 26 of Township 18 South, Range 21 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, in the county of Kings, state of California, according to Government Township Plat which is described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the center line of Seventh and Redington Streets; thence southeast along the center line of Redington Street to a point 100 feet south of the south right-of-way line of Sixth Street; thence northeast to a point 100 feet south of the intersection of the south right-of-way line of Sixth Street and the center line of Harris Street; thence north to the intersection of the south right-of-way line of Sixth Street and the center line of Harris Street; thence northwest along the center line of Harris Street to the intersection of the center line of Ninth Street; thence west along the center line of Ninth Street to the center line of Douty Street; thence north to the center line of Fuller Way; thence west to the center line of Irwin Street, thence south to the center line of Dewey Street; thence west to the center line of Redington Street, the point of beginning.

2. The Starbright Laundry Building Site which is described as follows:

Lots 23 to 32 inclusive in Block 112 of the City according to the Map thereof recorded in Book 1 at Page 35 of Maps, Tulare County Records.

3. The Irwin Street Inn Site which is described as follows:

Parcel I: Lots 26, 27, and 28 in Block 180 of the City of Hanford as per Map thereof recorded in Book 1 at Page 83 of Maps, Tulare County Records; and

Parcel 11: Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Block 180 of the Map of Blocks 179 and 180, certain Blocks of the City of Hanford filed May 4, 1898, in Book 1 at Page 46 of the Licensed Surveyor Plats, Kings County Records, located at the southwest corner of Porter and Irwin Streets (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 10-235-03 and 10-235-04).

4. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Depot Site which is described as follows:

Lots 1, 2, and 3 and the west 15 feet of Lot 4 in Block 138 of the City of Hanford, according to the Map thereof recorded in Volume 1 at Page 35, Tulare County Records.

5. The Denham Creamery which is described as follows:

The east 100 feet of Block 13 and all of Block 14 south and west of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway right-of-way, less the road of the Biddies Subdivision, excepting therefrom the west 70 feet of the south 220 feet.

6. The China Alley District which is described as follows:

Parcel 1: Lots 19 through 23 of Block 264 of the Kings Subdivision of the County of Kings; and

Parcel 2: Lots 1 through 8 of Block 131 of Hanford in the City of Hanford, according to the Map thereof recorded in Book 1. Page 35 of Maps, Tulare County Records;

EXCEPTING all portions thereof contained in the public thoroughfare known as China Alley and any portion thereof in Seventh Street therefore deeded to the City, and located on either side of China Alley (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 10-274-09 and 12-037-06, 07, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21,

and 22.

7. The former residence of Dr. R. E. Dixon, described as follows:

All of Lots 15 and 16, the south 20 feet of Lot 17 and the north 75 feet of Lot 11 in Block 180 in the City of Hanford, County of Kings, State of California. according to the Map thereof recorded in Book 1, Page 43 of Maps, Kings County Records; excepting from the north 75 feet of said Lot II the north 5 feet thereof, and located at Assessor's Parcel Number 10-235-05.

8. The former Chinese School, now known as the Temple Theater, described as follows:

All of lots 6, 7, and 8 in Block 266 of Blakeley's Addition to the City of Hanford, as per map thereof recorded in Book 1 at Page 73 of Licensed Surveyor Plats, Kings County Recorder.

B. Designation on Zone Plan. The zone plan district maps shall be amended to indicate the application of the historic resources combined district. The designation "(H)" shall be added after the underlying zoning designation. For example, a property in the underlying downtown commercial district and also within the historic resources overlay district would be designated "DC(H)."

C. Application of Provisions. The requirements of this chapter shall be considered in conjunction with the requirements of any underlying district. If a conflict exists between the requirements of the underlying district and this chapter, the requirements of this article shall apply. (Ord 91-01, 1991; Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2202)
(01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001; 98-18, Amended, 12/15/1998; 97-11, Amended, 12/02/1997)

Section 17.36.030 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless otherwise defined, the following words and phrases used in this chapter are defined as follows:

"Alteration" means any exterior change or modification, through public or private action, of any property located within a designated historic district or site or a designated historical building, including exterior changes to or the modification of a structure, architectural details or visual characteristics, such as paint color and surface texture, grading, surface paving, new structures, removal of trees and other natural features, disturbance of archeological sites or areas, and the placement or removal of any exterior objects, such as signs, plaques, light fixtures, street furniture affixed to the pavement, walls, fences, steps, plantings and landscape accessories affecting the exterior visual qualities of the property.

"Contributing building" means a structure within a historic district which structure retains scale, mass and other architectural characteristics to the degree that it contributes to the sense of time and place of the immediate area and the district. The building may have individual architectural significance or may be one of a grouping of background buildings that jointly contribute to the character of the immediate area and the district. Contributing buildings may reflect interim modifications if those modifications do not irreparably detract from the character of the building or if the modifications reflect an architectural style or particular era important to the development of the city. Contributing buildings shall also include structures that have a strong historical tie to activities, events, or individuals important in the development of the city.

"Designated historic building" means any improvement which has special historical, cultural, aesthetic or architectural character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or history of the city, the state or the nation and which has been designated as such pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

"Designated historic site" means a parcel of property, or part thereof, on which a designated historic building is situated, and any abutting parcel or part thereof constituting part of the parcel of property on which the designated historic building is situated, and which has been designated a designated historic site

pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

"Exterior architectural feature" means the architectural elements embodying the style, design, general arrangement and components of all of the outer surfaces of an improvement, including without limitation, the kind, color and texture of the building materials, and the type and style of all windows, doors, lights, signs and other fixtures appurtenant to such improvement.

"Historic district" means any area containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles typical to the history of the city, and which improvements constitute a distinct section of the city which has been designated a historic district pursuant to this chapter.

"Improvement" means any building, structure, place, parking facility, fence, gate, wall, work of art, or other object constituting a physical improvement of real property, or any part of such improvement.

"Noncontributing building" means a structure within a historic district which, in its present condition, does not contribute to the sense of time and place of the immediate area and the district. "Noncontributing building" may include those buildings constructed after the time period featured in a historic district or buildings in which the historical characteristics have been irreparably modified. "Noncontributing building" may also include buildings which, while noncontributing at present, may become contributing through the application of appropriate design criteria.

"Preservation" means the identification, study, protection, restoration, rehabilitation or enhancement of historical resources. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2203)

Section 17.36.040 Repealed.

Section 17.36.050 Designation of historic districts, buildings and sites.

A. Criteria for Designation. For the purposes of this chapter, an improvement may be designated a historic building and property may be designated as a historic site by the city council, and any area within the city may be designated an historic district by the city council pursuant to this section if any one of the following criteria is met:

1. Historical and Cultural Significance.
 - a. The structure, property or district proposed for designation is representative of a distinct historical period, type, style, region or way of life;
 - b. The structure, property or district proposed for designation is, or contains, a type of building or buildings which was once common but is now rare;
 - c. The structure, property or district proposed for designation was connected with someone renowned or important or a local personality;
 - d. The structure, property or district proposed for designation is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
 - e. The structure, property or district proposed for designation represents the work of a master builder, engineer, designer, artist or architect whose individual genius influenced his era;
 - f. The structure, property or district proposed for designation is the site of an important historic event or is associated with events which have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state or community; or
 - g. The structure, property or district proposed for designation has a high potential of yielding information of archeological interest.
2. Historic, Architectural and Engineering Significance.
 - a. The structure, property or district proposed for designation exemplifies a particular architectural style or way of life important to the city;
 - b. The structure, property or district proposed for designation exemplifies the best remaining

architectural type of a neighborhood; or

c. The construction materials or engineering methods used in the structure or district proposed for designation embody elements of outstanding attention to architectural or engineering design, detail, material or craftsmanship.

3. Neighborhood and Geographic Setting.

a. The structure materially benefits the historic character of the neighborhood;

b. The unique location or singular physical characteristic of the structure or district proposed for designation represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or city;

c. The district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development; or

d. The preservation of a structure is essential to the integrity of the district.

B. Designation Procedures. Historic districts, buildings or sites shall be designated by the city council in the following manner:

1. Any person may request the designation of an improvement as a historic building or site or the designation of an historic district by submitting an application for such designation to the community development department. The community development department or the city council may also initiate such proceedings on its own motion.

2. The community development department shall conduct a study of the proposed designation and make a preliminary determination, based on such documentation and other information as it may require, whether the building site or district should be considered for historic designation. If the community development department determines that the application merits consideration, it shall schedule a public hearing before the city council within sixty (60) days of such determination.

3. The decision of the community development department that the building, site or district should not be considered for historic designation may be appealed to the city council in accordance with the provisions of Section 17.36.060.

4. Notice of the date, place, time and purpose of the public hearing shall be given by first-class mail to the applicants, owners and occupants of each building site or district at least ten days prior to the date of the public hearing, using the name and address of such owners as shown on the latest equalized assessment rolls, and shall be advertised once in a daily newspaper of general circulation at least ten days prior to the public hearing.

5. At the conclusion of the public hearing, but in no event more than thirty (30) days after the date set for the public hearing the city council may approve in whole or in part, or deny in whole or in part, the application. The decision of the city council shall be in writing and submitted to the applicant.

7. Failure to send any notice by mail to any property owner whose address is not shown on the latest equalized assessment rolls shall not invalidate any proceeding in connection with the proposed designation. The community development department and city council may also give such other notice as they may deem desirable and practicable.

C. Determinations of Contributing and Noncontributing Buildings. In conjunction with the designation of an historic district, the community development department shall recommend and the city council shall designate all buildings within the proposed district as either contributing or noncontributing.

(Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2205)

(01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.060 Historic resource permits.

A. Permits Required. An historic resource permit shall be required for any alteration of the exterior features of a building within a designated historic district, or a designated historic building or site, or to construct a new building or improvements upon property within a designated historic district except as otherwise provided in this Chapter 17.36, the city council shall determine whether a historic resources permit shall be issued. A permit shall not be required for ordinary maintenance and repairs as defined in

this section.

Permits for minor improvements including, without limitation, such as repainting in accordance with a color palette approved by the city council or replacement of minor landscaping features, may be issued by the community development department in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17.60. Such permit may be approved as submitted, approved with conditions or denied. The community development department, however, may refer any request for a permit to the city council for consideration within ten days after the application is deemed complete by the community development department. If applicable, the applicant shall include the information required by Chapter 17.58 (permit for conditional uses) and Chapter 17.62 (planned unit development). If the community development department refers an application to the city council, the city council shall consider the application at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

B. Permit Procedures. An application for a historic resource permit shall be made on a form prescribed by the community development department and shall be accompanied by the fees established by resolution of the city council. The application shall include the information required by Section 17.60.020 for site plan review, complete elevation drawings of the proposed alterations, samples of proposed colors and materials, color photographs of all sides of any existing improvement, building or structure on the site, and such other information as may be required by the community development department. If applicable, the application shall include the information required by Chapter 17.58 (permit for conditional uses) and Chapter 17.62 (planned unit development).

Applications for permits requiring city council approval shall be placed on the agenda of the historic resources commission following the determination by the community development department that the application is complete shall be placed on the next regular meeting of the city council. The city council may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the permit.

C. Deviations From Standards. The community development department or city council are granted the authority to approve deviations from the provisions of this title if the community development department or city council finds that the deviation is necessary to achieve the purposes of this chapter and that the deviation will not adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Hanford.

D. Appeals.

Within ten days following the date of a decision by the community development department, the decision may be appealed to the city council by the applicant or any other party adversely affected by the decision of the community development department. An appeal application and required fee shall be filed with the community development department and shall state specifically the basis for the appeal.

Within sixty (60) days after the date of receipt by the community development department of the appeal application and fee, the city council shall hear the appeal. A time period greater than sixty (60) days may be agreed upon by the appellant and the city. The community development department shall give a ten-day written notice to the appellant of the time and meeting place of the hearing of the appeal. Upon the conclusion of the hearing by the city council, the city council may render its decision immediately or may continue its decision until its next regular meeting. The city council shall declare its findings and may sustain, modify, reject or overrule the decision of the community development department.

E. Building Permits. Before a building permit shall be issued for any structure, improvement or building proposed as part of the approved historic resource permit application, the building department shall secure written approval from the community development department that the proposed improvements are in conformity with an approved historic resource permit. Before a building, improvement or structure may be occupied, the community development department shall notify the chief building inspector that the site and such building improvement or structure thereon have been developed in conformity with an approved historic resource permit.

F. Lapse of Permits. An historic resource permit shall lapse and become void one year following the date on which the permit became effective, unless the conditions of approval specify a lesser or greater time or unless, prior to such expiration date, a building permit is issued by the chief building inspector

and construction is commenced and diligently pursued toward completion on the site which was the subject of the historic resource permit application. A permit may be renewed for an additional period of one year or for a lesser or greater period provided that, prior to the expiration of the time period granted, an application for renewal of the permit is filed with the community development department. The community development department may approve, approve with conditions, or deny an application for the renewal of a permit.

G. Revocation. Should the holder of a historic resources permit violate any provision of this title or any condition of approval of the historic resources permit, the historic resources permit shall be automatically suspended. The community development department shall provide the holder of the historic resources permit with written notice of the suspension, which notice shall identify the reasons for the suspension and may instruct the holder of the historic resources permit to immediately terminate any and all activities, including, without limitation, construction or renovation work being performed pursuant to the historic resources permit. Within thirty (30) days of the date of the automatic suspension of the historic resources permit, the city council shall hold a hearing and receive evidence whether the historic resources permit should be reinstated, revoked or whether additional conditions or restrictions should be placed upon the historic resources permit or other actions should be taken by the holder of the historic resources permit in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the historic resources permit and this title.

H. Permits to Run With the Land. A historic resource permit granted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall run with the land and shall continue to be valid upon a change of ownership of the site or structure which was the subject of the permit application.

I. Penalties for Improvements Without Permits. When any improvements are made or installed to a building improvement or structure in the historic district without the issuance of a historic resource permit the owner of the site and occupant of the building, improvements or structure thereon shall be subject to completing the application process and a penalty fee of double the standard processing fee. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.2206) (01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.070 Design criteria.

A. Introduction. The design criteria set forth in this section are intended to provide a guidance to both the city council and community development department and property owners regarding the improvements to structures, buildings, improvements or sites designated as historic or located in historic districts.

The design criteria set forth in this section shall be used in evaluating applications for historic resource permits and for other related issues as determined by the community development department.

1. Contributing Buildings. The design criteria shall be used to insure the preservation and enhancement of the historical and architectural characteristics of the historic structures through restoration of those structures. The restoration of a structure to their exact former appearance shall be permitted but not required.

2. Noncontributing Buildings Constructed Prior to 1935. The design criteria shall be used to insure that modifications or alterations do not increase the noncontributing characteristics of the structure. The application of the design criteria to rehabilitate or renovate a structure to become a contributing building shall be encouraged.

3. Noncontributing Buildings Constructed After 1935. The design criteria shall be used to insure that modifications or alterations to nonconforming structures do not increase the nonconforming characteristics of the structure or do not add to the intrusive character of the structure.

4. New Construction. The design criteria shall be used for new construction to achieve compatibility and harmony with surrounding structures and the historic district.

B. Design Guidelines. The following design guidelines are to be used to formulate plans for the rehabilitation, preservation, and continued use of old buildings consistent with the intent of this chapter.

The guidelines apply to buildings of all occupancy and construction types, sizes and materials and to all permanent and temporary construction on the exterior of historic buildings as well as new attached or adjacent construction.

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to use the building, structure or site for its originally intended purpose or for a compatible use which requires minimum alteration of the building, structure or site.

2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural feature should be avoided when possible.

3. All buildings, structures and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.

4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure or site and its environment. Such changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.

5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure or site shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired, rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities. The repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical or pictorial evidence, rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.

7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods which will damage the historic building materials shall not be used.

8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by or adjacent to any building, structure or site.

9. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing buildings, structures or site shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, materials and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.

10. Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to buildings, structures or sites shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the building, structure or site would be unimpaired.

11. Interior features of historical significance, such as stairways, light wells pressed metal ceilings, ornate woodwork, and the like should be integrated into the design of any adaptive use.

C. Rehabilitation Standards. The provisions of this subsection are intended to provide reasonable design for the rehabilitation of historic buildings so that the basic historic and architectural presentation of the buildings is retained and enhanced.

1. Storefronts.

- a. Where original old store fronts remain, their appearance should not be altered. Such store fronts should be repaired and preserved. Where store fronts have been altered, the original design should be determined by examining photographs from the period and by investigating any original architectural fabric which remains beneath the changes. As much original material and detail should be retained in the rehabilitation as possible. Retention of cast iron elements is particularly important for structural and waterproofing reasons. Wood or stone steps, stone sills, and other elements which contribute to the character of store front entries should be preserved.

- b. Where most of the existing architectural design dates from an interim remodeling and where such remodeling adds to the historical character of the historic district, rehabilitation may conform to the period of such remodeling and not to the original design.

- c. Where the original design cannot be determined or where financial considerations preclude

full-scale rehabilitation of a store front which has already been altered, a design which is not a pure rehabilitation but which is in keeping with the design of the rest of the building may be appropriate. The general proportions, materials, colors, rhythm of solids to voids, repetition of design elements, and directional expression (the effect of verticality or horizontally common to the street should be followed in designing new store fronts. The use of materials not in existence when a store front was built should be discouraged in its rehabilitation.

d. The architectural integrity of a buildings storefront in the historic district should be preserved. Accessories, such as light fixtures, which imitate the designs of these eras should be prohibited. Designs appropriate to the years during which the buildings in the historic district were constructed should be encouraged.

e. Canvas awnings are traditional to the historic district and are an acceptable element of store fronts. The size and scale of awnings should be appropriate to the building to which they are attached, based on photographic and documentary evidence. Color choice should be made with discretion. Metal awnings, glass awnings and glass canopies are not in keeping with the prevailing character of the historic district and may be prohibited. To avoid obscuring building elements on the upper stories, canopies and awnings should not be permitted above the ground floor unless documented by photographic evidence.

f. Wooden balconies, canopies and porches are traditional to some buildings within the historic district and are an acceptable element of store fronts where such features can be appropriately documented. The recreation of such elements should be carefully considered to insure that they are a faithful reproduction of original features, based on photographic and documentary evidence. Interim building modifications which in themselves represent an important historic era or architectural style in the development of the area should not, however, be obscured or destroyed in the rebuilding of such features.

2. Windows and Doors.

a. Where they still exist, the original sills, lintels, frames, sash, muntins and glass of windows and transoms should be preserved. The original doorway elements, including sills, lintels, frames and the doors, should also be retained. When they must be replaced, the replacements should duplicate the originals in design and materials.

b. Glass in windows, doors and transoms should be clear, except where documentary evidence indicates the original use of colored glass. Plastic materials should not be used in place of glass. Any existing small paned transoms should not be obscured on the exterior.

c. The original proportions of wall openings should be retained. The blocking of any existing opening to accommodate standard sash and glass sizes, to hide ceilings lowered beneath the tops of existing windows, or for any other reason should not be allowed.

d. Decorative wood or metal lintels, brackets and any other window or doorway trim should be preserved and should be restored where possible.

e. In rehabilitation, the original number of panes in glassed areas should be used.

3. Cornices.

a. Cornices should be restored to their original appearance, using original materials where possible and duplications of the original where necessary. Original materials were wood, plaster or metal.

b. In some instances, duplication of the original cornice using contemporary materials may be necessary, although the use of materials in existence when the original was constructed is the preferred treatment.

c. Where the use of the original materials is not feasible, surviving cornice elements should be retained and repaired. An alternative to full-scale rehabilitation may be the construction of a new cornice of contemporary but sympathetic design in the same design relation to the rest of the building as the original cornice.

d. Where possible, brick corbels should be restored and treated in the same manner as brick wall surfaces.

e. Gutters, downspouts and flashings should be inconspicuous.

4. Roofs.

a. Roofs retaining their original shapes should be maintained. In some cases, where roof shapes

have been altered, restoration to original appearance may be possible.

b. Contemporary roofing materials shall be acceptable. Where roofs are visible, roofing materials should be dark. Flashings should be unobtrusive.

c. Pseudo-mansard roofs applied to store fronts should only be considered when photographic evidence indicates the prior existence of such features and should be reconstructed to be consistent with such prior features.

5. Building Materials.

a. Brick.

i. Brick is a dominant building material in the historic district. Brick should be treated and maintained in a manner which will preserve it and should not be treated in a manner which will deface it or accelerate deterioration. Brick should not be covered by synthetic brick or stone, or wood shingles, by wood or aluminum siding, or by synthetic materials of any other kind.

ii. Sandblasting accelerates the deterioration of brick and should not be used. Sandblasting gouges the mortar joints between bricks, admitting water which freezes, expands and breaks the bricks.

iii. Brick may be cleaned by applying mild chemical solvents, by scrubbing with stiff nonferrous brushes, or by spraying with water under high pressure.

iv. Brick which has already been sandblasted should be treated with clear silicone every two or four years to repel water. However, treating with silicone is not the equivalent of retaining the original glaze.

v. When repainting is necessary to replace deteriorated mortar or to stop water damage, loose mortar should be raked out to a depth of approximately one-half inch to one inch in both vertical and horizontal joints and the brick washed to remove small particles which remain. Joints should not be sawed.

vi. When deteriorating brick must be replaced, replacements should match the old brick in color, texture, size and coursing technique. Mortar should be painted to match existing joints. Replacement brick should be laid in the same bond as the original.

vii. Repainting shall be preferable to cleaning brick which has previously been painted. Painting brick which has not previously been painted is an appropriate way to unify a facade for which the original brick color, size, texture, coursing technique, and mortar appearance cannot be matched in repair work and in which such inconsistency is visually disruptive. The color of paint to be applied to brick surfaces should match as closely as possible the natural color of the brick.

viii. Many of the buildings in the historic district have been stuccoed. Stucco is very difficult to remove from brick, especially soft brick, and therefore its removal is not recommended. Although stucco may be removed laboriously by use of a hammer and chisel, the chisel marks often mark the brick. If wire mesh was attached to the brick to hold the stucco, the mesh may be pulled from the surface of the brick to remove the stucco. The recommended treatment of stuccoed brick is smoothing the surface with a skim coat of stucco, perhaps scoring it to resemble the original brick texture, and painting it a brick color.

b. Wood. Wood is not common as a primary structural material in the historic district. Wood frame accessory features, such as skylights, however, should be retained as they constitute important elements of the buildings and offer unique opportunities for variation in mass, color and texture. Restoration techniques should be as gentle as possible and should not include sandblasting. Where the replacement of wooden exterior features or portions of such features is necessary, the new structure should be constructed to resemble, as closely as possible, the original structure.

c. Metals. Architectural metals are utilized as an exterior structural element in several buildings within the historic district. They constitute an important architectural feature and should be preserved. Cast iron store front frames should be treated sensitively and covered with a protective paint or sealer. Pressed metal cornice and trim elements should likewise be protected.

D. New Construction Standards. The construction standards proposed in this subsection are based on a combination of existing and historical design elements common to the historic district building materials common and identify the downtown Hanford commercial buildings. The standards will help to assure that new design, while contemporary, will be compatible with the existing building character.

The building design shall be consistent with the historical design elements found on adjacent buildings and the total character of the streetscape.

1. "Wild West" theme construction typified by false front architecture embellished with gingerbread-style detail, board-and-batten siding, and bright colors are not appropriate and shall not be an acceptable building motif.

2. New construction should maintain the continuity of existing rows of buildings or help to establish such continuity. Facades should be constructed at the property line facing the street.

3. The front and side walls of new construction should be parallel to the property lines. Polygonal and circular shaped buildings shall be prohibited.

4. New buildings should be constructed to within ten percent of the average height of the existing adjacent buildings. The maximum height of any new building should be thirty-five (35) feet. The minimum height should be twenty (20) feet. Sidewalk level commercial spaces should have a minimum ceiling height of ten feet from the floor.

5. Brick is the preferred exterior material for new construction. The color and texture should be similar to that of brick historically used in the city. Stuccoed surfaces may be permitted on a limited basis. The use of wood, synthetics and metal siding shall be prohibited.

6. A new facade should be rectangular in shape and its proportions (width in relation to height) should be consistent or compatible with the proportions of adjacent historic buildings. The principal directional expression of new facades may be horizontal or vertical. Facades of one-story buildings should be organized into three horizontal or vertical bands: store front, solid wall space above the store front, and cornice with or without parapet. Two-story buildings should be organized into three or four horizontal bands: store front, horizontal band (optional), second floor, and cornice (with or without parapet). Such bands should align with those of adjacent buildings.

7. Facades should be organized into three, four or five bays. The directional expression of windows and doors should be vertical, though several vertical elements may be combined to form a horizontal opening.

8. New construction details should approximate the character of historic details found in the historic district. The reproduction of historic building details shall be discouraged, except where the reconstruction of historic buildings may be appropriate.

9. New store fronts should approximate the character of those built in the past within the historic district: the double doors of some of the oldest buildings, the recessed entries with flanking showcases of the 1880-1940 period, and others which can be photographically documented. Store fronts with recessed entries should be divided into three bands: a transom band, a band of display windows, and a small spandrel or paneled band under display windows. Proportions of store fronts should be consistent with those of historical store fronts. Store fronts should be ten feet high, including the transom band. Metal store front elements should not leave exposed the natural color of the metal. Dark anodized finishes shall be preferred, as are colors traditionally used in the historic district.

10. Awnings or triangular sidewalk roofs attached above street level store fronts should be encouraged. Mansard, free form, or geometric sidewalk roofs shall be prohibited.

11. False fronts or parapet walls should conceal roofs from the public view. Mansard, free form, and geometric roof shapes shall be prohibited.

12. The scale of new construction should be harmonious with that of adjacent buildings. Materials, signs and other elements of new construction should be consistent with the scale of similar elements found in adjacent historic buildings.

13. Those sections of the rehabilitation standards set forth in subsection C of this section discussing store front design, canopies, and awnings shall also apply to new construction.

E. General Building Standards. The standards set forth in this subsection should be applied to all alterations or new construction in the historic district.

1. Color.

a. Exterior colors should harmonize with other colors on the same building and on the streetscape. Exterior colors should complement the colors of neighboring buildings and should be selected to be mutually supportive and beneficial to the overall historic character of the streetscape.

b. Where wood or metal surfaces of windows, doors, porches and details, other than cornices, are to

be painted, the following colors shall be used: During the early twentieth century, muted colors and earth colors were favored. They included gray, dark brown, dark green, blue gray, beige, brick red, and terra cotta. A slightly grayish-white paint, was frequently used for major surface areas and for details. This grayish-white is an appropriate choice for window sash and frames and for other details. In some instances, black or dark gray may be appropriate for the fixed window or door frame. If the original color of a cornice cannot be determined, grayish-white, buff or sandstone color are preferred choices.

c. Where brick has been painted, repainting in a color which approximates that of the natural brick is appropriate. Mortar joints might also be suggested in a color approximating the natural color of the mortar (not a pure white). Depending on the paint history of a building, grayish-white paint may be an acceptable alternative for the facade. Where brick was unpainted and remains unpainted, the use of paint on the exterior shall be discouraged, since unpainted brick is a strong design tradition in the historic district.

d. Paint colors which were not produced or used during the early twentieth century should be discouraged in the historic district. Bright, new colors are to be avoided, even when used sparingly.

2. Signs.

a. General Requirements. Signs shall be designed to contribute to the quality of the historic commercial environment. Within the historic district, each business shall be limited to one primary sign, except those businesses on corners which may have a sign on each street. Each business may also appropriately establish one sign directly lettered onto the window glass or the glass in the doors.

Signs in the historic district shall be pedestrian oriented in size and shape. Graphics shall be simple and bold. Signs shall be flush with the wall since they usually complement architectural elements more effectively than projecting sign. Symbolic, three-dimensional signs (such as a barber pole or a pawn shop symbol) shall be encouraged. Paper signs attached to the interiors or exteriors of store windows shall be discouraged, except where temporary presentation for public notice requires such treatment.

The height of new signs shall not extend above the window sills of the second floor. Signs on one-story buildings shall not project above the cornice line, and all roof-mounted signs shall be precluded.

b. Area of Permanent Signs.

i. Each ground floor tenant may have a maximum of one square foot of signage for each linear foot of business establishment on his primary frontage (that portion of the building occupied by the business which faces a street and contains the main entrance), with a twenty-five (25) square foot minimum sign area, regardless of the width of such primary frontage.

ii. Each ground floor tenant may have a maximum of one-half square foot of signage for each linear foot of secondary frontage (that portion of the building occupied by the business and facing an alley, street, adjacent building, parking lot, or the like).

iii. Each ground floor tenant may have one sign located at each entrance attached below the marquee or canopy which shall not exceed six square feet per sign face and with a minimum ground clearance of seven feet above the sidewalk grade. Such sign shall not count against the maximum sign area allowed for a business frontage.

iv. Each basement and second and third story tenant may have painted window signs at a maximum of thirty (30) percent of the businesses' total window area on a given frontage.

v. Each basement and second and third story tenant may also use the awning skin above his businesses' windows for signage based on thirty (30) percent of the window area.

vi. Basement and second and third story tenants may use a maximum of fifty (50) percent of the entrance door area (the street entrance leading up to the second story) for a directory type sign to be placed on the door or on the wall beside the door.

vii. Where second stories are occupied by only one tenant, the tenant may use the skirt of the awning above the entrance door (the street entrance leading up to the second story) for signage.

viii. Multi-tenant buildings or businesses within a row of buildings shall be permitted a directory type sign located on a building with each business allowed up to an eight-inch by thirty-six (36) inch sign per directory. Such a sign will not count against the maximum sign allowance for the business frontages.

ix. Pole signs shall not be permitted except under special circumstances where a sign on a building is

not appropriate and where such is approved by the community development department.

c. Temporary signs.

i. Each building tenant may use one of the following two types of temporary signs, but not both at the same time:

(A) Basement, ground and second and third story tenants may use a maximum of twenty-five (25) percent of their total window area along a single frontage for temporary signage. Such promotional or sale signs shall only be used for a period of seven consecutive days per month with at least a thirty (30) day period between sign displays. Such signs shall be of professional quality.

(B) Each building tenant shall be permitted to use one portable sign only on Fridays and Saturdays which sign is a maximum of three and one-half feet high and two feet wide. Such signs shall be placed immediately adjacent to the building and not next to the curb or anywhere else in the sidewalk area. Portable signs shall be removed and placed inside the business each afternoon or early evening on Fridays and Saturdays before the business closes.

ii. Commercial banner type signs on buildings or store fronts shall be prohibited except for grand openings and community events. Such signs shall only be used for a period of fourteen (14) days and then be removed. Such signs shall be of professional quality.

Except for dealerships of cars, trucks, motorcycles, recreational vehicles and boats, and temporary parking lots sales which require outdoor display, canvas, plastic, cloth, paper or other types of banners or streamers suspended across private property, buildings or structures shall not be permitted. "Grand Opening" banners are permitted as stated above.

d. Brand Names or Product Signs. Registered trademarks, the portrayal of specific commodities, or signs advertising an individual brand of products shall not exceed ten percent of the total sign area. If the trademark or commodity represents the principal activity conducted, the historic resources commission may allow a maximum of twenty-five (25) percent of the total sign area for trademark use. The graphics for such signs are encouraged to be representative of the time period of 1890-1930 in order to conform with the historic district's era.

e. Sign Lettering Styles. The lettering style of all signs shall be clear, bold and legible and shall conform to one of the historic district lettering styles as adopted by resolution of the historic resources commission.

f. Sign Approval Process. All signs prior to their use and installation shall require a permit and shall be approved by the historic resources commission for consistency with this chapter without limitation in color, lettering style, quality and size.

g. Deviations From Sign Standards. The community development department or the city council are granted the authority to approve deviations from the provisions of this section as allowed pursuant to Section 17.36.060(C).

3. Roof-Mounted Equipment. Roof-mounted equipment should be located so that it is not generally visible from the adjoining streets or alleys and does not detract from the lines of the building.

4. Energy Conservation. The conservation of energy should be considered in the review of building rehabilitations so that within the historical context of a building the conservation of energy resources is maximized.

5. Additional Design Criteria. The city council may adopt, by resolution, such additional design criteria as may be desirable to further implement and clarify this section. Such criteria shall be consistent with the purposes and intent of this chapter.

6. Other Provisions. The following rules and regulations are incorporated by this reference into the design criteria set forth in this section:

a. The Secretary of the Interior Standards of Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings;

b. California Administrative Code, Title 14, Part 8: State Historical Building Code. (Ord. 96-22 § 1 (part), 1996; Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2207) (01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.080 Demolition of historic structures.

A. Notices Required. The demolition, wholly or partially, of a contributing building in a historic district or a designated historic building shall be prohibited unless the property owner of such structure gives the community development department one hundred eighty (180) days' prior written notice that such demolition is planned for such structure. Subject to the provisions of subsection B of this section, no application to the city for a permit to carry out such demolition shall be accepted during said one hundred eighty (180) day notice period. Following the receipt of such notice, the city council may take such steps as it determines are necessary to preserve the structure concerned. The city council, among other things, may:

1. Seek local trusts and other financial sources which may be willing to purchase the structure for restoration;
2. Publicize, with the owner's consent, the availability of the structure for purchase for restoration purposes;
3. Make recommendations to the city council concerning the acquisition of development rights or facade easements and the imposition or negotiation of other restrictions for the preservation of the structure;
4. Investigate possible sites for the relocation of the structure; and
5. Direct city staff to purchase the structure pursuant to a development plan where it does not appear that private preservation is feasible.

B. Waivers of Notices.

1. The city council, upon the request of the property owner, may waive the requirement of one hundred eighty (180) days' prior written notice if the action planned for the structure involves:

- a. An emergency repair to, or removing an unsafe condition of, the structure; or
- b. The relocation of the structure to a site approved by the city council; or
- c. Relief of extreme financial hardship to the owner of the structure as set forth in Section 17.36.120.

2. A request by a property owner for the waiver of a notice shall be considered by the city council at its next regular meeting after the filing of such request in writing with the community development department; however, if the request is filed within ten days of the next regular meeting of the city council, the request shall be placed on the agenda of the city council's second regular meeting following the filing of the request.

(Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2208)

(01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.090 Substandard buildings.

The chief building inspector or the fire marshal shall notify the community development department whenever such official declares a designated historic building or structure within a historic district to be a substandard or dangerous building.

Upon the receipt of notice from the chief building inspector or the fire marshal, the city council shall evaluate the historic and architectural merit of the structure and shall provide recommendations to the chief building inspector within thirty (30) days. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994; prior code § 9-4.2209)

(01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.100 Ordinary maintenance and repairs.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior architectural feature in or on any property subject to by this chapter which maintenance or repair does not involve a change in the design, material, color or external appearance thereof, nor shall this

article prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or removal of any such feature when the chief building inspector certifies to the city council that such action is required for the public safety due to an unsafe or dangerous condition which cannot be rectified through the use of the Historical Building Code of the state of California. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.2210) (01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Section 17.36.110 Duty to keep in good repair.

The owner, occupant or other person in actual charge of a designated historic building or site, structure or building in an historic district shall keep in good repair all of the exterior portions of such site, improvement, building or structure, and all interior portions thereof whose maintenance is necessary to prevent the deterioration and decay of any exterior architectural feature. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.2211)

Section 17.36.120 Evidence of hardship.

The city council may approve an application for a permit to carry out any proposed work in an historic district or on a historic site, structure or building if the applicant presents clear and convincing evidence of facts demonstrating to the satisfaction of the city council that denial of the application will work immediate and substantial hardship on the applicant because of conditions peculiar to the particular building, structure or site or other feature involved, and that the approval of the application will be consistent with the purposes of this title. If a hardship is found to exist under this section, the city council shall make written findings to that effect. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.2212) (01-18, Amended, 11/06/2001)

Chapter 17.38

OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING FACILITIES

Sections:

- 17.38.010 Purposes and application.**
- 17.38.020 Off-street parking facilities required.**
- 17.38.030 Standards for off-street parking facilities.**
- 17.38.040 Off-street loading facilities required.**
- 17.38.050 Standards for off-street loading facilities.**
- 17.38.060 Location of off-street parking and off-street loading facilities.**
- 17.38.070 Screening, fencing and landscaping.**
- 17.38.080 Existing uses.**
- 17.38.090 Reduction of off-street parking and off-street loading facilities.**
- 17.38.100 Exceptions to off-street parking and off-street loading requirements.**

Section 17.38.010 Purposes and application.

In order to attempt to prevent traffic congestion and a shortage of curb spaces, off-street parking and off-street loading facilities shall be required as a part of new land uses and major alterations and enlargements of existing land uses. The number of parking spaces and the number of loading berths prescribed in this chapter, or to be prescribed by the planning commission, shall be in proportion to the need for such facilities created by the particular type of land use. Off-street parking and loading areas shall be laid out in a manner which will ensure their usefulness, protect the public safety, and where appropriate, insulate surrounding land uses from their impact.

The provisions of this chapter are also intended to deal with major problems, conditions and needs which are apparent in attempting to provide sufficient off-street parking facilities in areas of intense commercial development, including:

- A. The difficulty in obtaining adequate land by private sector;
- B. The varying traffic generating characteristics of various types of land uses;
- C. The importance of avoiding the development of a fragmented pattern of off-street parking facilities which may bear little relation to the needs of the area as a whole;
- D. The importance of prescribing regulations which will not inadvertently discourage private investment within the community while alleviating or preventing traffic congestion;
- E. The importance of achieving a reasonable distribution of burden among private interests and the public at large consistent with their individual and collective responsibilities to provide off-street parking facilities. (Ord. 94-12 (part), 1994: prior code § 9-4.1401)

Section 17.38.020 Off-street parking facilities required.

- A. **Parking Spaces.**
 - 1. **Areas.** A parking space shall be an area for the parking of a motor vehicle, plus those additional areas and facilities required to provide for the safe ingress and egress from such space. The area set aside to meet the provisions of this section shall be usable and accessible for the type of off-street parking need which must be satisfied. Off-street vehicle parking is restricted to only approved off-street parking facilities as designed and developed in accordance with this chapter.
 - 2. **Recreational Vehicles and Trailers.** In any residential district, no recreation vehicle, including without limitation camping trailer, boat trailer, utility trailer, boat, pickup camper, motor home, dune buggy, or similar vehicle/trailer shall be stored or parked, except within an enclosed side or rear yard or within a garage or carport except if a side or rear yard is not accessible due to existing legal

This increase is associated with policies of the California Department of Water Resources relative to the amount of surface water provided to agriculture. The consumption of the commercial/industrial sector is expected to grow faster than the demands of the residential consumer (2.2% annually v. 1.7%). By 2010, commercial/industrial demand for energy is expected to increase to 46% (from 44%). At the same time residential demand is expected to decrease from 38% to 35%. This forecast assumes a continued growth in jobs from the commercial/industrial sector and increased efficiency in residential power demands.

Multiple use of the heat generated from natural gas in the production of electricity can be transferred into steam that is used by other industries. GWF has recently constructed a natural gas fired power plant in Hanford and steam from cooling can be made available to neighboring industries for processing needs. This multiple use effort can conserve non-renewable fuels.

Both new and existing buildings can be adapted to the use of renewable energy resources. The City of Hanford's climate is ideal for development of active and passive solar heating. Solar energy can be utilized for building and water heating needs. Solar energy can be applied in new buildings, since the structure can be positioned and built to take full advantage of the sun. Building can also be designed to minimize the use of air conditioning by blocking the summer sun and collecting air for natural ventilation. Vegetation can help with conservation of energy by lowering ambient temperatures of structures and parking lots. Reducing ambient temperatures of building could reduce air conditioning requirements. Vegetation can also be used to protect buildings from the cooling effects of winter winds. There are four general options the City of Hanford may utilize to encourage energy conservation. First, the City can influence land use and infrastructure patterns. Second, the City can provide educational material for energy conservation. Third, the City can provide incentives to encourage energy conservation. Finally, the City can adopt regulations requiring energy conservation. Regulations can take a variety of forms and reflect varying degrees of stringency.

HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES

The City of Hanford contains many physical links with its historic past. Historic sites, buildings and objects are reminders of the City's unique heritage and its place in the development of the Central Valley and the State.

Historic Preservation

Historic preservation is the identification and protection of these sites and structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, or cultural significance. Historical sites and landmarks are unique reminders of the social, economic and political history of an area and their preservation includes many benefits. The preservation of cultural resources is the preserving of tangible presence of the past. The economic benefits of historic preservation are many: (1) tourism; (2) an increase in rental and resale value of property; (3) lower replacement costs by recycling older buildings; and (4) increased tax revenues. Historic preservation can also be considered as a reinvestment in a neighborhood to stop

its decline and reverse its downward spiral. The reuse of vacant or abandoned buildings and the reuse of existing infrastructure have evolved into a viable approach to revitalizing neighborhoods.

***Historical
Landmarks***

In the early 1980's, the City's Historic Preservation Committee conducted an extensive historic resources survey (*City of Hanford Historical Resource Project*) of the historic buildings and features within the downtown core with the intent of establishing a historical district in the downtown civic center area. The City adopted a Historic Resources Combining District in 1985 to officially recognize the area and to establish a design review process to foster enhancement of the historical character of the buildings. The District essentially covers a major portion of the older Hanford Downtown Business District and some surrounding residential areas.

Areas of potentially historic buildings outside of the Historic Resources Combining District are currently undergoing transition from residential use to commercial and office use. Of primary concern are the Redington, Irwin, and Douty Street areas south of Malone Street. The City's General Plan Land Use Element contains policies and programs directed at preserving or restoring the character of these buildings while allowing transition to office uses.

Archaeological Site

Archaeological sites can yield information about the historic activities of man, evidence of earlier cultures that once inhabited the area, and sites having spiritual or cultural significance to living Native Americans. Archaeological sites, unlike other types of historic resources, should not be publicized due to the potential for vandalism. Archaeologists recommend that such sites be left untouched until competent professional research can be done. Site locations should be filed with the appropriate local archaeological society or institution, and locations should be identified only to qualified researchers or when projects may threaten the integrity of a site.

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield, reports that a number of small archaeological surveys have been conducted within in the Hanford Planning Area. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites with in the City of Hanford, there is a possibility that archaeological resources may be present. Because systematic archaeological surveys have not been conducted in the Hanford Planning Area, it not possible to predict where sites may be located, or to determine the archaeological sensitivity of any specific property. A typical condition of environmental review or development permit, is that if potential archaeological sites are discovered, all work on the project shall be stopped immediately, and a qualified archaeologist retained to evaluate the site and prepare a report. Only after the site has been evaluated, and appropriate agencies have made findings and recommendations, will work be allowed to continue.