

TONYVILLE HAMLET PLAN 2017

Funded by Strategic Growth Council



Tulare County Resource Management Agency
Economic Development, Planning Branch, and
Planning Processing Division



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The work upon which this publication is based was funded in whole or in part through a grant awarded by the Strategic Growth Council, for the Sustainable Communities Grant and Incentives Program, under Proposition 84 (2006) in order to integrate infrastructure analysis within rural disadvantaged community's needs (Senate Bill 244). The intent is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment and promote healthy and safe communities.

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Tonyville Hamlet Plan

Adopted: December 5, 2017

Tulare County Board of Supervisors
Resolution No. 2017-0976

Tulare County Planning Commission
Recommendations: November 8, 2017
Resolutions No. 9366, 9367, 9368, 9369, and 9370

General Plan Amendment: GPA 17-035
Section 16 Zoning Ordinance (Mixed-Use): PZC 17-039
Section 18.9 Zoning Ordinance (By-Right Uses): PZC 17-038

Tonyville Hamlet Plan: GPA 17-021
Zoning District Map: PZC 17-021



Tulare County Resource Management Agency
Economic Development and Planning Branch
5961 S Mooney Boulevard
Visalia, CA 93277-9394
(559) 624-7000

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Pete Vander Poel – District 2 (Chairman)
Amy Shuklian – District 3
Steve Worthley – District 4 (Vice Chairman)
Mike Ennis – District 5

Tulare County Planning Commission

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Ed Dias – At Large
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County Administrative Office

Michael C. Spata, CAO

Tulare County Resource Management Agency

Reed Schenke, Director

Mike Washam, Associate Director

Aaron Bock, Chief Planner, Project Processing

Dave Bryant, Chief Planner, Special Projects

Susan Simon, Planner III

Velma Quiroz, Planning Tech II

Johnson Vang, Engineer I

Alexandra J. Vander Poel, Grant Specialist I

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INTRODUCTION

The primary objective in preparing a Hamlet Plan for Tonyville is to develop a plan which can accurately reflect the needs and priorities of this community. Tonyville is currently designated as a Hamlet in the 2030 Tulare County General Plan (2012). A more precise plan is needed to increase the availability of infrastructure funding (for things such as drinking water system improvements [wells, water distribution piping, and storage tanks], curbs, gutters, sidewalks, etc.) and to stimulate economic development within the community.

Location

The community of Tonyville (**see Figure 1**) is located on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley and is a census-designated place located in the western portion of Tulare County. It is bounded by Avenue 252 in the south, Avenue 254 in the north, and Road 216 in the west and encompasses 0.05 square miles of land. It is not directly served by any State Route (**See Figure 2**). Tonyville is in Section 30 Township 19 South, Range 27 East, MDB&M, and can be found within Rocky Hill United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle. Tonyville is located at an elevation of 361 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum. The coordinates of Tonyville are: Latitude: 36.248561 Longitude: -119.090660.

Planning Area

The Tonyville Hamlet Development Boundary (HDB) was approved in the 2012 Tulare County General Plan with an area that consists of 34.2 acres (**See Figure 3**). The Land Uses within the HDB are Mixed Use which occupy 29.7 acres of the buildable land. The remaining 4.5 acres are lands dedicated for Right-of-way (**See Table 1**).

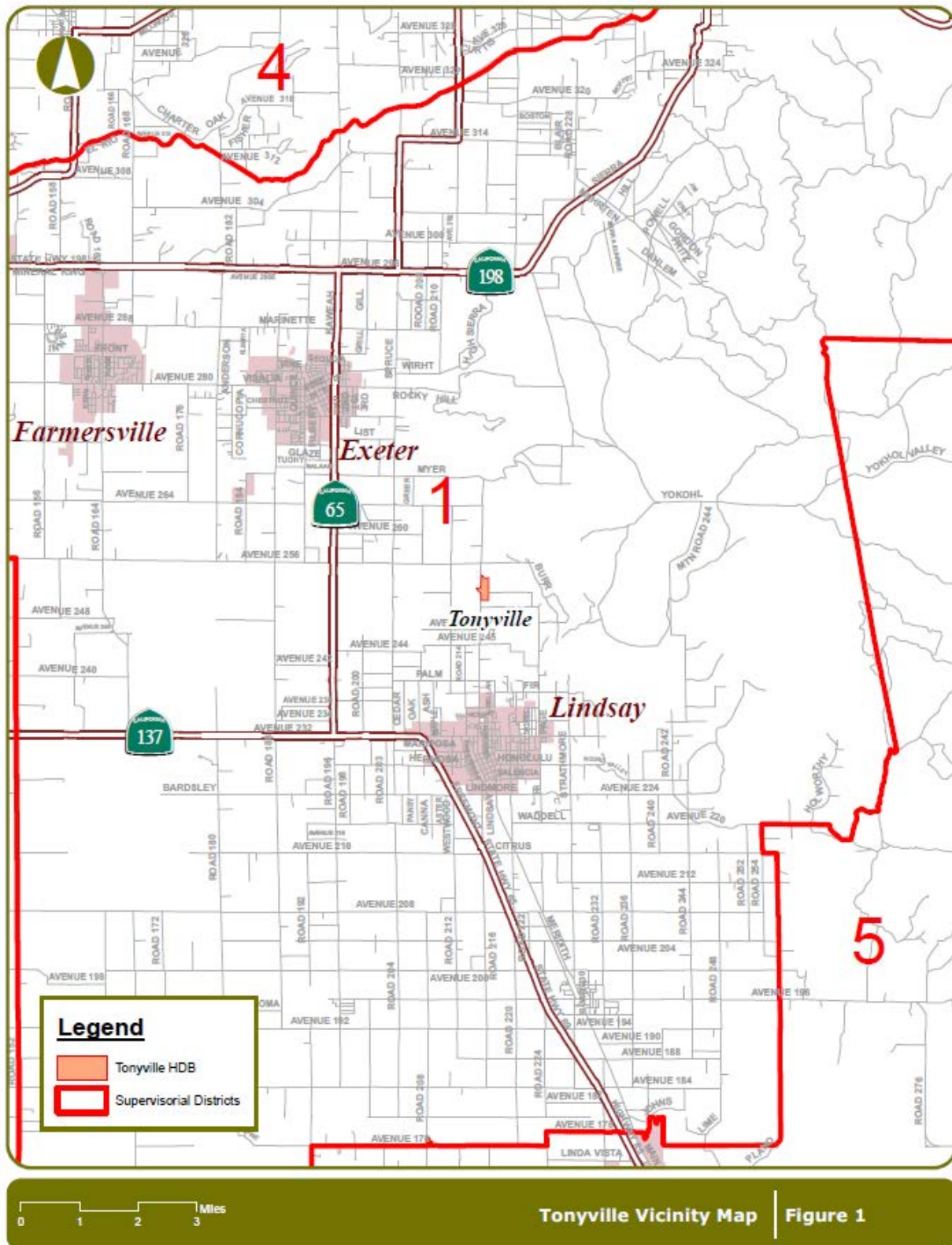
No change is proposed to the Hamlet Development Boundary.

Table 1 - Tonyville Land Use	
Existing Land-Use	Acres
Mixed Use	29.7
Unclassified (Right-of-Way)	4.5
TOTAL	34.2

Source: Tulare County GIS

TONYVILLE HAMLET PLAN

Figure 1 - Vicinity Map



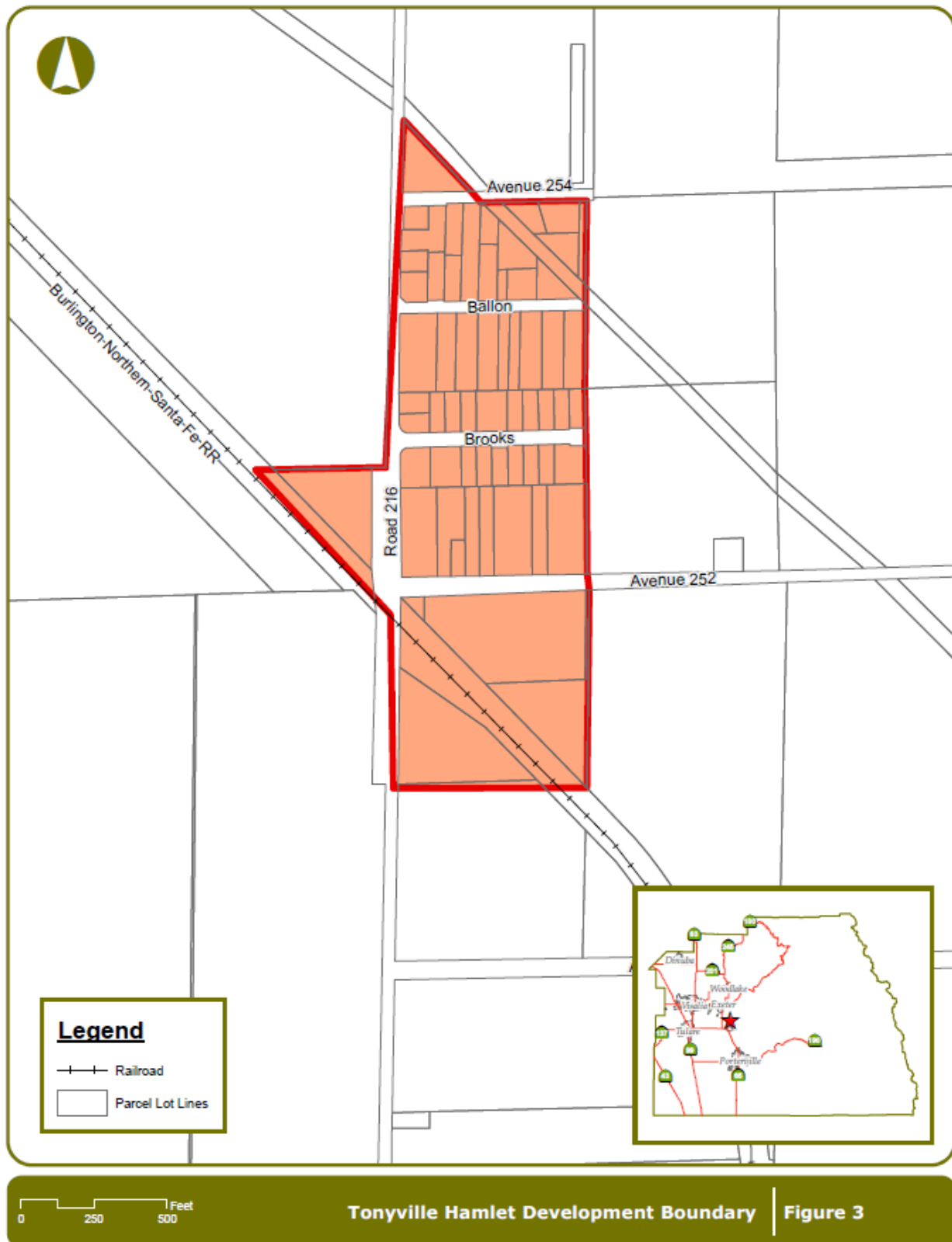
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Figure 2 - Aerial Map - Tonyville



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Figure 3 - Tonyville HDB



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SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES STRATEGY OUTREACH REPORT

Community Outreach and Invitation Process

The County of Tulare obtained a grant from the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) to assist in the preparation of this Hamlet Plan. In efforts to invite and make local residents aware of the SGC project, Self-Help Enterprises went door to door throughout the community of Tonyville to distribute flyers to homes, businesses, and schools. Fliers were posted at local stores and gas stations.

Community Outreach Steps

The Leadership Council and SHE performed various outreach methods to promote community participation and increase awareness of the SGC project:

1. An informational flyer was developed.
2. To ensure that residents had multiple opportunities to be made aware of the meeting, flyers were posted at the local corner store and all businesses.

Internet Access

Most families in Tonyville do not have internet access at their homes. Any available internet service is unreliable and cost prohibited. Residents are told by internet providers that there is not a tower in their area and that is why internet service is either unreliable or very expensive compared to what it costs in nearby cities. Without access to the internet, Tonyville residents are unable to go online job hunting, applying for resources, or provide homework help to their kids.

Leadership Council for Justice & Accountability and TULARE COUNTY
invites you to participate in a
COMMUNITY MEETING
to
DISCUSS IMPROVEMENT NEEDS
in
Tonyville

The Sustainable Communities Strategy Project (SCS) seeks to document the following needs: Sewer, Water, Water Quality & Quantity, Storm Water Drainage, Fire, Access to Transportation, Housing, Schools, Libraries, Parks, Access to Healthy Foods and Shopping Opportunities, Access to Medical Facilities, Internet Access and more.


The information that you provide at this meeting will help Tulare County create a plan and identify resources for future infrastructure improvements, land use changes, and zoning changes where possible.

When: February 4th, 2016
Location: St. Anthony Mission Church
21631 Brooks Ave
Tonyville, CA 93274
Time: 6:00pm - 7:00pm

For more info please call: Merced at 310-499-8034 or Ashley at 415-686-1368

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LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY
A Tulare Center Project



El Consejo de Liderazgo y el condado de Tulare
les invita a una
JUNTA COMUNITARIA
para
discutir necesidades de infraestructura
en
Tonyville

El Proyecto de Compendio de Comunidades Sostenibles (SCS) está documentando las siguientes necesidades: alcantarillado, agua, calidad y cantidad del agua, drenaje pluvial, agua, fuego, el acceso al transporte, vivienda, escuelas, bibliotecas, parques, acceso a alimentos y tiendas, acceso a servicios médicos, acceso al internet y mucho más!

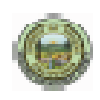
La información que usted proporcione en esta junta ayudará al condado a crear un plan e identificar recursos para mejorar la infraestructura de La Villa donde sea posible. También ayudará a planificar el uso de la tierra y los cambios de zonificación.

Cuando: Febrero 4, 2016
Lugar: St. Anthony Mission Church
21631 Brooks Ave
Tonyville, CA 93274
Horas: 6:00pm - 7:00pm

Para más información llame a: Merced al 310-499-8034 o Ashley al 415-686-1368

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LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY
A Tulare Center Project



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Self Help Enterprises and Tulare County invites you
to a community meeting to review the
Tonyville Community Plan
Wednesday, February 22, 2017 at 5:00pm at
21626 Brookside Ave, Tonyville CA

A few months ago Tulare County and Self Help Enterprises came to your community to seek input on a planning analysis of your community. Surveys were distributed and collected. Tulare County invites you to attend a community meeting to see the findings from the study. A thorough examination and inventory of existing land uses will suggest infrastructure improvements, land use changes and possibly zoning changes, where feasible.

For more information, call: Abigail at 559-802-1659

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Self Help Enterprises y El Condado de Tulare
le invita a la Junta Comunitaria para revisar
El Plan Comunitario de Tonyville
Miercoles 22 de febrero 2017 a las 5 de la tarde
21626 Brookside Ave, Tonyville CA

Hace unos meses, el Condado de Tulare y Self Help Enterprises vino a su comunidad para buscar la opinión de la comunidad sobre un análisis de planificación de su comunidad. Encuestas fueron distribuidas y recolectadas. El Condado de Tulare le invita a asistir a una junta comunitaria para ver los resultados del estudio. Un examen completo y la organización de los usos existentes de la tierra sugerirán mejoras en la infraestructura, cambios en el uso de la tierra y posiblemente cambios de zonificación, donde sea factible.

Para más información llame a: Abigail 559-802-1659

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TONYVILLE HAMLET TECHNICAL BACKGROUND REPORT

DEMOGRAPHICS

An important part of planning is having information that describes the characteristics of a hamlet's population. Collectively, these characteristics are known as "demographics" which is data typically consisting of the age, gender (i.e., male or female), income, race, employment, and other characteristics of a community. This data, and looking at historical trends of this data, allows a reasonable way to project what may occur in the future and thereby provides a guide to which issues need to be addressed in a hamlet plan. For example, knowing the age and percentage of a population allows proper planning for school needs for school-age children; knowing how many people may eventually live in a hamlet allows for proper planning to meet housing needs and the amount of land needed to provide housing for a growing population. If a population can be estimated, it is possible to project how much water and/or sewer service may be needed for a hamlet. The following information provides a summary of some of the more important demographic data needed to craft a plan that can realistically address the needs of smaller hamlet such as Tonyville.

Population

In 2015, the Population for Tonyville was 572 (see Table 2).

Table 2 - Population

	California	%	Tulare County	%	Tonyville	%
Male	19,087,135	49.7%	227,426	50.1%	387	67.7%
Female	19,334,329	50.3%	226,607	49.9%	185	32.3%
Total	38,421,464		454,033		572	

Growth Rate

As noted in the 2010 General Plan Background Report, the unincorporated areas of Tulare County have a 1.3% projected annual growth rate from 2007 to 2030. This 1.3% annual growth rate has been used to project Tonyville's population during the Planning Period (see Table 3). This would result in a total increase of 122 persons by 2030 (7 to 9 persons per year). Note: however, there are recent uncertified surveys that show a lower growth rate, or even a net migration out of the unincorporated County, but those numbers have not been verified.

Table 3 - Projected Annual Growth Rate

	Historic Growth Rates 1990-2007	Projected Growth Rates 2007-2030
County Total	1.9%	2.4%
Incorporated	2.8%	2.9%
Unincorporated	0.4%	1.3%

Source: DOF, 2007; TCAG, 2008, 2010 General Plan Background Report

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Median Age

Tonyville's population's median age is younger than the median age of both Tulare County and the State of California (see Table 4).

Table 4 - Median Age	
Geography	Median Age (years)
California	35.8
Tulare County	30.3
Tonyville	23.0

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Ethnicity and Race

In 2015, approximately 0% of Tonyville's population was White, 0% was African American, 0% was Native American, 0% was Asian, and 0% was two races or more (see Table 5). Approximately 100% was Hispanic (of any race). This statistic is important because persons of Hispanic origin may speak a language other than English (in this case, likely to be Spanish) and the needs of the Spanish-speaking community should be considered in order to reach out to persons on issues which may affect their community.

Table 5 - Race & Ethnicity						
	California	%	Tulare County	%	Tonyville	%
Total	38,421,464		454,033		572	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14,750,686	38.4%	283,533	62.4%	572	100%
White (Not Hispanic)	14,879,258	38.7%	139,581	30.7%	0	%
Black or African American (Not Hispanic)	2,160,795	5.7%	6,448	1.3%	0	%
American Indian and Alaska Native (Not Hispanic)	142,191	0.4%	3,069	0.7%	0	%
Asian (Not Hispanic)	5,192,548	13.5%	14,546	3.2%	0	%
Some other race (Not Hispanic)	84,477	0.2%	288	0.1%	0	%
Two or more races (Not Hispanic)	1,072,500	2.8%	6,304	1.4%	0	%

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Employment in Tonyville

According to the Tulare County 2030 General Plan Update, the County's economy has historically been driven by agriculture and has had one of the largest agricultural outputs of any county in the US. Despite this, the Tulare County unemployment rate has remained consistently higher than the State average, which can be largely attributed to the seasonal nature of agricultural production. (see Table 6)

According to the California Department of Finance, the 2011-2015 American Community Survey the unemployment rate for Tonyville was about 9.7% while the rate for Tulare County was 7.2%. The unemployment rate for the State of California was 6.2%. Keeping in mind that the 9.7% includes only the employable labor force (that is, not every person of the population) results in about 42 unemployed persons of Tonyville's person labor force of 306.

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Table 6 - Employment Status			
Employment Status	California	Tulare County	Tonyville
Population 16 years & over	30,312,429	325,404	435
In labor force	19,269,449	194,420	306
Civilian labor force	19,137,441	194,102	306
Employed	17,246,360	170,780	264
Unemployed	1,891,081	23,322	42
Armed Forces	132,008	318	0
Not in labor force	11,042,980	130,984	129

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Household Income

In 2015, Tonyville's median household income was not available.

Table 7 - 2011-2015 American Community Survey Income			
Geography	Median household income (dollars)	Median family income (dollars)	Per capita income (dollars)
California	\$61,818	\$70,720	\$30,318
Tulare County	\$42,031	\$44,814	\$17,876
Tonyville CDP	(not available)	\$53,189	\$11,614

Severely Disadvantaged Community

Tonyville is a severely disadvantaged community based upon household income. As defined by the State of California Public Resources Code 75005. (g), a "[d]isadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income less than 80% of the statewide average. "Severely disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income less than 60% of the statewide average."

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Tenure

As the community grows, it will be important to provide new housing and commercial opportunities, allow expansion of the size of existing housing (for example, increase a unit by an additional bedroom), and allow various housing types (such as mobile homes).

Table 8 - Housing Tenure			
	California	Tulare County	Tonyville
Occupied housing units	12,717,801	133,570	96
Owner-occupied	6,909,176	75,685	28
Renter-occupied	5,808,625	57,885	68

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 9 - Housing Tenure (%)			
	California	Tulare County	Tonyville
Owner-occupied	54.3%	56.7%	29.2%
Renter-occupied	45.7%	43.3%	70.8%

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Housing Conditions

The condition of housing is typically categorized as sound, deteriorated, or dilapidated. A “sound” housing unit (house) is one that is in good-to-excellent condition requiring no structural or other improvements. Deteriorated housing means a housing unit may need some level of maintenance/repair to improve the condition of the housing. Deterioration is classified as minor, moderate, or substantial. Dilapidated means a unit is not considered suitable for living. There may be structural, electrical, plumbing or other conditions that could endanger the well-being and safety of persons living in dilapidated housing. Housing condition is an indicator of a person’s ability to afford maintenance/repair of the house they live in. Without income to pay for maintenance/repair, it is likely that a house, as it ages, will continue to deteriorate over time.

Table 10 - 2015 Housing Conditions Survey											
Survey Area	Sound		Deteriorated						Dilapidated		Total Units
			Minor		Moderate		Substantial				
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	
Tonyville	3	13	0	0	9	38	2	8	10	42	24

Source: Tulare County 2015 Housing Element

According to the 2015 Tulare County Housing Element, a sampling of housing conditions in Tonyville indicated that approximately 13% of the housing units were sound. Approximately 46% of Tonyville's housing units were deteriorated and 42% were dilapidated (see Table 10).

Age of Structures

Most of the homes in Tulare County were built between 1950 and 2009. (see Table 11) The total number of housing units in Tulare County is 144,792.

Table 11 - Year Structure Built			
Year Structure Built	California	Tulare County	Tonyville
Total housing units	13,845,790	144,792	96
Built 2014 or later	10,183	196	0
Built 2010 to 2013	129,453	2,114	0
Built 2000 to 2009	1,646,490	25,997	0
Built 1990 to 1999	1,495,571	21,767	0
Built 1980 to 1989	2,117,819	22,733	34
Built 1970 to 1979	2,503,688	27,111	12
Built 1960 to 1969	1,871,029	15,500	0
Built 1950 to 1959	1,907,512	13,694	30
Built 1940 to 1949	865,607	7,494	0
Built 1939 or earlier	1,298,438	8,186	20

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Household Size (Overcrowding)

In 2015 the average renter occupied household size in Tonyville was 5.72 persons per household (see Table 12). The average owner occupied household size is 6.54.

By definition, the most common measure of overcrowding is persons per room in a dwelling unit.¹ More than one person for each room of a dwelling unit is considered overcrowding. It is important to note that the measure is based on all rooms of a dwelling unit, not just the number of bedrooms. It is not uncommon for persons to share a bedroom, for example siblings or adults.

Table 12 - Average Household Size		
Geography	Average Household size (Owner Occupied)	Average Household size (Renter Occupied)
California	3.00	2.91
Tulare County	3.24	3.50
Tonyville	6.54	5.72

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Vacancy Rate

Vacancy rate is important as it provides an indicator of unoccupied housing units. Vacancies may occur as people move away from a housing unit and it remains vacant until the next person/family moves in. Vacancy allows persons to decide whether to choose owning or renting housing based on their need and income. A vacancy rate of about 5-6% is considered typical; however, vacancy rates above 6% reflect affordability or housing conditions. In 2015, the rental vacancy rate in Tonyville was 0%, which was lower than Tulare County at 3.7% and the State of California at 4.1%. This is probably not an accurate reflection of the Community's vacancy rates. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%, which was lower than Tulare County at 1.7% and the State of California at 1.4%, (see Table 13).

Table 13 - Vacancy Rate		
Geography	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
California	1.4%	4.1%
Tulare County	1.7%	3.7%
Tonyville	0%	0%

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Wildlife²

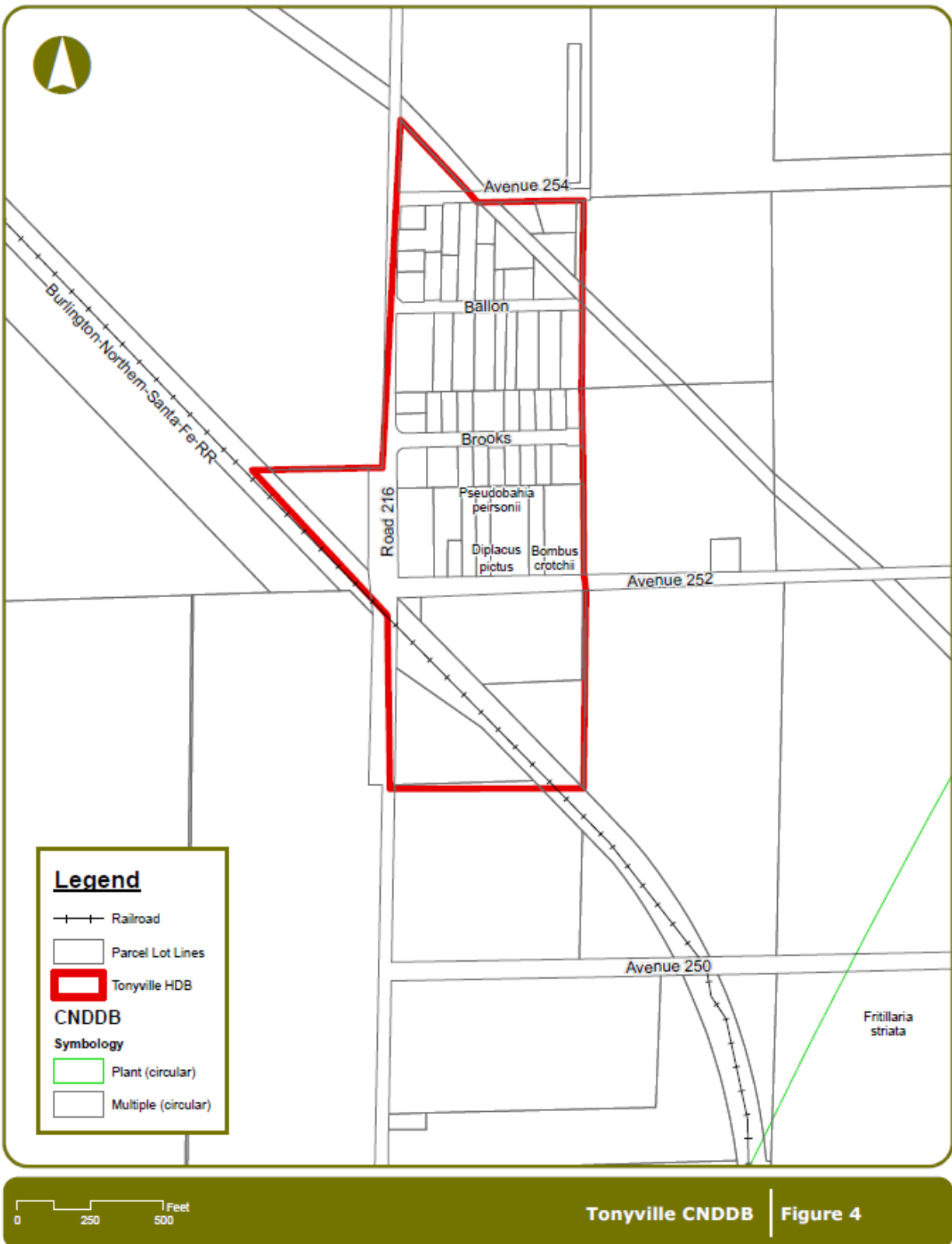
A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) search conducted on November 1, 2016 (see Figure 4) indicates there are special status species within the Rocky Hill Quadrant Species List (which includes the Tonyville Planning Study Area) consisting of one animal species and two plant species: Vernal Pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*, federal threatened, Striped adobe-lily (*Fritillaria striata*, state threatened, and San Joaquin adobe sunburst, *pesudobahia peirsonii*, federal threatened and state endangered).

¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Measuring Overcrowding in Housing" 2007. Page 2 See: http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/Measuring_Overcrowding_in_Hsg.pdf

² California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Biogeographic Information & Observation System (BIOS). <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/bios/>; California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database. CNDDDB Maps & Data. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>; California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database. November 1, 2016.

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Figure 4 - Tonyville CNDDB Map



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Geology & Seismic Hazards³

“The Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones delineated by the California Geological Survey (CGS), State of California Department of Conservation, through December 2010, under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, indicate that there are no substantial faults known to occur in Tulare County. The nearest known faults likely to affect Tonyville are the San Andreas Fault (approximately 75 miles to the west), the Owens Valley Fault (approximately 65 miles to the northeast), and the Pond Fault (approximately 25 miles southwest). According to the Five County Seismic Safety Element (FCSSE) and Figure 10-5 (Seismic/Geologic Hazards and Microzone) of the Tulare County 2030 General Plan Health and Safety Element (GPHSE), the Project area, [Tonyville] is located in the V-1 zone, characterized as a moderately thick section of marine and continental sedimentary deposits overlying the granitic basement complex. The FCSSE further states that, “Amplification of shaking that would affect low to medium-rise structures is relatively high, but the distance to either of the faults that are expected sources of the shaking [the San Andreas and Owens Valley Faults] is sufficiently great that the effects should be minimal. The requirements of Zone II of the Uniform Building Code should be adequate for normal facilities.”

Soils⁴

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Soil Survey of Tulare County (see **Figure 5**), the following soil types are located in Tonyville. Generally, these soils are moderately to very deep, are well drained, and run in a northwest to southeast direction throughout the Hamlet Development Boundary (HDB). The following descriptions are provided for the above soil types:

Exeter loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, moderately deep to a duripan, moderately well drained, very slow to medium runoff, moderately slow permeability above the duripan. The soils that formed in alluvium mainly from granitic sources. Exeter soils are on alluvial fans and stream terraces. The soil is used for irrigated cropland growing oranges, olives and deciduous orchards, vineyards and row crops.

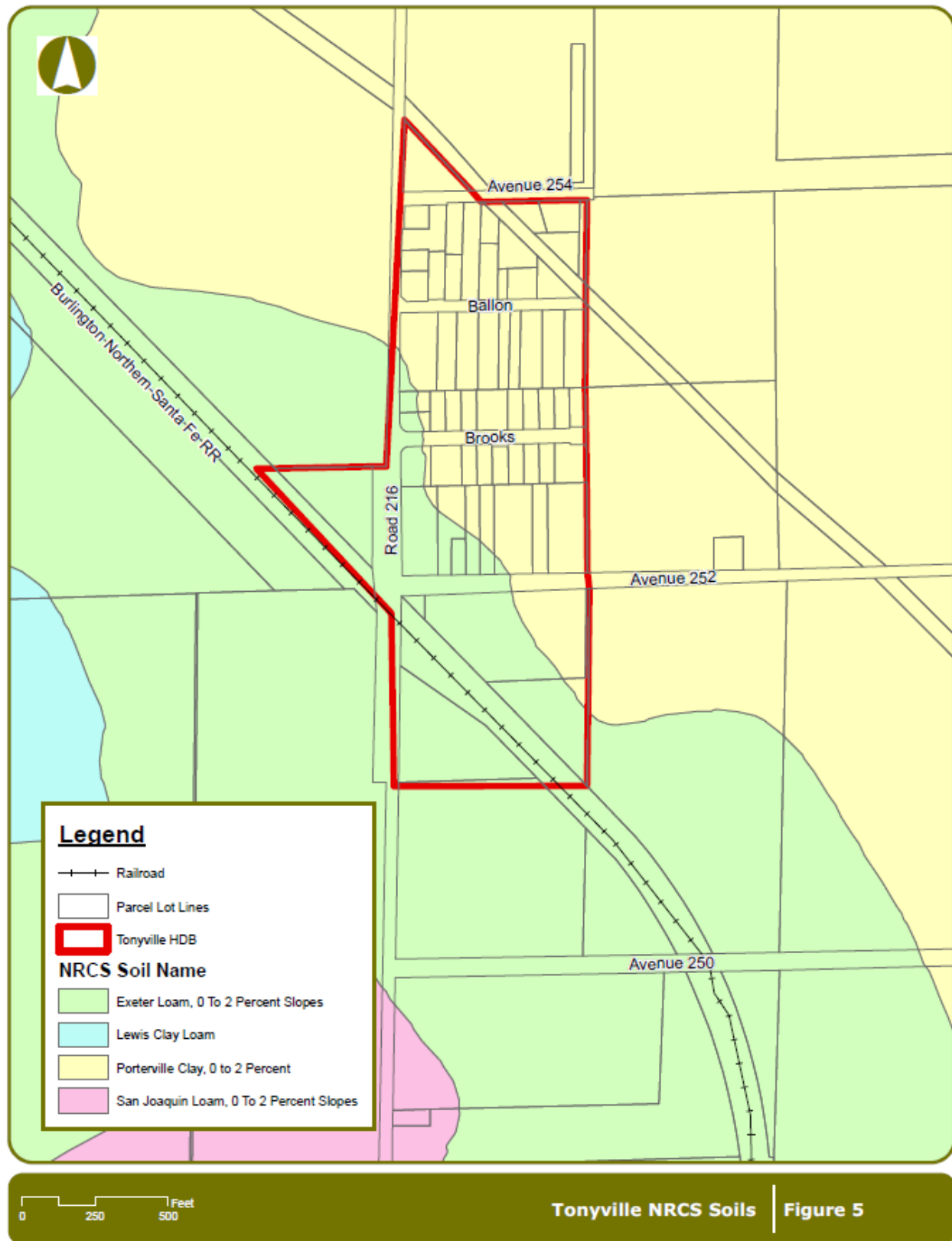
Porterville clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, deep well drained soils that formed in fine textured alluvial material from basic and metabasic igneous rock. Porterville soils are on fans and foothills, used mostly for range pasture. Vegetation is annual grasses, burclove, herbs and widely spaced shrubs. Most cultivated areas are irrigated and planted to oranges, lemons, olive, figs, and some grapes.

³ California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey: Earthquake Shaking Potential for California, 2008. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/ms/Documents/MS48_revised.pdf; California Department of Conservation, Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones delineated by the California Geological Survey through December 2010 under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/ap/ap_maps.htm

⁴ United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soils Map for Central Tulare County, 2009

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Figure 5 - Soils Map for Tonyville



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Physical Conditions

Air Quality

The Tonyville Plan Area is within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) and under the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). The SJVAB is classified non-attainment/severe for the State O_3 1-hour standard, non-attainment for the State O_3 8-hour standard, non-attainment for the State PM_{10} standard, non-attainment for the federal and State $PM_{2.5}$ standards, and attainment and/or unclassified for the remaining federal and State air quality standards. According to the Tulare County General Plan, the San Joaquin Valley has some of the worst air quality in the nation. The CO and NOX emissions are typically generated by motor vehicles (mobile sources). The ROG emissions are generated by mobile sources and agriculture. Although emissions have been shown to be decreasing in recent years, the SJVAB continues to exceed state and federal air quality emission standards.

Executive Order S-3-05, issued by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2005, established targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the State. The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (or Assembly Bill (AB) 32) directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop and adopt statewide GHG emission limits in order to reduce emission levels to those experienced in 1990, by the year 2020. In order to achieve those targets, CARB adopted the Climate Change Scoping Plan in December 2008.

Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, also known as Senate Bill (SB) 375, builds upon AB 32 by requiring CARB to develop regional GHG emissions reduction targets for passenger vehicles. Each Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) must prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) to demonstrate how the region will meet its targets. The SCS will be incorporated into the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

The SJVAPCD provides a list of potential air quality mitigation measures that are applicable to General Plan updates and community plans:

- Adopt air quality element/general plan air quality policies/specific plan policies
- Adopt Local Air Quality Mitigation Fee Program
- Fund TCM program: transit, bicycle, pedestrian, traffic flow improvements, transportation system management, rideshare, telecommuting, video-conferencing, etc.
- Adopt air quality enhancing design guidelines/standards
- Designate pedestrian/transit oriented development areas on general plan/specific plan/planned development land use maps.
- Adopt ordinance limiting wood burning appliances/fireplace installations
- Fugitive dust regulation enforcement coordinated with SJVUAPCD
- Energy efficiency incentive programs
- Local alternative fuels programs
- Coordinate location of land uses to separate odor generators and sensitive receptors

There is a correlation between land use and air quality; it is also related to the configuration of land, vegetation, climate, wind direction and velocity, and production of man-made impurities which change the natural qualities of the air. Because Tonyville is located near the southeast end of the Valley with prevailing winds from the northwest, it is in a vulnerable position to accumulate of adversely modified

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air, particularly when a temperature inversion occurs which holds down surface air along with its pollutants. Local air pollution sources within the general vicinity of Tonyville include agricultural activities.

Flooding⁵

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 06107C1305E, show Tonyville (**see Figure 6**) within Flood Zoned X, areas of 0.2% chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance of flood. Elevation certificates not required unless the property owner wishes to use them for insurance rating purposes; for example, a preferred risk policy. The areas of 2%, or 500-year, flood events it is suggested that Structures located in a shaded X zone are recommended to be elevated one foot above natural ground.

“Official floodplain maps are maintained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA determines areas subject to flood hazards and designates these areas by relative risk of flooding on a map for each Community, known as the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). A 100-year flood is considered for purposes of land use Planning and protection of property and human safety. The boundaries of the 100-year floodplain are delineated by FEMA on the basis of hydrology, topography, and modeling of flow during predicted rainstorms.”⁶ Although some areas of Tulare County have experienced major flooding along its major rivers, the Tonyville Plan area has not. There are portions of Tonyville, however, that are within and adjacent to the FEMA 500 year flood zones.

FEMA determines areas subject to flood hazards and designates these areas by relative risk of flooding on a map for each community, known as the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These areas are designated as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, or AH on the FIRM. A 100-year flood is considered for purposes of land use planning and protection of property and human safety. The boundaries of the 100-year floodplain are delineated by FEMA on the basis of hydrology, topography, and modeling of flow during predicted rainstorms. Within Tonyville there are areas of localized ponding and puddling that occur during heavy rainfall events. Additional projects will be required in the future to further expand storm water drainage capacity. The elevation of building pads should eliminate the potential for loss of property should flooding occur.

The County of Tulare has taken steps to be a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), by agreeing to manage flood hazard areas by actively adopting minimum regulatory standards as set forth by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered by the (FEMA) to offer flood insurance to properties located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Information about the NFIP, is available at the following website: www.fema.gov. As part of the county’s participation in the NFIP, individuals are eligible to obtain flood insurance. Further flood information is available at the County of Tulare Resource Management Agency at the following website: <http://tularecounty.ca.gov/rma/index.cfm/public-works/flood-hazard-information/flood-control-information/>. On June 16, 2009, Tulare County adopted the new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs). Information is available to determine if a property is located in a SFHA by using the following FEMA Map Service Center link as follows:

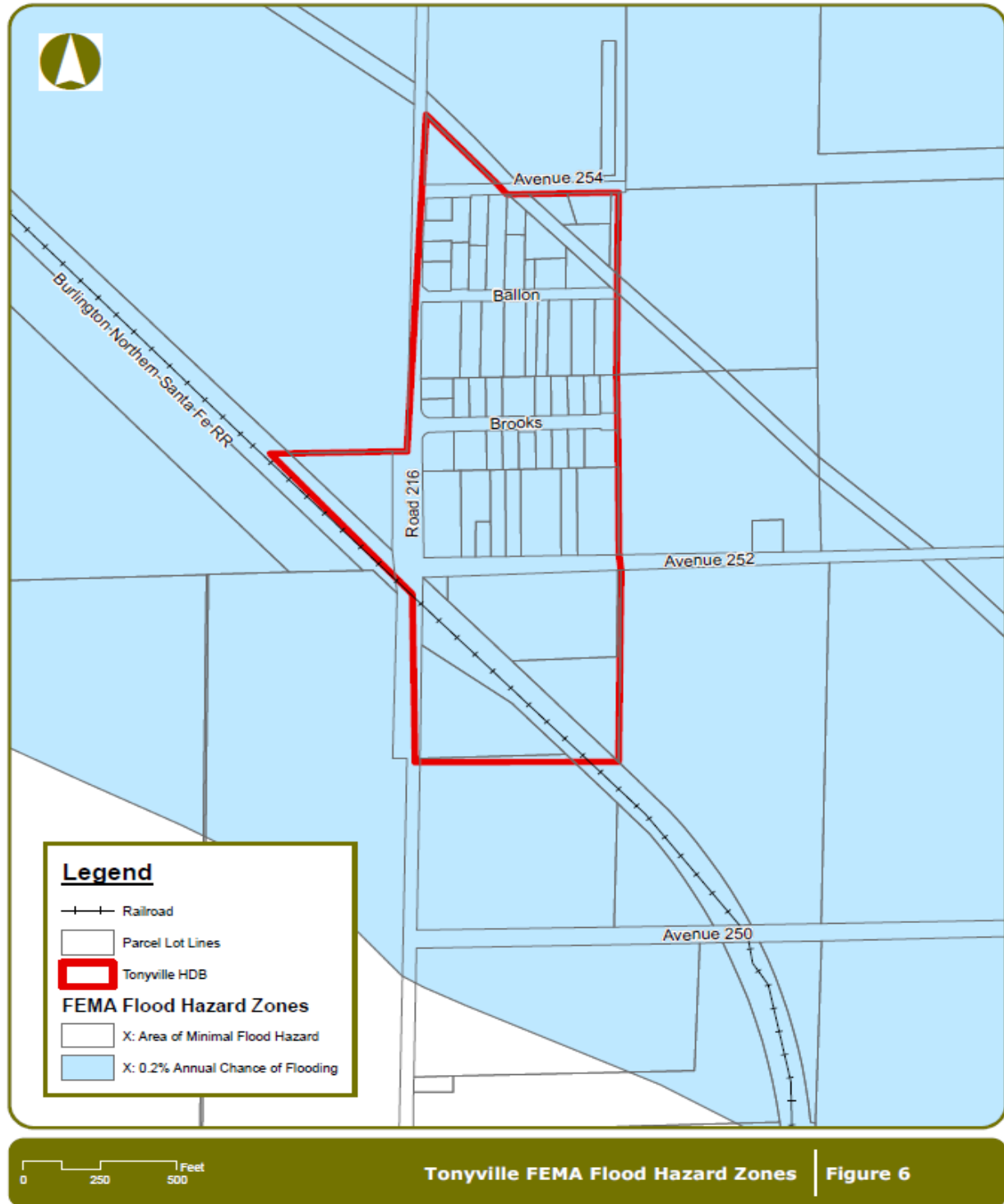
⁵ Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2009. National Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map Number 06107C1958E, Panel Number 1958 of 2550, June 16, 2009. <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/>

⁶ General Plan Background Report, page 8-14

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<https://msc.fema.gov/portal>.

Figure 6 - FEMA Flood Map



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Noise⁷

Tulare County adopted a noise element as part of the Health and Safety Chapter of the 2030 General Plan Update. The noise contours were prepared in terms of day-night average decibel level (Ldn), which are descriptive of the total noise exposure at a given location for an annual average day.

The Noise Element identifies noise-impacted areas throughout Tulare County. These areas include lands which have existing or projected noise levels exceeding 60 decibels (dBA) Ldn. This decibel figure is considered to be the maximum normally acceptable noise level for single family residential areas. Roadways and traffic noise are the dominant source of ambient noise in the County. According to summarized daily traffic volumes in the General Plan Background Report Tonyville lies outside any noise source.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as “the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise or the services and facilities.” This Hamlet Plan is intended to address deficiencies and the need for improvements to the drinking water system improvements, (wells, water distribution piping, and storage tanks), curbs, gutters, streets, and sidewalks).

Energy: Natural Gas/Electricity

Southern California Edison provides service to Tonyville.

Domestic Water & Wastewater

Domestic water service in Tonyville is provided by the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District (LSID) and sanitary sewer service is provided by Tulare County. **Table 14** shows the number of existing sewer connections, the capacity of the system, and the number of additional connections the system can accommodate for new development (Housing Element, May 2012). The capacity and number of connections for the water system is unavailable. **Figure 7** graphically displays the approximate location of water wells and water lines.

⁷ Tulare County General Plan 2030 Update, August 2012; United States Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, FTA-VA-90-1003-06; May, 2006.

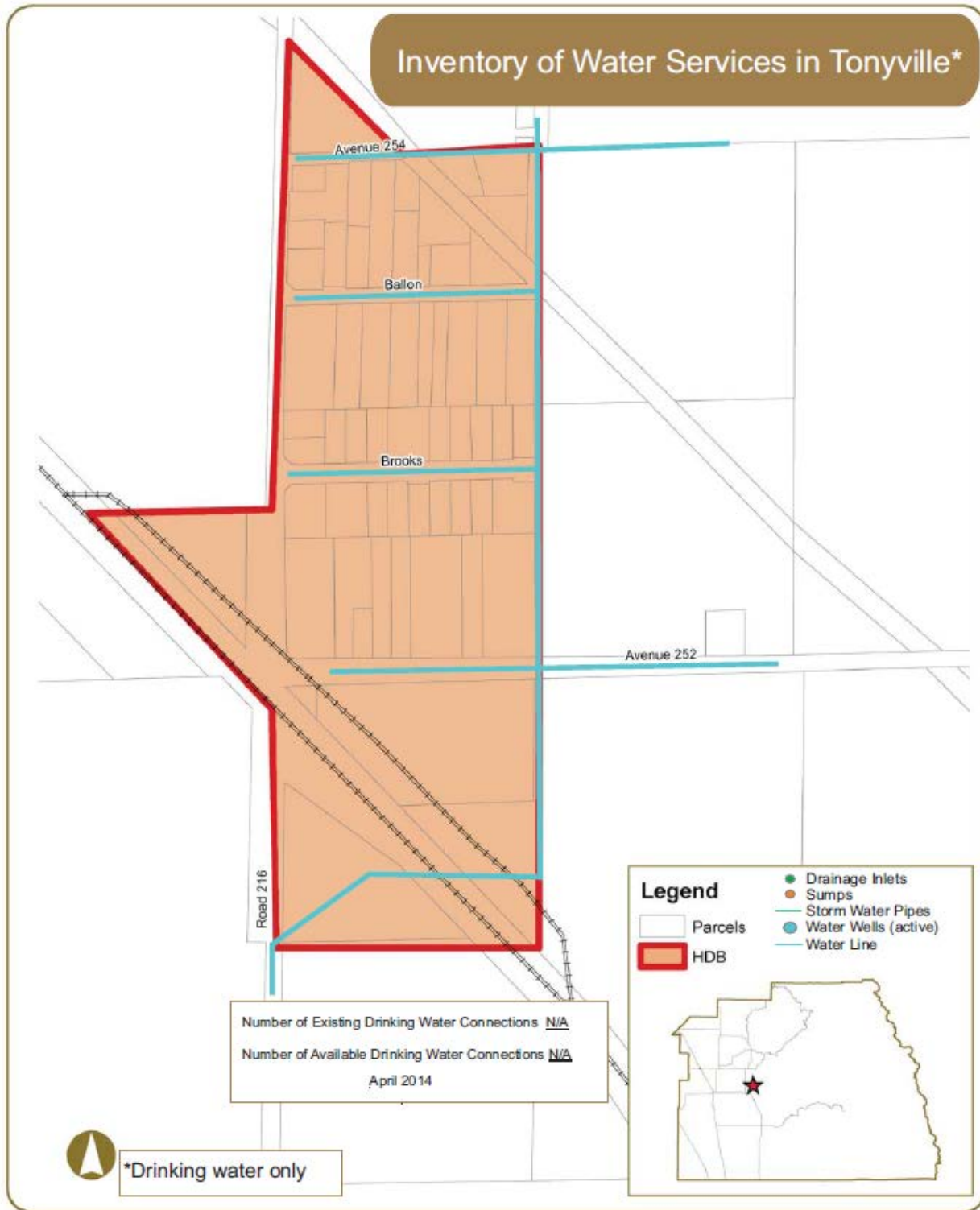
http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf; United States Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration. Construction Noise Handbook, 2006.

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm and

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/special_report/hcn04.cfm#sou

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Figure 7 - Inventory of Water Services in Tonyville



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Table 14 - Existing Water & Wastewater Connections

Drinking Water			Waste Water*		
No. of Existing Connections	Capacity	Available	No. of Existing Connections	Capacity	Available
N/A	N/A	N/A	79	170	91

* Data current as of May 2012

Sewer

Domestic sewer service in Tonyville is provided by Tulare County. **Table 14** shows the number of existing water and sewer connections, the capacity of each system, and the number of additional connections the systems can accommodate for new development (Tulare County, January 2014). Mapping of the sewer and water systems is currently unavailable.

Storm Drainage

Tonyville does not currently have a storm drainage system. A storm drainage system is designed to drain excess rain and groundwater (from roads, sidewalks, etc.) to some point where it is discharged into a channel, ponding basin, or piped system. The system itself typically consists of pipes connecting inlets and is facilitated by curbs and gutters, manholes, and sumps. The operation of the system consists of runoff being collected in the inlets and transported by pipes to a discharge location. Manholes provide access to storm drain pipes for inspection and cleanout. A sump is a shallow, artificial pond designed to infiltrate storm water through permeable soils into the groundwater aquifer. It does not typically discharge to a detention basin.

Storm drainage systems should be designed so they have adequate capacity to accommodate runoff that enters the system for the design frequency and should also be designed considering future development. An inadequate roadway drainage system could result in the following:

- ✓ Water overflowing the curb and entering adjacent property leading to damage
- ✓ Accelerated roadway deterioration and public safety concerns may occur due to excessive water accumulation on roadways.
- ✓ Over saturation of the roadway structural section due to immersion will lead to pavement deterioration.

Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal services for the Community of Tonyville is provided by USA Waste, a private company. Solid waste generated in Tonyville can be disposed of at Visalia Landfill, located at 22466 Road 80, Visalia.

Roads

“There are several roadways in Tonyville that are in need of repair. Over time, roadway pavement can become damaged or begin to fail due to fatigue, aging, or surface abrasion. The binding agent within road pavement becomes rigid and less flexible as time passes and the surface of the pavement may start losing aggregates. If timely maintenance does not occur, potholes will start to occur within the road.

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If the road is still structurally sound, a bituminous surface treatment, such as a chip seal or surface dressing can prolong the life of the road at low cost. Such repairs are considered medium if the maintenance strategy consists of:

- ✓ Chip seal - surface treatment in which the pavement is sprayed with asphalt and then immediately covered with aggregate and rolled. Chip seals are used primarily to seal the surface of a pavement with cracks not associated with heavy loads.

Some roadways require more extensive repairs such as resurfacing, grinding, remix and or reconstruction. These repairs are considered major if the maintenance strategy consists of:

- ✓ Grind and remix - process by which construction materials are recycled and reused to add structure to roadways.
- ✓ Overlay resurfacing operation - consists of grinding off selected areas of old asphalt, patching any potholes, placing a fabric (in some cases), placing and compacting hot mix asphalt pavement, and adjusting any street hardware.
- ✓ Asphalt reconstruction - consists of excavating the entire roadway, placing and compacting rock beneath the roadway, and placing and compacting hot mix asphalt.
- ✓ Cold mix reconstruction - similar to asphalt reconstruction except cold mix asphalt is used. It is commonly used as patching material and on lower volume service roads.”⁸

Table 15 lists the roadways in need of repair, the limits, and type of maintenance strategy proposed. **Figure 8** graphically displays this information on a map.

Table 15 - Road Maintenance Strategies

Road Maintenance Strategies			
No.	Roadway	Limits	Repair Code
1	Avenue 254	Parkside Avenue to Road 217 (End)	CHIP
2	Parkside Avenue	Brooks Avenue to Avenue 39	CHIP

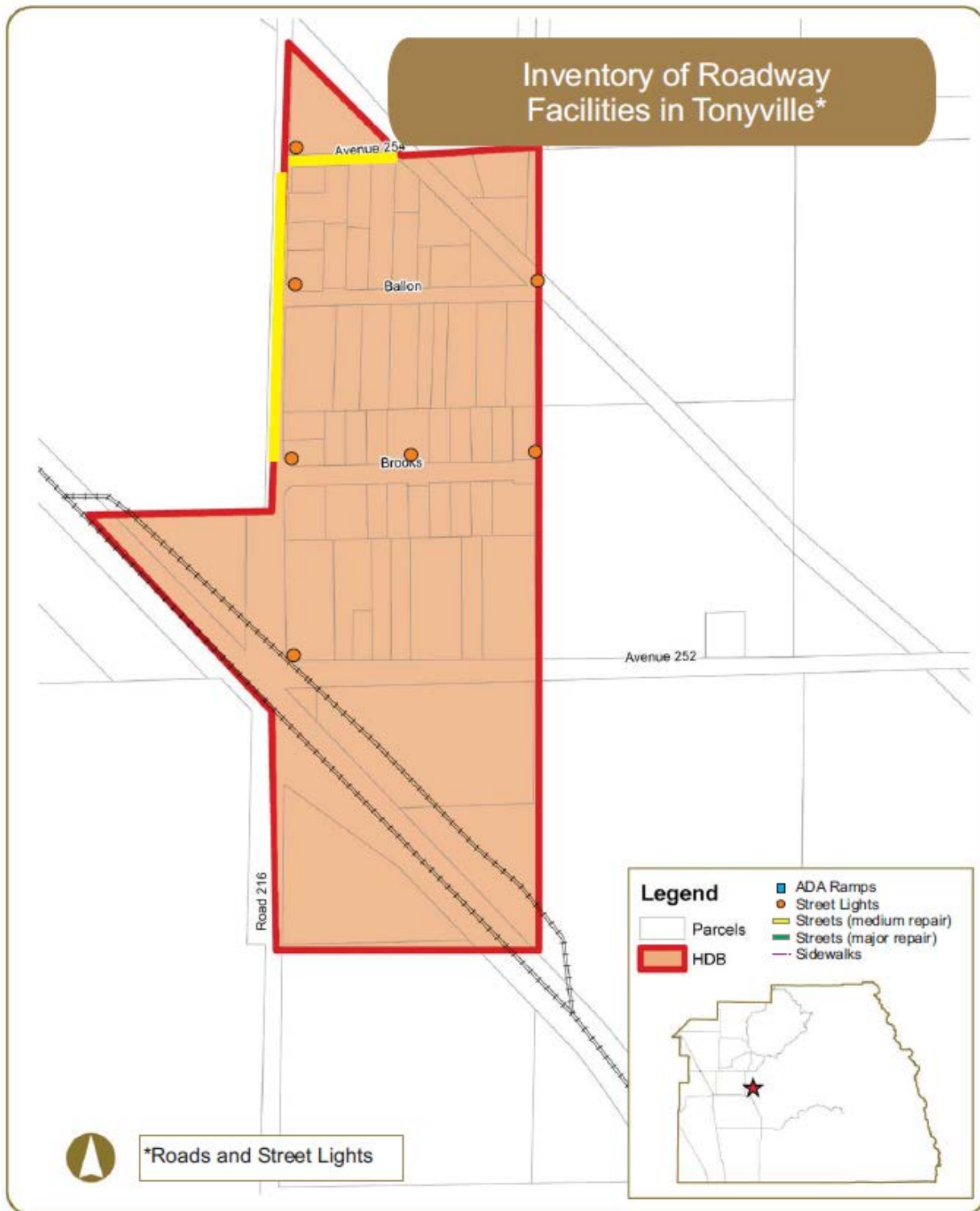
OLAY – overlay resurfacing operation
CHIP – chip seal
GRX – grind and remix

ACST – asphalt reconstruction
RCST – cold mix reconstruction

⁸ Action Program 9, Tulare County 2015 Housing Element

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Figure 8 - Tonyville Inventory of Roadway Facilities



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Street Lights

Street lights are typically located at the edge of roadways on top of utility poles. They are illuminated at night and improve the visibility and safety of the roadway and sidewalk by increasing motorist visibility and improving nighttime pedestrian security. They can also reduce nighttime pedestrian crashes by increasing the awareness of drivers relative to pedestrians.

Table 16 identifies the location of existing street lights that are maintained by Tulare County, in Tonyville, as well as their specifications. **Figure 8** also displays this information graphically. The below table specifies the locations, the pole number, lumens, pole type, arm direction and utility provider. Pole numbers can be arbitrary and are used to match the pole specifications with its location. Lumens measure the amount of light emitted from the bulb (the more lumens the brighter the light). The pole type "W" represents a wood post for which the light is commonly shared with a Utility provider. Similarly, "M" represents metal and "C" represents concrete.”⁹

Table 16 - Specifications of Existing Street Lights

Specifications of Existing Street Lights								
No.	East-West	North-South	Location	Pole	Lumens	Pole Type	Arm Direction	Utility
1	Avenue 252	Road 216	NW Corner	227280E	5800	W	W	SCE
2	Avenue 254	Road 216	NE Corner	N/A	5800	W	W	SCE
3	Ballon Avenue	Road 216	NE Corner	562195E	5800	W	W	SCE
4	Ballon Avenue	Road 217	East dead end (N Side)	570287E	5800	W	S	SCE
5	Brooks Avenue	Road 216	NE corner	2272807E	5800	W	W	SCE
6	Brooks Avenue	Between Road 216 and 217	North Side	1428827E	5800	W	S	SCE
7	Brooks Avenue	Road 217	East dead end (N Side)	722203E	5800	W	S	SCE

(Source: Tulare County Public Works, March 2013)

Sidewalks

There are currently no sidewalks located within Tonyville. The 2010 California Building Code identifies a clear width minimum of 48 inches for sidewalks. This clear width minimum is the walkway width that is completely free of obstacles and not necessarily the sidewalk width. However, the 48-inch minimum does not provide sufficient passing space or space for two-way travel. Therefore, the guidelines state that for sidewalks less than 5 feet in clear width, passing lanes (wide enough for wheelchairs) shall be provided at 200-foot intervals. However, the clear width may be reduced to 3 feet if the enforcing agency determines that compliance with the 4-foot clear sidewalk width would create an unreasonable hardship due to right-of-way restrictions, natural barriers, or other existing conditions.

ADA Curb Ramps

“The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 included design requirements for persons with disabilities in the public rights-of-way. Curb ramps are an important part of making sidewalks and street crossings accessible to people with disabilities (especially those who use wheelchairs). An ADA compliant curb ramp is a short ramp cutting through or built up to a curb. It consists of the ramp itself which is sloped to allow wheelchair access from the street to the sidewalk and flared sides that bring the curb to the level of the street.

⁹ Action Program 9, Tulare County 2015 Housing Element

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Curb ramps are most typically found at intersections, but can also be located near on-street parking, transit stations and stops, and midblock crossings. Title II regulations require curb ramps at existing and new facilities.

The County of Tulare completed a survey of ADA compliant ramps within the communities in August 2012. According to the survey, there are no ADA compliant curb ramps located within Tonyville.”¹⁰

Transit and Bus Stops

The County of Tulare provides public transportation services to the elderly, handicapped, low-income, and residents without access to transportation.

The Tulare County Transit Agency (TCAT) operates fixed-route services that link communities with each other and with Visalia and Tulare’s urban transit systems. Public transit is currently not available in Tonyville. Tulare County Transit Agency (TCAT) operates Dial-A-Ride Service Monday through Friday. Reservations must be placed the day before planned trip for a curb to curb trip on Dial-A-Ride. (see TCAT website at: <http://www.tularecounty.ca.gov/rma/index.cfm/public-works/tulare-county-area-transit-tcat/>). TCAT vehicles are wheelchair accessible and all full size buses include bike racks. As such, public transit is likely to remain a limited option due to fiscal constraints and the high cost of providing services to a community of less than one thousand residents. The low level of auto congestion in Tonyville, now and as forecasted into the future, suggests that driving will continue to be more convenient in rural communities than the use of transit for those with access to a private car.

Bicycle Facilities

The 2014 Regional Transportation Plan (adopted June 30, 2014) prepared by the Tulare County Association of Governments (TCAG) provides for a regional bicycle network intended to provide a safe alternative mode of travel. The 2014 RTP identified SR 65 as a proposed Class III Bike Project¹¹. In Tulare County, bicycle travel is not a major mode of transportation and bicycles are rarely seen outside of cities and towns. The current bicycle plan provides for connections between the major urban areas and recreation facilities in the County and is expected to be satisfactory for the foreseeable future. The only bike route within or near the community is State Route 65.

¹⁰ Action Program 9, Tulare County 2015 Housing Element

¹¹ TCAG Action Element, TCAG 2014 Regional Transportation Plan. Page 3-89.

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PUBLIC SERVICES

Sheriff

Police protection services are provided in Tonyville by the Tulare County Sheriff's Department main Sheriff's Office located at 2404 W. Burrell Avenue, in Visalia, approximately 20 miles west of Tonyville.

Fire

Fire protection and emergency medical services are provided for Tonyville by the Lindsay Fire Station [fire hydrants]. The Community is served by Tulare County Fire Department Station #15, located at 19603 Avenue 228, in Lindsay. Engine 15 is assigned to this location. Fire Station #16 is located in Strathmore. Fire Station #11 is located in Exeter.

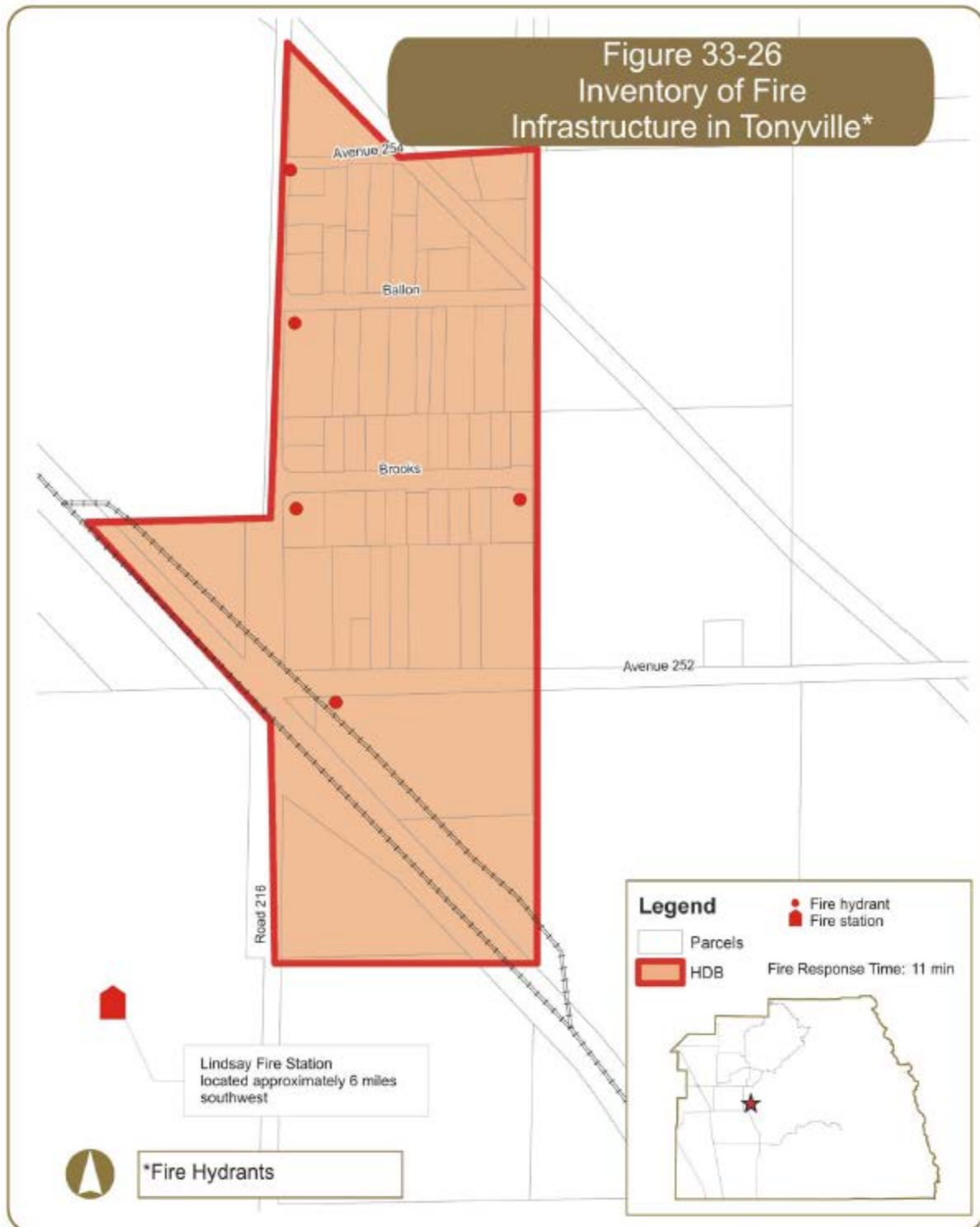
Five fire hydrants (**see Table 17**) are found within Tonyville. These fire hydrants are located within the County right-of-way. **Figure 9** displays Existing Fire Hydrants in Tonyville.

Table 17 - Existing Fire Infrastructure in Tonyville

Existing Fire Hydrants	
No.	Location
1	Avenue 254 and Road 216
2	Ballon Avenue and Road 216
3	Brooks Avenue and Road 216
4	Brooks Avenue east of Road 216
5	Avenue 252 east of Road 216

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Figure 9 - Inventory of Fire Infrastructure in Tonyville



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Schools

Schools are an essential component of a community. The quality of residential development is often measured by whether schools exist in close proximity to the neighborhood. As a result, schools are often a gravitational factor in attracting residential development to certain areas of a community. The Tonyville Hamlet Plan Area is within the Lindsay Unified School District. The District provides K-8 grade education in Lindsay. High School students attend high school in Lindsay. Tonyville is within the Lindsay Unified High School District.

Libraries

“The Tulare County Public Library System is comprised of interdependent branches, grouped by services, geography and usage patterns to provide efficient and economical services to the residents of the county. At present, there are 14 regional libraries and one main branch.”¹² The closest library is located in Lindsay, approximately three (3) miles to the south and the Exeter Branch is located approximately four (4) miles to the northwest. (see Table 17)

Table 18 - Library Location & Hours		
Branch	Address	Service Hours (2017)
Lindsay	Lindsay Branch 165 N. Gale Hill Street Lindsay, CA 93247	Tuesday & Thursday: 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 pm Wednesday & Friday 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Exeter	Exeter Branch 230 E Chestnut Exeter, CA 93221	Tuesday & Wednesday 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Thursday – Friday 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Library hours current as of September 2017

Parks

Presently there are no County owned/operated public parks in Tonyville. The closest public park to the community is Mooney Grove Park, located in Visalia. There are also parks in the City of Lindsay located three miles to the south.

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CIRCULATION AND TRAFFIC

For a land use plan to operate effectively, it is imperative that a comprehensive circulation plan be prepared. Existing roadways must have the capacity to expand as traffic counts increase, and new roads must be planned so that one part of the community can be connected to another.

The 2014 Regional Transportation Plan and projections for Year 2040 traffic volumes do not exceed the LOS “C” threshold. Less than significant impacts will occur to SR 43 as a result of the Project primarily because increased traffic loads on SR 43, and its various entry and exit point, is more associated with growth in the Central Valley and the increased need for Californians to be able to travel north and south. Both the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) and the Tulare County General Plan (TCGP) LOS remain at B or C through Year 2040 projections while the build-out time frame of the Community Plan is Year 2030.

¹² General Plan Background Report, page 7-96

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“The purpose of the highway, streets and roads section is to identify the existing regional circulation system and determine both feasible short-term and long-range improvements. Tulare County's planned circulation system consists of an extensive network of regional streets and roads, local streets and State Highways. The system is designed to provide an adequate [Level of Service] LOS that satisfies the transportation needs of County residents. However, Tulare County has experienced a large increase in population and is beginning to outgrow portions of the circulation system. The need for major improvements to the State Highways, streets and roads network is an important issue.

The existing State Highway system was completed in the 1950's and 60's. The average design life of a State Highway is approximately 20 years and many Tulare County's highways were constructed 50 years ago. The Agricultural and commercial industry continue to utilize the circulation system to get products to market. With industry intensification and other development, many facilities are beginning to show structural fatigue (e.g., surface cracks, potholes, and broken pavement).”¹³

Traffic

“Tulare County is linked to Fresno County and Kern County principally by State Route 99. This route provides the only continuous north-south route through the County and is heavily used for regional travel. The entire length of State Route 99 in Tulare County and State Route 198 through Visalia and a portion of State Route 65 in Porterville are constructed to freeway standards.”¹⁴

Freeways provide for the ability to carry large traffic volumes at high speeds for long distances. Access points are fully controlled. Freeways connect points within the County and link the County to other parts of the State.

Arterials provide for mobility within the County and its cities, carrying through traffic on continuous routes and joining major traffic generators, freeways, and other arterials. Access to abutting private property and intersecting local streets shall generally be restricted.

Collectors provide for internal traffic movement within communities, and connect local roads to arterials. Direct access to abutting private property shall generally be permitted.

Local Roads provide direct access to abutting property and connect with other local roads, collectors, and arterials. Local roads are typically developed as two-lane undivided roadways. Access to abutting private property and intersecting streets shall be permitted.

Existing Circulation

Tonyville is a small agricultural community located along the Orange Belt Highway and north of SR 137, near Road 256 and Road 204. The major rural collector road is Avenue 308. There are no proposed major streets as part of this Hamlet Plan.

Patterns of Blocks and Streets

The prominent grid pattern of County roads provides efficient and direct collector routes that provide ease of travel from place to place.

¹³ 2014-2040 Regional Transportation Plan & Sustainable Communities Strategy, Tulare County Association of Governments (TCAG), June 2014. Page 3-54.

¹⁴ Tulare County General Plan, Background Report, page 5-7.

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County Complete Streets / ATP Program

The County has two Programs for Complete Streets for implementing multi-modal (all forms of transportation for all type of users) transportation policies for the Tulare County General Plan and for gaining Active Transportation Project funding from the State and Federal Programs. The County has received over \$6 Million in funding through these programs to date.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

This Section of the Tonyville Hamlet Plan prescribes the land use policy framework which will govern the development of the community through the year 2030. It includes text, which sets out explicit policy statements about the quality, character, and manner in which development in the community will take place. The land uses in all the Hamlet Boundaries were updated in 2012 to reflect a “mixed use land use designation.” The following land use designations and descriptions, with densities and intensities are recommended for Tonyville to address land demand needs through the 2030 planning horizon year.

Goals, objectives and policies are the fundamental building blocks of the planning process. Goals describe the desirable results to which the plan is committed while objectives describe the intermediate steps or achievements which must be taken to reach the goals. Policies describe more specific actions or processes which must be undertaken in order to achieve objectives. The goals, objectives and policies of this community plan are based on those contained in the Tulare County 2030 General Plan,

Tonyville Hamlet Plan, and input received from Tonyville citizens during the public outreach process. The goals, objectives and policies are divided into four categories: Community Development, Housing, Economic Base, and Environmental Quality.

Community Development

GOAL I: Foster a cohesive community with easy access to necessary services and support facilities

Objective: Prevent premature urban-type development on agriculturally productive lands.

Policies:

1. Encourage in-filling of vacant land and compatible development on underdeveloped land as a priority before development of agriculturally productive lands.

GOAL II: Create a mix of uses with easy access to major roads

Objective: Promote mixed use zoning and land uses.

Policies:

1. Locate high density residential uses near planned commercial areas.
2. Require public, quasi-public and high density residential uses to locate where direct access to major streets is available.
3. The County shall cooperate with all affected school districts to provide the highest quality educational services and school facilities possible.
4. The County shall work with the Schools to provide safe routes to school.
5. The County of Tulare will solicit recommendations from all interested public agencies on matters regarding the Tonyville Hamlet Plan.
6. The Tonyville Hamlet Plan should be reviewed every five years to determine if amendments are appropriate.

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7. The County of Tulare will solicit recommendations from all interested public agencies on matters regarding the Tonyville Community Plan.

Objective: Provide for appropriate buffers between areas set aside for commercial activities and single family residential uses.

Policies:

1. Require adequate setbacks, side and rear yards, landscaping and screening between living and working areas.
2. Utilize roadways, railroad right of ways and other physical features to separate planned living and working areas.

Housing

GOAL I: Provide safer and adequate housing for all citizens within the community.

Objective: Reduce deficiencies in existing housing stock.

Policies:

1. Apply the health, safety and welfare standards of the Tulare County Ordinance Code, which may require demolition of vacant substandard housing units.
2. Encourage relocation of families from substandard housing units by expanding affordable housing opportunities within the community.
3. Inform potential rehabilitators of substandard housing that incentives such as reduced building permit fees are available.
4. Encourage housing advocacy groups, such as Habitat for Human and Self-Help Enterprises, to initiate home maintenance/repair programs in Tonyville.

Objective: Encourage new housing construction within the community to meet the needs of low and moderate income residents.

Policies:

1. Enable the housing industry to proceed with construction in a timely and cost-efficient fashion by providing adequate amounts of residential zoning.
2. Assure that the housing industry is made aware of residential development potentials in Tonyville.
3. Coordinate residential zoning with availability of utilities and community services.
4. Provide adequate amounts of residential zoning to encourage the housing industry to proceed with construction of residential development in a timely and cost-efficient fashion.
5. Encourage housing advocacy groups, such as Habitat for Human and Self-Help Enterprises, to construct new housing.

Objective: Provide a role for mobile homes in satisfying community housing needs.

Policies:

1. Allow for development of mobilehome parks in appropriate locations.
2. Permit mobilehomes to be installed on residentially designated lots within the original townsite; however, mobilehomes shall not be allowed to occupy more than 25% of such lots.
3. Discourage mobilehomes on individual lots outside the original townsite, except when necessary for caretaker use in conjunction with commercial and industrial activities.
4. Require skirting or some other type of architectural screening to improve mobilehome appearance and safety.
5. Provide a role for mobilehomes and travel trailers in satisfying the seasonal housing needs of migrant populations.

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Economic Base

GOAL I: Develop a strong and diversified economy.

Objective: Provide sufficient land for industrial and commercial development to meet the needs of the community and region and strengthen and maintain a viable community economy.

Policies:

1. Promote a concentration of industrial and commercial activities within selected areas to allow for cost efficient provision of necessary services and to protect residential neighborhoods.
2. Zone an area for a community shopping center in the northeastern portion of the community to meet local consumer needs.
3. Reserve areas with convenient highway access for highway-oriented commercial development, thereby encouraging outside cash flow into the community.

Objective: Provide the services necessary to support new industrial and commercial development.

Policies:

1. Encourage the Tonyville to give priority to community service development in the areas reserved for commercial and industrial growth on the plan.
2. Place emphasis on development and upgrading of water supply facilities to meet fire protection standards in planned commercial and industrial areas.

Objective: Provide the necessary safe guards to attract quality industrial and commercial development to the community.

Policies:

1. Assure that commercial and industrial developments are designed so that traffic will not impact upon residential areas.
2. Develop standards for signs, landscaping, and fencing to improve the attractiveness of industrial and commercial areas.

Environmental Quality and Public Safety

GOAL I: Preserve and enhance the quality of life for present and future generation of Tonyville citizens.

Objective: Upgrade the level of community health, sanitation and safety.

Policies:

1. Encourage capital improvements (curbs, gutters, streets paving, lighting, etc.) within existing developed areas which will upgrade the community image and improve safety.
2. Tulare County shall, within its authority, protect the public from danger to life and property caused by fire.
3. Tulare County shall, within its authority, protect the public against crime against people and property.

Objective: Provide sufficient open space for community recreation needs.

Policies:

1. Encourage reservation of open space for recreational purposes in conjunction with future residential developments.
2. Facilitate innovation in housing and subdivision design so that private recreation and open space areas can be accommodated.

Objective: Protect Agricultural Lands:

Land within the respective Tonyville, which is designated as residential reserve, commercial reserve, or industrial reserve shall be retained in agricultural use until such time as conversion to urban use (as defined in the Tulare County

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General Plan) is appropriate. When a rezoning occurs without a general plan amendment, the reserve designation shall be removed from the parcel.

The following criteria shall be used to determine when conversion to urban use is appropriate:

- The property is not subject to an agricultural preserve contract;
- Full urban services, schools, and infrastructure sufficient to serve urban development either are available or can be made available; and
- At least 30 % the property boundaries are contiguous on at least one side to existing urban development.
- Until productive agricultural lands are ready to be developed they shall be retained in parcels of sufficient size to allow agricultural uses.

Objective: Prohibit to the extent allowed by law activities that will have a significant adverse effect on the environmental quality of Tonyville.

Policies:

1. Prohibit to the extent allowed by law residential development in excess of seven families per acre, until a sewage collection system is constructed.
2. Require a sufficient lot area for all new residential development to ensure an adequate area for on-site sewage disposal until a sewage collection system is constructed.
3. Prohibit to the extent allowed by law new intensive animal raising operations within the "windshed" area of Tonyville.

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ASSESSMENT OF LAND NEEDS

Tonyville Hamlet Development Boundary consists of 34.2. The ratio of urbanized acres per person is calculated by dividing the year 2015 population of 572 by urbanized acres (area within the HDB), which equals 19 persons per urbanized acre (see **Tables 19 and 20**) showing population projections). Projecting the population at a 1.3% growth rate adds 122 persons by year 2030.

Population Growth Forecast

Table 19 - Tonyville Population Projections

Growth Rate	2015	2020	2030
0.013	572	610	694

Demand Forecast

To determine whether there is enough land within the exiting HDB to accommodate anticipated growth within the community, the population growth and land use projections in year 2030 were compared to the vacant land available within the HDB.

Population and Housing Units

The year 2015 baseline population and was determined by projecting the 2015 American Community Survey (Survey)¹⁵ data population by an annual growth rate of 1.3% annually. The Survey indicated that in Year 2013 the community had 96 dwelling units (including vacant dwellings) with a population of 572. At an annual growth rate of 1.3%, the projected housing units are 102 and 117 in years 2020 and 2030, respectively, and projected population is 610 and 694 in years 2020 and 2030, respectively.

Table 20 - Population Projections		
Year	Population	Growth (%)
2015	572	0.013
2016	579	0.013
2017	587	0.013
2018	595	0.013
2019	602	0.013
2020	610	0.013
2021	618	0.013
2022	626	0.013
2023	634	0.013
2024	643	0.013
2025	651	0.013
2026	659	0.013
2027	668	0.013
2028	677	0.013
2029	685	0.013
2030	694	0.013

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tulare County's current Economic Development Strategy focuses on the agricultural industry and pursuing grants. In rural areas, elimination of all barriers to economic development is the foundation for growth. This Plan addresses the following four potential barriers to Economic Development.

Infrastructure

In order for more development to occur, water service levels need to be expanded, for which Grant funding is needed.

¹⁵ See: http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml.

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Use Permits

There are a number of uses that currently require Planning Commission approval. In many cases, these uses are beneficial for the community and do not necessarily require a discretionary review. In order to reduce the cost of and length of time to obtain entitlements, use permit requirements are being reduced.

Education

Tulare County has five satellite campuses for four-year universities: California State University-Fresno, University of California- Davis, Fresno Pacific University, Brandman University, and the University of Phoenix. Community Colleges in Tulare County include the College of the Sequoias, Porterville College, and San Joaquin Valley College. Workforce Development Partners include Proteus Inc., and CSET.

Health Care

Health care is important for economic development as businesses need healthy employees. The nearest medical offices is in the City of Exeter.

LAND USE AND ZONING ACREAGES

Land Use and Zoning District Updates

Based on the forecasted growth and the recommended Hamlet Development Boundary in the Opportunities and Constraints Analysis, the Land Use Plan (**see Table 21**) and Zoning Districts Plan (**see Table 22**).

Table 21 - Proposed Land Use	
Proposed Land Use	Acres
Mixed Use	29.7
Right-of Ways	4.5
Tonyville HDB	34.2

Table 22 - Proposed Zoning Districts	
Proposed Zones	Acres
C-2-MU	8.6
M-1	2.9
M-1-MU	4.2
R-A	14.0
Right-of Ways	4.5
Tonyville HDB	34.2

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The purpose of this section is to describe a proposed approach to implement the general plan recommendations found in the Tonyville Hamlet Plan. The following components comprise the Tonyville Community Plan implementation strategy:

Limitation of the A-1 Zoning District. Zoning Code Changes (changes to Use Permit issuance, eliminating the SR Combining Zone, Mixed-Use Overly District, Zoning Map Update), Complete Streets/Safe Routes to School

Zoning District Changes

As part of this Implementation Program for the Tonyville Hamlet Plan, there are a several of changes to existing zoning districts. These changes are described below.

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Chapter 16 of the Zoning Code

Revise Chapter 16 of the Zoning Code to limit the uses that require a Use Permit. As part the Economic Development Strategy, use permit requirements are streamlined to allow for uses to be developed without discretionary review. That is, proposed uses will not have to undergo an approval process that involves a decision making action by the Tulare County Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors. Project design features and Administrative approval will serve as the mechanism to allow (regulate) land uses, activities, densities, and other conditions typically applied through the special use permit process.

Mixed Use Overlay District

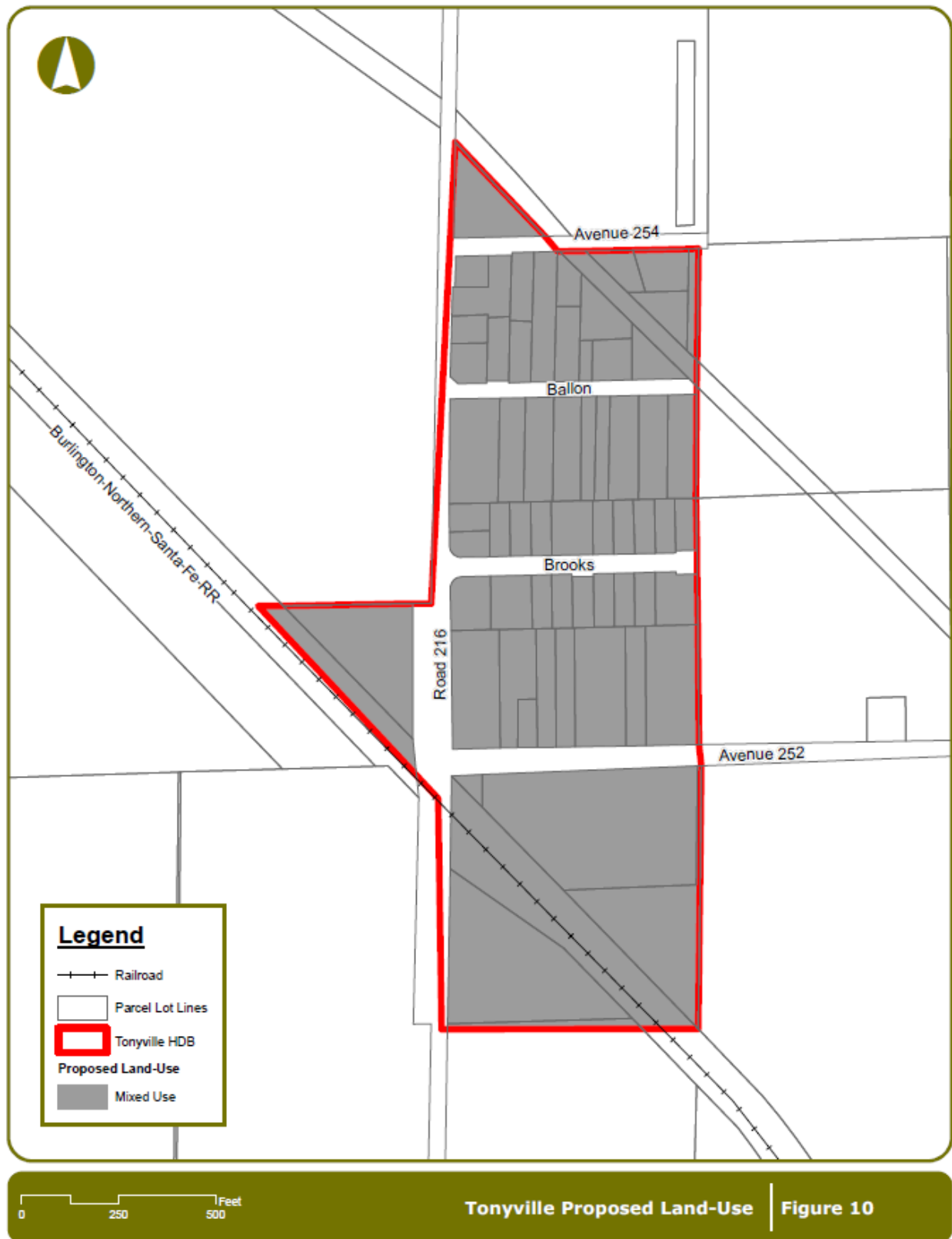
This alternative involves the creation of a Mixed Use Zoning Designation for the Community of Tonyville.

Zoning Map Update

The current Zoning Map (**see Figure 11**) for Tonyville will be amended to be compatible with the Land Use Map outlined in the General Plan (**see Figure 10**). There are a couple of zoning district changes that are proposed to allow the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to be in conformity with each other (**see Figure 12**) Tonyville proposed Zoning Districts.

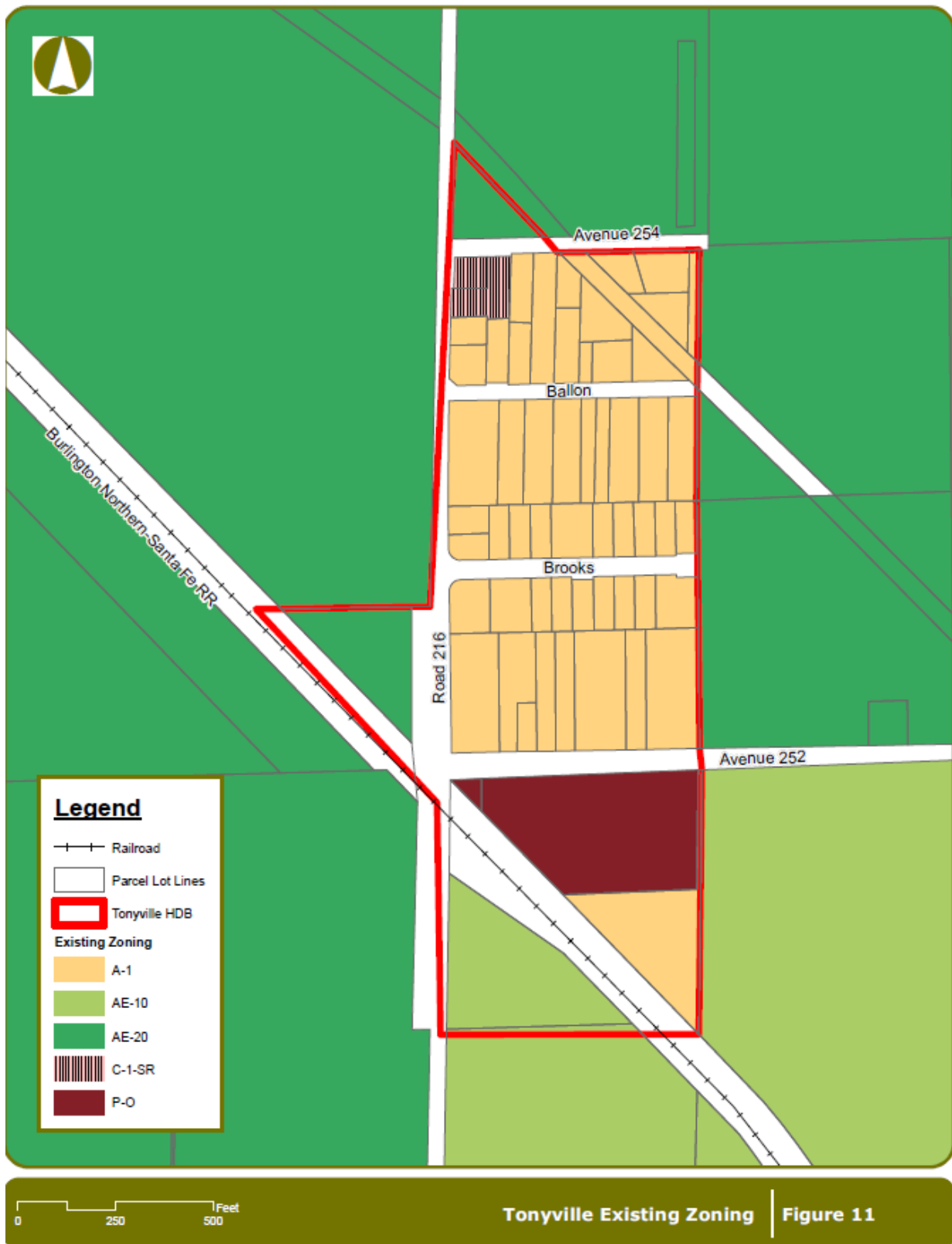
TONYVILLE HAMLET PLAN

Figure 10 - Proposed Land Use Plan



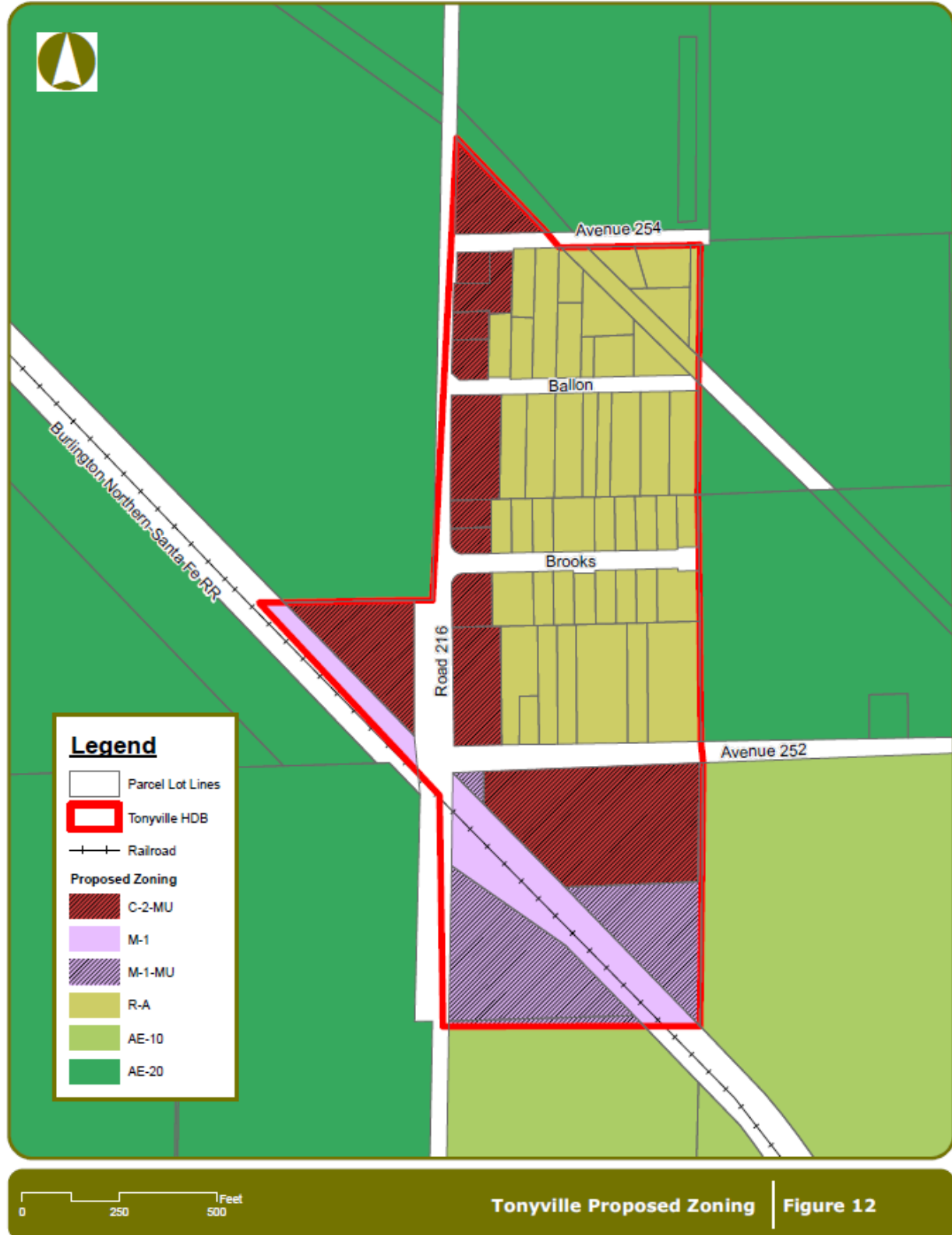
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Figure 11 - Existing Zoning Plan



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Figure 12 - Proposed Zoning Districts



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ATTACHMENTS

A-1 – Use Permit Requirement Changes (Zone Change Text)

A-2 – Mixed Use Overlay District (Zone Change Text)

A-3 – Development Standards (Mixed Use Zoning Districts)

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A-1 Use Permit Requirement Changes (Zone Change Text)

H. Permitted Uses

All of the following, and all structures and accessory uses directly related thereto in this section are entitled without a Special Use Permit (Conditional Use Permit). The following is allowed only in the various zones indicated below and within a community plan that adopted development standards for such entitled use. The proposed use must adhere to the adopted development standards of the community. The proposed use must also qualify for an exemption under the California Environmental Quality Act as determined by the Permit Center. The Permit Center will review the project for General Plan Policy, Community Plan Policy and development standard consistency and determine which environmental document is appropriate. Projects where the Permit Center is unable to make an immediate determination will be required to go through the Project Review Committee (PRC).

Uses that have an environmental effect on adjacent properties or necessitate mitigation measures through the California Environmental Quality Act will be required to apply for a PRC and a traditional use permit and legislative process through the County. These uses may have environmental or land use issues that may not be compatible with adjacent uses. These impacts may include but are not limited to; hours of operation (night time), noise (i.e. power tools such as impact drivers, or loudspeaker, etc) air quality (idle running vehicles) traffic, (number of vehicles) and odor. The Permit Center process is to determine the whether the use is by right or must go through the traditional use permit process. The following uses and zones shall be considered:

Permitted Uses		
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Animal hospital, clinic, and veterinarian office wherein only small/domestic animals (i.e. dogs, cats, etc.) are treated. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	
Antique and art store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, R-3	C-2, C-3, M-1
Antique store containing less than one thousand (1,000) square feet of floor area	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-2, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Apartment Hotel Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	O
Apparel stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Arcades, including video. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Assemblage of people for educational or entertainment purposes. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	

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Assembly of electric appliances such as lighting fixtures, irons, fans, toasters and electric toys, refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, dishwashers and similar home appliances. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	M-1
Assembly of small electrical equipment such as home and television receivers. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	M-1
Assembly of typewriters, business machines, computers, and similar mechanical equipment. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, R-3	M-1
Automated car wash (coin operated only). Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, R-3, AP	C-2, C-3, M-1
Automobile parking lots, public parking areas or storage garages. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, R-3, AP	
Automobile supply stores.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-2, C-3, M-1
Automobile washing, including the use of mechanical conveyors, blowers and steam cleaning.	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	C-3, M-1
Bakery [employing not more than five (5) persons on premises].	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Bakery goods store.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Banks and financial institutions.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Barber shop or beauty parlor.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Bed and Breakfast Home with three or more guests rooms (Up to 5). Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3, R-2	R-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Bicycle shops. Structure.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-2, C-3, M-1
Billiard or Pool hall Structure	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Bird store or pet shop.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Blueprinting and Photostatting shop.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	C-2, C-3, M-1
Boat sales and service. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Book binding. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-3, M-1
Book or stationary store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Business and professional schools and colleges. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Business, professional and trade schools and colleges. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Catering Shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1

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Ceramic shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Christmas tree sales lots as a temporary use.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Church. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Clothes cleaning and pressing establishment. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Clothing and costume rental. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Confectionery store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Conservatory of Music. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Contractor's Storage Yards.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	
Dairy products store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Department store Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Digesters	M-1	
Drug store or pharmacy. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Dry goods or notions store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Electric appliance stores and repairs Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Expansion, Alteration or Replacement of non-conforming buildings and uses. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A	
Family Day Care Home, Large (Up to CA State maximum).	CO, C-1, C-2, R-1, R-2, R-3, RA	
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Family Day Care Home, small.	CO, C-1, C-2, R-1, R-2, R-3, RA	R-1, R-2 R-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Feed and seed stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	C-3, M-1
Fire Station.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	
Firewood sales yard.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Florist shop. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, RA	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Furniture store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Furniture warehouses for storing personal household goods, provided ground floor front is devoted to stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Gasoline filling station. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Gift, novelty or souvenir. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, M-1, R-2, R-3, RA	C-2, C-3, M-1
Glass shop, retail, excluding major service activities. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Grocery store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	

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Grocery store, fruit store or supermarket. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Gunsmith shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Hobby and art supply store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Hospital, sanitarium and nursing home. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	
Household and office equipment and machinery repair shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	C-3, M-1
Household appliance stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Ice storage house of not more than 5-ton storage capacity.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	
Incidental manufacturing, processing and treatment of products. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Interior decorating store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Jail or correctional (public facilities only).	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	
Jewelry store, including clock and watch repair. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Laundries. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Laundry, coin operated machines only. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Leather goods and luggage stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Linen supply services. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Liquor store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft. Not within 300' of residential/School Site.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Locksmiths. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Massage or physiotherapy establishment Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Meat market or delicatessen store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Medical and orthopedic appliance stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	C-2, C-3, M-1
Medical laboratory. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	C-2, C-3, M-1
Memorial building, theatre, auditorium. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-3	
Micro-brewery. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft. *Allowed in C-1 and C-2 in conjunction with a restaurant.	M-1, M-2, C-3,*C-2, *C-1	M-2
Mini-warehouses. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1, AP	C-3, M-1
Mobilehome for use by caretaker or night watchman.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	O, C-2, C-3, M-1
Motorcycle sales and service. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3	C-3, M-1
Musical instrument repair shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Name plates. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-	R-3, C-1, C-2, C-3,

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	1, R-3	M-1
Nursery school. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, M-1, R-1, R-2, RA, R-3, R-A	
Office, business or professional. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, PO	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Opticians and optometrists shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	C-2, C-3, M-1
Paint and wallpaper stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Pet shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Photo processing pick-up and delivery outlets. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Photographic and blueprint processing and printing. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Photographic developing and printing. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Photographic supply stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Picture framing shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Plumbing fixtures for retail sales. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Plumbing shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Police station.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	
Post Office.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, PO	O, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Pressing establishments. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Printing, lithography, engraving. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Private club, fraternity, sorority and lodge. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Private greenhouses and horticultural collections. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A	R-1, R-2 R-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Public library.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A	R-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Public Park or playground.	O, MR, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2 R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A, AP	
Public utility structure.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, MR, RO, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A, PO, O, AP	
Radio and television broadcasting studios. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Radio and television repair shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Radio, microwave and television towers (Over 75 feet or within 2 miles	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2	

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of an airport).		
Real Estate Offices. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A	
Recreation center. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Repairing and altering of wearing apparel. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Resort Structure. < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Restaurant. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Restaurant, tea room or cafe. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-A	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Retail office equipment sales. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Retail sales of sporting goods, boats, boat motors, boat trailers, trailer coaches and their repair, rental and storage. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Retail stores and offices incidental to and located on the site of a hotel, motel, resort, restaurant or guest ranch. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	O, CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Rug and carpet cleaning and dyeing. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Satellite antenna sales. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Satellite television antennas.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
School, private.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	
School, public.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1, PO	
Scientific instrument stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Secondhand stores, pawn shops and thrift shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Shoe repair shop. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Shoe store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Sign painting shops. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Small appliance sales and service. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Soda fountains. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Sporting goods store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Stamp and coin stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Storage of petroleum products for use on the premises.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Studios (except motion picture). Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Tinsmith Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Tire sales (no retreading or recapping). Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3	C-2, C-3, M-1

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Tobacco and cigar stores. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Tourist Court. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	
Toy store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Zoning District Uses	New Entitled Zone	Prior Entitled Zone
Trailer and recreation vehicle sales, service and rentals. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	C-2, C-3, M-1, M-2, AP	C-3, M-1
Travel agencies. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Variety store. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Video machine and tape sales/rental. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1
Warehouses except for the storage of fuel or flammable liquids and explosives. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-3, M-1
Watch and clock repair shop. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1
Wedding chapel. Structure < 10,000 sq. ft.	CO, C-1, C-2, C-3, M-1	C-2, C-3, M-1

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A-2 *Mixed Use Overlay District (Zone Change Text)*

The following regulations shall apply in the community of Tonyville, unless otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

PURPOSE **A.** The purpose of this zone is to allow for mixed uses. Allowing a mix of uses promotes flexibility in the types of entitlements that can be issued. Economic Development can be pursued with a wide variety of development potential. In addition, mixed use can allow for decreased vehicles miles traveled if residential uses are mixed with uses for employment.

APPLICATION **B.** This overlay zone only applies to the community of Tonyville.

USE **C.** No building or land shall be used and no building shall be hereafter erected or structurally altered, except for one or more of the following uses allowed in this this overlay zone are outlined in the community plan for Tonyville.

Within the Mixed Use Zoning District, all uses outlined in the M-1, C-3, C-2, C-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 uses are allowed. Uses and activities that are found by the Planning Director to be similar to and compatible with those specific zoning districts are also allowed. In addition, use and activities determined to be compatible by the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors with the above mentioned zoning districts are also allowed.

All conditional uses allowed in these zoning districts shall also be allowed by right with exception of the following combination of uses: All uses shall not be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, and general welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood, or to the general welfare of the county. All uses shall limit impacts related to smoke, fumes, dust,

Uses/Combination of Uses reviewed by Planning Commission
Auto wrecking and Residential
Battery Manufacture and Residential or Commercial
Biomass Fuel Production and Residential
Flammable Liquids over 10,000 gallons
Hazardous Waste Facility
Planning Mills and Residential or Commercial
Sand blasting
Slaughterhouse and Residential
Solid Waste Recycling and Residential
Super service stations and Residential
Airport
Heliport

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All uses shall not be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, and general welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood, or to the general welfare of the county. All uses shall limit impacts related to smoke, fumes, dust, gas, noise, odor, vibrations and other hazards to be considered an allowed use without the need for a special use permit. All allowed uses are subject to the determination of appropriateness by the Director of Planning.

The Director of Planning has the option of deferring any land use application allowed in this district to the Planning Commission for review and decision.

DEVELOPMENT

1. Height: No building or structure hereafter erected or structurally altered shall exceed six (6) stories or seventy five (75) feet to uppermost part of roof.
2. Front Yard: 0 Feet
3. Side Yard: Where a lot abuts upon the side of a lot in any "R" Zone (R-A, R-O, R-1, R-2 and R-3), there shall be a side yard of not less than five (5) feet. Where a reversed corner lot rears upon a lot in any "R" Zone, the side yard on the street side of the reversed corner lot shall be not less than fifty (50) percent of the front yard required on the lots in the rear of such corner lot. In all other cases, a side yard for a commercial building shall not be required.
4. Rear Yard: Where a lot abuts upon the rear of a lot in any "R" Zone (R-A, R-O, R-1, R-2 and R-3), there shall be a rear yard of not less than fifteen (15) feet. In all other cases, a rear yard for a commercial building shall not be required.
5. Lot Area: The minimum lot area shall be ten thousand (10,000) square feet; provided, however, that where a lot has less area than herein required and was of record at the time this paragraph became effective, said lot may be occupied by not more than one (1) main building subject to the provisions of this Section.
6. Floor Area Ratio: The maximum Floor Area Ratio is 2. The Floor Area Ratio is the amount of square feet of all structure allowed on a parcel based on parcel size.
7. Distance between structures: The minimum distance between structures is 10 feet.
8. Parking: Off-street parking and loading shall be required in conformance with Section 15.
9. Fences, Walls, and Screening: Where the side or rear lot line of a site adjoins or is located across an alley from any "R" Zone (R-A, R-O, R-1, R-2, and R-3), there shall be a solid wall, fence or equivalent landscaping screening at least six (6) feet in height located along the common lot line, except in the required front or side yard. Open storage of materials and equipment shall be permitted only within an area surrounded and screened by a solid wall or fence or compact evergreen hedge (with solid gates where necessary), not less than six (6) feet

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in height, provided that no materials shall be stored to a height greater than that of the wall, fence, or hedge. Fulfillment of the requirement of this paragraph shall not be required for buildings and uses which were established in accordance with all applicable buildings and zoning regulations and which were existing in a commercial or manufacturing zone on the effective date of this paragraph, until such time as a permit or other grant of approval for expansion, alteration or development of property is approved by Tulare County.

All other Development Standards are outlined in the Community Plan for Tonyville. Conformance to development standards is required for all development; however, the Planning Director, Planning Commission, or Board of Supervisors may provide exemptions to particular development standards when deemed appropriate.

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A-3 *Development Standards (Mixed Use Zoning District)*

To promote Economic Development within the Tonyville Urban Development Boundary, a Mixed Use Overlay zoning district is being established to allow for flexibility in the allowed uses within Tonyville. In addition, the use permit restriction is updated to allow for ministerial approval [by the Planning Director]. Development standards are established to ensure high quality development within this mixed use overlay district. To promote Economic Development within the Tonyville Urban Development Boundary, a Mixed Use Overlay zoning district is being established to allow for flexibility in the allowed uses within Tonyville. In addition, the use permit restriction is updated to allow for ministerial approval [by the Planning Director]. Development standards are established to ensure high quality development within this mixed use overlay district.

ARCHITECTURE

A-1 Entries to buildings should be individualized and clearly identifiable.

A-2 Retail spaces should be accessed directly from the sidewalk, rather than through lobbies or other internal spaces.

A-3 Entrances to upper story uses should not be as prominent as the primary entrances to first story uses.

A-4 The height of first floor commercial should have a minimum ceiling height of 12 feet.

A-5 Architecturally distinguish the ground floor from the upper façade, to form a visual base for the building. Create an intimate scale for the pedestrian environment.

A-6 Each building should have a defined base, body, and cap segment

A-7 Blank walls on ground floor facades adjacent to public sidewalks, public right-of-ways, and public spaces are prohibited.

A-8 Ground floor window openings should range between fifty (50) to eighty (80) percent of the ground floor façade adjacent to sidewalks and private and public plazas, patios, and courtyards. These window openings should consist of transparent “storefront” windows. Second story windows should not exceed fifty (50) percent of the total exterior wall surface.

A-9 Three-dimensional cornice lines, parapet walls, and/or overhanging eaves should be used to enhance the architectural character of the building.

A-10 Wall surfaces should not exceed 250 square feet without including some form of articulation. Acceptable forms of articulation include use of windows, varied reveal patterns, change in material, texture, color, or detail; and a change in wall plane location or direction.

A-11 Openings in the façade should be accentuated with paint, tile, shutters, awnings, planters, and/or other appropriate architectural features in order to create varied shadows and a rich visual texture.

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A-12 Articulation and detailing of the exterior walls at the ground level, should be integrated with landscape features (trees, plants, walls, trellises, and unique land forms) to ensure an appropriate transition from ground to wall plane.

A-13 An equal level of architectural detail and landscaping should be incorporated into all sides of freestanding buildings, because they are generally visible from all sides.

A-14 Architectural details should be fully integrated into the design of the building to avoid the appearance of afterthought elements or elements that are “tacked on” to a building.

A-15 Finish materials that give a feeling of permanence and quality should be used at ground level facades.

A-16 A consistent use of window style, size, trims, and accents should be used to ensure a consistent character along the building façade.

A-17 Exposed structural elements (beams, trusses, frames, rafters, etc.) are acceptable when appropriately designed to complement the over design of the façade.

A-18 Tilt-up buildings should incorporate decorative trim, recessed/projecting panels, recessed windows/doors, accent materials, and varied roof height to increase visual interest.

A-19 New buildings located at the corner of the block may be more massive in scale than adjacent buildings to better define the street intersection.

A-20 Corner buildings should have a strong relationship to the corner of the intersection by incorporating a unique architectural element or detail at the corner; such as a tower or primary building entrance.

A-21 Corner buildings should present equally important facades of similar appearance on both streets.

A-22 Articulate side and rear facades in a manner compatible with the design of the front façade. Avoid large blank wall surfaces on side and rear facades which are visible from public areas. In these locations, display windows, store entrances, and upper windows are encouraged. When this is not feasible, consider the use of ornament, murals, or landscaping along large blank walls.

A-23 Remove alterations whose design and/or materials are not consistent with the overall character of the building.

A-24 Where off-street parking or an alley is provided behind a building, a secondary entrance to both first floor and upper floor uses should be provided at the rear of the building.

A-25 Locate and design required vents and access doors to minimize their visibility from public spaces.

A-26 Use high quality detailing for new buildings and replacement elements. For example, new or replacement windows should have sash and frame thicknesses and window depths which are similar to those of original or historic windows. Such level of detailing provides an interplay between light and shadow which adds interest and visual depth to the façade.

A-27 Loading docks, storage areas, and service facilities should be located at the rear of the building and screened from the street as necessary.

A-28 Conceal all electrical boxes and conduits from view, and position light sources to prevent glare for pedestrians and vehicles.

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ROOFS AND AWNINGS

RA-1 Awnings should be compatible with other awnings nearby, particularly those on the same building, when these awnings complement the architectural character of the building.

RA-2 Canopies and awnings should be compatible with the style and character of the structure on which they are located.

RA-3 Use matte canvas fabric for awnings; not vinyl, fiberglass, plastic, wood or other unsuitable materials. Glass and metal awnings may be appropriate for some buildings, but must be consistent with the architectural style of the building.

RA-4 Include architectural features such as awnings, canopies, and recessed entries that can protect pedestrians from inclement weather. Design these features as integral parts of the building.

RA-5 Awnings and canopies should not hang below the top of the first floor storefront window. In addition, awnings and canopies should be at least ten (10) feet above the sidewalk.

RA-6 Canopies and awnings should not project more than seven (7) feet from the surface of the building.

RA-7 Awnings and canopies that project into the public right-of-way should not impede pedestrian or vehicular movement.

RA-8 Roof forms, lines, masses, and materials should be continuous and consistent with the overall style, character, scale, and balance of the building.

RA-9 Roof overhangs and exposed structural elements should be designed to be consistent with the overall style and character of the building.

RA-10 Roof mounted HVAC equipment, ducts, vents, and other equipment should be screened from public view.

RA-11 Mansard roofs are prohibited.

RA-12 All flat roofs should have 90% of the roof area covered by solar panels. All sloped roofs should have 50% of the roof area covered by solar panels. Roofs should be painted or colored with a bright white (or similar color) with a reflective glossy finish.

SITE PLANNING

SP-1 Place entrances to storefronts and other ground floor uses so that they are accessible directly from the public sidewalk, not internal lobbies.

SP-2 On corner sites, a prominent streetscape presence should be established and visual interest should be created by either locating buildings near the intersection to enliven the streetscape or using landscaping to frame the intersection. Parking areas immediately adjacent to intersections are discouraged.

SP-3 Structures and site improvements should be located and designed to avoid conflict with adjacent uses.

SP-4 Gates to parking areas should be designed with materials and color that are compatible with the site.

SP-5 Multi-story buildings that overlook private or common area open space of adjacent residences should be designed to protect privacy of these spaces.

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SP-6 Gates to parking areas should be located to prevent vehicle stacking or queuing on the street.

SP-7 Primary site and building entry points are strongly encouraged to generate visual interest with special design features such as decorative or textured paving, flowering accents, special lighting, monuments, walls, shrubs, water features, and the use of sizeable specimen trees.

SP-8 To the extent feasible and practicable, parcels should share access driveways to minimize curb cuts and traffic congestion.

SP-9 Cul-de-sacs are inappropriate except when a freeway, railroad, or canal prevents connectivity.

SP-10 Block lengths should be short, averaging 200 to 300 feet. Maximum block length is be 500 feet.

LANDSCAPING

LA-1 Projects should provide, and maintain, landscaped buffers between commercial uses and low-density residential uses, between industrial and residential uses, and between commercial and industrial uses. Plant material will be placed in a manner to suggest natural growth as opposed to a rigid barrier.

LA-2 A predominance of deciduous tree species is encouraged to shade western, southern, and southwestern exposures.

LA-3 The parking lot should not be the dominant visual element of the site as viewed from the street. Locate or place parking lots at the side and rear of buildings or use parking lot screening to soften their appearance.

Screen parking lots: Utilize a hedge (recommended height of 36 inches) with a rolling berm to screen parking at the street periphery (Minimum shrub container size should be 5 gallons.)

LA-4 Project sites should be designed so that areas used for outdoor storage, and other potentially unsightly areas are screened from public view. All service yards and outdoor storage areas should be enclosed or screened from view.

LA-5 Loading areas, access and circulation driveways, trash, and storage areas, and rooftop equipment should be adequately screened from the street and adjacent properties, as deemed necessary. To the fullest extent possible, loading areas and vehicle access doors should not be visible from public streets.

LA-6 Loading driveways should not back onto streets or encroach into landscaped setback areas.

LA-7 Loading doors should be integrated into building elevations and given the same architectural treatment where feasible.

LA-8 Utility equipment such as electric and gas meters, electrical panels, and junction boxes should be screened from view or incorporated into the architecture of the building.

LA-9 Utility devices, such as transformers and backflow preventers, should not dominate the front landscape area.

LA-10 All utility lines from the service drop to the site should be located underground.

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LA-11 When security fencing is required, it should be a combination of solid walls with pillars and offsets, or short solid wall segments and segments with metal fencing. Chain-link fencing is strongly discouraged when facing public view and should only be used as interior fencing.

LA-12 Retaining walls at retention basins should utilize a stepped or terraced motif as a visual tool to maintain appropriate human scale.

LA-13 Retention basins visible to public view and common open spaces should be contoured and landscaped in a creative manner to minimize a harsh utilitarian appearance. When feasible, it is recommended to beneficially use the run-off storm water as supplemental watering for the landscape plants.

LA-14 Parking lot run-off should be routed through turf or other landscaping.

LA-15 Parking lots located adjacent to the sidewalks or right-of-ways should be screened to a height of thirty six (36) inches above the grade with landscaping and/or low high quality fencing.

REFUSE AND STORAGE AREAS

R-1 Trash storage must be enclosed within or adjacent to the main structure or located within separate freestanding enclosures.

R-2 Trash enclosures should be unobtrusive and conveniently accessible for trash collection but should not impede circulation during loading operations.

R-3 Trash enclosures should be located away from residential uses to minimize nuisance to adjacent properties.

R-4 Trash and storage enclosures should be architecturally compatible with the project design. Landscaping should be incorporated into the design of trash enclosures to screen them and deter graffiti.

LIGHTING

LI-1 Provide lighting at building entrances and for security at ground level.

LI-2 Lights should be shielded and point down toward the ground.

LI-3 Parking lot should have uniformly spaced night lighting.

LI-4 Well-lit sidewalks and/or pedestrian walkways should be located to provide safe access from the parking lot to the street sidewalk.

LI-5 Exterior architectural lighting should fully compliment a building's design and character. Light fixtures should work in conjunction (size, scale, and color) with the building's wall, roof.

LI-6 Street lighting features should be "pedestrian scale" at twelve (12) to eighteen (18) feet in height above the curb.

WALLS AND FENCES

WF-1 Wall/fence design should complement the project's architecture. Landscaping should be used to soften the appearance of wall surfaces.

WF-2 Walls and fences within front and exterior side yards of commercial sites should be avoided.

WF-3 Unless walls are required for screening or security purposes they should be avoided.

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WF-4 Security fencing should incorporate solid pilasters, or short solid wall segments and view fencing.

WF-5 Front yard fences should not abut the sidewalk. The fence should be set back from the sidewalk at least 2 to 3 feet to allow room for landscape materials to soften the fence and to ensure pedestrian comfort.

WF-6 Walls and fences should be designed in such a manner as to create an attractive appearance to the street and to complement the architecture of the industrial park.

WF-7 Gates should be provided in walls or fences where necessary to allow emergency access.

WF-8 High perimeter walls and walls topped with barbed wire, razor wire, or broken glass are strongly discouraged.

WF-9 Inordinately long walls or fences should be broken up by landscaping, pilasters, offsets in the alignment of the wall or fence, and/or changes in materials and colors.

WF-10 Chain link fences should not be visible from streets.

WF-11 Long expanses of fence or wall surfaces should be offset and architecturally designed to prevent monotony. Landscape pockets (12-feet wide by 3- feet deep) should be provided at 70-foot minimum intervals along the wall.

STREETSCAPE

ST-1 A consistent pavement material of varied texture and color should be applied to all crosswalks to clearly define pedestrian crossings, to slow down traffic.

ST-2 Sidewalks widths, excluding curbs, should be a minimum of five (5) feet.

ST-3 Curb and gutters should be constructed with all new development.

ST-4 A planting strip, or tree lawn, 3 to 5 feet wide should be located between the sidewalk and the curb of the street. Existing tree lawns should be preserved.

ST-5 New street trees should be planted on the curb edge of the sidewalk in front of all new development projects.

SIGNAGE

SI-1 Sign letter and materials should be professionally designed and fabricated.

SI-2 Each storefront with a ground floor entrance should be allowed two signs that should be attached to the building.

SI-3 All electrical conduits should be concealed from public view.

SI-4 For commercial uses, the primary wall sign should be in the space above a storefront and visibly oriented towards the street.

SI-5 For commercial uses, a secondary sign should be smaller than the primary sign and be oriented towards passing pedestrians. It should extend out perpendicular to the building façade and be mounted or hung from the wall beneath an awning or above a first floor window. The bottom of the wall-mounted sign should be located at least eight (8) feet above the sidewalk. The outer face of the sign should not extend more than four (4) feet from the edge of the building surface, and the maximum area of the sign should have no more than six (6) square feet.

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SI-6 Signs should be designed to be compatible with building design in terms of relative scale, overall size, materials, and colors. No sign should dominate the façade. Signage elements should incorporate materials colors, and shapes that appropriately reflect and compliment the building's architecture.

SI-7 Large signs that dominate a building façade or the streetscape should not be permitted.

SI-8 Signage should be constructed of high quality, low maintenance, and long lasting materials. Except for banners, flags, temporary signs, and window signs, all signs should be constructed of permanent materials and should be permanently attached to the ground, a building or another structure by direct attachment to a rigid wall, frame, or structure.

SI-9 No more than twenty (20) percent of window area should be obstructed by signs, posters, advertisements, painted signs, and/or merchandise, and the top one half of the window should be permanently clear and free of obstructions. Awning signage should be of a replaceable-type to accommodate tenant turnover.

SI-10 Wall, canopy, under-canopy, and marquee signs should not exceed three-fourths (3/4) square foot of aggregated display area per lineal foot of frontage.

SI-11 Awning sign should be mounted on the hanging border of the awning and should not protrude beyond the awning surface.

SI-12 Wall signs or advertisements should not project more than twelve (12) inches from the wall face to which they are mounted, should not project beyond building eaves, and should be mounted flat throughout their length and height.

SI-13 Signs for individual tenants within a multiple-tenant, such as offices located above the ground floor, should be grouped together and appropriately scaled to a pedestrian-oriented retail environment.

SI-14 Fin signs or under marquee sign are permitted provided that they are installed with a minimum of eight (8) feet clearance from the lowest point on the sign and support to the top of the walking surface below it.

SI-15 Awning signs and face-mounted signs are permitted provided that the sign should have no more than one line of text and that maximum text height is twelve (12) inches.

SI-16 No signs should be erected in any manner in which the sign, in whole or in part, would create a hazardous condition to pedestrian or automobile traffic alike.

SI-17 Additional business signs should be permitted on windows and on the vertical face of awning valances provided that the signs are permanent in nature and of high quality.

SI-18 The following signs are strictly prohibited:

- Roof signs, signs located above the roof or parapet lines.
- Permanent banner signs.
- Posters.
- Painted window advertisements.
- Billboards
- Large auto-oriented pole-mounted or "lollipop signs."
- Moving signs and flashing signs.

SI-19 Signs advertising an activity, business product, or service no longer conducted on the premises, and/or signs frames, structural members, or supporting poles remaining unused for a period of six (6) months should be removed from the site or building by the property owner.

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SI-20 Address markers should be easily identifiable and readable from the street.

SI-21 Freestanding, ground-mounted and monument signs should be not less than one (1) foot behind a property line or designated right-of-way for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, but in no case should be more than ten (10) feet behind a sidewalk and ten (10) feet from any vehicular entrance or driveway. These signs should not interfere with the safety of vehicular traffic entering or exiting the premises.

SI-22 The maximum height of monument signs should be five (5) feet above the top of concrete curb.

SI-23 One freestanding or monument sign with a maximum of thirty-two (32) square feet of display area should be allowed on each street frontage of more than fifty (50) feet. Where two (2) or more freestanding or monument signs are allowed on a single street frontage, one freestanding or monument sign with a maximum of fifty (50) square feet of display area may be used in lieu of several signs on the same frontage.

SI-24 All gateway signs should have a consistent character and style.

SI-25 A hierarchy of gateways signs should be established to differentiate between major and minor gateway entrances.

SI-26 Major gateway signs should be designed as visually prominent towers, monuments, or street spanning arches.

SI-27 Minor gateway signs should be visible to automobile traffic, but also be low enough to be visible to pedestrian traffic.

SERVICE STATIONS AND CAR WASHES

SS-1 Service and carwash bays should not face residential properties or the public street. The visibility of service bays and carwash opening should be minimized.

SS-2 Gas pump canopies should be ancillary to the main building structure. The retail market/office building segment of the facility should be oriented along the street frontage, whenever possible.

SS-3 All structures on the site (including kiosks, carwash buildings, gas pump columns, etc.) should be architecturally consistent and related to an overall architectural theme.

SS-4 Canopy light fixtures should be recessed into the canopy.

SS-5 Outdoor equipment, such as vent risers and clean air separators, should be screened either with an enclosure or if site configuration topography permits, away from street view, screened with landscaping or located at a grade differential.

SS-6 Site-specific architectural design contextual to surroundings is strongly encouraged. Designs based solely on corporate or franchise models are strongly discouraged.

AUTO REPAIR SERVICES

AR-1 Building design should be stylistically consistent, and compatible with surrounding buildings through use of similar scale, materials, colors, and/or detailing.

AR-2 Building materials should have the appearance of substance and permanency; lightweight metal or other temporary appearing structures are discouraged.

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AR-3 Vehicle drop-off areas should be provided to prevent vehicle overflow to adjacent streets.

CONTRACTOR, BUILDING SUPPLY, OR LANDSCAPING YARDS

BS-1 The main office or building should be located along the street frontage to screen outdoor sales and minimize the visibility of storage of materials and vehicles.

BS-2 Customer parking should be provided close to the building and not interspersed in the yard.

BS-3 All outdoor contractor vehicle storage areas should be enclosed with a screen of sufficient height and constructed with durable and high-quality materials that are compatible with the building and site.

CONSUMER STORAGE FACILITIES

SF-1 The administrative office should be located in a building or building element that is human scale and located in proximity to the street.

SF-2 Parking for visitors should be located near the administrative office, outside of any gated portion of the facility.

SF-3 A storage facility should be consistent with its surrounding area in scale and appearance, through the use of building size transitions, architecture, and landscaping.

SF-4 Loading doors for individual storage units should not face outward toward streets.

SF-5 In order to break up the mass of larger buildings which containing storage units, provide horizontal and vertical articulation through the use of building offsets, windows, and variations in colors and materials.

SF-6 Any area intended for the storage of automobiles and recreational vehicles should be located towards the rear of the site or screened with an enclosure of adequate height

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

SC-1 The project should emit no smoke or should reduce the amount of smoke from an existing use.

SC-2 The project should emit no fumes or should reduce the amount of fumes from an existing use.

SC-3 The project should implement dust control measures sufficient to minimize or prevent dust emissions. Measures should be consistent with, or more effective than, those required by the Valley Air District.

SC-4 The project should emit no odors or should reduce the amount of odors from an existing use.

SC-5 The project should not create noticeable vibrations.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Planning Commission Resolutions

Appendix B: Board of Supervisors Resolution