



City Council Meeting Agenda

March 5, 2024
7:00 PM – Regular Meeting
Council Chambers
400 N. Douty St.

Council Members will meet in-person in the Council Chambers. The meeting will also be lived streamed on the City's website: <http://livestream.hanford.city/>

5:00 PM CALL TO ORDER STUDY SESSION:

ROLL CALL BY THE CITY CLERK:

PUBLIC COMMENT:

*Study Sessions are considered Special Meetings under the Brown Act. Accordingly, comments from the public are limited to items listed on the agenda (GC 54954.3a). Public Comment will be accepted during each agenda item. A maximum of **three minutes** is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.*

STUDY SESSION:

- A. Council review of the preliminary design and project report for the Downtown Improvement Project

CALL TO ORDER REGULAR SESSION:

ROLL CALL:

INVOCATION:

Bobby Guerra

FLAG SALUTE:

Hanford High School ASB President Isaiah Torres

RECOGNITION:

- A. Badge Pinning Ceremony and Oath of Office for the promotion of Justin Vallin and Jason Gustin to Police Lieutenant.

COUNCIL REPORTS/GENERAL REPORTS:

Brief information-only reports from City Council and/or Staff, including committee reports and reports by City Council related to meetings attended at City expenses (AB1234).

PUBLIC COMMENT:

This is the time for citizens to comment on subject matters within the jurisdiction of the Hanford City Council. This is also the public's opportunity to request an item from the Consent Calendar be pulled for discussion purposes or to comment on any item on the agenda. State law does not allow the Council to discuss or take action on issues not on the agenda, except that members of the Council or staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights (Gov. Code sec. 54954.2). A maximum of three minutes is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and will be enacted in one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these matters unless a request is made and then the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar to be discussed and voted upon by a separate motion.

- A. Procedural Waiver: Waive reading in full of resolutions and ordinances and approval and adoption of same by reading title the only.
- B. City Clerk: Approval of the Minutes of the February 6, 2024, Meeting
- C. City Clerk: Approval of the Minutes of the February 20, 2024, Meeting
- D. Administration: Introduction of Ordinance No. 24-03 amending Section 12.24 to Title 12 of the Municipal Code, thereby amending sections related to City Properties and the acceptable use of these properties by the public.
- E. Public Works: Confirmation of pre-approval of an emergency purchase of a submersible stand-by pump for use at the Wastewater Treatment Plant from Rockwell Engineering & Equipment Company in the amount of \$78,259.13 and appropriation of \$79,000 from the Wastewater Fund (2073).
- F. Public Works: Authorization to Award a contract to Pacific Polymers, d.b.a. American Foam Experts of Galt, CA for the Hanford Airport Fixed Base Operations (FBO) Building Roof Restoration project in the amount of \$55,400.

ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS:

At this time, any Council Member may ask a question for clarification or may request a matter, which is not otherwise scheduled on a City Council agenda, to be placed on a future agenda. The Council Member referring the item shall provide sufficient information as to the nature of the item. The City Council, by concurrence of a majority, may direct the City Manager to put the item on a future agenda. (GOV. CODE SEC. 54954.2)

- A. Council Future Agenda Items
- B. Upcoming Events and Important Dates:
 - March 6: Revenue Measure Committee Meeting in the City Hall Training Room 6:00 p.m.
 - March 19: Regular City Council Meeting
 - April 2: Regular City Council Meeting

ADJOURNMENT:

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet are available to public inspection in the City Clerk's Office located at 319 N. Douty Street, Hanford, California 93230, during normal business hours. Such agendas are also available, at the city's website, www.cityofhanfordca.com subject to staff's ability to post the agenda before the meeting. If you need a disability-related modification or accommodation, including

auxiliary aids or services, to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's office, 559-585-2515, 319 N. Douty Street, Hanford, California 93230, at least 2 days prior to the meeting {28 CFR 35.102.35.104 ADA Title II}



AGENDA STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024	AGENDA SECTION: STUDY SESSION
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SUBJECT:

Council review of the preliminary design and project report for the Downtown Improvement Project

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation: That the City Council receive a project report for the Downtown Improvement Project and review the preliminary design.

BACKGROUND:

Project History

On May 5, 2015, staff presented an item to City Council for the removal of five midblock crosswalks in the Hanford Downtown. These crosswalk locations were determined as non-compliant with current ADA requirements and need excessive improvements required to bring them into compliance. At that time, the Council heard comments and voted to remove two (2) of the five (5) crosswalks, and to evaluate the others for upgrades to meet ADA compliance.

In September 2018, as directed by the City Council, a Downtown Pedestrian and Vehicular Safety Committee was formed. The purpose of forming that committee was to meet with staff and consultants to discuss the potential for converting some downtown streets to one-way streets, traffic calming at intersections, safety lighting, and traffic controls in the downtown area, with the intention of then meeting with the City Council and providing recommendations for a final report and plan for downtown improvements that would provide added benefit to pedestrian and vehicular safety in the downtown area. The committee consisted of local downtown business owners and representatives.

At the February 16, 2021 City Council meeting, staff along with the City's consultant, Peters Engineering, presented the Council with the results of the Downtown Committee's recommendations for the Downtown Pedestrian Safety & Traffic Circulation Study. At that meeting, the Council directed staff to move forward with the recommendations of the committee. The recommendations included roundabouts along Douty Street at Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Street, the removal of five mid-block crosswalks on Irwin, Douty, and Sixth Street, and construction of pedestrian curb extensions at twenty eight (28) intersections in the downtown study area.

At the September 7, 2021 City Council Study Session, staff discussed the Downtown traffic circulation and related improvements to improve Safety and Walkability and potential funding opportunities of the Clean California Local Grant Program administered by the California Department of Transportation. Staff presented the committee project recommendations for the Council's review and direction. The Council further discussed the mid-block crosswalks and the project budget. It was

the Council consensus to direct staff to move forward with the recommendations. Additional appropriations would be presented to the Council at a future meeting for review and approval.

At the June 21, 2022 Council meeting Study Session, staff presented the ARPA funding information to Council and requested approval for allocations. Council approved the recommendation to allocate \$4.4 million for Downtown Street Economic Development of Sixth Street, Seventh Street and Eighth Street improvements. Should additional funding become available, or if existing funding is redirected, additional downtown intersections could be improved with curb extensions as identified in the Study.

At the December 6, 2022, City Council meeting, Council requested that staff present the potential development scenarios for the downtown, including the implications of including a roundabout at 7th and Douty, three roundabouts on Douty ,and four-way stops on Douty.

At the December 20, 2022, City Council meeting, as requested by Council, Peters Engineering Group, along with City staff, presented the development scenarios and the implications to traffic, parking, future planning and budget for each scenario. Council directed staff to circulate a Request for Proposals for the design of pedestrian improvements and a single roundabout at 7th and Douty.

At the April 2, 2023, City Council meeting, Council awarded the Downtown Traffic and Pedestrian Improvements Project design services contract to Interwest Consulting Group. Interwest was tasked with preparing an engineering analysis of the project area before beginning the final design process.

Project Design Status

Interwest Consulting Group conducted an analysis of the impact and feasibility of several design elements of the downtown improvements project, including:

1. Evaluate the intersections of Douty Street and Seventh Street, including ADA compliant sidewalk, curb and gutter, alley approaches, ADA ramps, storm drainage improvements, street section reconstruction, and diagonal parking modifications on Douty Street from Sixth Street to Eighth Street.
2. Evaluate reconfiguring Douty from four to two lanes from Sixth to Eighth Street and replace existing parallel parking with angled parking ("Road Diet")
3. Evaluate streetscape Improvements on Douty from Sixth Street to Eighth Street and on Seventh Street from Douty to Irwin.
4. Evaluate the removal of traffic signals not meeting warrants at Seventh and Harris, Seventh and Irwin and Seventh and Douty; replace Seventh and Harris and Seventh and Irwin with bulb-outs and four-way stops, replace Seventh Street and Douty signal lighting with a roundabout design.

As part of the engineering and design process, Interwest Consulting Group, prepared an engineering study that evaluates the current circulation on Douty near 6th, 7th and 8th streets, potential impacts to traffic and safety based on various improvements at Douty and 7th, the need for traffic improvements based on warrants, and the Benefit/Cost Ratio of various intersection types. The report is provided with this agenda item.

Project Outreach Status

Interwest conducted one-on-one interviews with several City Council members regarding the project design and project engineering. Staff and Interwest held a stakeholder meeting with the impacted downtown businesses on February 27th to provide information and seek input on project design.

Project Next Steps

A design scope will need to be identified at the March 19, 2024 Council meeting and Interwest will begin preparing a final set of plans that will be used for project bidding and construction.

Project Timeline

ARPA requires that funding be obligated before 12/31/2024. For construction projects, "obligated" means that City must be under contract with a construction contractor before the end of the year. To meet this deadline, the City intends to have final plans and specifications completed by late summer and be under contract with a construction contractor by late fall. Funds for ARPA projects must be expended by 12/31/2026.

Staff Request

Staff and the consultant are providing information regarding the engineering studies and outreach that has been conducted and will answer questions from Council and respond to public comments as appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Project funding is being provided through ARPA

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Downtown Pedestrian Improvement Project Report



City of Hanford
Downtown Pedestrian Safety & Traffic
Circulation Project Update
December 4, 2023

Submitted to:

CITY OF
HANFORD
CALIFORNIA

Prepared by:



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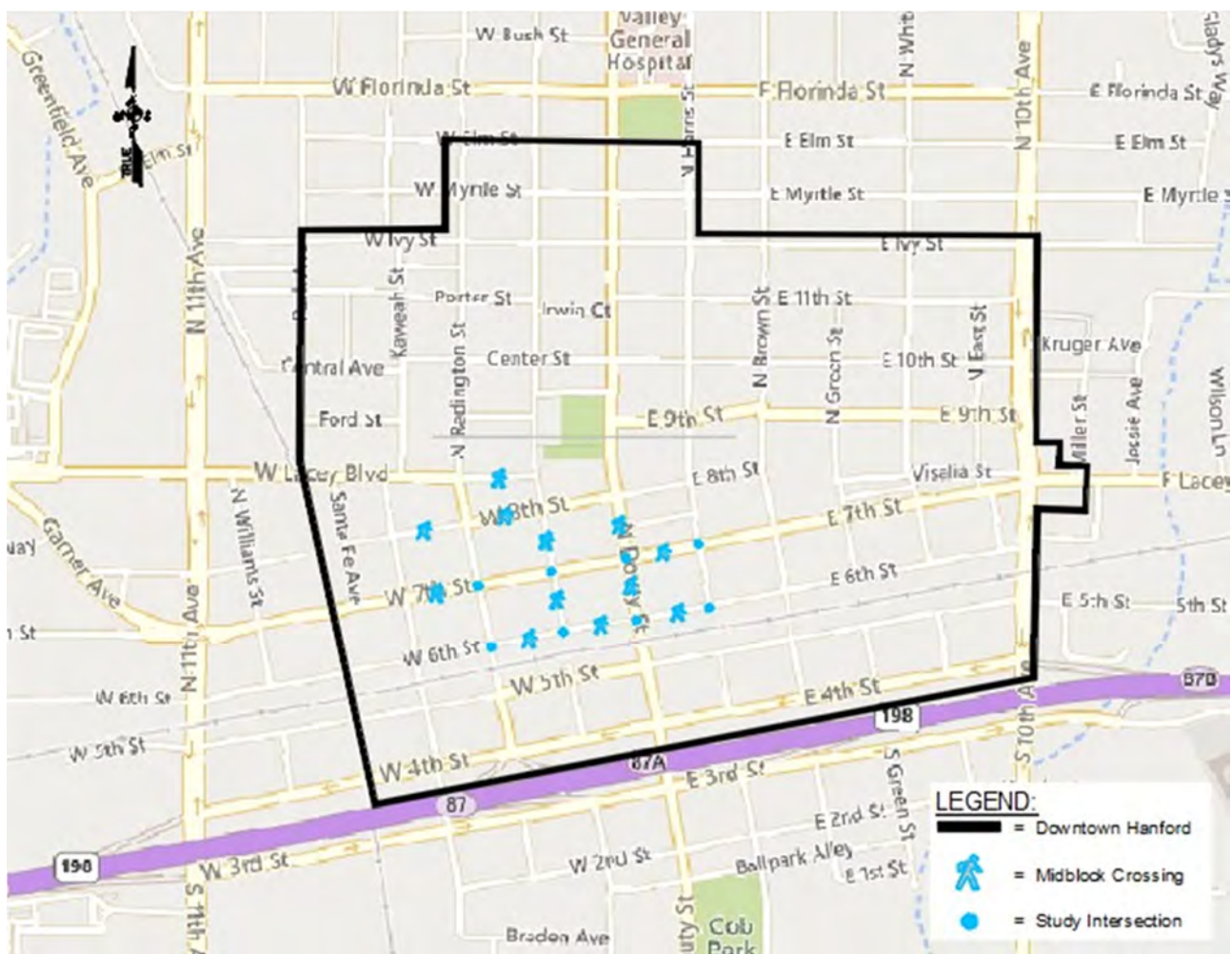
A	Traffic Count Data
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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, the *Downtown Pedestrian Safety and Traffic Circulation Project* report was prepared by Peters Engineering Group (2021 Peters Engineering study) to summarize the project analysis and findings. The project included “identifying intersections in the Central Parking and Business District that could potentially benefit from pedestrian safety and accessibility improvements.” The analysis included “consideration of traffic calming (bulb-outs), evaluation of one-way streets downtown for traffic flow and parking/pedestrian safety, evaluation of conversion of Douty Street and Seventh Street to one lane with traffic calming, and design of intersection improvement for pedestrian safety/ADA compliance.”

The study area is illustrated below, including the study intersections and midblock crosswalks.

Exhibit 1 - Study Area



The purpose of this study is to update the 2021 Peters Engineering study with current traffic data and expand the study with the addition of Saturday analyses. In particular, the study includes the following:

- A circulation analysis to evaluate the following proposed circulation modifications in the downtown area:
 - o Conversion of Seventh Street and Sixth Street to a one-way couplet to potentially create additional on-street parking.
 - o Conversion of Douty Street and Seventh Street to one lane in each direction, with angled parking.
- A traffic signal warrant analysis and all-way stop warrant analysis to determine if the four signalized intersections on 7th Street at Redington Street, Irwin Street, Douty Street and Harris Street currently warrant traffic signals or if they would operate satisfactorily as stop-controlled intersections.
- An analysis considering the construction of roundabouts on Douty Street at Sixth Street, Seventh Street and Eighth Street. Since public hearings following the 2021 Peters Engineering study made it clear that roundabouts at Sixth Street and Eighth Street are not popular with the public, only the intersection of Douty Street and Seventh Street was evaluated for a roundabout. The City requested that an Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE) be performed to determine the best traffic control for the intersection.
- Evaluation of twelve midblock crosswalks in the downtown area to assess the safety and effectiveness of the facilities.
- Consideration of the design of intersection improvements for pedestrian safety and ADA compliance.

SECTION 2.0
CIRCULATION ANALYSIS

The circulation analysis considers several options to improve traffic circulation and pedestrian safety in the downtown area. One option would convert 7th Street and 6th Street between Redington Street and Harris Street to a one-way couplet to provide room for additional on-street parking. Another option would reduce sections of Douty Street and of 7th Street to one lane of traffic in each direction to provide angled parking. The option to remove the existing traffic signals on 7th Street at Redington Street, Irwin Street, Douty Street and Harris Street, and replace them with All-Way Stop Controls (AWSC) was also considered. Since the one-way couplet options also include replacing the existing traffic signals with all-way stop control, this option was evaluated first. To assess the potential feasibility of each option, Level of Service (LOS) peak hour analyses were prepared for the following eight intersections (shown on Exhibit 1):

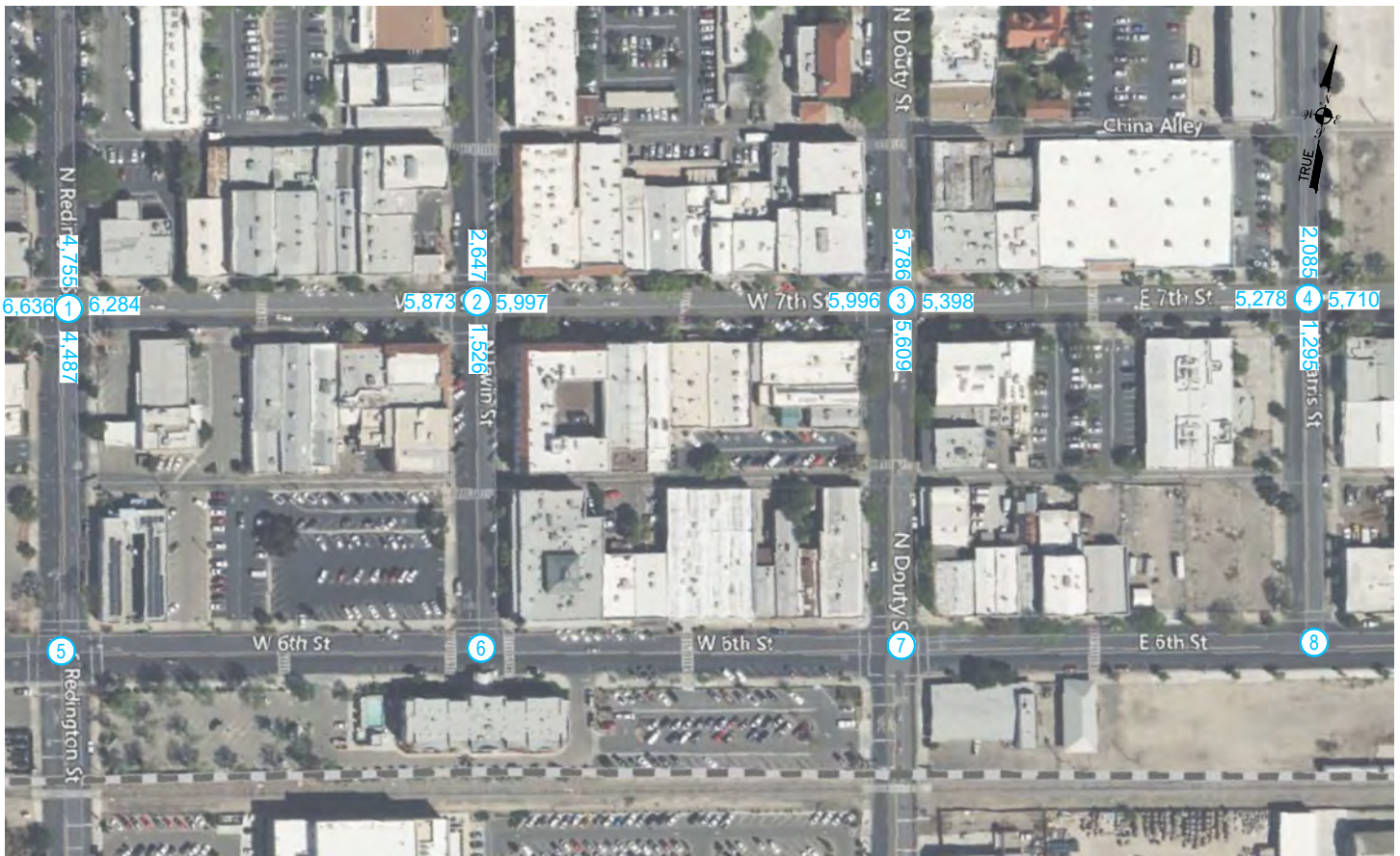
- 7th Street & Redington Street
- 7th Street & Irwin Street
- 7th Street & Douty Street
- 7th Street & Harris Street
- 6th Street & Redington Street
- 6th Street & Irwin Street
- 6th Street & Douty Street
- 6th Street & Harris Street

Peak hour intersection turning movement traffic count data was collected on Tuesday, August 29, 2023, Wednesday, August 30, 2023, Thursday, August 31, 2023 and Saturday, August 26, 2023. The traffic count data is illustrated on Exhibit 2 for weekdays and on Exhibit 3 for Saturdays, and is provided in Appendix A.

Each intersection was evaluated for the weekday peak hour, for both existing conditions and future 2040 conditions. To estimate 2040 conditions, a growth factor of 1.25, which was used in the 2021 Peters Engineering study, was applied to the existing traffic volumes. Although Saturday peak hour counts were collected, the Saturday counts were not evaluated since they were lower than the weekday counts and would not have provided worse-case results. The results of the analyses are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The LOS worksheets are provided in Appendix B.

Existing Lanes and Traffic Controls

As shown in Table 1, all four intersections with 7th Street currently operate at LOS A and all four intersections with 6th Street currently operate at LOS B. As shown in Table 2, all four intersections with 7th Street are anticipated to operate at LOS A or B in 2040. All four



1. W. 7th St. & Redington St. 11/28/24 107/111/143 36/42/36 41/49/35 146/230/186 13/23/21 13/30/20 107/211/171 18/41/28 15/23/23 139/112/129 41/33/28	2. W. 7th St. & N. Irwin St. 22/34/31 24/45/35 24/34/30 22/31/56 161/236/184 5/13/20
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36/82/59

98/171/153

9/15/15

10/25/24

20/35/36

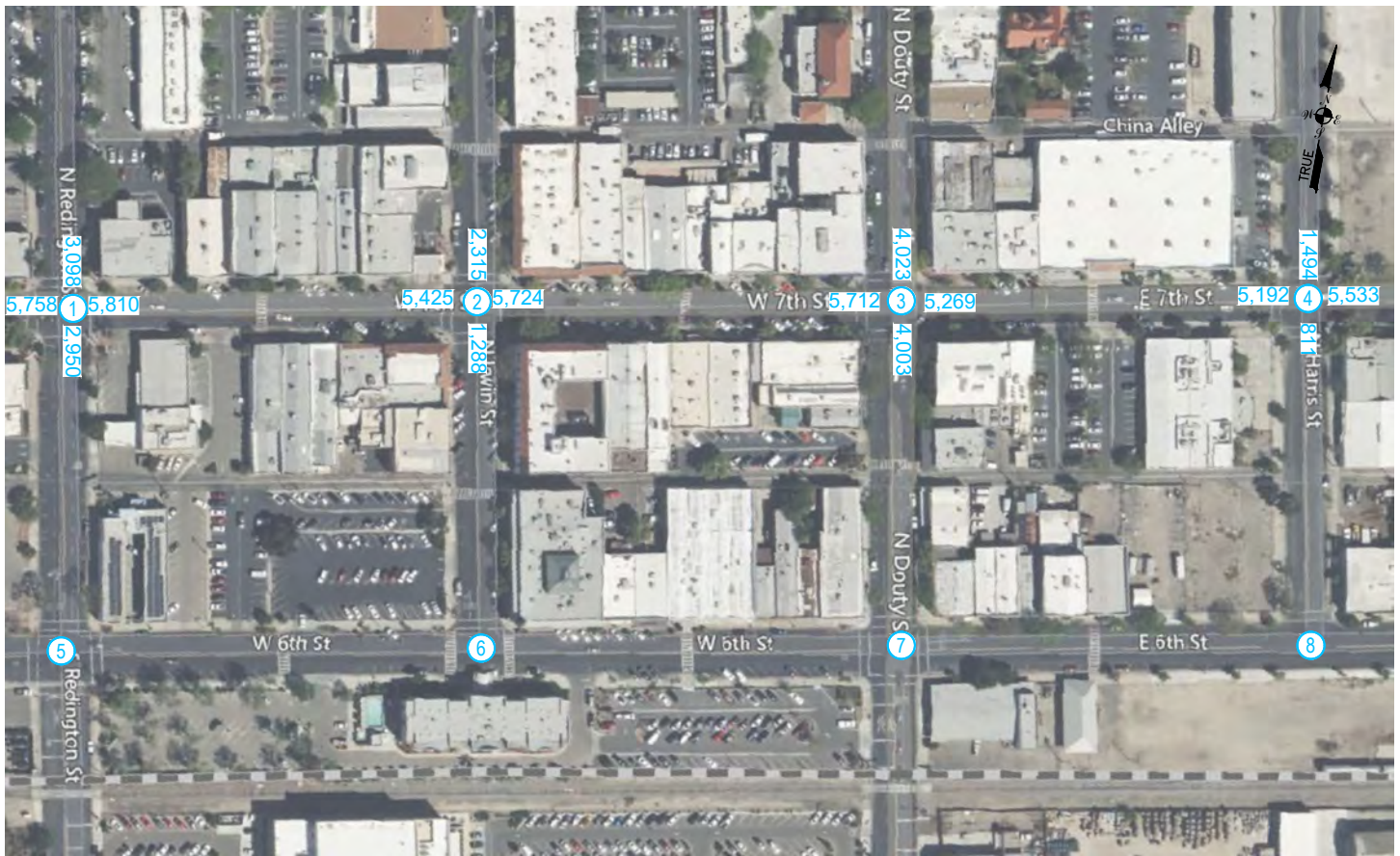
11/12/13

LEGEND:

- 13/30/20 → = AM/MD/PM Peak Hour Volumes, Weekday
 6,636 = Daily Traffic Volume (Total both ways, in 24 hours)
 AM = Morning peak hour
 MD = Midday peak hour
 PM = Afternoon/ Evening peak hour
 ① = Intersection numbers correspond to the numbers in the intersection boxes

EXHIBIT 2

Existing Daily & Peak Hour
 Traffic Volumes - Weekday



1. W. 7th St. & Redington St. 28/18 82/155 33/17 55/16 247/45 17/15 17/7 192/129 27/21 29/13 71/39 71/18	2. W. 7th St. & N. Irwin St. 33/31 38/24 48/15 46/37 255/138 9/13
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71/65

165/125

18/8

16/7

35/26

9/6

LEGEND:

- 17/7 → = MD/PM Peak Hour Volumes, Saturday
- 6,636 = Daily Traffic Volume (Total both ways, in 24 hours)
- AM = Morning peak hour
- MD = Midday peak hour
- PM = Afternoon/ Evening peak hour
- ① = Intersection numbers correspond to the numbers in the intersection boxes

EXHIBIT 3

Existing Daily & Peak Hour
Traffic Volumes - Saturday

Table 1
Summary of Delay & Level of Service (LOS) for Study Options Peak Hour Analysis
Existing 2023 Conditions

Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	7.7 A	8.6 A	7.9 A	10.0 A	7.8 A	8.8 A	7.5 A	9.8 A
6th St	11.1 B	11.4 B	13.5 B	10.6 B	13.5 B	13.5 B	11.5 B	12.7 B
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (All-Way Stop Controlled) ²								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	13.2 B	12.1 B	10.7 B	10.8 B	13.0 B	10.6 B	10.5 B	9.8 A
One-Way, One Lane (Existing Traffic Signals Removed)								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	50.4 F	22.0 C	25.6 D	21.2 C	35.4 E	13.5 B	25.2 D	22.4 C
6th St	52.3 F	129.8 F	16.2 C	15.3 C	54.5 F	76.3 F	14.8 B	17.7 C
One-Way, Two Lanes (Existing Traffic Signals Removed)								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	18.9 C	15.3 C	13.4 B	12.2 B	14.4 B	11.0 B	12.5 B	11.4 B
6th St	15.6 C	15.0 B	13.5 B	11.9 B	17.6 C	19.0 C	12.6 B	14.1 B

¹MD = Weekday Midday Peak Hour, PM = Weekday PM Peak Hour; 13.2 B = Delay, in seconds, and Level of Service (LOS)

²This scenario does not involve 6th Street, so it was not included.

Table 2
Summary of Delay & Level of Service (LOS) for Study Options Peak Hour Analysis
Future 2040 Conditions

Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	8.1 A	9.7 A	13.6 B	12.3 B	8.4 A	9.1 A	7.8 A	11.6 B
6th St	13.4 B	14.4 B	15.5 C	11.5 B	18.9 C	19.2 C	12.3 B	14.3 B
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (All-Way Stop Controlled) ²								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	19.8 C	15.8 C	13.6 B	13.9 B	18.3 C	12.4 B	12.5 B	11.6 B
One-Way, One Lane (Existing Traffic Signals Removed)								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	117.7 F	52.7 F	78.5 F	64.4 F	80.7 F	22.3 C	72.2 F	63.5 F
6th St	138.7 F	131.2 F	21.3 C	20.7 C	120.7 F	158.6 F	18.5 C	26.5 D
One-Way, Two Lanes (Existing Traffic Signals Removed)								
Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
7th St	40.3 E	24.6 C	19.1 C	16.3 C	21.6 C	13.2 B	16.2 C	14.0 B
6th St	25.3 D	23.2 C	15.7 C	13.8 B	31.2 D	36.6 E	14.3 B	17.2 C

¹MD = Weekday Midday Peak Hour, PM = Weekday PM Peak Hour; 13.2 B = Delay, in seconds, and Level of Service (LOS)

²This scenario does not involve 6th Street, so it was not included.

intersections with 6th Street are anticipated to operate at LOS B or C in 2040. The intersections currently operate at acceptable levels of service and are expected to continue to do so through 2040.

Existing Traffic Signals Removed (All-Way Stop Controlled)

With this option, the existing four traffic signals at the intersections of 7th Street and Redington Street, 7th Street and Irwin Street, 7th Street at Douty Street and 7th Street at Harris Street, would be removed and replaced with all-way stop controls. As shown in Table 1, the intersections on 7th Street would operate at LOS A or B with existing traffic volumes. As shown in Table 2, in 2040, the intersections on 7th Street would be anticipated to operate at LOS B or C. Exercising this option would not significantly change traffic operations now or in 2040. It should be noted that this option would also depend on meeting traffic signal and all-way stop warrants, which are included in Section 3.

One-Way, One-Lane Couplet (7th and 6th Streets)

With this option, the existing four traffic signals at the intersections of 7th Street and Redington Street, 7th Street and Irwin Street, 7th Street at Douty Street and 7th Street at Harris Street, would be removed and replaced with all-way stop controls. 7th Street and 6th Street would be reduced to one lane, going eastbound on 7th Street and westbound on 6th Street. As shown in Table 1, with existing traffic volumes, the option to convert 7th Street and 6th Street between Redington Street and Harris Street to a one-lane couplet, would result in LOS F at 7th Street and Redington Street, at 6th Street and Redington St, and at 6th Street and Douty Street. 7th Street and Douty Street would operate at LOS E. Irwin Street at 7th Street and at 6th Street, as well as Harris Street at 7th Street and 6th Street would operate at LOS D or better.

As shown in Table 2, with 2040 conditions, this option would be expected to result in LOS F at all intersections with 7th Street. 6th Street and Redington Street and 6th Street and Douty Street would have LOS F, whereas 6th Street and Irwin Street, and 6th Street and Harris Street would operate at LOS D or better.

One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet (7th and 6th Streets)

Since the one-way, one-lane couplet operation would result in LOS F at most of the intersections, the analysis was repeated with two one-way lanes to determine if it would improve the level of service. As shown in Table 1, with existing traffic volumes, two one-way lanes would result in LOS C or better at all of the 7th Street and 6th Street intersections.

As shown in Table 2, with 2040 conditions, the two-lane one-way couplet is projected to result in an unacceptable LOS E at 7th Street and Redington Street with the other three intersections operating at LOS B or C. 6th Street and Douty Street is projected to operate at LOS E, whereas the other three intersections on 6th Street would operate at LOS D or better.

Should the City find LOS E acceptable in this case, a preliminary review indicates that both 7th Street and 6th Street between Redington Street and Harris Street are wide enough to accommodate two lanes of traffic and angled parking on both sides of the streets.

Although one-way couplets have their benefits, such as fewer traffic points of conflict and safer crossings for pedestrians, they also have their drawbacks. Additional signage is required to

discourage wrong-way driving and the one-way pattern, particularly for a short distance, is confusing for visitors from out of the area.

Although feasible, this option is not recommended due to the unacceptable LOS E and increased signage.

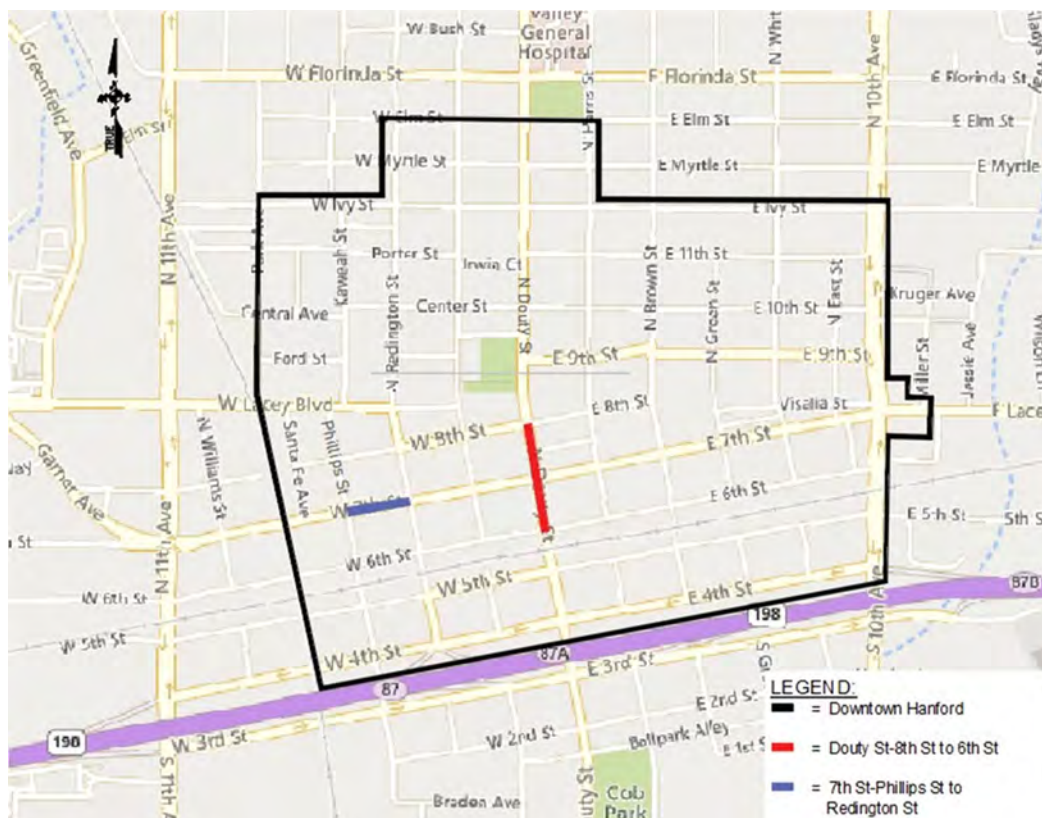
Road Diets for Douty Street and for 7th Street

Another option that was considered would be to reduce Douty Street and 7th Street from two lanes to one lane in each direction in order to provide angled parking. The road diet on Douty Street would be from 6th Street to 8th Street and the road diet on 7th Street would be one-block long, from Phillips Street to Redington Street (see Exhibit 4). Since this study is focused on 6th and 7th Streets between Redington Street and Harris Street, the analysis was limited to the following intersections:

- Douty Street & 7th Street
- Douty Street & 6th Street
- 7th Street & Redington Street

Based on engineering layouts, there is sufficient roadway width on both streets to accommodate angled parking on both sides of the streets with one lane of traffic in each direction.

Exhibit 4 - Proposed Road Diet Locations



Douty Street Road Diet

Douty Street is currently two lanes in each direction with parallel parking on both sides of the street between 8th Street and 3rd Street. The City of Hanford is planning to convert the segment between 8th Street and 6th Street to one lane in each direction with angled parking on both sides. The project is currently being designed.

A level of service (LOS) analysis was performed to determine the impact the road diet would have on the intersections of Douty Street & 7th Street and Douty Street & 6th Street. The results of the analysis are shown below in Table 3. For comparison purposes, the table also provides the intersection LOS for the other proposed options discussed in the previous section.

Table 3
Douty Street Road Diet
Summary of Delay & Level of Service for Study Options Peak Hour Analysis

Intersection of Douty Street & 7th Street								
Study Option	2023 ¹				2040 ¹			
	With Road Diet		Without Road Diet		With Road Diet		Without Road Diet	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls	8.2 A	7.5 A	7.8 A	8.8 A	9.3 A	8.0 A	8.4 A	9.1 A
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (AWSC) ¹	12.2 B	9.3 A	13.0 B	10.6 B	20.8 C	11.0 B	18.3 C	12.4 B
One-Way, One-Lane Couplet ³	56.2 F	11.6 B	35.4 E	13.5 B	104.3 F	16.2 C	80.7 F	22.3 C
One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet ³	24.1 C	10.4 B	14.4 B	11.0 B	30.3 D	12.4 B	21.6 C	13.2 B

Intersection of Douty Street & 6th Street								
Study Option ²	2023 ¹				2040 ¹			
	With Road Diet		Without Road Diet		With Road Diet		Without Road Diet	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls	17.1 C	14.7 B	13.5 B	13.5 B	46.1 E	33.8 D	18.9 C	19.2 C
One-Way, One-Lane Couplet ³	68.2 F	51.5 F	54.5 F	76.3 F	158.8 F	120.0 F	120.7 F	158.6 F
One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet ³	26.0 D	19.5 C	17.6 C	19.0 C	65.9 F	40.0 E	31.2 D	36.6 E

¹ MD = Weekday Midday Peak Hour, PM = Weekday PM Peak Hour; 13.2 B = Delay, in seconds, and Level of

Service (LOS), AWSC = All-Way Stop controlled, **Bolded** = Delay is worse with Road Diet, with *Italics* = LOS is also worse with Road Diet

² Since the intersection is already AWSC, it is the same as for Existing conditions, and the Existing Traffic Signals Removed (AWSC) option does not apply.

³ Existing traffic signals removed and replaced with AWSC.

Table 3 indicates that for the intersection of Douty Street & 7th Street, for 2023, the Midday peak hour delay would be worse with the road diet for all options except AWSC, where the delay would be slightly better. For the two One-Way Couplet options, the LOS would also be worse during the Midday peak hour. For 2040, with the road diet, the Midday peak hour delay would be worse for all options, with the LOS also worse for the One-Way, Two Lanes option. For both 2023 and 2040, all delays would be better with the road diet, and for the AWSC option in 2023, the LOS would also improve.

For the intersection of Douty Street & 6th Street, Table 3 indicates that for both 2023 and 2040, the Midday peak hour delay and LOS would be worse with the road diet. For One-Way, One

Lane conditions, the LOS would not change, however, at LOS F, it couldn't get any worse. During the PM peak hour for 2023, the delay would be worse with the road diet for Existing and One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet conditions, however, the LOS would remain the same. For One-Way, One-Lane Couplet conditions, the delay would improve with the road diet, but remain at LOS F. During the PM peak hour for 2040, both the delay and LOS would be worse for both the Existing and One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet conditions. As with 2023, for One-Way, One-Lane Couplet conditions, the delay would improve with the road diet, but would remain at LOS F.

In summary, the Douty Street Road Diet should not be implemented with the One-Way, One-Lane Couplet option on 7th Street. For the Existing and the One-Way, Two-Lane Couplet options, however, the LOS would be acceptable in 2023 with the road diet. By 2040, though, the road diet would result in unacceptable LOS for both Midday and PM peak hours at the intersection of Douty Street and 6th Street. If the road diet is implemented and traffic increases as assumed, the Douty Street Road Diet would likely need to be reversed prior to 2040.

7th Street Road Diet

7th Street is currently two lanes eastbound and one lane westbound between Phillips Street and Redington Street, with angled parking on the north side for westbound traffic and parallel parking and landscaping on the south side for eastbound traffic. At Redington Street, the eastbound curb lane becomes a right turn lane. West of Phillips Street, 7th Street is two lanes in each direction, with parallel parking on both sides.

The road diet would drop the second eastbound lane at Phillips Street to provide one eastbound lane between Phillips Street and Remington Street. Angled parking would replace the existing parallel parking to provide additional parking spaces on the south side of 7th Street. There are currently seven parallel parking spaces on the south side, that could be replaced with 12 angled parking spaces, for a net gain of 5 parking spaces.

A level of service (LOS) analysis was performed to determine the impact the road diet would have on the intersection of 7th Street and Redington Street. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 4. For comparison purposes, the table also provides the intersection LOS for the other proposed options discussed in the previous section.

As can be seen in Table 4, the LOS would be the same with or without the road diet and the LOS would be at acceptable levels for both options, and for both 2023 and 2040. The delay would be slightly greater with the road diet during the Midday peak hour for both study options and during the PM peak hour with the AWSC conditions, however, the delay would be slightly less during the PM peak hour for existing conditions.

In summary, the analysis supports converting 7th Street to one lane in each direction for the one block between Phillips Street and Redington Street, to provide an additional five on-street parking spaces. Further study would be needed, however, to consider narrowing 7th Street to one lane in each direction west of Phillips Street.

Table 4
7th Street Road Diet
Summary of Delay & Level of Service for Study Options Peak Hour Analysis

Intersection of 7th Street & Redington Street								
Study Option ¹	2023 ²				2040 ²			
	With Road Diet		Without Road Diet		With Road Diet		Without Road Diet	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls	8.0 A	7.7 A	7.7 A	8.6 A	8.5 A	8.2 A	8.1 A	9.7 A
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (AWSC) ²	14.4 B	12.3 B	13.2 B	12.1 B	24.2 C	16.6 C	19.8 C	15.8 C

¹ The One-Way Couplet options are not applicable for the 7th St Road Diet and were not included

² MD = Weekday Midday Peak Hour, PM = Weekday PM Peak Hour; 13.2 B = Delay, in seconds, and Level of Service (LOS), AWSC = All-Way Stop Controlled, **Bolded** = Delay is worse with Road Diet, with *Italics* = LOS is also worse with Road Diet



TRAFFIC SIGNALS vs ALL-WAY STOP CONTROLS ANALYSIS

This study also considers the feasibility of removing the existing traffic signals at the following intersections and replacing them with all-way stop controls:

- 7th Street & Redington Street
- 7th Street & Irwin Street
- 7th Street & Douty Street
- 7th Street & Harris Street

The feasibility study included four analyses. Traffic signal warrants from the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD) were used to determine if the intersections currently qualify for traffic signal control. The study also prepared CA MUTCD all-way stop warrants to determine if the intersections would qualify for an all-way stop control if the traffic signal was removed. A traffic collision analysis and a Level of Service (LOS) operational analysis were also performed.

Traffic signal warrants and all-way stop warrants are based on traffic volumes, traffic collisions and other intersection characteristics. Two-way 24-hour traffic count data was collected for each leg of each intersection on Tuesday, August 29, 2023 and Saturday, August 26, 2023. The traffic count data is illustrated on Exhibit 2 for weekday and Exhibit 3 for Saturday. The traffic count data is provided in Appendix A. Traffic collision data for the four intersections was collected for the most recently available five years of records, from August 1, 2018 – July 31, 2023, from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS). The traffic signal and all-way stop warrants, however, are based on 12 months of collision data. An collision analysis based on the five years of collision data was also prepared. The traffic collision records and a detailed list of collisions at each intersection are provided in Appendix C.

It should be noted that as of the preparation of this report, the intersection of 7th Street & Irwin Street was in the process of being converted to an all-way stop control. The signal heads have been removed and stop signs installed. The signal poles have yet to be removed. Since the traffic counts had already been collected, the warrant analyses were performed to confirm the removal.

Traffic Signal Warrant Analysis

The following warrants are applicable to this situation:

- Warrant 1, Eight Hour Vehicular Volume
- Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume
- Warrant 7, Crash Experience

Each intersection was analyzed for both weekdays and Saturdays. The analysis found that none of the four intersections currently meets any of the three CA MUTCD signal warrants, for weekdays or Saturdays, due to insufficient traffic volumes and too few traffic collisions that could be addressed with a traffic signal. The traffic signal warrant worksheets are provided in Appendix D.

All-Way Stop Control (AWSC) Warrant Analysis

To determine if it would be appropriate to replace the signals with AWSCs, the intersections were analyzed with the CA MUTCD AWSC warrant. Each intersection was analyzed for both weekdays and Saturdays. The analysis found that all four intersections meet warrants for an all-way stop control, for both weekdays and Saturdays. The all-way stop warrant sheets are provided in Appendix D.

Traffic Collision Analysis

As previously noted, the traffic signal warrant and the all-way stop warrant only consider the previous 12 months of traffic collision data. With five years of data, however, collision patterns are more likely to emerge. The traffic collision rate for each intersection was also calculated. The collision rate is based on the number of collisions and the number of vehicles passing through the intersection in one day and provides a useful basis for comparing the relative safety of intersections.

The results of the analysis are summarized in Table 5. They show that the intersection of 7th Street and Redington Street has the highest collision rate, followed by 7th Street and Douty Street, then 7th Street and Irwin Street, and 7th Street and Harris Street.

Table 5
Traffic Collision Summary (7th Street)

Intersection	Type of Collision					Total Collisions (5 years)	ADT (veh/day)	Collision Rate (C/MV)
	Broadside	Sideswipe	Rear End	Head-On	Other			
7th St & Redington St	19	5	2	0	0	26	11,081	1.29
7th St & Irwin St	3	3	2	0	1	9	8,022	0.61
7th St & Douty St	10	2	5	0	0	17	11,395	0.82
7th St & Harris St	2	0	1	2	0	5	7,184	0.38

NOTE:

ADT = Average Daily Traffic, in vehicles per day

C/MV = Collisions per million vehicles

Most Broadside collisions were due to red-light running.

No collisions involved pedestrians. 1 collision at 7th St & Redington St involved a bicycle.

The collision rates were also compared to the statewide average rates, published by Caltrans, most recently for 2021 data. If a collision rate is significantly greater than the statewide average for a similar intersection, it indicates that the intersection is less safe than typical

intersections and should be modified to reduce the number of collisions. The statewide average collision rate for signalized intersections in a suburban area is 0.55 collisions per million vehicles (C/MV). Comparing the collision rates for the study intersections, only one, 7th Street & Harris Street has a collision rate lower than the statewide average. The collision rate for 7th Street & Irwin Street is only slightly greater than the statewide average. The collision rate for 7th Street & Redington Street, however, is more than twice the statewide average. The collision rate for 7th Street & Douty Street is 1.5 times the statewide average.

Based on the collision rates, the intersections of 7th Street & Redington Street and 7th Street & Douty Street should be modified to improve their traffic safety. The collision data was further reviewed to determine if there were any patterns pointing to appropriate improvements. The analysis found that a majority of the traffic collisions (62%) at 7th Street and Redington Street were due to running red lights and a majority of those (50%) were in the westbound direction. At 7th Street and Douty Street, running red lights was also the greatest single cause of collisions, at 41%.

A field review indicated that the existing pedestal traffic signals have reduced visibility due to foliage behind them and the signal heads blending into the background. A similar situation exists at 7th Street and Douty Street, but the signal heads appear to stand out from the background better there. Replacing the existing backplates with enhanced backplates that have reflective yellow borders would make the signal heads more visible to motorists and would be relatively inexpensive and easy-to-install. A field review also noted that the signal heads for westbound Redington Street at 7th Street were partially/fully blocked by trees on the northeast and southeast corners. The trees on the corners of the intersections should be kept trimmed to ensure the traffic signal heads are fully visible from a point 150' from the back of the crosswalk, which would provide adequate stopping sight distance.

The relative safety of a traffic signal versus all-way stop control was also considered in this analysis. Section 4 of the report is an Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE) for the intersection of 7th Street and Douty Street, comparing different traffic control alternatives, including converting it to an all-way stop control from the existing traffic signal. The ICE analysis indicates that upgrading the intersection to an AWSC, with a 15.5 benefit cost ratio (BCR), would be safer than upgrading the traffic signal, which has a 7.9 BCR. When converting from an unwarranted signalized intersection to a warranted AWSC intersection, cities have found an approximate 24% improvement in traffic safety. The improvement is partly due to motorists knowing they will be required to stop and the resulting slower speeds. Also, when the traffic volumes on the intersection streets are similar, like these intersections, motorists are less likely to "run" the Stop signs. In this case, the Stop signs may also be more visible than the existing traffic signals, resulting in greater compliance. When an area is converted from traffic signals to AWSC, walkability in the area has also improved.

The collision/safety analysis indicates that converting the intersection to an AWSC would be safer than maintaining the existing signalized intersection.

Level of Service (LOS) Analysis

To assess the operation of the four signalized intersections and compare it with the proposed all-way stop traffic controls, an intersection level of service (LOS) analysis was performed for

the four intersections, for existing conditions and future 2040 traffic conditions, with the traffic signals. Another LOS analysis was performed with the signals replaced with all-way stops. The results of the analysis are summarized in Table 6 and indicate that all of the intersections currently operate at LOS A during both the midday and PM peak hours. If the intersections were to be converted to AWSC, they would all operate at LOS B with existing traffic volumes, except for the intersection of 7th Street and Harris Street, which would operate at LOS A during the PM peak hour. In 2040, the intersections are anticipated to operate at LOS A or LOS B with the existing lanes and traffic controls, but operate at LOS B or C with AWSC.

Table 6
Summary of Delay & Level of Service (LOS)¹
Traffic Signals vs All-Way Stop Controls Analysis

Street	Redington St		Irwin St		Douty St		Harris St	
	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM	MD	PM
Existing 2023 Conditions								
Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls								
7th St	7.7 A	8.6 A	7.9 A	10.0 A	7.8 A	8.8 A	7.5 A	9.8 A
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (All-Way Stop Controlled) ²								
7th St	13.2 B	12.1 B	10.7 B	10.8 B	13.0 B	10.6 B	10.5 B	9.8 A
Future 2040 Conditions								
Existing Lanes & Traffic Controls								
7th St	8.1 A	9.7 A	13.6 B	12.3 B	8.4 A	9.1 A	7.8 A	11.6 B
Existing Traffic Signals Removed (All-Way Stop Controlled) ²								
7th St	19.8 C	15.8 C	13.6 B	13.9 B	18.3 C	12.4 B	12.5 B	11.6 B

¹ Data is from Tables 1 and 2.

Conclusions

The analysis found that none of the four study intersections meet Caltrans warrants for the installation of traffic signals. It also found that all four intersections do meet Caltrans warrants for the installation of AWSC. The traffic collision analysis found that two of the intersections, 7th Street at Redington Street and at Douty Street have traffic collision rates that exceed the statewide average to an extent that measures should be taken to improve intersection safety. The intersection control evaluation (ICE) analysis in Section 4.0 found that AWSC can be safer than traffic signals. The LOS analysis found that the intersections would not operate as well if AWSC compared to the existing conditions, however, the LOS were still acceptable at LOS B and LOS C. The analysis indicates that the existing traffic signalized intersections should be converted to AWSC.

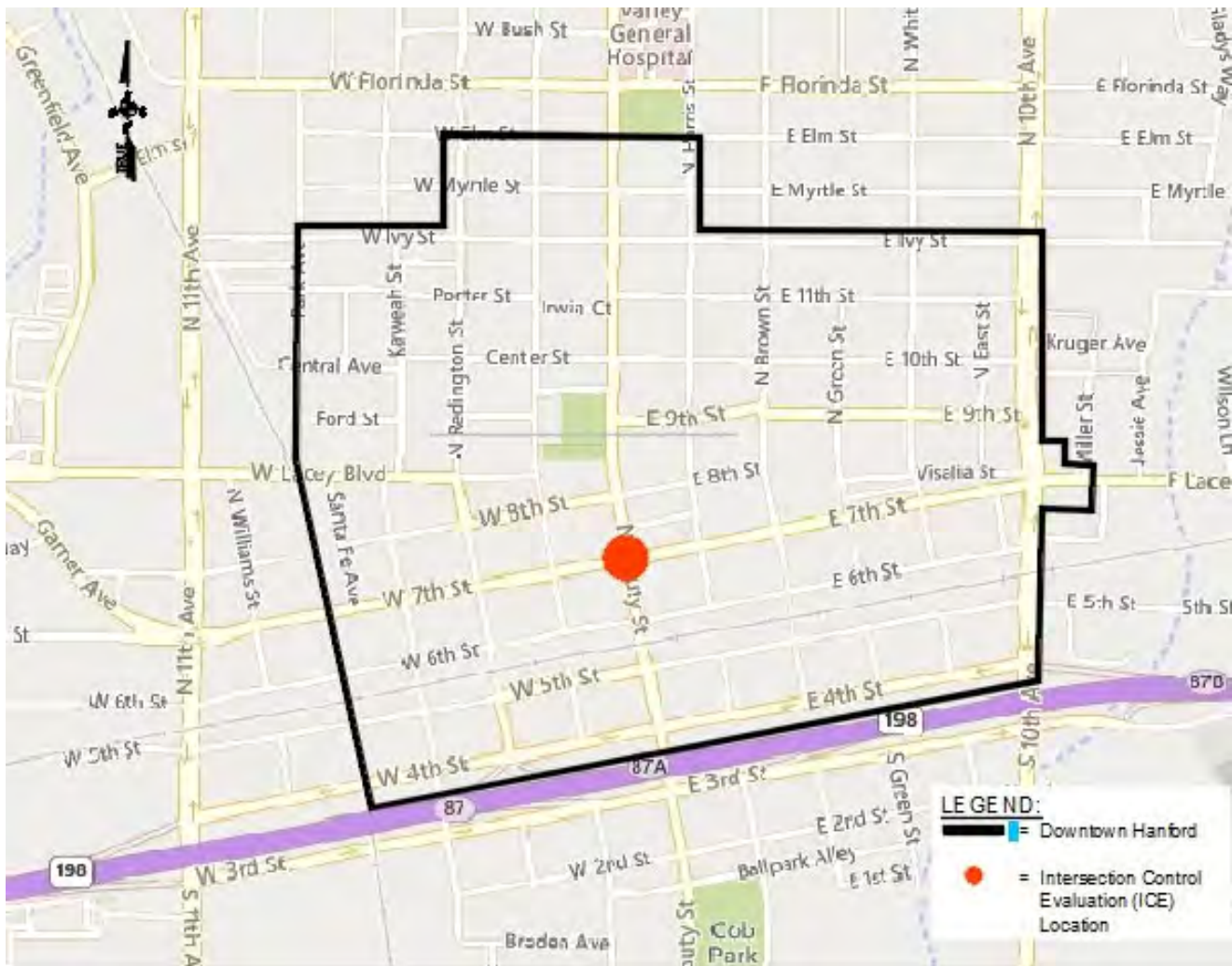
In the interim, the traffic signal head backplates at the intersections of 7th Street at Redington Street and at Douty Street should be modified or replaced to have the retroreflective yellow borders to make them more visible. Also, corner trees should also be trimmed to maintain adequate views of the traffic signal heads.



INTERSECTION CONTROL EVALUATION

Several traffic control options were considered for the intersection of 7th Street and Douty Street (see Exhibit 5), including replacing the traffic signal with an all-way stop control or replacing the traffic signal with a roundabout. The City requested a more formal analysis, called an Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE), commonly used/required by Caltrans to evaluate various intersection traffic control options. The purpose of an ICE analysis is to assist in determining the most cost-effective method of intersection control, based on intersection LOS, safety and cost.

Exhibit 5 - ICE Location Map (7th Street & Douty Street)



As noted in the Circulation Analysis section, the City of Hanford is planning a road diet to convert the segment of Douty Street between 8th Street and 6th Street from two lanes to one lane in each direction. The project is currently being designed. The ICE analysis assumed the implementation of the Douty Street Road Diet in the LOS analyses for each traffic control alternative.

The ICE analysis is based on Caltrans *ICE Process Informational Guide*, and compares intersection level of service (LOS), traffic collision data, the costs of traffic collisions and the costs to construct, operate and maintain the intersection traffic control alternatives, to arrive at a safety benefit cost ratio (BCR) for each alternative. The ICE analysis considered the traffic control alternatives, listed below, at the intersection of 7th Street and Douty Street. The traffic control alternatives are illustrated on Exhibits 6 – 8.

- Existing Traffic Signal – Maintains the existing conditions
- Upgraded Traffic Signal – Upgrades the pedestal signals to new signal poles with mast arms and includes other related improvements
- All-Way Stop Control – Replaces the existing traffic signal with an all-way stop control
- Roundabout – Replaces the existing traffic signal with a one-lane roundabout

Exhibit 6 - Existing Traffic Signal Layout

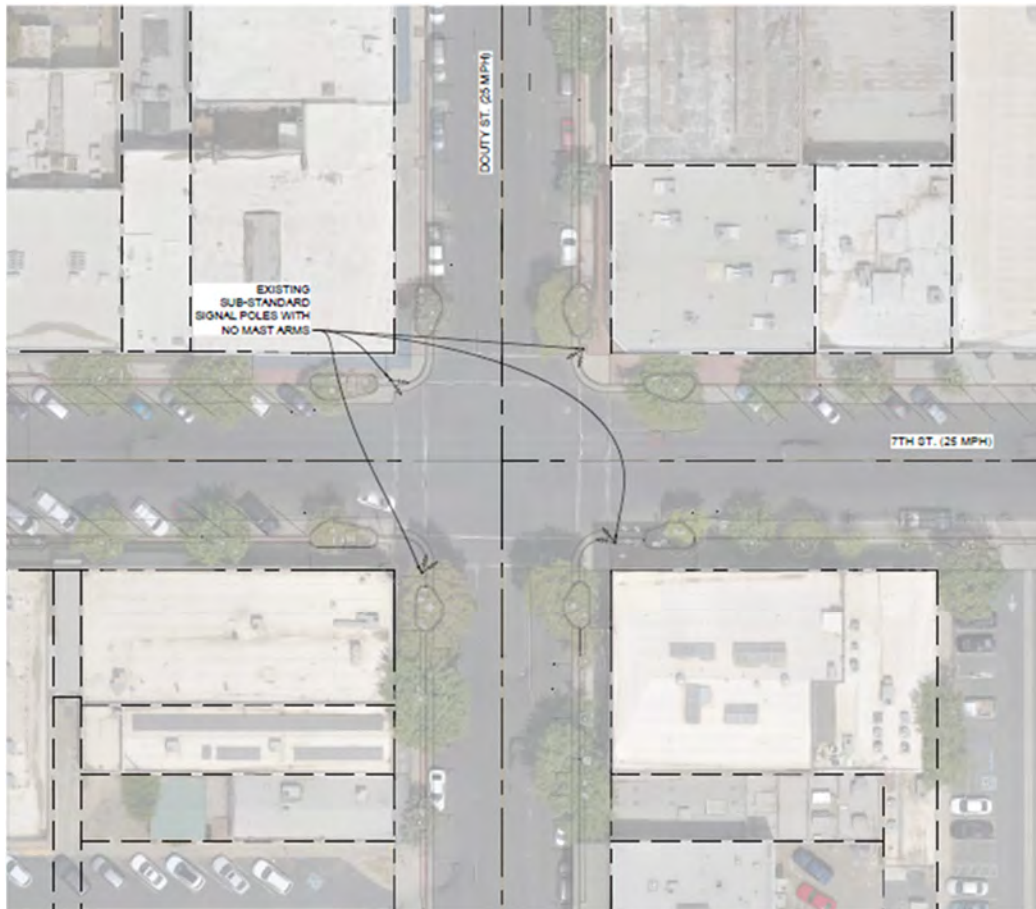


Exhibit 7 - Upgraded Traffic Signal Layout

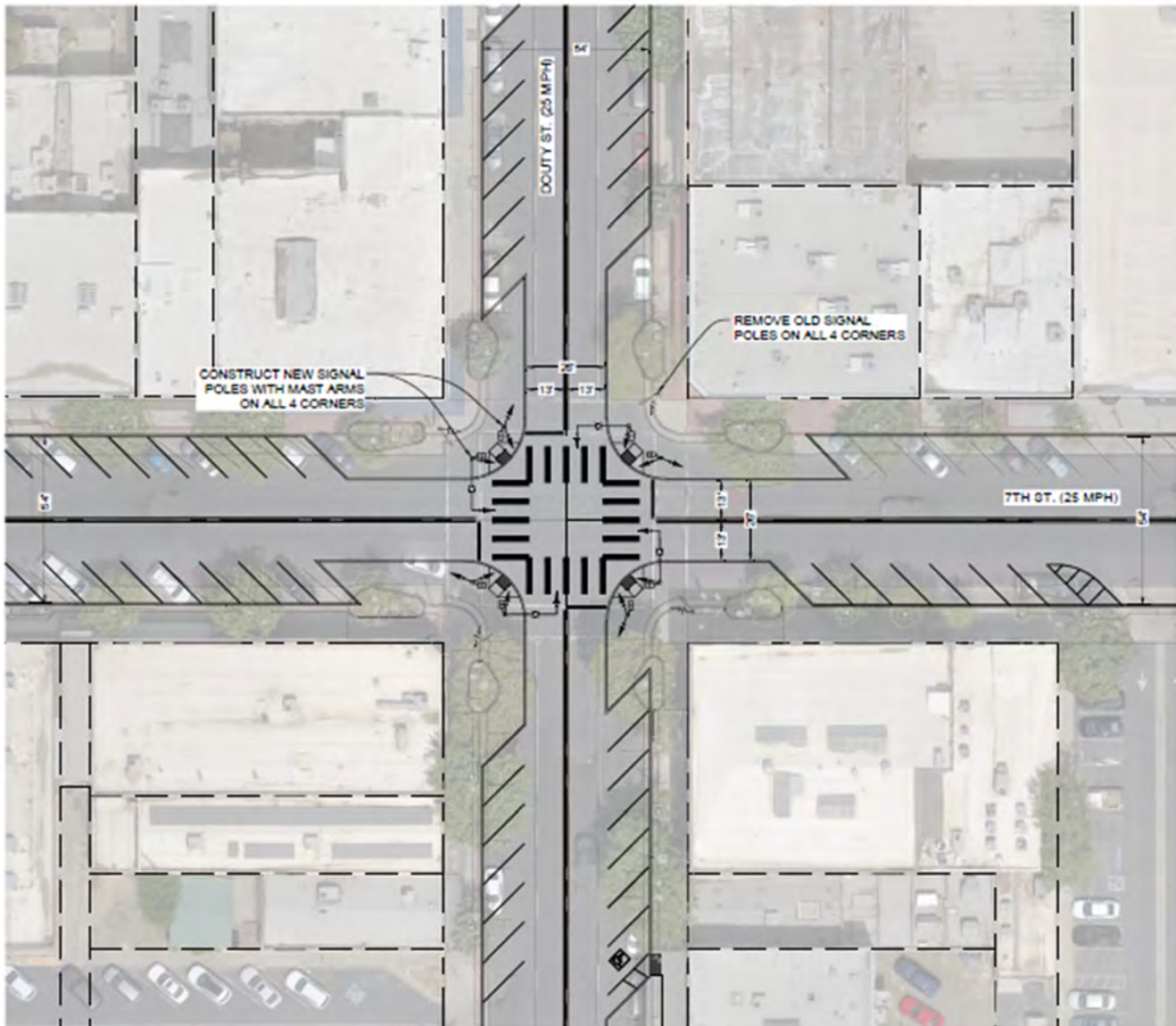


Exhibit 8 - All-Way Stop Controlled Intersection Layout

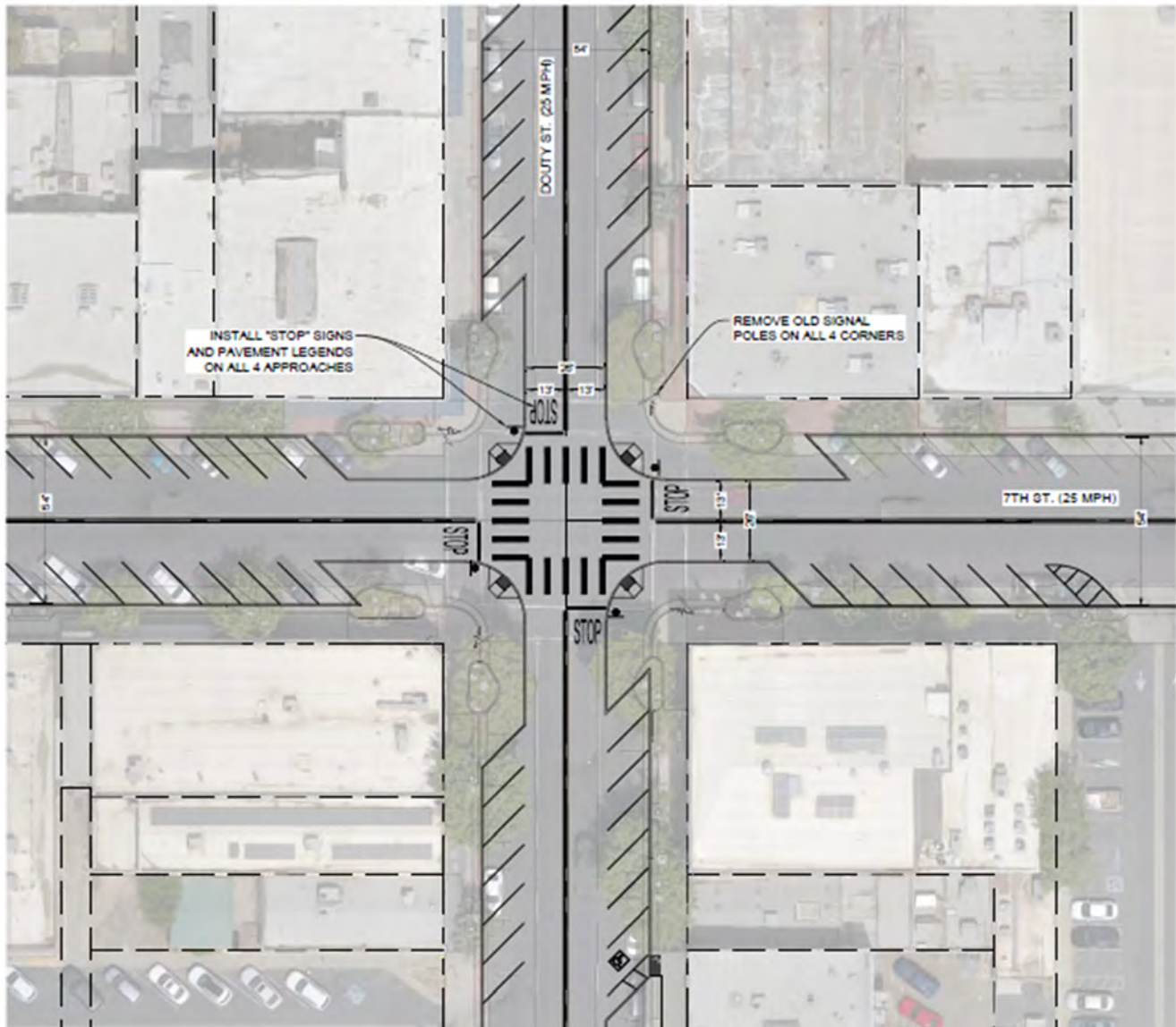
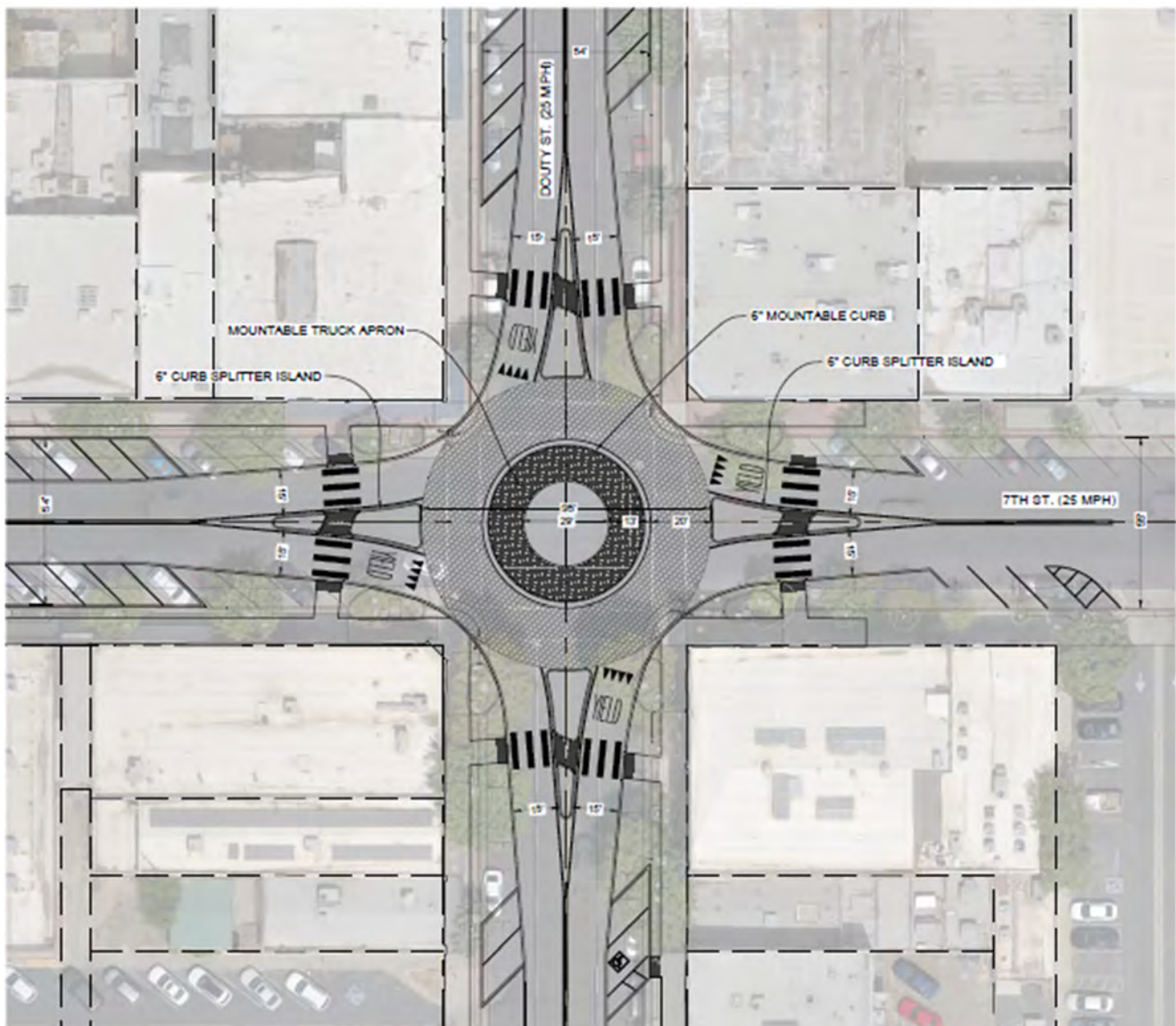


Exhibit 9 - Roundabout Intersection Layout



The Intersection Performance Measures that are included in the ICE analysis are summarized in Table 6 and discussed in the paragraphs below.

Delay/LOS Measure of Performance. As shown in Table 7, for both existing and all of the traffic control alternatives, the intersection would operate at acceptable LOS A or LOS B, based on existing traffic volumes. However, the smallest delay would occur with the Roundabout and the greatest delay would occur with the All-Way Stop Control (AWSC). Compared to the existing traffic signal, the roundabout would have the same LOS A, however, the delays would be much lower.

Table 7
Intersection Performance Measures¹
Intersection: 7TH STREET & DOUTY STREET

Intersection Data					
Geometry:		4-Legged Intersection		MD Entering Volume	
Existing Control:		Traffic Signal		908	
Proposed Control #1:		Upgraded Traffic Signal		PM Entering Volume	
Proposed Control #2:		All-Way Stop Control		900	
Proposed Control #3:		Roundabout			
Major Roadway Data			Minor Roadway Data		
Street:		7th Street		Street: Douty Street	
Direction:		East/West		Direction: North/South	
Measures of Performance: Delay/Level of Service (LOS)		Existing	Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
Operations		Existing	Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
MD Peak Hour	MD LOS	A	A	B	A
	MD Average Delay (secs/veh)	7.8	8.2	12.1	5.8
PM Peak Hour	PM LOS	A	A	A	A
	PM Average Delay (secs/veh)	8.8	7.5	9.3	4.5
Measures of Performance: Operations & Maintenance		Existing	Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
Luminaires - Annual Electrical Consumption & Maintenance		\$ 350	\$ 850	\$ 350	\$ 1,300
Electrical Consumption - Traffic Signal Equipment		\$ 850	\$ 850	\$ -	\$ -
Signal Retiming & Maintenance		\$ 6,150	\$ 6,150	\$ -	\$ -
Total		\$ 7,350	\$ 7,850	\$ 350	\$ 1,300
Measures of Performance: Safety		Existing	Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
Base Collisions (5 year period)		17 total collisions: 5 Injury & 12 property damage only; no fatalities			
Crash Reduction Factor ²			0.30	0.24	0.50
Expected Annual Benefit (Annual Collision Savings) ³			\$ 546,800	\$ 690,900	\$ 1,439,000
Benefit for Life of Project			\$ 10,936,000	\$ 13,818,000	\$ 28,780,000
Measures of Performance: Capital Outlay			Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
Initial Construction Cost			\$ 1,231,650	\$ 886,650	\$ 905,625
Right-of-Way Cost			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Capital Cost			\$ 1,231,650	\$ 886,650	\$ 905,625
Benefit/Cost Ratio Calculation			Upgraded Signal	All-Way Stop	Roundabout
Cost (Life)	Capital Cost		\$ 1,231,650	\$ 886,650	\$ 905,625
	Operations & Maintenance (Life)		\$ 157,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 26,000
	Total		\$ 1,388,650	\$ 893,650	\$ 931,625
Benefit (Life)	Collision Cost Savings (Life)		\$ 10,936,000	\$ 13,818,000	\$ 28,780,000
	Total		\$ 10,936,000	\$ 13,818,000	\$ 28,780,000
Benefit/Cost Ratio ⁵			7.9	15.5	30.9

¹ Based on a form developed by DKS that follows Caltrans' *ICE Process Informational Guide*. The expected life of the proposed alternatives is 20 years.

² Crash Reduction Factor (CRF), from FHWA. FHWA has a range of values for roundabouts, from 35-67. Since the proposed one-lane roundabout is safer than larger roundabouts, a CRF of 50 was used.

³ Expected Annual Benefit (collision cost savings) is based on the equation in Caltrans Local Road Safety Manual, Appendix D.

⁴ Benefit/Cost Ratio is the Collision Cost Savings (benefit) divided by the cost to install & maintain the proposed change, each over a 20-year life.

Operations & Maintenance Measure of Performance. This provides the estimated cost to operate and maintain each traffic control alternative over the life of the alternative (20 years for each alternative). These values were used in the BCR calculations. As shown in Table 7, the AWSC and roundabout would have the smallest annual cost, whereas the existing and upgraded traffic signals would have the greatest annual costs.

Safety Measure of Performance. The safety performance measure calculates the collision cost savings over the life of an alternative, based on the number of collisions that are expected to be prevented by the alternative traffic control. This annual benefit is determined using the following equation, which is from Caltrans' *Local Roadway Safety Manual*, v. 1.5, dated April 2020, which is the most recently available version:

Annual Benefit Equation

$$1) \text{ Benefit (Annual)} = \sum_{s=0}^3 \frac{CRF \times N \times CC_{ave}}{Y}$$

- *CRF* : Crash reduction factor in each countermeasure.
- *S* : Severity (0: PDO, 1: Minor Injury, 2: Injury, 3: Severe Injury/Fatal). See the below table.
- *N* : Number of Crashes, in severity levels, related to selected countermeasure.
- *Y* : Crash data time period (Year).
- *CC_{ave}* : Crash costs in severity levels.

Severity (S)	Crash Severity *	Location Type	Crash Cost ***
3	**Fatality and Severe Injury Combined (KA)	Signalized Intersection	\$1,590,000
3		Non Signalized Intersection	\$2,530,000
3		Roadway	\$2,190,000
2	Evident Injury – Other Visible (B)		\$142,300
1	Possible Injury–Complaint of Pain (C)		\$80,900
0	Property Damage Only (O)		\$13,300

* The letters in parenthesis (K, A, B, C and O) refer to the KABCO scale; it is commonly used by law enforcement agencies in their crash reporting efforts and is further documented in the HSM.

** Figures were calculated based on an average Fatality (K) / Severe Injury (A) ratio for each area type, a crash cost for a Fatality (K) of \$7,219,800, and a crash cost of a Severe/Disabling Injury (A) of \$389,000. These costs are used in the HSIP Analyzer.

*** Based on Table 7-1, Highway Safety Manual (HSM), First Edition, 2010. Adjusted to 2020 Dollars.

$$2) \text{ Benefit (Life)} = \text{Benefit (annual)} \times \text{Years of service life}$$

The Crash Reduction Factor (CRF) for each countermeasure is applied to each alternative. In this case, there was only one countermeasure for each alternative. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides the CRFs for different countermeasures, which are also provided in Caltrans' *Local Roadway Safety Manual*. CRFs are based on empirical data for

the percent reduction in number of traffic collisions due to converting from one type of intersection traffic control to another. The CRF for each alternative is as follows:

- Updated Signal: 15% (CRF No. S08 – convert to mast arm from pedestal-mounted)
- All-Way Stop Control: 24% (Remove unwarranted traffic signal)
- Roundabout: 50% (CRF No. S16 – convert intersection to roundabout from signal)

A CRF for removing an unwarranted traffic signal and replacing it with an AWSC is not included in Caltrans' *Local Roadway Safety Manual*, however, the FHWA's website lists several studies where the CRF is 24%. Several cities have also implemented programs to replace a group of traffic signals with AWSC. The most well-known, which also provided data, was done by the City of Philadelphia in 1978, removing 462 traffic signals and replacing most with AWSCs. The action resulted in an overall 24% reduction in traffic collisions. The streets in the Philadelphia study were all one-way streets, however, it is expected that the results would be similar for two-way streets and other studies support this assumption. Based on this data, a CRF of 24% was used.

For converting a signalized intersection to a roundabout, the CRF "varies", ranging from 35% to 67%. The CRF is based on all types of roundabouts, ranging from single-lane to multi-lane and from mini-roundabouts to large roundabouts. Single-lane roundabouts tend to be safer since there are fewer collision opportunities. An approximate mid-point of 50% was used in this case.

The resulting expected annual cost benefits are shown in Table 7. Each was multiplied by the 20-year life to arrive at the benefit over the life of each alternative. The Benefit for Life of Project value for an updated traffic signal would be \$10,936,000, for an AWSC would be \$13,818,000 and for a roundabout would be \$28,780,000. Therefore, the updated traffic signal would have the lowest safety cost benefit and the roundabout would have the greatest safety cost benefit.

Capital Outlay Measures of Performance. The capital outlay for each alternative consists of the initial construction cost and the right-of-way costs. The capital costs are used in the BCR calculation. For all three alternatives, there would be no right-of-way costs, and the capital outlay would be the same as the initial construction cost. The initial construction costs were estimated for each alternative. The estimates can be found in Appendix F.

Benefit/Cost Ratio (BCR) Calculation. The BCR is the benefit over the life of the alternative's improvements divided by the total cost of the improvements over the life of the alternative. In this case, the expected life of all of the improvements is 20 years. The total costs are the sum of the initial capital costs with the annual operations & maintenance costs over 20 years. The benefits for the life of the improvements are the estimated annual collision savings applied over 20 years. As shown in Table 7, the BCRs for the alternatives are as follows:

- Upgraded Signal: 7.9
- All-Way Stop Control: 15.5
- One-Lane Roundabout: 30.9

The upgraded signal, which would convert the existing pedestal poles to signal poles with mast arms, would provide the smallest BCR, with the BCR for converting the existing traffic signal to an AWSC nearly twice as great. Replacing the existing traffic signal with a roundabout would provide the greatest BCR, nearly twice that of an AWSC and nearly four times that of an upgraded traffic signal.

Intersection Control Evaluation Summary. The Intersection Control Evaluation (Table 7) shows that a roundabout would result in the least delay and best LOS. The construction costs for a roundabout would be less than those for an upgraded traffic signal, but slightly greater than converting to an AWSC. The annual collision cost savings benefit for a roundabout is significantly greater than the other alternatives, resulting in the greatest BCR.

The Intersection Control Evaluation clearly shows that the best intersection traffic control alternative, based on both intersection operation (LOS) and savings due to a reduction in traffic collisions, would be to replace the existing traffic signal with a one-lane roundabout.



MIDBLOCK CROSSWALK ANALYSIS

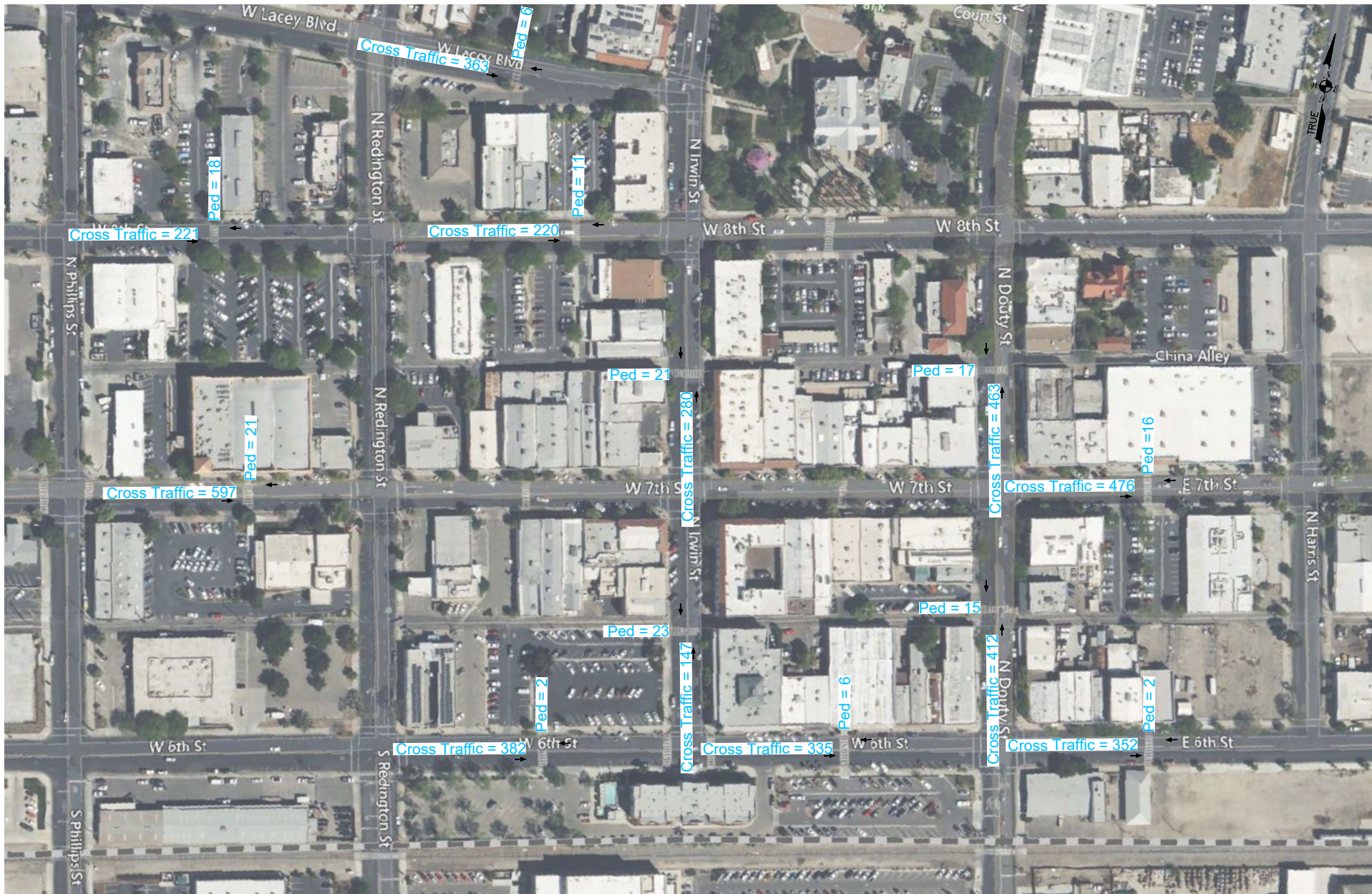
The project includes the evaluation of 12 midblock crosswalk locations for their safety and effectiveness, to determine if they should be removed or retained. The locations are as follows (see Exhibit 1):

- Lacey Blvd between Redington St & Irwin St
- 8th St between Phillips St & Redington St
- 8th St between Redington St & Irwin St
- Irwin St between 7th St & 8th St
- Douty St between 7th St & 8th St
- 7th St between Phillips St & Redington St
- 7th St between Douty St & Harris St
- Irwin St between 6th St & 7th St
- Douty St between 6th St & 7th St
- 6th St between Redington St & Irwin St
- 6th St between Irwin St & Douty St
- 6th St between Douty St & Harris St

Pedestrian, bicycle and motor vehicle traffic count data was collected for each crosswalk on Thursday, August 31, 2023 and on Saturday, August 26, 2023. The count data is illustrated on Exhibit 10, for weekdays, and on Exhibit 11, for Saturdays. The traffic count data is provided in Appendix A.

This process is unusual since existing crosswalks are being considered for removal rather than installation. The situation is also unusual since the midblock crosswalks were installed over 20 years ago and are an expected part of the downtown landscape. It is also anticipated that the revitalization of the downtown area will bring more patrons to the area and create a greater use of the crosswalks.

The pedestrian, bicycle and motor vehicle traffic count data was collected using video cameras. The videos were also reviewed to assess the behavior of pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists. In general, the motorists were respectful of pedestrians and bicyclists, usually yielding to them and stopping well in advance of the crosswalk. The primary purpose of a midblock crosswalk is to channelize pedestrians to cross at one location, thereby increasing their safety. In most cases, the midblock crosswalks serve that purpose, but at some locations, pedestrians crossed outside of the crosswalk. This primarily occurred at crosswalks adjacent to alleys and where access to the crosswalk from the sidewalk was obstructed by utilities. The low traffic volumes also allow pedestrians to take a more direct route from their vehicles to their destinations.



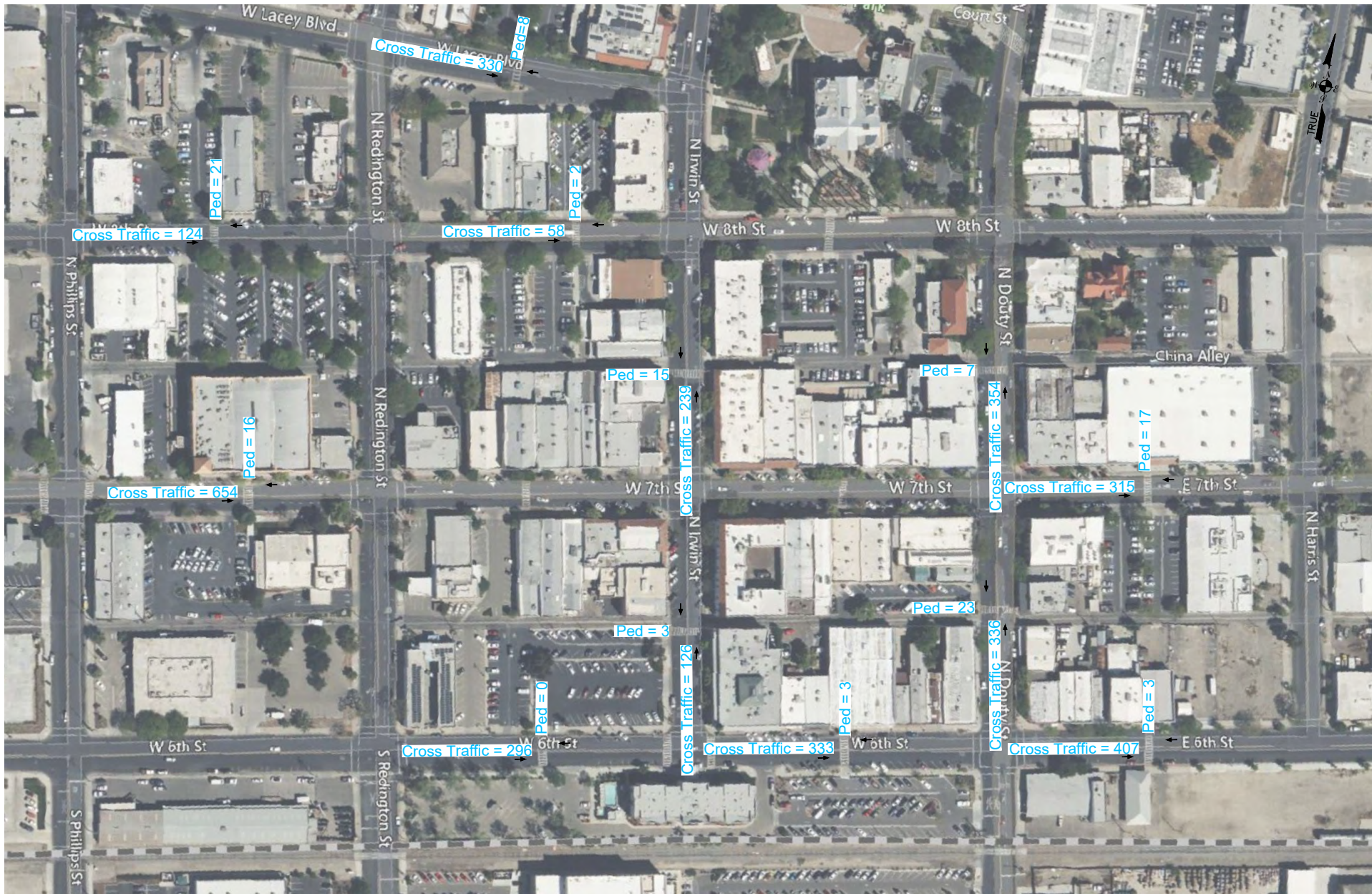
NOTE: Peak hour traffic volumes shown are for the AM, MD & PM weekday peak hour with the greatest pedestrian volume.

LEGEND:

Ped = Total number of pedestrians & bicyclists using the crosswalk, in both directions, in one hour

Cross Traffic = Total number of vehicles going across the cross walk, in both directions, in the same hour.

EXHIBIT 10
Existing Midblock Peak Hour
Traffic Volumes - Weekday



NOTE: Peak hour traffic volumes shown are for the MD & PM Saturday peak hour with the greatest pedestrian volume.

LEGEND:

Ped = Total number of pedestrians & bicyclists using the crosswalk, in both directions, in one hour

Cross Traffic = Total number of vehicles going across the cross walk, in both directions, in the same hour.

EXHIBIT 11

Existing Midblock Peak Hour
Traffic Volumes - Saturday

A review of the crosswalks showed that many are not ADA-compliant. If they are to remain, they will need to be improved to meet ADA requirements. In some cases, it would mean removing obstructions like utility poles and fire hydrants.

There are no standard warrants for the installation of midblock crosswalks or marked uncontrolled crosswalks at intersections, just a few basic guidelines. The criteria used in the 2021 Peters Engineering study was reviewed for reasonableness. Some of the criteria, such as the speed limit and nearest crosswalks, are commonly used for major highways with long distances between intersections, and are not applicable to a downtown area, where the blocks are approximately 400 feet long. On the other hand, most of the midblock crosswalks are less than 200 feet from another crosswalk controlled by a traffic signal or stop sign, which would be safer. The collision analysis only found two pedestrian collisions over the last five years for all 12 crosswalks, and one involved a pedestrian under the influence. The collision data indicates that there is not a safety issue to be considered.

The minimum pedestrian volume would typically be greater than the 10 pedestrians per hour previously used, more like 40 pedestrians per hour, since studies have shown that as the number of pedestrians in an uncontrolled crosswalk increases, the fewer collisions and near-misses. In this study area, though, the greatest pedestrian volume was 23 per hour. It appears that the midblock crosswalks were primarily installed for convenience and they generally serve that purpose. Due to the low volume and slow pace of vehicular traffic, the courtesy of the motorists, the small number of pedestrian collisions, there does not appear to be a need for more stringent criteria.

The following criteria were used to evaluate the midblock crosswalks:

- Pedestrian volume: Greater than 20/hour, however if greater than 10/hour, give further consideration
- Speed limit: 35 mph or less
- If above criteria are met, further evaluation is necessary:
 - o Number of pedestrians
 - o Effectiveness of crosswalk (visibility, channelization, etc.)
 - o Available gaps in traffic
 - o ADA compliance

The results of the midblock crosswalk analysis are summarized in Table 8. Any crosswalk with less than 10 pedestrians per hour, is recommended for removal. Almost every midblock crosswalk location has inadequate sight distance due to parked vehicles blocking the view of the pedestrians and motorists (see sight distance layouts in Appendix G). It is generally recommended that bulbouts be provided for crosswalks that are retained. These may initially consist of a painted bulbout, however, raised concrete bulbouts are preferred since they make the pedestrian more visible vertically. Four of the crosswalks that are recommended to be retained are not ADA-compliant. If these crosswalks are retained, they must be brought into compliance, not only for safety reasons, but also for liability reasons. Also, all crosswalks that are retained should have appropriate warning signs installed per the CA MUTCD.

Table 8
Midblock Crosswalk Warrant Summary

Street	Between	Peak Hour Volumes				Midblock Collisions (5 Years) ³	Adequate Gaps in Traffic ⁴	Adequate Sight Distance ⁵	ADA-Compliant ⁶	Recommendation
		Time of Week	Peak Hour ¹	Pedestrians & Bicyclists	Conflicting Vehicles ²					
Lacey Blvd	Redington/Irwin	Saturday	MD	8	330	0	Yes	No	Yes	Remove crosswalk
Eighth St	Philips/Redington	Weekday	MD	18	221	0	Yes	No	Yes	Retain crosswalk, add bulbouts
Eighth St	Redington/Irwin	Weekday	PM	11	220	0	Yes	No	No	Retain crosswalk if upgrade ramps, remove obstructions, add bulbouts
Irwin St	7th/8th	Weekday	PM	21	280	0	Yes	No	No	Retain crosswalk, if add ramps, add bulbouts
Douty St	7th/8th	Weekday	MD	17	463	2 V	Yes	No	No	Retain crosswalk if add ramps, remove obstructions, add bulbouts
Seventh St	Philips/Redington	Weekday	MD	21	597	2 V	Yes	Yes & No	Yes	Retain crosswalk, add bulbout to south side
Seventh St	Douty/Harris	Saturday	PM	17	315	1 P (UI)	Yes	No	Yes	Retain crosswalk, add bulbouts
Irwin St	6th/7th	Weekday	PM	23	33	0	Yes	No	No	Retain crosswalk if add ramps, remove obstructions, add bulbouts
Douty St	6th/7th	Saturday	MD	23	336	1 P, 2 V	Yes	No	No	Retain crosswalk if add ramps, remove obstructions, add bulbouts
Sixth St	Redington/Irwin	Weekday	MD	2	382	0	Yes	No	Yes	Remove crosswalk
Sixth St	Irwin/Douty	Weekday	MD	6	335	0	Yes	No	Yes	Remove crosswalk
Sixth St	Douty/Harris	Weekday	MD	3	407	0	Yes	No	No	Remove crosswalk

¹ MD = Midday, PM = Afternoon/Evening

² Conflicting Vehicles = Vehicles crossing the crosswalk during the same peak hour

³ V = Vehicle, P = Pedestrian, UI = Under the influence

⁴ Adequate gaps in traffic for pedestrian to cross the street

⁵ Adequate stopping sight distance

It is recommended that the following crosswalks be removed, due to having fewer than 10 pedestrians per hour during the peak hour:

- Lacey Blvd between Redington St & Irwin St
- 6th St between Redington St & Irwin St
- 6th St between Irwin St & Douty St
- 6th St between Douty St & Harris St

If crosswalks are removed, it must be done in accordance with state law (CVC 21950.5), which requires that notification to the public be given at least 30 days prior to the scheduled removal of an existing marked crosswalk. The notice of proposed removal shall inform the public how to provide input related to the scheduled removal and shall be posted at the crosswalk identified for removal.

It is recommended that the following crosswalks be retained and bulbouts be provided to improve sight distance:

- 8th St between Phillips St & Redington St
- 7th St between Phillips St & Redington St (south side only)
- 7th St between Douty St & Harris St

It is recommended that the following crosswalks be retained, but only if they are made ADA-compliant and bulbouts are provided for sight distance:

- 8th St between Redington St & Irwin St
- Irwin St between 7th St & 8th St
- Douty St between 7th St & 8th St
- Irwin St between 6th St & 7th St
- Douty St between 6th St & 7th St

The 2021 Peters Engineering study recommended that only two of the 12 midblock crosswalks be maintained:

- Lacey St between Redington St & Irwin St
- Sixth St between Redington St & Irwin St

At the time, the Downtown Committee reviewed the study's recommendation and accepted it, except for the recommendation to remove the following crosswalks:

- Irwin St between 6th St & 7th St
- Irwin St between 7th St & 8th St
- Douty St between 6th St & 7th St

Of the five midblock crosswalk locations the Downtown Committee wanted retained, this updated study is recommending that the two locations the previous study recommended retaining, on Lacey Street and on 6th Street, be removed, due to less than 10 pedestrians crossings in a peak hour. Regarding the three other locations that the Downtown Committee

wanted to be retained, this updated study recommends that they be retained only if they are made ADA-compliant and bulbouts are provided for sight distance. It is recommended that the Downtown Committee review the findings of this updated study and, based on the new data, reconsider its previous actions.



INTERSECTION PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS

The 2021 Peters Engineering study included recommendations for intersection pedestrian improvements to promote pedestrian travel and improve safety. Curb extensions were recommended at 28 intersections and preliminary layouts were provided (see Appendix H).

We concur with the recommendations.



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study is to update the *Downtown Pedestrian Safety and Traffic Circulation Project* report prepared by Peters Engineering Group in 2021 (2021 Peters Engineering study). This update includes the collection of new traffic data and an expansion of the study to consider additional, appropriate analyses. The findings and recommendations are summarized below.

Circulation Analysis – Traffic Signal Removal. The circulation analysis reassessed the potential removal of the existing traffic signals at the intersections of 7th Street and Redington Street, Irwin Street, Douty Street and Harris Street, and their replacement with all-way stop controls. The LOS analysis showed that the change would not significantly impact traffic operations now or in 2040. The finding was similar to the 2021 Peters Engineering study.

Circulation Analysis – One-Way Couplet. The option of converting 6th Street and 7th Street to one-way, one-lane between Redington Street and Harris Street was also re-evaluated. This option would result in LOS F at several intersections for both 2023 and 2040 conditions and would not be recommended. Adding a second one-way lane was also considered to improve the LOS. While it would improve the LOS, a couple of intersections would operate at an unacceptable LOS E in 2040. With the two lanes, there would, however, be sufficient roadway width to provide additional on-street parking. Although there are benefits to one-way couplets, there are also disadvantages, such as additional signage to prevent wrong-way driving and motorist confusion. This option is not recommended due to the unacceptable LOS E and the additional signage and potential motorist confusion.

Circulation Analysis – Road Diets. Road diets were also considered for Douty Street and 7th Street, to provide additional on-street parking by reducing them from two lanes to one lane in each direction and replacing the parallel parking spaces with angled parking spaces. The limits of the road diet would be from 6th Street to 8th Street on Douty Street (three blocks), and from Phillips Street to Redington Street on 7th Street (one block). The analysis found that both streets are wide enough to accommodate the redesign. Based on the analysis, the Douty Street Road Diet should not be implemented with the One-Way, One-Lane Couplet option on 7th Street. For the other two options, the LOS would be acceptable in 2023 with the road diet. If the road diet is implemented, however, and traffic increases as assumed, the Douty Street Road Diet would likely need to be reversed prior to 2040 to maintain acceptable LOS. The analysis supports converting 7th Street to one lane in each direction for the one block between Phillips Street and Redington Street. Further study would be needed, however, to consider narrowing 7th Street to one lane in each direction west of Phillips Street.

Traffic Signals vs All-Way Stop Controls Analysis. A traffic signal warrant analysis of the intersections of 7th Street at Redington Street, at Irwin Street, at Douty Street and at Harris Street was performed to determine if the intersections would qualify for traffic signals today. The analysis found that none of the intersections would currently qualify for traffic signals. An all-way stop analysis was also performed for the same intersections to determine if it would be

the traffic signals with all-way stop controls. All of the intersections qualified for all-way stop controls. A traffic collision analysis was added to the other analyses included in the original study. It indicated that converting the intersection to an AWSC would be safer than maintaining the existing signalized intersection. The LOS analysis compared the operations of the existing traffic signals and the potential all-way stop controls. If the intersections were to be converted to all-way stop controls, they would operate at a similar level of service. The overall analysis concluded that all-way stop controls would be an appropriate replacement for the existing traffic signals.

Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE). Several traffic control options have been considered for the intersection of 7th Street and Douty Street, consisting of replacing the traffic signal with an upgraded traffic signal, an all-way stop control and a roundabout. The City is particularly interested in a roundabout. An intersection control evaluation (ICE) was performed to determine the best alternative. An ICE considers several factors, including LOS, cost of construction and maintenance and the relative safety of the alternatives, to develop a benefit/cost ratio. Although a roundabout would have shorter delays, the level of service for all alternates would be acceptable LOS A or LOS B. All three of the alternatives would be expected to result in a reduced number of traffic collisions when compared to the existing traffic signal. The construction, operations and maintenance costs were the least for an AWSC, however, roundabout costs were only slightly greater. The upgraded traffic signal total costs were about 40% greater. The benefit/cost ratio (BCR), which compared the capital, operation and maintenance costs with the benefit of the collision savings, was 7.9 for the upgraded signal, 15.5 for an AWSC and 30.9 for a roundabout. Based on the ICE analysis, a one-lane roundabout would be the best traffic control alternative for the intersection of 7th Street and Douty Street.

Midblock Crosswalk Analysis. The project includes the evaluation of 12 midblock crosswalk locations, to determine if they should be removed or retained, based on their safety and effectiveness. There are no standard warrants for midblock crosswalks. The midblock crosswalk warrant used in the 2021 Peters Engineering study was reviewed and somewhat modified. There were a number of factors to consider in this analysis, ranging from the relatively few pedestrians to limited sight distance to nearly half the crosswalks not being ADA compliant. As a result of the analysis, four crosswalks are recommended for removal due to having fewer than 10 pedestrians per hour during the peak hour, three crosswalks are recommended to be retained with bulbouts provided, and five crosswalks are recommended to be retained, but only if they are made ADA-compliant and bulbouts are provided for sight distance. The updated recommendations, however, do not concur with the recommendations made by the 2021 Peters Engineering study nor with the Downtown Committee's recommendations based on that study. In particular, the Downtown Committee agreed with the recommendation to maintain two intersections that this study is recommending to be removed, and the committee wished to maintain three intersections that this study recommends be retained only if brought into ADA compliance and sight distance is improved. The Downtown Committee should review this updated study and reconsider its previous findings and actions.

Intersection Pedestrian Improvements. The 2021 Peters Engineering study included recommendations for intersection pedestrian improvements to promote pedestrian travel and

improve safety. It included curb extensions at 28 intersections and preliminary layouts were provided (see Appendix H). We concur with their recommendations.

Recommendations. Based on the study findings, the following are recommended:

1. Remove the existing traffic signals at the intersections of 7th Street and Redington Street, 7th Street and Irwin Street and 7th Street and Harris Street, and replace them with all-way stop controls.
2. Do not convert 7th Street and 6th Street to a one-way couplet.
3. To gain additional on-street parking, convert Douty Street to one lane in each direction between 6th Street and 8th Street and convert the parallel parking to angled parking, however, it may need to be reversed prior to 2040.
4. To gain additional on-street parking, convert 7th Street to one lane in each direction for the one block between Phillips Street and Redington Street and convert the parallel parking to angled parking.
5. Remove the existing traffic signal at 7th Street and Douty Street and replace it with a one-lane roundabout.
6. Remove the following midblock crosswalks:
 - a. Lacey Blvd between Redington St & Irwin St
 - b. 6th St between Redington St & Irwin St
 - c. 6th St between Irwin St & Douty St
 - d. 6th St between Douty St & Harris St
7. Retain the following midblock crosswalks and provide bulbouts:
 - a. 8th St between Phillips St & Redington St
 - b. 7th St between Phillips St & Redington St (south side only)
 - c. 7th St between Douty St & Harris St
8. Retain the following midblock crosswalks, but only if they are made ADA compliant and bulbouts are provided for sight distance:
 - a. 8th St between Redington St & Irwin St
 - b. Irwin St between 7th St & 8th St
 - c. Douty St between 7th St & 8th St
 - d. Irwin St between 6th St & 7th St
 - e. Douty St between 6th St & 7th St
9. Recommendations in the 2021 Peters Engineering study for intersection pedestrian improvements to promote pedestrian travel and improve safety, including curb extensions at 28 intersections.



**AGENDA
STAFF REPORT**

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024

AGENDA SECTION: CONSENT CALENDAR

SUBJECT:

Approval of the Minutes of the February 6, 2024, Meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation: By motion, approve the minutes from the February 6, 2024, meeting.

BACKGROUND:

FISCAL IMPACT:

ATTACHMENTS:

- 1. 2.6.2024 minutes



City Council Regular Meeting Minutes

February 6, 2024 7:00 PM
Council Chambers
400 N. Douty St.

4:00 PM CALL TO ORDER STUDY SESSION AND CLOSED SESSION:

Mayor Paden called the study session and closed session to order at 4:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL BY THE CITY CLERK:

Present:	Absent:
Council Member Lou Martinez Council Member Travis Paden Council Member Mark Kairis Council Member Diane Sharp Council Member Kalish Morrow	

PUBLIC COMMENT:

*Study Sessions are considered Special Meetings under the Brown Act. Accordingly, comments from the public are limited to items listed on the agenda (GC 54954.3a). Public Comment will be accepted during each agenda item. A maximum of **three minutes** is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.*

Bob Ramos commented on the Longfield Center and expressed his concerns regarding the day camp. He also commented on the proposed gym divider.

Chris Jordan commented on his experience in the community and shared his background. Mr. Jordan expressed his concerns regarding the lack of resources and opportunities in the city.

STUDY SESSION:

- A. Presentation to the City Council regarding the Operation and Programs for the Longfield Community Center and Direction from Council regarding future uses and improvements as appropriate.

Parks and Community Services Director Brad Albert, discussed the Longfield Center and the current programmed uses of the facility for the Council's direction regarding future uses and improvements. Dir. Albert presented a solution for accommodating the use of the basketball courts during camp. The Council discussed the community's concerns, public school programs, and the Boys and Girls Club. Dir. Albert answered questions from the Council. The Council directed staff to move forward with the intallation of the power drop-down net.

- B. Community Development: Presentation and Council discussion and Input regarding the City's RAISE Grant Application project scope that will provide infrastructure improving walkability, safety and sustainability in the downtown and nearby alleys.

Deputy City Manager Jason Waters discussed the RAISE Grant application that will provide infrastructure improving walkability, safety, and sustainability in the downtown and nearby alleys for the Council's review. Dep. Waters also discussed the next steps and the application deadline and invited questions from the Council. The Council thanked staff for the presentation. The presentation was informational only. No action was required.

Mayor Paden adjourned the study session at 5:20 p.m.

CLOSED SESSION FOR DISCUSSION OF THE FOLLOWING:

- A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION (GC 54956.9)(d)(1))

1 Workers Compensation Claim.

- B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL-ANTICIPATED LITIGATION (54956.9 (d)(2))

3 Potential Cases.

CALL TO ORDER REGULAR SESSION:

Mayor Paden called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Present:	Absent:
Council Member Lou Martinez Council Member Travis Paden Council Member Mark Kairis Council Member Diane Sharp Council Member Kalish Morrow	

INVOCATION:

The invocation was led by Sheri Winterowd.

FLAG SALUTE:

The flag salute was led by the Sierra Pacific Junior Class President, Caroline Newell.

RECOGNITION:

- A. Recognition of the invocation volunteers:

Mark Curts, Sylvia Gaston, Bobby Guerra, Johnny Escalera, Ignacio Valdez, John Malogi, Jay Rublacava, Lori Niles, Albert Toralez, Rich Johnson, Bud Haskell, Shannon Brown, Tim Brown, Andrea Lott, and Sherri Winterowd.

Mayor Paden presented the volunteers in attendance with certificates of appreciation.

- B. Badge Pinning Ceremony and Oath of Office for Officer Daniel Ortega.

Captain Lutz introduced Officer Daniel Ortega, and the City Clerk, Natalie Corral, administered the oath of office.

CLOSED SESSION ACTION REPORT:

None.

COUNCIL REPORTS/GENERAL REPORTS:

Brief information-only reports from City Council and/or Staff, including committee reports and reports by City Council related to meetings attended at City expenses (AB1234).

The council discussed the meetings and events they attended.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

This is the time for citizens to comment on subject matters within the jurisdiction of the Hanford City Council. This is also the public's opportunity to request an item from the Consent Calendar be pulled for discussion purposes or to comment on any item on the agenda. State law does not allow the Council to discuss or take action on issues not on the agenda, except that members of the Council or staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights (Gov. Code sec. 54954.2). A maximum of three minutes is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.

Before the Mayor opened the public comment period, City Attorney Ty Mizote addressed the public's concerns about Bottoms Up Espresso, the new business opening in the shopping center on 10th Ave and Fargo Ave.

Mark Mendez expressed his concerns about Bottoms Up Espresso opening in Hanford. He requested the city take action and revoke their business license.

Lynn Barlow, owner of the Sunshine Friends Learning Center day care, expressed her concerns regarding Bottoms Up Espresso opening up next door to her business. She provided the council with a petition against this business opening in Hanford.

Garrett K. Jones commented on Bottoms Up Espresso.

Michelle Soeiro, owner of Donut Café, expressed her concerns regarding Bottoms Up Espresso opening up in the same shopping center where her business is located.

A resident of Hanford (she did not provide her name), commented on the home located on 5th and Douty and expressed her concerns about the homeless people who have established residence. She also commented on the cars that speed in her neighborhood.

Santiago Rodriguez commented on Bottoms Up Espresso. He also said a prayer.

Nicolas Coleman expressed his concerns regarding the resources available for veterans.

Shah Nahal commented on Bottoms Up Espresso opening in Hanford.

Christina Varges expressed her concerns regarding Bottoms Up Espresso opening in Hanford.

Anna Brookshier questioned consent item H and asked that it be pulled from the consent calendar for separate discussion.

Joseph Garcia commented on Bottoms Up Espresso and stated the city does not want the business here.

Lisa Ekk expressed her concerns regarding Bottoms Up Espresso opening in Hanford.

Thomas King asked that the Council not allow Bottoms Up Espresso coffee shop to open in the city.

Bob Ramos commented on Bottoms Up Espresso. He also commented on the sale of Council Member Sharp's home.

A letter from Jennifer Butts was read by another community member regarding Bottoms Up Espresso.

Lynn Nelson commented on Bottoms Up Espresso.

Diane Sharp addressed Bob Ramos' comment.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and will be enacted in one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these matters unless a request is made and then the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar to be discussed and voted upon by a separate motion.

Council Member Martinez pulled consent Items D and G and Item H was requested to be pulled during public comment.

Motion to approve except for the items pulled for separate discussion.

RESULT: **Passed (UNANIMOUS)**

MOVER: Council Member Diane Sharp

SECONDER: Council Member Kalish Morrow

AYES: Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- A. Procedural Waiver: Waive reading in full of resolutions and ordinances and approval and adoption of same by reading title the only.
- B. Administration: Approval of Supplemental Services Agreement No. 1 with Brandley Engineering for the preparation and completion of a detailed Pavement Maintenance Management Plan/Pavement Evaluation Study for the Hanford Municipal Airport for a contract amount Not to Exceed \$170,000, to be funded 95% through Federal and State grants.
- C. Administration: Approval of a new 3-year Service Agreement with Main Street Hanford at an annual compensation amount of \$81,090, which remains unchanged from the previous contract.
- D. Public Works: Approval of an increase to the Purchase Order for the purchase of fuel for City-owned equipment and vehicles, from Van Der Pol Enterprises up to \$80,000 annually
- E. Public Works: Appropriate \$193,902 from the Refuse Fund (0307) and approve sole source awards for the purchase of various sized front load refuse plastic commercial bins from Toter LLC in the amount of \$74,074.26 and various metal commercial bins from Wastquip in the amount of \$119,827.15 due to the familiarity of both vendors and the City of Hanford's refuse bin specifications.
- F. Finance: Acceptance and authorization for staff to File the City of Hanford's Quarterly Investment Portfolio and Transactions Reports as of 12/31/2023.

PULLED CONSENT ITEMS:

- A. Community Development: Adoption of Resolution No. 24-04-R Approving an Amendment to the Standard Agreement issued under the 2020 Community Development Block Grant Program Coronavirus Response (CDBG-CV)

[Item D]

Pulled by Council Member Martinez.

Housing Analyst Sandra Lerma presented the resolution for the Council's review and approval.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER:	Council Member Lou Martinez
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- B. Police: Approval of the Hanford Police Department's Canine Conditions of Acceptance contract between the City of Hanford and the Department's Canine Handlers, and Authorization for the Police Chief to execute the Agreements.

[Item G]

Pulled by Council Member Martinez.

Interim Police Chief Amoroso presented the item for the Council's review and approval.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Lou Martinez
SECONDER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- C. Finance: Authorization for the City Manager to execute an agreement with Wells Fargo Bank for banking and Lockbox services at an annual cost of approximately \$135,000 for a term of three years, with an option to extend by two years.

[Item H]

Requested to be pulled by the public during public comment.

Finance Manager Destiny Borba discussed the item for the Council's review and approval.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Diane Sharp
SECONDER:	Council Member Kalish Morrow
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

PUBLIC HEARING:

- A. Public Works: Public Hearing and consideration of approval of Resolution 24-03-R for City of Hanford wastewater rate adjustments effective March 1, 2024.

Mayor Paden opened the public hearing at 8:15 p.m. and called for the staff report. Lechowicz + Tseng Municipal Consultants, Project Manager Alison Lechowicz provided a brief presentation for the Council's review. Ms. Lechowicz, also clarified that the recommendation only includes sewer rates. She also answered questions from the Council.

Public Comment:

IN-FAVOR:

None.

OPPOSED:

Rusty Brookshear spoke in opposition.

Anna Brooksheir spoke in opposition.

Mayor Paden closed the public hearing at 8:33 p.m.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER:	Council Member Diane Sharp
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- B. Community Development: Public Hearing to receive comments on the proposed Zone Text Amendment No. 2024-01, a request to amend Title 17, Section 17.56.230 of the Hanford Municipal Code in order to comply with free speech requirements and establish a new application process for murals and Introduction of Ordinance 24-01, approving the ZTA.

Mayor Paden opened the public hearing at 8:34 p.m. and called for the staff report. Deputy City Manager Jason Waters presented the staff report and invited questions from the Council. After a brief discussion, Council Member Morrow motioned to approve Zone Text Amendment No. 2024-01.

IN-FAVOR:
None.

OPPOSED:
None.

Mayor Paden closed the public hearing at 8:42 p.m.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Kalish Morrow
SECONDER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

CONVENE AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY:

Mayor Paden adjourned the regular meeting at 8:44 p.m and convened as the Successor Agency.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY - PUBLIC COMMENT:

None.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE FOLLOWING:

- A. Finance: Review And Approval Of The Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 24-25) For The Period July 1, 2024 To June 30, 2025.

Finance Analyst Aubrey Carri presented the staff report for the Council's review and approval.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	(UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Diane Sharp
SECONDER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
AYES:	Travis Paden, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Diane Sharp, Lou Martinez

ADJOURN AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY:

Mayor Paden adjourned as the Successor Agency and reopened the regular meeting at 8:45 p.m.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

- A. Public Works: Authorization to reimburse Woodside 06N, LP, in the amounts of \$546,798.00 for the city park land acquisition and improvements for the city neighborhood park located within Tract No. 929, Unit No. 1; AND \$94,189.10 for the purchase and dedication of right of way and street improvements on 13th Avenue located outside of development boundaries; AND approve an additional appropriation of \$546,798.00 from the Parks Impact Fee Fund, and \$94,189.10 from the Transportation Impact Fee Fund to fulfill the reimbursements; AND approve an additional appropriation of \$12,800.00 from the Park Impact Fee Fund for Parks Department staff to provide and install solar powered safety lighting and a drinking fountain at Tract 929 neighborhood park.

Public Works Director Russ Sterling invited questions from the Council.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT: Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER: Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER: Council Member Kalish Morrow
AYES: Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- B. Public Works: Authorization to reimburse Presidio JJR Sterling Oaks 104, LLC in the amount of \$672,607.51 for the City Park land acquisition and park improvements located within Tract No. 865, Unit No. 1; and approve an additional appropriation of \$522,607.51 from the Parks Impact Fee Fund to fulfill reimbursements.

Public Works Director Russ Sterling invited questions from the Council.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT: Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER: Council Member Kalish Morrow
SECONDER: Council Member Diane Sharp
AYES: Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- C. Finance: Introduction of Ordinance No. 24-01, Amending Municipal Code 2.48 relating to the City's Purchasing System

Finance Manager Destiny Borba, and Purchasing Agent Lisa Valencia presented the ordinance for the Council's review and approval. Staff answered questions from the Council. The Council thanked the staff and welcomed Lisa Velncia.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT: Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER: Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER: Council Member Diane Sharp
AYES: Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- D. Administration: Discussion of Council Options and direction from the City Council Action related to the upcoming vacant Council seat in District C.

City Manager Mario Cifuentez discussed the pending resignation of Council member Sharp and presented the Council with the options to fill the upcoming vacancy in District C. The Council expressed some concerns about leaving the seat vacant. After some discussion, it was the consensus to leave the seat vacant until filled through the General Election process on November 5, 2024.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT: Passed
MOVER: Council Member Mark Kairis

SECONDER:	Council Member Travis Paden
AYES:	Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez
ABSTAIN:	Diane Sharp

ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS:

At this time, any Council Member may ask a question for clarification or may request a matter, which is not otherwise scheduled on a City Council agenda, to be placed on a future agenda. The Council Member referring the item shall provide sufficient information as to the nature of the item. The City Council, by concurrence of a majority, may direct the City Manager to put the item on a future agenda. (GOV. CODE SEC. 54954.2)

A. Council Future Agenda Items

Council Member Martinez expressed some concerns regarding the lighting at the skate park and at the Longfield Center. Staff will follow up.

B. Upcoming Events and Important Dates:

February 19: City offices closed in observance of Presidents' Day

February 20: Regular City Council Meeting

March 5 & 19: Regular City Council Meeting

ADJOURNMENT:

Mayor Paden adjourned the meeting at 9:16 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Natalie Corral
City Clerk



AGENDA STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024	AGENDA SECTION: CONSENT CALENDAR
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SUBJECT:

Approval of the Minutes of the February 20, 2024, Meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation: by motion, approve the minutes of the February 20, 2024, meeting.

BACKGROUND:

FISCAL IMPACT:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2.20.2024 Minutes



City Council Regular Meeting Minutes

February 20, 2024 7:00 PM
Council Chambers
400 N. Douty St.

5:00 PM CALL TO ORDER STUDY SESSION:

Mayor Paden called the study session to order at 5:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL BY THE CITY CLERK:

Present:	Absent:
Council Member Lou Martinez Council Member Mark Kairis Council Member Travis Paden Council Member Kalish Morrow Council Member Diane Sharp	

PUBLIC COMMENT:

*Study Sessions are considered Special Meetings under the Brown Act. Accordingly, comments from the public are limited to items listed on the agenda (GC 54954.3a). Public Comment will be accepted during each agenda item. A maximum of **three minutes** is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.*

Margaret Ferreira, a vendor at the Winter Wonderland, spoke in support of the event.

Mark Aguirre, a vendor at Winter Wonderland, spoke in support of the event.

Amory Marple, Executive Director of the Hanford Chamber of Commerce, commented on their sponsorship and how it benefits businesses in Hanford. She also commented on the annual Christmas parade and requested a discussion with the Council regarding assistance from the city with the parade in the future.

Bob Ramos suggested a skyview camera on the Civic Auditorium.

Stella Rubalcava offered her services for the next Winter Wonderland event, and she thanked the Council and staff.

STUDY SESSION:

- A. Presentation of the 2023 Winter Wonderland Final Report; Recognition of Winter Wonderland Staff; and Council consideration of an appropriation of \$106,679.34 to this year's budget to help fund the purchase of a new ice rink, which would save the City in future years.

Parks and Community Services Director Brad Albert and Community Relations Manager Brian Johnson presented the Winter Wonderland final report. Dir. Albert thanked the staff, partners, sponsors, and the vendors. Dir. Albert discussed improvements for next season. Staff also recommended purchasing an ice rink rather than renting it. The Council thanked the staff and everyone who participated. Staff answered questions from the Council. After some discussion, the Council directed staff to move forward with the purchase of an ice rink.

Motion to approve the appropriation of \$106,679.34 to this year's budget to pay one of two payments to purchase a new 80' x 100' ice rink quoted at \$240,160, with the remaining balance to be funded by the fiscal year 24/25 budget.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER:	Council Member Kalish Morrow
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

B. Presentation and Council direction on proposed amendments to the City of Hanford's Municipal Code aimed at addressing camping in City Parks and Public Rights of Way.

City Manager Cifuentez, Police Chief Huddleston, and Deputy City Manager Waters presented the proposed amendments to the camping ordinance for the Council's review and direction. City Attorney Mizote discussed legal remedies, the Martin v. City of Boise case, and voluntary and involuntary shelter requirements. Staff also discussed the impact that the homeless has on the police department. Staff answered questions from the Council. Vice Mayor Kairis provided an update of the Kings County Homeless Collaborative Board meeting and he also discussed KCAO's plans to build a low-barrier shelter. After much discussion, the Council directed staff to bring back the ordinance to implement the amendments regarding publicly owned property.

Mayor Paden called for a 10-minute recess at 7:02 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER REGULAR SESSION:

Mayor Paden called the meeting to order at 7:12 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Present:	Absent:
Council Member Lou Martinez Council Member Mark Kairis Council Member Travis Paden Council Member Kalish Morrow Council Member Diane Sharp	

INVOCATION:

The invocation was led by John Escalera.

FLAG SALUTE:

The flag salute was led by Hanford West High School Senior Class President Aaliyah Hollis.

RECOGNITION:

A. Finance: Recognition of the City of Hanford for receiving the Government Finance Officers Association "Distinguished Budget Presentation Award" for the fiscal years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 Budget

Finance Director Chris Tavaréz discussed the Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget

Presentation Award and introduced the Finance Department's staff in attendance, Finance Analyst Aubrey Carri, Payroll Analyst Penny Sutphin, Purchasing Agent Lisa Valencia, and Finance Manager Destiny Borba.

COUNCIL REPORTS/GENERAL REPORTS:

Brief information-only reports from City Council and/or Staff, including committee reports and reports by City Council related to meetings attended at City expenses (AB1234).

The Council discussed the meetings and events they attended.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

This is the time for citizens to comment on subject matters within the jurisdiction of the Hanford City Council. This is also the public's opportunity to request an item from the Consent Calendar be pulled for discussion purposes or to comment on any item on the agenda. State law does not allow the Council to discuss or take action on issues not on the agenda, except that members of the Council or staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights (Gov. Code sec. 54954.2). A maximum of three minutes is allowed for each speaker. Please begin your comments by stating your name and providing your city of residence.

Mark Mendez requested to add a re-evaluation of the approval of Bottom's Up Espresso. He also suggested the city update the Municipal Code regarding adult entertainment.

Lynn Barlow commented on Bottoms Up Espresso and turned in a petition against the business opening in the Fargo Ave. and 10th Ave. shopping center.

Nick Wagner questioned the information that he requested from the Council at the last meeting.

Cathy Andes commented on Bottoms Up Espresso and the themed costumes that their employees wear.

Santiago Rodriguez commented on Bottoms Up Espresso and suggested staff research the California business code and he asked the council to revoke their business license.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and will be enacted in one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these matters unless a request is made and then the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar to be discussed and voted upon by a separate motion.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Diane Sharp
SECONDER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- A. Procedural Waiver: Waive reading in full of resolutions and ordinances and approval and adoption of same by reading title the only.
- B. City Clerk: Approval of the Minutes of the December 19, 2023 Meeting
- C. City Clerk: Approval of the Minutes of the January 16, 2024 Meeting
- D. City Clerk: Approval of the Minutes of the January 24, 2024 Special Meeting
- E. City Attorney: Approval of a Real Property Parking Covenant with Kings County Area Public Transit Authority and Authorization for the City Manager to sign the Covenant on the City's behalf.
- F. Administration: Authorization for the use of the City Seal and the Mayor's Signature on a letter, from the California Cities Sustainability Coalition, in support of the group's efforts to delay the implementation or rollback provision of recent C.A.R.B. regulations that went

into effect on January 1, 2024.

- G. Community Development: Approval of the second reading and Adoption of Ordinance No. 24-02, approving Zone Text Amendment No. 2024-01, a request to amend Title 17, Section 17.56.230 of the Hanford Municipal Code in order to comply with free speech requirements and establish a new application process for murals.
- H. Public Works: Award of a contract to the lowest bidder, AdEdge Water Technologies of Duluth Georgia, in the amount of \$244,241.18, for Bayoxide media filtration removal, disposal and replacement at well 50, located on the southwest corner of Hanford-Armona Rd and 9th Ave., and Appropriation of \$244,250 from the Water Fund (0390) and Authorization for the City Manager to execute the contract.
- I. Public Works: Approval of the First amendment to the agricultural lease between the City of Hanford and Phillip Verwey Farms, allowing for Phillip Verwey Farms the right to receive utility services, including but not limited to electrical facilities and apparatus.
- J. Finance: Approval of the Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance No. 24-01, Amending Municipal Code 2.48 relating to the City's Purchasing System

GENERAL BUSINESS:

- A. Finance: Approval of Resolution No. 24-05-R, formally establishing the the City of Hanford Purchasing Policy.

Finance Director Chris Tavarez and Purchasing Agent Lisa Valencia discussed the city's purchasing policy for the Council's review and approval. City Manager Cifuentez discussed the background and the bid process. Staff answered questions from the Council.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	Passed (UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Diane Sharp
SECONDER:	Council Member Kalish Morrow
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

- B. Finance: Approval of one new firefighter position, at an annual cost of approximately \$128,000, to be added to the master personnel budget and funded out of the General Fund in order to support the health and safety of fire personnel.

Finance Director Chris Tavarez discussed the item for the Council's review and approval. Vice Mayor Kairis spoke in support. Staff answered questions from the Council.

Motion to Approve.

RESULT:	(UNANIMOUS)
MOVER:	Council Member Mark Kairis
SECONDER:	Council Member Lou Martinez
AYES:	Diane Sharp, Mark Kairis, Kalish Morrow, Travis Paden, Lou Martinez

ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS:

At this time, any Council Member may ask a question for clarification or may request a matter, which is not otherwise scheduled on a City Council agenda, to be placed on a future agenda. The Council Member referring the item shall provide sufficient information as to the nature of the item. The City Council, by concurrence of a majority, may direct the City Manager to put the item on a future agenda. (GOV. CODE SEC. 54954.2)

A. Council Future Agenda Items

Council Member Martinez asked staff if the city could assist the Carnegie Museum with meeting ADA requirements. City Manager Cifuentez addressed his concerns. After a brief discussion about Bottoms Up Espresso, City Attorney Mizote addressed the council's concerns and stated that the city is prepared to enforce the adult business ordinance should they violate the municipal code.

B. Upcoming Events and Important Dates:

February 24: Free Fitness Court Class at Hidden Valley Park 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.

March 5: Regular City Council Meeting

March 19: regular City Council Meeting

ADJOURNMENT:

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet are available to public inspection in the City Clerk's Office located at 319 N. Douty Street, Hanford, California 93230, during normal business hours. Such agendas are also available at the city's website, www.cityofhanfordca.com subject to staff's ability to post the agenda before the meeting. If you need a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's office, 559-585-2515, 319 N. Douty Street, Hanford, California 93230, at least 2 days prior to the meeting {28 CFR 35.102.35.104 ADA Title II}

Mayor Paden adjourned the meeting at 8:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Natalie Corral
City Clerk



AGENDA STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024	AGENDA SECTION: CONSENT CALENDAR
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SUBJECT:

Introduction of Ordinance No. 24-03 amending Section 12.24 to Title 12 of the Municipal Code, thereby amending sections related to City Properties and the acceptable use of these properties by the public.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation: That the City Council, by motion, approve the introduction of Ordinance No. 24-03 amending Section 12.24 to Title 12 of the Municipal Code, thereby amending sections related to City Properties and the acceptable use of these properties by the public.

BACKGROUND:

In December 2020, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 20-15, which amended the City's Municipal Code and added new rules to govern the use of city parks by all persons. The creation of these additional rules was made necessary by recent court decisions that recognized the use of public properties by unhoused individuals. The parks were never designed for some of these uses and those uses frequently result in damage to parks and the inability for full enjoyment by all of our residents. At that time, the updates to the ordinance included not only parks, but all City properties, as requested by council during a previous study session on the matter.

Staff, in conjunction with the City Attorney's office, have developed more proposed amendments to the Hanford Municipal Code pertaining to regulation of activities in most City areas and facilities, including public rights of way. The purpose of this amendment is to update the existing code provisions in accordance with current case law and City practices, and to address the impact that the activities of homeless persons are having on city properties and resources.

As a result of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the case of Martin v. City of Boise (the "Boise case") and several recent Appellate Court Rulings that have rendered several local ordinances "Unconstitutional", staff and the City Attorney have attempted to modify the existing ordinance to provide the City with more tools to address the impacts of homelessness on the community.

Since its publication, the Boise case has been the source of considerable discussion and speculation as to its reach, mandates, and implications for City staff in trying to address actual problems in the community as part of their daily efforts. Like many court decisions of this nature, its actual discernible mandates are limited and basic, and analysis of implications for real world circumstances and applications is either incomplete or altogether absent.

The core holding in the Boise case is that the courts will not allow municipalities to criminalize the act of a homeless person sitting, lying, or sleeping on public property so long as there is no low barrier shelter available. The court devoted considerable discussion as to why it believes that the "condition of being homeless" should not be criminalized, but did concede generally, in a footnote to that discussion of all places, that municipalities do not have to allow homeless persons to sit, lie, or sleep in public places under all circumstances and that other rules may be enforced (e.g., the City may enforce sidewalk accessibility requirements).

Many cities have adopted ordinances that broadly prohibit camping on public property. However, such regulations usually contain an exception for unhoused individuals to avoid violation of the Boise case. Hanford's ordinance is structured in such a manner. Notwithstanding this exception, the City may still enforce other restrictions, including, without limitation, state and federal sidewalk accessibility requirements and health and safety regulations.

At the February 20, 2024, City Council meeting, Council received a presentation on the proposed amendments and directed staff to bring back this ordinance to implement the amendments to the Hanford Municipal code governing regulations in public areas, which address recent court rulings regarding publicly owned property and the public use of that land.

FISCAL IMPACT:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. HMC Ordinance 24-03
2. Amended Camping Ordinance (Final)
3. Amended Camping Ordinance (redline)

ORDINANCE NO. 24-03
AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HANFORD AMENDING CHAPTER 12.24 OF
TITLE 12, REGULATING CAMPING IN CITY PARKS AND OTHER CITY
PROPERTIES

The City Council of Hanford does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 12.24 of Title 12 is amended in the Hanford Municipal Code, to read as follows:

Chapter 12.24

ADDITIONAL RULES GOVERNING CITY PARKS AND OTHER CITY PROPERTIES

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

12.24.020 Definitions.

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other facilities prohibited.

12.24.040 Storage of personal belongings prohibited.

12.24.050 Tents and other enclosed temporary structures prohibited.

12.24.060 Fires prohibited.

12.24.070 Littering, personal waste, and dumping prohibited.

12.24.080 Resource protection.

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

12.24.100 Severability.

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the city of Hanford's (city) parks and other public properties and control activities at such facilities that may pose a risk to health or safety, or which may negatively affect the public's enjoyment of such facilities. The city council of the city of Hanford finds:

A. The city has invested millions of dollars in its park facilities that are designed to be used by the entire population of Hanford.

B. City parks are used for a variety of purposes, including periodic heavy use by families with children. Park usage may be limited by the large number of people that use parks and by other aspects of each park, including shape, location, nature of amenities, and competing uses of facilities.

C. In order to ensure the continued safety of those using city parks and other public facilities within the city, activities and the use of equipment or belongings that may be dangerous to the health and safety of others must be limited to designated areas or prohibited altogether.

D. The city's parks and other public facilities within the city are not designed to be used as camping sites and lack the infrastructure necessary to provide a safe and proper camping experience. City parks and other public facilities lack, to differing degrees, showers, bathrooms, lighting, electricity, security, washing facilities, burn pits, camping sites, adequate refuse containers, potable water, kitchen facilities, and other facilities needed for safe camping.

E. The lack of these accommodations and the uncontrolled placement of camping sites in city parks and other public facilities presents a clear danger to persons using, crossing or playing in parks and to persons utilizing other public facilities. These dangers include the potential for health hazards, criminal activity, interference with handicapped accessibility, and physical injury. These hazards are demonstrated through activity that has occurred within the city and in other communities.

F. The unauthorized use of city parks and other public facilities for the storage of unlimited amounts of personal property interferes with the rights of other members of the public to use such facilities for their intended purposes and create a public health or safety hazard.

G. City parks are designed to facilitate temporary experiences within set hours of operation, in order to ensure the ability of city personnel to properly maintain the grounds. In keeping with this requirement, permanent or overnight encampments would prevent the city from maintaining its parks.

H. These factors associated with camping in city parks or other public facilities constitute an unreasonable interference with the use of parks and public facilities by the community and are injurious to health and safety, offensive to the senses, create visual blight, and constitute a public nuisance.

12.24.020 Definitions.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed as defined in this section:

“Available shelter” means that a bed is available free of charge at a public and/or private shelter or similar accommodations, including, without limitation, an emergency shelter, as that term is defined in Section 17.96.020 of this Municipal Code, to an individual experiencing homelessness within the city. A bed shall not be considered available when an individual cannot occupy said space due exhaustion of stay limitations or when religious observance is required as

a condition of gaining shelter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, individuals possessing the means to pay for temporary shelter, refusing available shelter, or who otherwise cannot utilize the shelter space due to voluntary actions, including, but not limited to, intoxication, drug use, unruly behavior, or violation of shelter rules, shall not be considered involuntarily homeless.

“Bulky item” means any item that is too large to fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash container with the lid closed, including, but not limited to, a mattress, couch, chair or other furniture or appliance. “Bulky item” does not include a portable, collapsible picnic chair or table.

“Camp,” “camping,” or “camp facilities” means placing, setting up or utilizing camping equipment. Camping does not include use of umbrellas or sunshades during the time a park is open to the public. An activity shall constitute camping when it reasonably appears, in light of all the circumstances, the participants conducting these activities are in fact using the area as a sleeping or living accommodation regardless of the intent of the participants or the nature of any other activities in which they may also be engaging. “Camping” shall not include merely sitting, lying, or sleeping outside in a park/recreation area or the use of a blanket, sleeping bag, towel or mat in a park/recreation area during the time the park is open to the public.

“Camp fire” means an open-air fire in a camp, used for cooking, heating, or as a focal point for social activity.

“Camping equipment” or “camping paraphernalia” means tents, tarpaulins, lean-tos, huts, cardboard boxes, or similar make-shift temporary shelters (whether commercially produced or improvised from random materials), as well as cooking facilities, hammocks, ground cover, bedding, sleeping bags, or other similar equipment used for living in the outdoors.

“City parks” or “parks” means a publicly owned, naturalistic and recreation areas in urban environments. These areas are open to the public to offer recreation and green space to residents and visitors of the city.

“Homeless” means an individual without permanent housing who may live on the street; stay in a shelter, mission, vacant building, or vehicle; or is in other unstable or non-permanent housing situation.

“Park amenities” means any man-made structure, monument, statue, vase, fountain, pole, wall, fence, railing, bench, picnic table, trash receptacle, arbor, shade structure, playground, building, landscaping, natural vegetation, lighting system, sprinkler system, and walking or biking trails, paths or walkways, and waterways.

“Park and recreation facilities” and “park/recreation areas” means all parks and their associated open spaces, trails, park amenities, buildings, and recreation facilities used by the public within the boundaries of the city, and which are owned, operated and/or maintained by the city.

“Park personnel” means those people employed by the city and responsible for the maintenance, operation, protection, or management of any city park or facility.

“Personal property” means tangible personal belongings or possessions, which shall include any movable or tangible thing that is subject to ownership; and property or chattels that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched, including, but not limited to, furniture, appliances, camping facilities, camping paraphernalia, money, and/or books.

“Restroom facilities” means a public toilet that is a small room or small building with toilets and/or urinals, which do not belong to a particular household, and are available for use by the general public, customers, travelers, etc. Restroom facilities include privately owned portable toilet facilities contracted by the city and temporarily placed at a location for public use.

“Store,” “stored,” or “storage” means to put aside personal property in a park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or publicly-controlled property or accumulate it for use when needed; to place personal property in a public park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property for safekeeping; and/or to leave personal property unattended in a public park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property. Moving personal property from one location to another at a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property or returning personal property to the same block on a daily or regular basis shall be considered storage of such property and shall not be considered removal of the belongings. This definition shall not include any personal property that, pursuant to statute, ordinance, permit, regulation, or other authorization by the city or state, is stored with the permission of the city or the state at a public park/recreation area or other city- or publicly-owned or -controlled property.

“Tent” means a collapsible shelter made of fabric such as nylon or canvas or a tarp stretched and sustained by supports, which is not open on all sides and which hinders an unobstructed view behind or into the area surrounded by the fabric. In order to qualify as a tent for purposes of this chapter, a tent, when deconstructed, must be able to fit within a sixty (60) gallon container with the lid closed.

“Umbrellas or sunshades” means any canopy or cover that is open on all sides, from ground level to the top of the structure, and consists of pliable tent-like material such as canvas, nylon, or other synthetic fabric, and that is held aloft by one or more supporting metal, plastic, or wooden poles.

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other public facilities prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to establish, maintain, or operate a camp or occupy camp facilities, and to utilize camping equipment or camping paraphernalia while camping or occupying camping facilities: (i) in any park/recreation areas or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property within the city; (ii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private school facility; or (iii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private shelter or similar accommodations that offer services to homeless individuals. “Establish” means setting up or moving camping equipment or camp paraphernalia on such property to camp or operate camp facilities. “Maintain” means keeping or permitting camping equipment or camping paraphernalia to remain in a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property in order to

camp or operate camping facilities. “Operate” means participating or assisting in establishing or maintaining a camp or camping facilities.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A. above, an individual or family unit experiencing homelessness shall not violate subsection A. by camping in a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property unless: (i) there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) they interfere with or impede the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; (iii) such activity creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

C. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be affixed or attached to, or constructed upon or with, or otherwise located within ten (10) feet of any park amenities or structures.

D. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be located or utilized within any waterways or drainage basins.

E. Camping may be permitted in park and recreation facilities in conjunction with any City sponsored and approved event.

F. The use of park restroom facilities shall be available to all patrons. Camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities would interfere with the public’s use of such facilities, and, therefore, camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities is prohibited. This chapter shall not be interpreted to allow the public use of city restroom facilities that are normally reserved for the use by city employees.

G. It is unlawful to camp or sleep within the fenced area of a dog park or any area within a park that is reserved for dogs.

12.24.040 Storage of personal belongings prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to store personal property, whether attended or unattended, in any park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other publicly-owned or -controlled property, except as otherwise approved in writing by the city manager or designee or by resolution of the city council. Personal property stored in violation of this section may be impounded pursuant to the requirements of this section.

1. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, an individual or family unit experiencing homelessness shall not be in violation of this section and their belongings located within a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other publicly-owned or -controlled property may not be impounded unless: (i) there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) a belonging violates the restrictions described in subsection B. below; (iii) the personal property is maintained in a manner that interferes with or impedes the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement

work conducted by a city employee or contractor; or (iv) the personal property or the manner in which it is maintained creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

2. This subsection A. shall not be interpreted to allow any individual or family unit experiencing homelessness to leave their personal property unattended in a park/recreation area or the outdoor area of other publicly-owned or -controlled property, and unattended property shall be subject to the impoundment provisions contained below.

B. Unless specifically authorized by the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, no person shall possess at a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of any other publicly-owned or -controlled property: (i) any bulky item; or (ii) personal property that cumulatively exceeds the amount of property that could fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash receptacle with lid closed. Such limitations shall not, however, apply to the city or other public entity that operates or is responsible for a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property.

C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to abandoned personal property, which may be disposed of forthwith.

D. The chief of police, the city manager, and their designees, are authorized to impound personal property pursuant to the provisions of this section and shall make provisions for the receipt and safekeeping of personal property coming into his or her possession pursuant to this section. A receipt shall be issued to the person delivering such personal property, unless the personal property was found in the course of employment by an employee of the city. The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, shall notify the owner of the personal property in writing if his or her identity is reasonably ascertainable and will cause a written notice to be left in a prominent place on or near the location of the personal property for any personal property impounded pursuant to this section, advising that the city is in possession of the personal property and the location where and hours during which it may be claimed.

E. Notice Prior to Impoundment.

1. Stored personal property or personal property violating this chapter may be impounded without notice if there is a reasonable belief that it is abandoned, presents an immediate threat to public health or safety, is evidence of a crime, is evidence in a criminal investigation, or is contraband.

2. In matters in which subsection E.1. does not apply, personal property unlawfully stored in parks/recreation areas or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property shall be impounded only after a notice is provided to the owner of the personal property or left at or near the location of the personal property at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts, which advises that the personal property will be impounded if it is not removed. This notice will specify the following:

You must remove your belongings from the site by _____ a.m./p.m. on _____, 20____. You should not leave behind any belongings you want to keep. All belongings left behind may be removed by the City within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified above. The City will post an Impound Notice for the belongings that the City takes and stores during the clean-up process.

If you wish to reduce the risk of losing valued belongings, you should try to keep those belongings on your person at all times, in a storage facility, or in visible, sanitary, and safely accessible bags or bins.

Belongings that are hazardous, likely to become hazardous while stored, contraband and stolen items, or which pose a threat to public health and safety will be subject to immediate disposal by the City.

If your belongings are impounded, you can claim them by following the directions on the Impound Notice after the clean-up is completed. Information about how to claim your belongings is also available on the City's website. You may retrieve any impounded belongings without being asked about your criminal background or outstanding warrants.

The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall conduct abatement of a site at the time specified in the notice. If abatement is delayed or rescheduled, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may conduct abatement within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in the notice without posting a new notice. If abatement does not occur within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in a notice, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall post a new notice prior to engaging in abatement activities.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection E.2., the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may engage in expedited abatement by giving the required pre-impound notice a minimum of three (3) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts if: (1) the City receives direction from the County of Kings or other governmental authority that abatement is necessary to preserve public health or safety; or (2) the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees observe or reasonably suspect that personal property creates a significant risk to public health or safety or a significant risk of property damage.

F. If, at the time specified in a notice required by subsection E. above, personal property remains unlawfully stored in a park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property, that personal property may be impounded in accordance with the process identified below. The person impounding the personal property shall provide the notices required pursuant to subsection D. above.

1. The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall document the abatement and impoundment process as follows:

a. Photograph or video record the site before any abatement begins;

- b. Open backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers to determine whether they contain items eligible for storage;
- c. Set out items in backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers and photograph or video record the items;
- d. Photograph or video record all items to be stored or which will be subject to immediate disposal;
- e. Photograph or video record the cleanup process; and
- f. Photograph or video record the site after abatement has concluded.

G. Personal property taken by the city during cleanup occurring pursuant to this chapter shall be stored unless it meets one (1) of the following disqualifying conditions:

- 1. Hazardous, including, without limitation, explosives, flammables, toxins, weapons, drug paraphernalia, or items contaminated with human waste, animal waste, insects, hazardous liquids, or mold;
- 2. Likely to become hazardous in storage, including perishables, wet material that may become moldy, and items covered in mud;
- 3. Contraband or stolen; or
- 4. Pose a threat to public health or safety.

H. Personal property impounded by the city pursuant to this section shall be retained for a period of at least ninety (90) days. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be deposited with the city's finance director or designee for a period of not less than ninety (90) days, unless sooner claimed by its owner. Personal property not claimed within ninety (90) days of the impoundment date shall be deemed to be abandoned personal property and will be subject to disposition as provided in this section.

I. During the time that any personal property is held by the city, it may be delivered or paid to its owner as follows:

- 1. The personal property shall be delivered upon proof of ownership satisfactory to the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, after ten (10) days' notice by mail to any other person(s), if any, who has asserted a claim of ownership at any address given by such person(s).
- 2. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be paid to the owner upon written order from the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees to the director of finance. The chief of police, city manager, or their designees shall make such order upon the same proof of ownership and with the same notice as prescribed in the case of other personal property.

3. If ownership cannot be determined to the satisfaction of the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, he or she may refuse to deliver the personal property or refuse to order the payment of such money to anyone until ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

J. Upon expiration of the ninety (90) day impoundment period, any personal property held by the city and not delivered to the owner may be appropriated for use by the city upon order of the city manager or his or her designee, upon finding that the personal property is needed for a public use, and any personal property not appropriated for city use may be disposed of at the discretion of the city manager or his or her designee. All unclaimed money received by the city, and not delivered to the owner during the ninety (90) day impoundment period shall thereafter be deposited in the general fund.

K. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to personal property that is: (1) subject to confiscation pursuant to state or federal law; (2) evidence of a crime; or (3) evidence in an ongoing criminal investigation and/or civil proceeding pursuant to state or federal law.

12.24.050 Tents and other enclosed temporary structures prohibited.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person to set up and utilize a tent, or similar temporary shelter or improvised make-shift structure from random items in park/recreation areas or on publicly-owned or -controlled property, except in conjunction with a city sponsored and approved event. The use of umbrellas or sunshades is permissible in a public park.

B. Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in subsection A., an individual or family unit that is experiencing homelessness will not be in violation of this section unless: (i) it is confirmed that there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) the tent is located or constructed in such a manner that interferes with the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; (iii) the tent is inconsistent with the “tent” definition of Section [12.24.020](#) above; or (iv) the tent creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements. A prohibited tent will be subject to citation and to the impoundment procedures of Section [12.24.040](#).

12.24.060 Fires prohibited.

No person shall kindle or build a fire in park and recreation facilities or other publicly-owned or -controlled property, including within any portable fire rings, receptacle, or park amenity for the purpose of creating or containing a fire, unless a fire is allowed by the city in conjunction with any city sponsored and approved event. A fire that is lighted and maintained in a barbeque grill being utilized for cooking purposes only, and only in designated areas, shall, however, be exempt from this prohibition. Installed park grills are designed for charcoal-based cooking, and no other flammable material may be used in them. Grill fires shall be completely

extinguished before leaving the park/recreation area. Fires solely for the purpose of personal warmth are not allowed, and park grills shall not be used as a trash receptacle.

12.24.070 Littering, personal waste, and dumping prohibited.

A. Receptacles are provided for trash related to park activities. Park users shall deposit their trash in designated receptacles. It is unlawful for any person to enter, occupy, or sleep in any trash receptacle or enclosure.

B. No person shall bring and leave refuse, furniture, or surplus material from another property, including home-based litter and refuse and/or business-related refuse, for the purpose of dumping it in any park/recreational area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property.

C. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited urine, fecal matter, or other bodily discharges within park and recreation facilities or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property, with the exception of within the normal use of designated restrooms. Park and recreation facility restrooms and washrooms that are designated single-use, unisex facilities, are to be used by one person at a time for their designated purpose and for a reasonable time period. This rule shall not apply to children under the age of eight (8) years, or persons with special needs, who may be accompanied by a person responsible for that child or person.

12.24.080 Resource protection.

A. Natural Features. It is unlawful for members of the public to engage in any of the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Cut, pick, mutilate, or destroy any vegetation.
2. Introduce any flora or fauna.
3. Pick, dig up, cut, mutilate, destroy, injure, disturb, move, molest, burn, or carry away any tree or plant or portion thereof, including, but not limited to, leaf mold, flowers, foliage, berries, fruit, grass, fern, turf, humus, shrubs, cones, and dead wood.
4. Place upon, attach, or secure to any tree, plant, shrub, rock or other natural feature any rope, wire mark, writing, printing, card, display, placard, or object.

B. Geological Features. It is unlawful for any member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Remove, cut, dig, or disfigure any soil, rock, or fossil.
2. Dig up, pick, remove, mutilate, injure, or collect any historical or archaeological artifact or object.

3. Disturb, deface, disfigure, mark on, or destroy any cave, rock formation, or any other naturally occurring feature.

4. Deposit any earth, sand, rock, stone, or other substance, or dig such materials from any area.

C. Water Features. It is unlawful for any member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Throw, discharge or otherwise place or cause to be placed into any fountain, pond, basin, or other body of water any substance, matter, or thing, liquid or solid, including, but without limitation to, particles or objects made of paper, metal, glass, styrofoam, garbage, rubbish, rubber, fuel, food matter, wood, fiber, and plastics, human waste, or other polluting substances of any kind.

2. Discharge any wastewater, sewage, or effluents anywhere except in proper receptacles.

3. Receive, bring or cause to be brought into any park/recreation area any species that poses a threat to the waters of such facility.

D. Pesticides and Hazardous Materials. No person, with the exception of park personnel in the normal course of their duties, shall disperse or otherwise apply any pesticide or any other hazardous material within any city park or facility whether to the air, water, ground, or vegetation.

E. Propagation of Plants and Animals. No person shall receive, bring or cause to be brought into any city park any animals or plants from any place for the purpose of propagation.

F. Animals.

1. No member of the public, shall or attempt to molest, hunt, disturb, injure, trap, take, net, poison, harm, tease or kill any kind of wild or domestic animal, bird, or reptile, or their eggs or nests, or fish.

2. No member of the public shall release or abandon any animal, amphibian, bird, or reptile, dead or alive, within a city park.

G. Climbing. It is unlawful for the public to climb any trees or structures at any park/recreation area, which were not designed for climbing.

H. Permanent Structures. No person shall erect or cause to be erected at parks and recreation facilities any structure that is not designed to be able to be moved each day.

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

A. Animals in City Parks. A person may bring a dog or other animal into park/recreation areas subject to the following conditions, requirements, and mandates:

1. Dogs and other animals must be controlled by a leash not exceeding six (6) feet in length, or by a bridle, unless in an area specifically designated for such use (dog park). All domesticated dogs and cats are subject to H.M.C. Section 6.08.020 Restraint of Animals.

2. Dogs in a designated off-leash area must be at all times under the control of and visible to the owner or person in control of the dog.

3. It is unlawful to leave an animal unattended or abandoned.

4. It is unlawful to allow an animal to be in any portion of a park/recreation area where specifically prohibited.

5. It is unlawful to keep or permit to remain in any park/recreation area any noisy, vicious, or dangerous animal, or an animal that unduly disturbs, bothers, inconveniences, or endangers other persons or animals.

B. Animal Waste. The owner or any person responsible for bringing an animal into any park or recreation facility shall be responsible for removing any waste or refuse left by that animal and shall deposit it in a proper receptacle. (Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)

12.24.100 Severability.

The city council declares that it would have adopted this chapter, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph and section by section, and does hereby declare that the provisions of this chapter are severable, and, if for any reason any sentence, paragraph, or section of this chapter shall be held invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforceable only to the extent they are consistent with then-current federal, state, and case law.

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not be interpreted to limit the remedies available to the city; rather, the city may seek and utilize all remedies available under this code and state law in order to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Section 2: This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its adoption and shall be published once in the Hanford Sentinel within fifteen (15) days after its passage or a summary of this ordinance shall be published in the Hanford Sentinel in a manner consistent with the requirements of the California Government Code.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2024 by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

ABSENT: _____

TRAVIS PADEN
MAYOR of the City of Hanford

Attest:

NATALIE CORRAL
CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF KINGS) ss
CITY OF HANFORD)

I, _____, City Clerk of the City of Hanford, do hereby certify the foregoing Ordinance was duly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hanford held on the _____ day of _____, 2024.

Date: _____

City Clerk

Chapter 12.24 ADDITIONAL RULES GOVERNING CITY PARKS AND OTHER CITY PROPERTIES

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

12.24.020 Definitions.

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other facilities prohibited.

12.24.040 Storage of personal belongings prohibited.

12.24.050 Tents and other enclosed temporary structures prohibited.

12.24.060 Fires prohibited.

12.24.070 Littering, personal waste, and dumping prohibited.

12.24.080 Resource protection.

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

12.24.100 Severability.

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the city of Hanford's (city) parks and other public properties and control activities at such facilities that may pose a risk to health or safety, or which may negatively affect the public's enjoyment of such facilities. The city council of the city of Hanford finds:

A. The city has invested millions of dollars in its park facilities that are designed to be used by the entire population of Hanford.

B. City parks are used for a variety of purposes, including periodic heavy use by families with children. Park usage may be limited by the large number of people that use parks and by other aspects of each park, including shape, location, nature of amenities, and competing uses of facilities.

C. In order to ensure the continued safety of those using city parks and other public facilities within the city, activities and the use of equipment or belongings that may be dangerous to the health and safety of others must be limited to designated areas or prohibited altogether.

D. The city's parks and other public facilities within the city are not designed to be used as camping sites and lack the infrastructure necessary to provide a safe and proper camping

experience. City parks and other public facilities lack, to differing degrees, showers, bathrooms, lighting, electricity, security, washing facilities, burn pits, camping sites, adequate refuse containers, potable water, kitchen facilities, and other facilities needed for safe camping.

E. The lack of these accommodations and the uncontrolled placement of camping sites in city parks and other public facilities presents a clear danger to persons using, crossing or playing in parks and to persons utilizing other public facilities. These dangers include the potential for health hazards, criminal activity, interference with handicapped accessibility, and physical injury. These hazards are demonstrated through activity that has occurred within the city and in other communities.

F. The unauthorized use of city parks and other public facilities for the storage of unlimited amounts of personal property interferes with the rights of other members of the public to use such facilities for their intended purposes and create a public health or safety hazard.

G. City parks are designed to facilitate temporary experiences within set hours of operation, in order to ensure the ability of city personnel to properly maintain the grounds. In keeping with this requirement, permanent or overnight encampments would prevent the city from maintaining its parks.

H. These factors associated with camping in city parks or other public facilities constitute an unreasonable interference with the use of parks and public facilities by the community and are injurious to health and safety, offensive to the senses, create visual blight, and constitute a public nuisance.

12.24.020 Definitions.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed as defined in this section:

“Available shelter” means that a bed is available free of charge at a public and/or private shelter or similar accommodations, including, without limitation, an emergency shelter, as that term is defined in Section 17.96.020 of this Municipal Code, to an individual experiencing homelessness within the city. A bed shall not be considered available when an individual cannot occupy said space due exhaustion of stay limitations or when religious observance is required as a condition of gaining shelter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, individuals possessing the means to pay for temporary shelter, refusing available shelter, or who otherwise cannot utilize the shelter space due to voluntary actions, including, but not limited to, intoxication, drug use, unruly behavior, or violation of shelter rules, shall not be considered involuntarily homeless.

“Bulky item” means any item that is too large to fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash container with the lid closed, including, but not limited to, a mattress, couch, chair or other furniture or appliance. “Bulky item” does not include a portable, collapsible picnic chair or table.

“Camp,” “camping,” or “camp facilities” means placing, setting up or utilizing camping equipment. Camping does not include use of umbrellas or sunshades during the time a park is

open to the public. An activity shall constitute camping when it reasonably appears, in light of all the circumstances, the participants conducting these activities are in fact using the area as a sleeping or living accommodation regardless of the intent of the participants or the nature of any other activities in which they may also be engaging. “Camping” shall not include merely sitting, lying, or sleeping outside in a park/recreation area or the use of a blanket, sleeping bag, towel or mat in a park/recreation area during the time the park is open to the public.

“Camp fire” means an open-air fire in a camp, used for cooking, heating, or as a focal point for social activity.

“Camping equipment” or “camping paraphernalia” means tents, tarpaulins, lean-tos, huts, cardboard boxes, or similar make-shift temporary shelters (whether commercially produced or improvised from random materials), as well as cooking facilities, hammocks, ground cover, bedding, sleeping bags, or other similar equipment used for living in the outdoors.

“City parks” or “parks” means a publicly owned, naturalistic and recreation areas in urban environments. These areas are open to the public to offer recreation and green space to residents and visitors of the city.

“Homeless” means an individual without permanent housing who may live on the street; stay in a shelter, mission, vacant building, or vehicle; or is in other unstable or non-permanent housing situation.

“Park amenities” means any man-made structure, monument, statue, vase, fountain, pole, wall, fence, railing, bench, picnic table, trash receptacle, arbor, shade structure, playground, building, landscaping, natural vegetation, lighting system, sprinkler system, and walking or biking trails, paths or walkways, and waterways.

“Park and recreation facilities” and “park/recreation areas” means all parks and their associated open spaces, trails, park amenities, buildings, and recreation facilities used by the public within the boundaries of the city, and which are owned, operated and/or maintained by the city.

“Park personnel” means those people employed by the city and responsible for the maintenance, operation, protection, or management of any city park or facility.

“Personal property” means tangible personal belongings or possessions, which shall include any movable or tangible thing that is subject to ownership; and property or chattels that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched, including, but not limited to, furniture, appliances, camping facilities, camping paraphernalia, money, and/or books.

“Restroom facilities” means a public toilet that is a small room or small building with toilets and/or urinals, which do not belong to a particular household, and are available for use by the general public, customers, travelers, etc. Restroom facilities include privately owned portable toilet facilities contracted by the city and temporarily placed at a location for public use.

“Store,” “stored,” or “storage” means to put aside personal property in a park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or publicly-controlled property or accumulate it for use when needed; to place personal property in a public park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property for safekeeping; and/or to leave personal property unattended in a public park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property. Moving personal property from one location to another at a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property or returning personal property to the same block on a daily or regular basis shall be considered storage of such property and shall not be considered removal of the belongings. This definition shall not include any personal property that, pursuant to statute, ordinance, permit, regulation, or other authorization by the city or state, is stored with the permission of the city or the state at a public park/recreation area or other city- or publicly-owned or -controlled property.

“Tent” means a collapsible shelter made of fabric such as nylon or canvas or a tarp stretched and sustained by supports, which is not open on all sides and which hinders an unobstructed view behind or into the area surrounded by the fabric. In order to qualify as a tent for purposes of this chapter, a tent, when deconstructed, must be able to fit within a sixty (60) gallon container with the lid closed.

“Umbrellas or sunshades” means any canopy or cover that is open on all sides, from ground level to the top of the structure, and consists of pliable tent-like material such as canvas, nylon, or other synthetic fabric, and that is held aloft by one or more supporting metal, plastic, or wooden poles.

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other public facilities prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to establish, maintain, or operate a camp or occupy camp facilities, and to utilize camping equipment or camping paraphernalia while camping or occupying camping facilities: (i) in any park/recreation areas or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property within the city; (ii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private school facility; or (iii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private shelter or similar accommodations that offer services to homeless individuals. “Establish” means setting up or moving camping equipment or camp paraphernalia on such property to camp or operate camp facilities. “Maintain” means keeping or permitting camping equipment or camping paraphernalia to remain in a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property in order to camp or operate camping facilities. “Operate” means participating or assisting in establishing or maintaining a camp or camping facilities.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A. above, an individual or family unit experiencing homelessness shall not violate subsection A. by camping in a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property unless: (i) there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) they interfere with or impede the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; (iii) such activity creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

C. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be affixed or attached to, or constructed upon or with, or otherwise located within ten (10) feet of any park amenities or structures.

D. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be located or utilized within any waterways or drainage basins.

E. Camping may be permitted in park and recreation facilities in conjunction with any City sponsored and approved event.

F. The use of park restroom facilities shall be available to all patrons. Camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities would interfere with the public's use of such facilities, and, therefore, camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities is prohibited. This chapter shall not be interpreted to allow the public use of city restroom facilities that are normally reserved for the use by city employees.

G. It is unlawful to camp or sleep within the fenced area of a dog park or any area within a park that is reserved for dogs.

12.24.040 Storage of personal belongings prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to store personal property, whether attended or unattended, in any park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other publicly-owned or -controlled property, except as otherwise approved in writing by the city manager or designee or by resolution of the city council. Personal property stored in violation of this section may be impounded pursuant to the requirements of this section.

1. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, an individual or family unit experiencing homelessness shall not be in violation of this section and their belongings located within a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other publicly-owned or -controlled property may not be impounded unless: (i) there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) a belonging violates the restrictions described in subsection B. below; (iii) the personal property is maintained in a manner that interferes with or impedes the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; or (iv) the personal property or the manner in which it is maintained creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

2. This subsection A. shall not be interpreted to allow any individual or family unit experiencing homelessness to leave their personal property unattended in a park/recreation area or the outdoor area of other publicly-owned or -controlled property, and unattended property shall be subject to the impoundment provisions contained below.

B. Unless specifically authorized by the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, no person shall possess at a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of any other publicly-owned or -controlled property: (i) any bulky item; or (ii) personal property that cumulatively exceeds the amount of property that could fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash receptacle with lid closed. Such limitations shall not, however, apply to the city or other public entity that operates or is responsible for a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property.

C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to abandoned personal property, which may be disposed of forthwith.

D. The chief of police, the city manager, and their designees, are authorized to impound personal property pursuant to the provisions of this section and shall make provisions for the receipt and safekeeping of personal property coming into his or her possession pursuant to this section. A receipt shall be issued to the person delivering such personal property, unless the personal property was found in the course of employment by an employee of the city. The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, shall notify the owner of the personal property in writing if his or her identity is reasonably ascertainable and will cause a written notice to be left in a prominent place on or near the location of the personal property for any personal property impounded pursuant to this section, advising that the city is in possession of the personal property and the location where and hours during which it may be claimed.

E. Notice Prior to Impoundment.

1. Stored personal property or personal property violating this chapter may be impounded without notice if there is a reasonable belief that it is abandoned, presents an immediate threat to public health or safety, is evidence of a crime, is evidence in a criminal investigation, or is contraband.

2. In matters in which subsection E.1. does not apply, personal property unlawfully stored in parks/recreation areas or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property shall be impounded only after a notice is provided to the owner of the personal property or left at or near the location of the personal property at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts, which advises that the personal property will be impounded if it is not removed. This notice will specify the following:

You must remove your belongings from the site by _____ a.m./p.m. on _____, 20____. You should not leave behind any belongings you want to keep. All belongings left behind may be removed by the City within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified above. The City will post an Impound Notice for the belongings that the City takes and stores during the clean-up process.

If you wish to reduce the risk of losing valued belongings, you should try to keep those belongings on your person at all times, in a storage facility, or in visible, sanitary, and safely accessible bags or bins.

Belongings that are hazardous, likely to become hazardous while stored, contraband and stolen items, or which pose a threat to public health and safety will be subject to immediate disposal by the City.

If your belongings are impounded, you can claim them by following the directions on the Impound Notice after the clean-up is completed. Information about how to claim your belongings is also available on the City's website. You may retrieve any impounded belongings without being asked about your criminal background or outstanding warrants.

The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall conduct abatement of a site at the time specified in the notice. If abatement is delayed or rescheduled, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may conduct abatement within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in the notice without posting a new notice. If abatement does not occur within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in a notice, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall post a new notice prior to engaging in abatement activities.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection E.2., the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may engage in expedited abatement by giving the required pre-impound notice a minimum of three (3) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts if: (1) the City receives direction from the County of Kings or other governmental authority that abatement is necessary to preserve public health or safety; or (2) the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees observe or reasonably suspect that personal property creates a significant risk to public health or safety or a significant risk of property damage.

F. If, at the time specified in a notice required by subsection E. above, personal property remains unlawfully stored in a park/recreation area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property, that personal property may be impounded in accordance with the process identified below. The person impounding the personal property shall provide the notices required pursuant to subsection D. above.

1. The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall document the abatement and impoundment process as follows:

- a. Photograph or video record the site before any abatement begins;
- b. Open backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers to determine whether they contain items eligible for storage;
- c. Set out items in backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers and photograph or video record the items;
- d. Photograph or video record all items to be stored or which will be subject to immediate disposal;
- e. Photograph or video record the cleanup process; and

f. Photograph or video record the site after abatement has concluded.

G. Personal property taken by the city during cleanup occurring pursuant to this chapter shall be stored unless it meets one (1) of the following disqualifying conditions:

1. Hazardous, including, without limitation, explosives, flammables, toxins, weapons, drug paraphernalia, or items contaminated with human waste, animal waste, insects, hazardous liquids, or mold;

2. Likely to become hazardous in storage, including perishables, wet material that may become moldy, and items covered in mud;

3. Contraband or stolen; or

4. Pose a threat to public health or safety.

H. Personal property impounded by the city pursuant to this section shall be retained for a period of at least ninety (90) days. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be deposited with the city's finance director or designee for a period of not less than ninety (90) days, unless sooner claimed by its owner. Personal property not claimed within ninety (90) days of the impoundment date shall be deemed to be abandoned personal property and will be subject to disposition as provided in this section.

I. During the time that any personal property is held by the city, it may be delivered or paid to its owner as follows:

1. The personal property shall be delivered upon proof of ownership satisfactory to the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, after ten (10) days' notice by mail to any other person(s), if any, who has asserted a claim of ownership at any address given by such person(s).

2. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be paid to the owner upon written order from the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees to the director of finance. The chief of police, city manager, or their designees shall make such order upon the same proof of ownership and with the same notice as prescribed in the case of other personal property.

3. If ownership cannot be determined to the satisfaction of the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, he or she may refuse to deliver the personal property or refuse to order the payment of such money to anyone until ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

J. Upon expiration of the ninety (90) day impoundment period, any personal property held by the city and not delivered to the owner may be appropriated for use by the city upon order of the city manager or his or her designee, upon finding that the personal property is needed for a public use, and any personal property not appropriated for city use may be disposed of at the discretion of the city manager or his or her designee. All unclaimed money received by

the city, and not delivered to the owner during the ninety (90) day impoundment period shall thereafter be deposited in the general fund.

K. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to personal property that is: (1) subject to confiscation pursuant to state or federal law; (2) evidence of a crime; or (3) evidence in an ongoing criminal investigation and/or civil proceeding pursuant to state or federal law.

12.24.050 Tents and other enclosed temporary structures prohibited.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person to set up and utilize a tent, or similar temporary shelter or improvised make-shift structure from random items in park/recreation areas or on publicly-owned or -controlled property, except in conjunction with a city sponsored and approved event. The use of umbrellas or sunshades is permissible in a public park.

B. Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in subsection A., an individual or family unit that is experiencing homelessness will not be in violation of this section unless: (i) it is confirmed that there is available shelter as defined above; (ii) the tent is located or constructed in such a manner that interferes with the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; (iii) the tent is inconsistent with the “tent” definition of Section [12.24.020](#) above; or (iv) the tent creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements. A prohibited tent will be subject to citation and to the impoundment procedures of Section [12.24.040](#).

12.24.060 Fires prohibited.

No person shall kindle or build a fire in park and recreation facilities or other publicly-owned or -controlled property, including within any portable fire rings, receptacle, or park amenity for the purpose of creating or containing a fire, unless a fire is allowed by the city in conjunction with any city sponsored and approved event. A fire that is lighted and maintained in a barbeque grill being utilized for cooking purposes only, and only in designated areas, shall, however, be exempt from this prohibition. Installed park grills are designed for charcoal-based cooking, and no other flammable material may be used in them. Grill fires shall be completely extinguished before leaving the park/recreation area. Fires solely for the purpose of personal warmth are not allowed, and park grills shall not be used as a trash receptacle.

12.24.070 Littering, personal waste, and dumping prohibited.

A. Receptacles are provided for trash related to park activities. Park users shall deposit their trash in designated receptacles. It is unlawful for any person to enter, occupy, or sleep in any trash receptacle or enclosure.

B. No person shall bring and leave refuse, furniture, or surplus material from another property, including home-based litter and refuse and/or business-related refuse, for the purpose of dumping it in any park/recreational area or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property.

C. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited urine, fecal matter, or other bodily discharges within park and recreation facilities or on other publicly-owned or -controlled property, with the exception of within the normal use of designated restrooms. Park and recreation facility restrooms and washrooms that are designated single-use, unisex facilities, are to be used by one person at a time for their designated purpose and for a reasonable time period. This rule shall not apply to children under the age of eight (8) years, or persons with special needs, who may be accompanied by a person responsible for that child or person.

12.24.080 Resource protection.

A. Natural Features. It is unlawful for members of the public to engage in any of the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Cut, pick, mutilate, or destroy any vegetation.
2. Introduce any flora or fauna.
3. Pick, dig up, cut, mutilate, destroy, injure, disturb, move, molest, burn, or carry away any tree or plant or portion thereof, including, but not limited to, leaf mold, flowers, foliage, berries, fruit, grass, fern, turf, humus, shrubs, cones, and dead wood.
4. Place upon, attach, or secure to any tree, plant, shrub, rock or other natural feature any rope, wire mark, writing, printing, card, display, placard, or object.

B. Geological Features. It is unlawful for any member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Remove, cut, dig, or disfigure any soil, rock, or fossil.
2. Dig up, pick, remove, mutilate, injure, or collect any historical or archaeological artifact or object.
3. Disturb, deface, disfigure, mark on, or destroy any cave, rock formation, or any other naturally occurring feature.
4. Deposit any earth, sand, rock, stone, or other substance, or dig such materials from any area.

C. Water Features. It is unlawful for any member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Throw, discharge or otherwise place or cause to be placed into any fountain, pond, basin, or other body of water any substance, matter, or thing, liquid or solid, including, but without limitation to, particles or objects made of paper, metal, glass, styrofoam, garbage, rubbish, rubber, fuel, food matter, wood, fiber, and plastics, human waste, or other polluting substances of any kind.

2. Discharge any wastewater, sewage, or effluents anywhere except in proper receptacles.

3. Receive, bring or cause to be brought into any park/recreation area any species that poses a threat to the waters of such facility.

D. Pesticides and Hazardous Materials. No person, with the exception of park personnel in the normal course of their duties, shall disperse or otherwise apply any pesticide or any other hazardous material within any city park or facility whether to the air, water, ground, or vegetation.

E. Propagation of Plants and Animals. No person shall receive, bring or cause to be brought into any city park any animals or plants from any place for the purpose of propagation.

F. Animals.

1. No member of the public, shall or attempt to molest, hunt, disturb, injure, trap, take, net, poison, harm, tease or kill any kind of wild or domestic animal, bird, or reptile, or their eggs or nests, or fish.

2. No member of the public shall release or abandon any animal, amphibian, bird, or reptile, dead or alive, within a city park.

G. Climbing. It is unlawful for the public to climb any trees or structures at any park/recreation area, which were not designed for climbing.

H. Permanent Structures. No person shall erect or cause to be erected at parks and recreation facilities any structure that is not designed to be able to be moved each day.

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

A. Animals in City Parks. A person may bring a dog or other animal into park/recreation areas subject to the following conditions, requirements, and mandates:

1. Dogs and other animals must be controlled by a leash not exceeding six (6) feet in length, or by a bridle, unless in an area specifically designated for such use (dog park). All domesticated dogs and cats are subject to H.M.C. Section [6.08.020](#) Restraint of Animals.

2. Dogs in a designated off-leash area must be at all times under the control of and visible to the owner or person in control of the dog.

3. It is unlawful to leave an animal unattended or abandoned.

4. It is unlawful to allow an animal to be in any portion of a park/recreation area where specifically prohibited.

5. It is unlawful to keep or permit to remain in any park/recreation area any noisy, vicious, or dangerous animal, or an animal that unduly disturbs, bothers, inconveniences, or endangers other persons or animals.

B. Animal Waste. The owner or any person responsible for bringing an animal into any park or recreation facility shall be responsible for removing any waste or refuse left by that animal and shall deposit it in a proper receptacle. (Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)

12.24.100 Severability.

The city council declares that it would have adopted this chapter, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph and section by section, and does hereby declare that the provisions of this chapter are severable, and, if for any reason any sentence, paragraph, or section of this chapter shall be held invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforceable only to the extent they are consist with then-current federal, state, and case law.

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not be interpreted to limit the remedies available to the city; rather, the city may seek and utilize all remedies available under this code and state law in order to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Chapter 12.24 ADDITIONAL RULES GOVERNING CITY PARKS AND OTHER CITY PROPERTIES

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

12.24.020 Definitions.

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other facilities prohibited.

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12.24.080 Resource protection.

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

12.24.100 Severability.

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

12.24.010 Purpose and findings.

The purpose of this chapter is to protect the city of Hanford's (city) parks and other public properties and control activities at such facilities that may pose a risk to health or safety, or which may negatively affect the public's enjoyment of parkssuch facilities. The city council of the city of Hanford finds:

A. The city has invested millions of dollars in its park facilities that are designed to be used by the entire population of Hanford.

B. City parks are used for a variety of purposes, including periodic heavy use by families with children. Park usage may be limited by the large number of people that use parks and by other aspects of each park, including shape, location, nature of amenities, and competing uses of facilities.

C. In order to ensure the continued safety of those using city parks and other city-public facilities within the city, activities and the use of equipment or belongings that may be dangerous to the health and safety of others must be limited to designated areas or prohibited altogether.

D. The city's parks and other public facilities within the city are not designed to be used as camping sites and lack the infrastructure necessary to provide a safe and proper camping

experience. ~~All-City~~ parks and other ~~City-public~~ facilities lack, to differing degrees, showers, bathrooms, lighting, electricity, security, washing facilities, burn pits, camping sites, adequate refuse containers, potable water, kitchen facilities, and other facilities needed for safe camping.

E. The lack of these ~~facilities-accommodations~~ and the uncontrolled placement of camping sites in ~~C~~city parks and other ~~public~~ facilities presents a clear danger to persons using, crossing or playing in parks and to persons utilizing other ~~city-public~~ facilities. These dangers include the potential for health hazards, criminal activity, ~~interference with handicapped accessibility~~, and physical injury. These hazards are demonstrated through activity that has occurred ~~within the city and~~ in other communities.

F. The unauthorized use of city parks and other public facilities for the storage of unlimited amounts of personal property interferes with the rights of other members of the public to use such facilities for their intended purposes and create a public health or safety hazard.

~~FG.~~ City parks are designed to facilitate temporary experiences within set hours of operation, in order to ensure the ability of city personnel to properly maintain the grounds. In keeping with this requirement, permanent or overnight encampments would prevent the city from maintaining its parks.

~~HG.~~ These factors associated with camping in city parks ~~or other public facilities~~ constitute an unreasonable interference with the use of ~~city-parks and public facilities~~ by the community and are injurious to health ~~and safety~~, offensive to the senses, create visual blight, and constitute a public nuisance. ~~(Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)~~

12.24.020 Definitions.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed as defined in this section:

“Available shelter” means that a bed is available ~~free of charge~~, at ~~a~~ public and/or private shelters or similar accommodations, ~~including, without limitation, an emergency shelter, as that term is defined in Section 17.96.020 of this Municipal Code, to every-an~~ individual experiencing homelessness within the city ~~at no cost~~. A bed shall not be considered available when an individual cannot occupy said space due exhaustion of stay limitations or when religious observance is required as a condition of gaining shelter. Notwithstanding the foregoing, individuals possessing the means to pay for temporary shelter, refusing available shelter, or who otherwise cannot utilize the shelter space due to voluntary actions, including, but not limited to, intoxication, drug use, unruly behavior, or violation of shelter rules, shall not be ~~counted when determining whether available shelter exists~~ considered involuntarily homeless.

“Bulky item” means any item that is too large to fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash container with the lid closed, including, but not limited to, a mattress, couch, chair or other furniture or appliance. “Bulky item” does not include a portable, collapsible picnic chair or table.

“Camp,” “camping,” or “camp facilities” means placing, setting up or utilizing camping equipment. Camping does not include use of umbrellas or sunshades during the time ~~the~~a park is open to the public. An activity shall constitute camping when it reasonably appears, in light of all the circumstances, the participants ~~in~~ conducting these activities are in fact using the area as a sleeping or living accommodation regardless of the intent of the participants or the nature of any other activities in which they may also be engaging. “Camping” shall not include merely sitting, lying, or sleeping outside in a park/recreation area or the use of a blanket, sleeping bag, towel or mat in a ~~public~~ park/recreation area during the time the park is open to the public.

“Camp fire” means an open-air fire in a camp, used for cooking, heating, or as a focal point for social activity.

“Camping equipment” or “camping paraphernalia” means tents, tarpaulins, lean-tos, huts, cardboard boxes, or similar make-shift temporary shelters (whether commercially produced or improvised from random materials), as well as cooking facilities, hammocks, ground cover, bedding, sleeping bags, or other similar equipment used for living in the outdoors.

“City parks” or “parks” means a publicly owned, naturalistic and recreation areas in urban environments. These areas are open to the public to offer recreation and green space to residents and visitors of the city.

“Homeless” means an individual without permanent housing who may live on the street; stay in a shelter, mission, vacant building, or vehicle; or is in other unstable or non-permanent housing situation.

“Park amenities” means any man-made structure, monument, statue, vase, fountain, pole, wall, fence, railing, bench, picnic table, trash receptacle, arbor, shade structure, playground, building, landscaping, natural vegetation, lighting system, sprinkler system, and walking or biking trails, paths or walkways, and waterways.

“Park and recreation facilities” and “park/recreation areas” means all parks and their associated open spaces, trails, park amenities, buildings, and recreation facilities used by the public within the boundaries of the ~~city limits of the~~ city, and which are owned, operated and/or maintained by the city.

“Park personnel” means those people employed by the city and responsible for the maintenance, operation, protection, or management of any city park or facility.

“Personal property” means tangible personal belongings or possessions, which shall include any movable or tangible thing that is subject to ownership; and property or chattels that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or touched, including, but not limited to, furniture, appliances, camping facilities, camping paraphernalia, money, and/or books.

“Restroom facilities” means a public toilet that is a small room or small building with toilets and/or urinals, which do not belong to a particular household, and are available for use by the

general public, customers, travelers, etc. Restroom facilities include privately owned portable toilet facilities contracted by the city and temporarily placed at a location for public use.

“Store,” “stored,” or “storage” means to put aside personal property in a ~~public~~ park/recreation area or on other ~~city-publicly~~-owned or ~~city-publicly~~-controlled property or accumulate it for use when needed; to place personal property in a public park/recreation area or on other ~~city-publicly~~-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property for safekeeping; and/or to leave personal property unattended in a public park/recreation area or on other ~~city-publicly~~-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property. Moving personal property from one location to another at a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property or returning personal property to the same block on a daily or regular basis shall be considered storage of such property and shall not be considered removal of the belongings. This definition shall not include any personal property that, pursuant to statute, ordinance, permit, regulation, or other authorization by the city or state, is stored with the permission of the city or the state at a public park/recreation area or other city- or publicly-owned or -controlled property.

“Tent” means a collapsible shelter made of fabric such as nylon or canvas or a tarp stretched and sustained by supports, which is not open on all sides and which hinders an unobstructed view behind or into the area surrounded by the fabric. In order to qualify as a tent for purposes of this chapter, a tent, when deconstructed, must be able to fit within a sixty (60) gallon container with the lid closed.

“Umbrellas or sunshades” means any canopy or cover that is open on all sides, from ground level to the top of the structure, and consists of pliable tent-like material such as canvas, nylon, or other synthetic fabric, and that is held aloft by one or more supporting metal, plastic, or wooden poles. (~~Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021~~)

12.24.030 Camping in parks, recreation areas, and other public facilities prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to establish, maintain, or operate a camp or occupy camp facilities, and to utilize camping equipment or camping paraphernalia while camping or occupying camping facilities; ~~(i) in any public park/recreation areas or on other city-publicly-owned or city-controlled property within the city; (ii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private school facility; or (iii) within two (2) blocks of any public or private shelter or similar accommodations that offer services to homeless individuals.~~ “Establish” means setting up or moving camping equipment or camp paraphernalia ~~in park and recreation facilities on such property~~ to camp or operate camp facilities. “Maintain” means keeping or permitting camping equipment or camping paraphernalia to remain in a park/~~or~~-recreation ~~facility~~area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property in order to camp or operate camping facilities. “Operate” means participating or assisting in establishing or maintaining a camp or camping facilities.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A. above, Aan individual or family unit experiencing homelessness ~~may not be cited for~~shall not violate~~ion of~~ subsection A. by camping in a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property unless: ~~(4i)~~ there is available shelter as defined above; ~~or (2ii)~~ they interfere with or impede the performance of

maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; (iii) such activity creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

C. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be affixed or attached to, or constructed upon or with, or otherwise located within ten (10) feet of any park amenities or structures.

D. Notwithstanding the exemption provided for in subsection B. above, camping facilities, camping equipment, and camping paraphernalia may not be located or utilized within any waterways or drainage basins.

E. Camping may be permitted in park and recreation facilities in conjunction with any City sponsored and approved event.

F. The use of park restroom facilities shall be available to all patrons. Camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities would interfere with the public's use of such facilities, and, therefore, camping and sleeping in park restroom facilities is prohibited. This chapter shall not be interpreted to allow the public use of city restroom facilities that are normally reserved for the use by city employees.

G. It is unlawful to camp or sleep within the fenced area of a dog park or any area within a park that is reserved for dogs. (Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)

12.24.040 Storage of personal belongings prohibited.

A. It is unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to store personal property, whether attended or unattended, in any ~~public~~ park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other ~~city-~~publicly-owned ~~or city-~~or -controlled property, except as otherwise approved in writing by the city manager or designee or by resolution of the city council. Personal property stored in violation of this section may be impounded pursuant to the requirements of this section. Any personal property left in any public park/recreation area during the time the public park/recreation area is closed to the public, whether or not the personal property is unattended, may be impounded pursuant to this section.

1. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, an individual or family unit experiencing homelessness ~~may~~shall not be ~~cited for~~in violation of this section and their belongings located within a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of other publicly-owned or -controlled property may not be impounded ~~the~~unless: (i) it is confirmed that there is available shelter as defined ~~in Section 12.24.010~~above; (ii) a belonging violates the restrictions regarding bulky items described in subsection B. below; (iii) all of an individual's personal property located within a park does not fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash container with the lid closed; or (4) the personal property is maintained in a manner that interferes with or impedes the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; or (iv) the personal property or the manner in which it is maintained creates a public health or safety

risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirements.

2. This subsection A. shall not be interpreted to allow any individual or family unit experiencing homelessness to leave their personal property unattended in a ~~city park/recreation area or the outdoor area of other publicly-owned or -controlled property~~, and unattended property shall be subject to the impoundment provisions contained below.

B. Unless specifically authorized by the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees, Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall possess at a park/recreation area or the outdoor portion of any other publicly-owned or -controlled property: (i) possess any bulky item; or (ii) personal property that cumulatively exceeds the amount of property that could fit in a sixty (60) gallon trash receptacle with lid closed in a public park/recreation area or on other city-owned or city-controlled property unless specifically authorized by the chief of police or the city manager. Such limitations shall not, however, apply to the city or other public entity that operates or is responsible for a park/recreation area or other publicly-owned or -controlled property.

C. The provisions of this section shall not apply to abandoned personal property, which ~~shall~~may be disposed of forthwith.

D. The chief of police, ~~or~~ the city manager, ~~or~~ and their designees, are authorized to impound personal property pursuant to the provisions of this section, and shall make provisions for the receipt and safekeeping of personal property coming into his or her possession pursuant to this section. A receipt shall be issued to the person delivering such personal property, unless the personal property was found in the course of employment by an employee of the city. The chief of police, ~~or~~ the city manager, or their designees, shall ~~notify the owner of the personal property in writing if his or her identity is reasonably ascertainable; or, if the identity of the owner is not reasonably ascertainable, and will~~ cause a written notice to be left in a prominent place on or near the location of the personal property for any personal property impounded pursuant to this section, advising that the city is in possession of the personal property and the location where and hours during which it may be claimed.

E. Notice Prior to Impoundment.

1. Stored personal property or personal property violating this chapter may be impounded without notice if there is a reasonable belief that it is abandoned, presents an immediate threat to public health or safety, is evidence of a crime, is evidence in a criminal investigation, or is contraband.

2. In matters in which subsection ~~(E.)(1.)~~ does not apply, personal property unlawfully stored in ~~public~~ parks/recreation areas or on other ~~city~~publicly-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property shall be impounded only after a notice is provided to the owner of the personal property or left at or near the location of the personal property at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts, which ~~advises~~ing that the personal property will be

impounded if it is not removed. This notice will specify ~~the following: a time when the personal property will be impounded if it is not removed.~~

You must remove your belongings from the site by _____ a.m./p.m. on _____, 20 ____ . You should not leave behind any belongings you want to keep. All belongings left behind may be removed by the City within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified above. The City will post an Impound Notice for the belongings that the City takes and stores during the clean-up process.

If you wish to reduce the risk of losing valued belongings, you should try to keep those belongings on your person at all times, in a storage facility, or in visible, sanitary, and safely accessible bags or bins.

Belongings that are hazardous, likely to become hazardous while stored, contraband and stolen items, or which pose a threat to public health and safety will be subject to immediate disposal by the City.

If your belongings are impounded, you can claim them by following the directions on the Impound Notice after the clean-up is completed. Information about how to claim your belongings is also available on the City's website. You may retrieve any impounded belongings without being asked about your criminal background or outstanding warrants.

The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall conduct abatement of a site at the time specified in the notice. If abatement is delayed or rescheduled, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may conduct abatement within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in the notice without posting a new notice. If abatement does not occur within forty-eight (48) hours of the time specified in a notice, the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall post a new notice prior to engaging in abatement activities.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection E.2., the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees may engage in expedited abatement by giving the required pre-impound notice a minimum of three (3) hours prior to the commencement of abatement efforts if: (1) the City receives direction from the County of Kings or other governmental authority that abatement is necessary to preserve public health or safety; or (2) the chief of police, the city manager, or their designees observe or reasonably suspect that personal property creates a significant risk to public health or safety or a significant risk of property damage.

F. If, ~~after~~at the time specified in a ~~any~~ notice required by subsection E. ~~above is given~~, personal property remains unlawfully stored in a ~~public~~-park/recreation area or on other ~~city-~~publicly-owned or ~~city-~~city-controlled property, that personal property may be impounded in accordance with the process identified below. The person impounding the personal property shall ~~leave a notice in a conspicuous place at or near where the personal property was located prior to being impounded, advising where the personal property is being kept and when it may be claimed by its owner~~provide the notices required pursuant to subsection D. above.

1. The chief of police, the city manager, or their designees shall document the abatement and impoundment process as follows:

a. Photograph or video record the site before any abatement begins;

b. Open backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers to determine whether they contain items eligible for storage;

c. Set out items in backpacks, purses, suitcases, and other containers and photograph or video record the items;

d. Photograph or video record all items to be stored or which will be subject to immediate disposal;

e. Photograph or video record the cleanup process; and

f. Photograph or video record the site after abatement has concluded.

G. Personal property taken by the city during cleanup occurring pursuant to this chapter shall be stored unless it meets one (1) of the following disqualifying conditions:

1. Hazardous, including, without limitation, explosives, flammables, toxins, weapons, drug paraphernalia, or items contaminated with human waste, animal waste, insects, hazardous liquids, or mold;

2. Likely to become hazardous in storage, including perishables, wet material that may become moldy, and items covered in mud;

3. Contraband or stolen; or

4. Pose a threat to public health or safety.

H. Personal property ~~coming into possession of~~impounded by the city pursuant to this section shall be retained for a period of at least ninety (90) days. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be deposited with the city's finance director or designee for a period of not less than ninety (90) days, unless sooner claimed by its owner. ~~In the event the p~~Personal property ~~or money is~~ not claimed within ninety (90) days ~~of the impoundment date,~~it shall be deemed to be abandoned personal property and will be, subject to disposition as provided in this section.

HI. During the time that any personal property is held by the city, it may be delivered or paid to its owner as follows:

1. The personal property shall be delivered upon proof of ownership satisfactory to the chief of police, ~~or~~ the city manager, or their designees, after ten (10) days' notice by mail to any

other person(s), if any, who has~~ve~~ asserted a claim of ownership at any address given by such person(s).

2. If the personal property consists of money, it shall be paid to the owner upon written order from the chief of police, ~~or~~ the city manager, or their designees~~ss~~, to the director of finance. The chief of police, ~~or~~ city manager, or their designees~~ss~~, shall make such order upon the same proof of ownership and with the same notice as prescribed in the case of other personal property.

3. If ownership cannot be determined to the satisfaction of the chief of police, ~~or~~ the city manager, or their designees~~ss~~, he or she may refuse to deliver the personal property or refuse to order the payment of such money to anyone until ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

~~IJ.~~ Upon expiration of the ninety (90) day impoundment period, any personal property ~~received-held~~ by the city and not delivered to the owner may be appropriated for use by the city upon order of the city manager or his or her designee, ~~on his or her~~ upon finding that the personal property is needed for a public use, and any personal property not appropriated for city use may be disposed of ~~or sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the discretion of the city manager or his or her designee.~~ All unclaimed money received by the ~~chief of police~~ city, and not delivered to the owner during the ninety (90) day impoundment period, shall thereafter be deposited in the general fund.

~~—J.— Subject to the provisions of subsection K, any personal property coming into the possession of the chief of police or designee may be disposed of immediately and without notice, in a manner that the chief of police or designee determines to be in the public interest, when such personal property is perishable, contraband, or constitutes an immediate threat to the public health or safety.~~

~~K K.~~ The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to ~~real or~~ personal property ~~or money~~ that is: (1) subject to confiscation pursuant to state or federal law; (2) evidence of a crime; or (3) evidence in an ongoing criminal investigation and/or civil proceeding pursuant to state or federal law. (Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)

12.24.050 Tents and other enclosed temporary structures prohibited.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person to set up and utilize ~~camp equipment~~, a tent, or similar temporary shelter or improvised make-shift structure from random items in park/recreation areas or on city/publicly-owned and/or city-controlled property, except in conjunction with a city sponsored and approved event. The use of umbrellas or sunshades is permissible in a public park.

~~—B.— With respect to city parks, it is unlawful for any person to set up and utilize camp equipment, a tent, or similar temporary shelter or improvised make-shift structure from random items unless it is open on all sides, except as when in conjunction with any city sponsored and approved event. The use of umbrellas or sunshades is permissible in a public park.~~

EB. Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in subsection **BA.**, an individual or family unit ~~within a park~~ that is experiencing homelessness will not be in violation of this section ~~for utilizing a tent within a city park~~ unless: ~~(i1)~~ it is confirmed that there is available shelter as defined above; ~~(ii2)~~ the tent is located or constructed in such a manner that interferes with the performance of maintenance, repair, or improvement work conducted by a city employee or contractor; ~~(iii3)~~ the tent is inconsistent with the “tent” definition of Section 12.24.020 above; or ~~(iv4) the tent creates a public health or safety risk or violates federal, state, or local laws or regulations, including, without limitation, regulations establishing disabled access requirementsa violation of another provision of this chapter occurs (e.g., attached to a park improvement or structure).~~ A prohibited tent will be subject to citation and to the impoundment procedures of Section 12.24.040. ~~(Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)~~

12.24.060 Fires prohibited.

No person shall kindle or build a fire in ~~any park~~ ~~or~~ ~~and~~ recreation facilities ~~iesy~~ or other ~~citypublicly~~-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property, including within any portable fire rings, receptacle, or park amenity for the purpose of creating or containing a fire, unless a fire is allowed by the city in conjunction with any city sponsored and approved event. A fire that is lighted and maintained in a barbeque grill being utilized for cooking purposes only, and only in designated areas, shall, however, be exempt from this prohibition. Installed park grills are designed for charcoal-based cooking, and no other flammable material may be used in them. Grill fires shall be completely extinguished before leaving the park/recreation area. Fires solely for the purpose of personal warmth are not allowed, and park grills shall not be used as a trash receptacle. ~~(Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)~~

12.24.070 Littering, personal waste, and dumping prohibited.

A. Receptacles are provided for trash related to park activities. Park users shall deposit their trash in designated receptacles. It is unlawful for any person to enter, occupy, or sleep in any trash receptacle or enclosure.

B. No person shall bring and leave refuse, furniture, or surplus material from another property, including home-based litter and refuse and/or business-related refuse, for the purpose of dumping it in any ~~public~~-park/recreational ~~area~~ ~~facility~~ or on other ~~citypublicly~~-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property.

C. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited urine, fecal matter, or other bodily discharges within park and recreation facilities or on other ~~citypublicly~~-owned or ~~city~~-controlled property, with the exception of within the normal use of designated restrooms. Park and recreation facility restrooms and washrooms that are designated single-use, unisex facilities, are to be used by one person at a time for their designated purpose and for a reasonable time period. This rule shall not apply to children under the age of eight (8) years, or persons with special needs, who may be accompanied by a person responsible for that child or person. ~~(Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)~~

12.24.080 Resource protection.

A. Natural Features. It is unlawful for members of the public to engage in any of the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Cut, pick, mutilate, or destroy any vegetation.
2. Introduce any flora or fauna.
3. Pick, dig up, cut, mutilate, destroy, injure, disturb, move, molest, burn, or carry away any tree or plant or portion thereof, including, but not limited to, leaf mold, flowers, foliage, berries, fruit, grass, fern, turf, humus, shrubs, cones, and dead wood.
4. Place upon, attach, or secure to any tree, plant, shrub, rock or other natural feature any rope, wire mark, writing, printing, card, display, placard, or object.

B. Geological Features. It is unlawful for any person-member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Remove, cut, dig, or disfigure any soil, rock, or fossil.
2. Dig up, pick, remove, mutilate, injure, or collect any historical or archaeological artifact or object.
3. Disturb, deface, disfigure, mark on, or destroy any cave, rock formation, or any other naturally occurring feature.
4. Deposit any earth, sand, rock, stone, or other substance, or dig such materials from any area.

C. Water Features. It is unlawful for any person-member of the public to engage in the following acts within any city park or facility:

1. Throw, discharge or otherwise place or cause to be placed into any fountain, pond, basin, or other body of water any substance, matter, or thing, liquid or solid, including, but without limitation to, particles or objects made of paper, metal, glass, styrofoam, garbage, rubbish, rubber, fuel, food matter, wood, fiber, and plastics, human waste, or other polluting substances of any kind.
2. Discharge any wastewater, sewage, or effluents anywhere except in proper receptacles.
3. Receive, bring or cause to be brought into any city park/recreation area any species that poses a threat to the waters of any city parksuch facility.

D. Pesticides and Hazardous Materials. No person, with the exception of park personnel in the normal course of their duties, shall disperse or otherwise apply any pesticide or any other

hazardous material within any city park or facility whether to the air, water, ground, or vegetation.

E. Propagation of Plants and Animals. No person shall receive, bring or cause to be brought into any city park any animals or plants from any place for the purpose of propagation.

F. Animals.

1. No ~~person~~member of the public, shall or attempt to molest, hunt, disturb, injure, trap, take, net, poison, harm, tease or kill any kind of wild or domestic animal, bird, or reptile, or their eggs or nests, or fish.

2. No ~~person~~member of the public shall release or abandon any animal, amphibian, bird, or reptile, dead or alive, within a city park.

G. Climbing. It is unlawful for ~~any person~~the public to climb any trees or structures ~~within any city park~~at any park/recreation area, which were not designed for climbing.

~~H.—Attachments to Structures. No person shall camp or attach camping equipment or personal belongings to any play structure, restroom, building, fence, wall, park shelter, or any other improvement located within park and recreation facilities.~~

~~II.~~ Permanent Structures. No person shall erect or cause to be erected at parks and recreation facilities any structure that is not designed to be able to be moved each day. (~~Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021~~)

12.24.090 Animals and pets.

A. Animals in City Parks. A person may bring a dog or other animal into ~~a city park~~park/recreation areas subject to the following conditions, requirements, and mandates:

1. Dogs and other animals must be controlled by a leash not exceeding six (6) feet in length, or by a bridle, unless in an area specifically designated for such use (dog park). All domesticated dogs and cats are subject to H.M.C. Section 6.08.020 Restraint of Animals.

2. Dogs in a designated off-leash area must be at all times under the control of and visible to the owner or person in control of the dog.

3. It is unlawful to leave an animal unattended or abandoned.

4. It is unlawful to allow an animal to be in any portion of a ~~city park or facility~~park/recreation area where specifically prohibited.

5. It is unlawful to keep or permit to remain in any ~~city park or facility~~park/recreation area any noisy, vicious, or dangerous animal, or an animal that unduly disturbs, bothers, inconveniences, or endangers other persons or animals.

B. Animal Waste. The owner or any person responsible for bringing an animal into any ~~city~~ park or recreation facility shall be responsible for removing any waste or refuse left by that animal and shall deposit it in a proper receptacle. (Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021)

12.24.100 Severability.

The city council declares that it would have adopted this chapter, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph and section by section, and does hereby declare that the provisions of this chapter are severable, and, if for any reason any sentence, paragraph, or section of this chapter shall be held invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforceable only to the extent they are consist with then-current federal, state, and case law. (~~Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021~~)

12.24.110 Violation—Misdemeanor.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not be interpreted to limit the remedies available to the city; rather, the city may seek and utilize all remedies available under this code and state law in order to enforce the provisions of this chapter. (~~Ord. 20-15 § 1, 2021~~)



AGENDA STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024

AGENDA SECTION: CONSENT CALENDAR

SUBJECT:

Confirmation of pre-approval of an emergency purchase of a submersible stand-by pump for use at the Wastewater Treatment Plant from Rockwell Engineering & Equipment Company in the amount of \$78,259.13 and appropriation of \$79,000 from the Wastewater Fund (2073).

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council:

1. Confirm the City Manager's prior approval to advance the emergency purchase of a stand-by pump from Rockwell Engineering & Equipment of Tustin, CA in the amount of \$78,259.13; and
2. Authorize the appropriation of \$79,000 from the Wastewater Fund (2073) for the procurement of the pump.

Recommended Motion:

1. I move to confirm the City Manager's prior approval to advance the emergency purchase of a stand-by pump from Rockwell Engineering & Equipment of Tustin, CA in the amount of \$78,259.13; and
2. To approve the appropriation of \$79,000 from the Wastewater Fund (2073) for the procurement of the pump.

BACKGROUND:

This item requests the City Council's confirmation of the City Manager's prior approval of the emergency purchase of a stand-by pump to be installed at the WWTP Headworks (Installation will be done by separate procurement process). The purchase is a sole-source purchase of a "Vaughn" Pump, which has a 16 to 18-week lead time. This pump is critical to the operations of the WWTP should the primary pump fail. Vaughn Pumps are exclusively used by the Wastewater Division. The purchase will be in the amount of \$78,259.13 based on the attached quote provided by Rockwell Engineering and Equipment Co. The pump will be activated upon the malfunction or failure of one of the two headwork pumps (see attached photo).

Staff requested the City Manager's approval to advance this purchase due: 1) the current critical condition and deteriorated performance of one of the two main headwork pumps; 2) the potential catastrophic sewage spill event that would result should both headwork pumps fail; and, 3) the long lead time associated with the procurement of the stand-by pump.

The City Wastewater Treatment Facility utilizes (2) "Internalift" headwork pumps (screw pumps) to convey wastewater from the sanitary sewer gravity system into the treatment facility for further

treatment. Failure of both screw pumps would result in a wastewater back-up in the sanitary system and spillover out of the upstream manholes (approximately 8hrs. after failure). Both screw pumps (installed in 2003, with a life expectancy of 20-25 years) are planned to be addressed during the future plant upgrade, due to their age and condition.

Currently, the Wastewater Division has been experiencing noticeable degradation in pump efficiency due to either a partial plug or pump flight failure of Screw Pump #1. This inefficiency results in not having reliable redundancy in the event of a pump failure.

Therefore, staff recommends the purchase and installation of a stand-by pump, which will provide the necessary redundancy and/or factor of safety should failure occur through either power outage, control panel, or pump failure. A stand-by pump is also recommended as a faster and more economical alternative. However, the facility will still require the repair and/or replacement of the existing screw pumps during its next expansion or upgrade. Staff is closely monitoring the performance of Screw Pump #1 as its pumping capability is diminished as noted above.

Due to associated long lead times, staff requested approval to purchase the equipment required in advance. Installation will be procured by a separate bidding process when equipment is soon to be delivered. This would drastically help speed the process, which also helps narrow the possibility of a sewer backup.

Investigation into the issue has revealed that the wetwell facility requires a unique pump characteristic available in pumps provided by Vaughn Pump Manufacturing/ Rockwell Engineering.

These pumps have historically proved successful in grinding or chopping down solids that are found discharged into the City's sewer network. The price of this pump has been quoted at \$78,259.13.

Other pumps in the industry are not capable of the abusive conditions particularly encountered in the facility's influent wet well. Therefore, competitive bids are not applicable at this time.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Pre-approval of the Sole Source Justification made possible the advance purchase of the stand-by pump for an amount of \$78,259.13 to Rockwell Engineering, however approval to appropriate the necessary funds is still required to fund the purchase.

Therefore, approval of an appropriation in the amount of \$79,000 is recommended to fund the Purchase Order issued to Rockwell Engineering & Equipment Company. The Purchase Order will be charged to the Wastewater Fund account No. 20730000-824612.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Attachment 1 - Rockwell Quote
2. Attachment 2 - Influent Wet Well and Headwork Pumps

ROCKWELL ENGINEERING & EQUIPMENT CO.

2913 El Camino Real STE #337
Tustin, CA 92782
(714) 505-9700
www.rockwellengineering.com



QUOTE

ADDRESS	SHIP TO	QUOTE	47111-1
City Of Hanford	City Of Hanford	DATE	02/15/2024
315 N. Douty Street	10555 Houston Avenue		
Attn: Accounts Payable	WWTP		
Hanford, CA 93230	Hanford, CA 93230		
SHIP METHOD	MANUFACTURER	TERMS	
TRUCK	VAUGHAN	NET 30	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	COST	TOTAL
SE10R	VAUGHAN SUBMERSIBLE CHOPPER PUMP - 75 HP 1170 RPM 460V XP MOTOR - 100' POWER CABLE - 10" DUCTILE IRON BASE ELBOW - 10" GUIDE RAIL BRACKET - (2) 10" INTERMEDIATE BRACKETS - TOP/CHAIN BRACKET	1	71,850.00	71,850.00T
SHIPPING	SHIPPING CHARGES	1	1,200.00	1,200.00
	LEAD TIME: 16 - 18 WEEKS FOB: MONTESANO, WA			

QUOTE IS GOOD FOR 30 DAYS	SUBTOTAL	73,050.00
	TAX	5,209.13
	TOTAL	\$78,259.13

Accepted By

Accepted Date





AGENDA STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: 3/5/2024

AGENDA SECTION: CONSENT CALENDAR

SUBJECT:

Authorization to Award a contract to Pacific Polymers, d.b.a. American Foam Experts of Galt, CA for the Hanford Airport Fixed Base Operations (FBO) Building Roof Restoration project in the amount of \$55,400.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation:

That the City Council by motion:

1. Award a contract to Pacific Polymers, DBA American Foam Experts, of Galt, CA in the amount of \$55,400.

Recommended Motion:

Motion to approve the award of a contract to Pacific Polymers, d.b.a. American Foam Experts of Galt, CA in the amount of \$55,400 for the Airport FBO Roof Restoration (CIP # 11102020-824611).

BACKGROUND:

The Hanford Airport Fixed Base Operations (FBO) building houses the Airplane Mechanics Shop and the Field Office for the Kings County Sheriff's Department. It is a steel and wood structure built in the 1940s and early 1950s. The roof is made of corrugated steel and has developed several severe leaks around the office and other areas that have been exposed due to previous extreme wet weather. Multiple patches have been placed to fix the leaks over the years with little success.

The project will remove AC units and old skylight trims and materials, and the roof cleaned, and silicone roof coating material will be applied. The AC will be replaced on new stands, and the skylight will be replaced.

In accordance with purchasing policy, bids were solicited and opened on February 20, 2024, for the Hanford Airport FBO Building Roof Restoration Project. A total of five (5) bids were received, ranging from a low bid of \$55,400 from Pacific Polymers Inc. (d.b.a. American Foam Experts) to a high bid of \$92,958. A copy of the Bid Tabulation is attached for Council Review.

The contract stipulates that the Project be completed within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of

the Notice to Proceed. For each day of delay beyond the approved time, the Contractor shall be assessed \$250 per day liquidated damages. If approved, work on this project is expected to begin in April 2024.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The FY 23/24 Capital Improvement Program Budget appropriates \$92,000 for construction, including contingencies, for this project in the Airport Operations Fund (CIP # 11102020-824611). Upon completion of the project, remaining appropriation will be released to this enterprise fund balance.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Bid Summary
2. Airport FBO Roof Budget Page



CITY OF HANFORD, CA

RFB 2024-08

Hanford Airport Fixed Base Operations (FBO) Building Roof Restoration Project

Closing Date: Tuesday, February 20, 2024 at 2:00 p.m.

Location: Online Bidding via BidNet

BIDDER NAME	TOTAL BID AMOUNT
Brazos Thermal Systems, Inc.	\$81,291.00
Fresno Roofing Co., Inc.	\$85,306.00
PAC Shield Roof Services, Inc.	\$92,958.00
Pacific Polymers Inc. DBA American Foam Experts	\$55,400.00
Universal Coatings, Inc.	\$67,550.00

HANFORD AIRPORT FIXED BASE OPERATIONS (FBO) BUILDING ROOF PROJECT

Project Background:

This project includes removal of the AC unit, old skylight trims and materials, and previous patching compounds. The roof will then be pressure washed to clean and prepare for the waterproof silicone roof coating. Reinforcing mesh will be applied at junctures and then coating is applied over the whole roof.

Existing Conditions:

The FBO building houses the airplane mechanics shop and field office for the Kings County Sherriffs Dept. It is a steel and wood stucture built in the 40s to early 50's. The roof is corrugated steel. It has developed several severe leaks particularly around the office section. Multiple patches to fix the leaks have been done over the years with little success.

Project Justification:

This years extreme wet weather in January exposed several severe leaks all over the building and particularly within the office section. Upon inspection these leaks were years in the making. Due to the persistent drought the leaks were not noticed until now. Staff checked other options but this seems to be the best value option to maintain an area for the airport mechanic and the current leased office for the Sherriff's station.

Fiscal Implications:

Funding for this project will come from the Accumulated Capital Outlay fund (ACO).

Project Budget Summary:

			6-Year Funding Allocation					
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Expenditure	PROGRAM OR PROJECT		DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION				
	ENGINEERING/CONSULTANT							
	CONSTRUCTION		80,000					
	CONTINGENCY		12,000					
Total Expenditure			\$92,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FUND ORG								
Revenue	0004	0004 ACO	92,000					
Total Funding			\$92,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Council Future Agenda Items				
Originated Date	Item	Originator	Staff Lead	Date Estimate
12/5/2023	Council review of a variety of Zoning Ordinance Clean-Up Items and direction on proposed amendments.	Council Direction	Gabrielle Myers	3/19/2024
12/5/2023	Tentative date for a recommendation to the City Council by the City's Revenue Measure Committee	Council Consensus	Chris Tavarez	5/7/2024