

Sherry Garrison, Council Position 1
Thane Harrison, Council Position 2
Tommy Ginn, Council Position 3

James Stokes, City Manager
Gary Jackson, Assistant City Manager



Jerry Mouton Jr., Mayor

Bill Patterson, Council Position 4
Ron Martin, Council Position 5
Rae A. Sinor, Council Position 6

Sandra Watkins TRMC, CMC City Secretary
Jim Fox, City Attorney

CALL TO ORDER

1. Discussion of issues related to revisions to the existing ordinances concerning Comprehensive Flood Damage Rules and Regulations.

[DIS 16-139](#)

Recommended Action: Staff recommends adoption of the revised floodplain regulation ordinance.

Department: Public Works

Attachments: [FEMA Notice](#)

[Final - Floodplain Ordinance](#)

[Ordinance 2452 - Final Red Lined Version 12_14_2016](#)

2. Discussion of issues relating to the Quarterly Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter ended September 30, 2016.

[DIS 16-182](#)

Recommended Action: Discussion only during workshop.

Department: Finance

Attachments: [2016 4Q Financial Report](#)

3. Discussion of issues related to the search for a Medical Director for the City's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Program.

[DIS 17-001](#)

Recommended Action: Discussion only during Workshop. An action item will be included on a future Council Agenda.

ADJOURN

Shannon Bennett, TRMC
Acting City Secretary

Posted on Bulletin Board
December 29, 2016

City Hall is wheelchair accessible and accessible parking spaces are available. Requests for accommodations or interpretive services must be made 72 hours prior to any meeting. Please contact the City Secretary's office at 281.478.7248 for further information.

The Mission of the City of Deer Park is to deliver exemplary municipal services that provide the community a high quality of life consistent with our history, culture and unique character.



Legislation Details (With Text)

File #:	DIS 16-139	Version:	1	Name:	
Type:	Discussion	Status:		Agenda Ready	
File created:	9/7/2016	In control:		City Council Workshop	
On agenda:	1/3/2017	Final action:			
Title:	Discussion of issues related to revisions to the existing ordinances concerning Comprehensive Flood Damage Rules and Regulations.				
Sponsors:	Public Works				
Indexes:					
Code sections:					
Attachments:	FEMA Notice Final - Floodplain Ordinance Ordinance 2452 - Final Red Lined Version 12_14_2016				

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
1/3/2017	1	City Council Workshop		

Discussion of issues related to revisions to the existing ordinances concerning Comprehensive Flood Damage Rules and Regulations.

Summary: The City is required to adopt the most recent version of the National Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study before January 6, 2017 which is the date the new FIRM maps become effective. This is also the appropriate time to update our current floodplain regulation ordinance since it is 20 years old and out dated.

Our current ordinance covering the comprehensive flood damage rules and regulations (Ord. 2452) was adopted in 1996. In 1998, Ordinance 2599 was adopted to amend subsections of the original ordinance. In 2007 Ordinance 3149 amended additional sections of the current Ordinance.

Administering these regulations is cumbersome since we have to look over all three ordinances in order to arrive at the correct interpretation, which causes a great deal of confusion between both the City staff and developers.

Therefore, we are proposing to repeal all three ordinances in their entirety and replace them with a single ordinance to prevent any confusion. The result would be updating our outdated ordinance with newer definitions and more current regulations that FEMA requires us to have.

For your review, you will find the current ordinance with redlined revisions as well as the attached final version of the proposed ordinance.

- Newer FEMA definitions concerning floodplain management were added to the ordinance.
- Clause is added in Article 3, Section B to adopt the latest FIRM maps dated January 6, 2017 and any revisions thereafter.
- Article 3, Section C, gives more detail concerning the establishment of a "development permit"

- Article 4, Section B and C, more responsibilities were added for the floodplain manager, as per FEMA's current standards.
- Article 5, Section A, added the requirement that completed elevation certificates must be submitted and approved for any construction in a flood zone area, before the final building inspection or certificate of occupancy can be issued.
- Article 5, Section B, we added the requirement that all construction of both residential and non-residential structures shall have the lowest floor elevation of at least 2-feet above the centerline of the street. This was the 1998 revision (Ordinance 2599) so we are simply including it in the new revised ordinance.
- Article 5, Section B (1), (2) we are adding 1-foot of freeboard for construction within the flood zone. FEMA requires that if a structure is built within a flood zone the lowest floor elevation must be at least at the base flood elevation. We recommending FEMA's suggestions to require "higher standards". Over the years many communities have found that the minimum floodplain management standards found in the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR, Section 60.3) were not sufficient to provide the level of safety against flooding they felt was necessary. Therefore, many communities have freeboard requirements. This means that any construction within the flood zone will now be required to have the lowest floor elevation at least 1-foot above the base flood elevation.
- Article 5, Section D, is referring to areas within flood zone AO/AH. Currently we don't have any areas within our jurisdiction that fits into these flood zones but we need to have this provision in our ordinance in the event FEMA ever rezones the flood areas. This requirement was already in our ordinance based on the 2007 revision of Ordinance 3149. We simply reworded it to better fit the FEMA requirements and include it with this new revised ordinance so that all requirements can be listed in one Ordinance rather than the three we currently have.

Fiscal/Budgetary Impact: No impact.

Staff recommends adoption of the revised floodplain regulation ordinance.



FEMA

NOV 2 2 2016

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

The Honorable Jerry Mouton, Jr.
Mayor, City of Deer Park
Post Office Box 700
Deer Park, Texas 77536

Dear Mayor Mouton:

I am writing this letter as an official reminder that the City of Deer Park, Texas, has until January 6, 2017, to adopt and have the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Office approve floodplain management measures that satisfy 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.3(d) of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.

The City of Deer Park must adopt floodplain management measures, such as a floodplain management ordinance, that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements (copy enclosed) by January 6, 2017, to avoid suspension from the NFIP. If suspended, your community becomes ineligible for flood insurance through the NFIP, new insurance policies cannot be sold, and existing policies cannot be renewed.

The NFIP State Coordinating Office for your State has verified that Texas communities may include language in their floodplain management measures that automatically adopt the most recently available flood elevation data provided by FEMA. Your community's floodplain management measures may already be sufficient if the measures include suitable automatic adoption language and are otherwise in accordance with the minimum requirements of the NFIP. The NFIP State Coordinator can assist you further in clarifying questions you may have about automatic adoption.

Under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, flood insurance must be purchased by property owners seeking any Federal financial assistance for construction or acquisition of buildings in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). This financial assistance includes certain federally guaranteed mortgages and direct loans, federal disaster relief loans and grants, as well as other similarly described assistance from FEMA and other agencies.

In addition, all loans individuals obtain from Federally regulated, supervised, or insured lending institutions that are secured by improved real estate located in SFHAs are also contingent upon the borrower obtaining flood insurance coverage on the building. However, purchasing and maintaining flood insurance coverage on a voluntary basis is frequently recommended for properties located outside SFHAs.

The Honorable Jerry Mouton, Jr.

NOV 22 2016

Page 2

Your NFIP State Coordinator and FEMA would like to assist the City of Deer Park to ensure it remains in good standing with the NFIP and avoids suspension from the Program. If your community is suspended, it may regain its eligibility in the NFIP by enacting the floodplain management measures established in 44 CFR Section 60.3 of the NFIP regulations. As stated in my previous correspondence, I recommend you contact your NFIP State Coordinator or the FEMA Regional Office if the City of Deer Park is encountering difficulties in enacting its measures.

I recognize that your community may be in the final adoption process or may have recently adopted the appropriate floodplain management measures. Please submit these measures to the Floodplain Management Program at the Texas Water Development Board. Michael Segner, CFM, the NFIP State Coordinator, is accessible by telephone at (512) 463-3509, in writing at 1700 North Congress Avenue, Post Office Box 13231, Austin, Texas 78711-3231, or by electronic mail at michael.segner@twddb.texas.gov.

The FEMA Regional staff in Denton, Texas, is also available to assist you with your floodplain management measures. The FEMA Regional Office may be contacted by telephone at (940) 898-5127 or in writing. Please send your written inquiries to the Director, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division, FEMA Region VI, at Federal Regional Center, 800 North Loop 288, Denton, Texas 76209-3698.

In the event your community does not adopt and/or submit the necessary floodplain management measures that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements, I must take the necessary steps to suspend your community from the NFIP. This letter is FEMA's final notification before your community is suspended from the Program.

Sincerely,



Rachel Sears, Director
Floodplain Management Division
Mitigation Directorate | FEMA

Enclosure

cc: Tony Robinson, Regional Administrator, FEMA Region VI
Michael Segner, CFM, NFIP State Coordinator, Texas Water Development Board
Kathy Holcomb, Administrative Assistant, Public Works, City of Deer Park

Ordinance No. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 46, SECTIONS 21-86 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF DEER PARK IN ITS ENTIRETY, (AND ANY INCONSISTENT PROVISIONS OF PREVIOUS FLOOD REGULATION ORDINANCES SHALL BE DELETED FROM THE CODE OF ORDINANCES), PROVIDING COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE RULES AND REGULATIONS; PROVIDING OTHER DETAILS; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DEER PARK:

1. Chapter 46 Sections 21 thru 86 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Deer Park is hereby amended in its entirety (and any inconsistent provisions of previous flood regulation ordinances shall be deleted from the code of ordinances) so that it shall hereafter read as follows:

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Texas has in Article 8230-13 V.A.T.S. delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of Deer Park, Texas, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The flood hazard areas of Deer Park are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which diversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
2. These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by occupancy of flood hazards areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions and specific reasons by provisions designed to:

1. Protect human life and health;
2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
7. Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

SECTION D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purpose, this ordinance uses the following methods:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of the initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage;
5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance it's most reasonable application.

ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING – means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition, and unpredictable flow paths.

ANCHORED – means adequately secured to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

APEX – means a point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.

APPURTENANT STRUCTURE – means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure ie., a detached garage servicing a 1 – 4 family dwelling

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent chance or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – See “Special Flood Hazard Area”

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE) – means the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and found in the accompanying flood insurance study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a one-percent chance (100-year) of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year – also called base flood.

BASEMENT – means any area of the building, including sunken room or sunken portion of a room, having its floor below ground level (subgrade) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL – means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

CRITICAL FEATURE – means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

CURVILINEAR LINE - means the border on either the FHBM or FIRM that delineates the special flood, mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazard areas and consists of curved or contour line that follows the topography.

DEVELOPMENT – means any man-made change in improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or equipment or materials.

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT – means “floodplain development permit” - the permit describing the fill, drainage, grading for the property to be developed.

ELEVATED BUILDING – means, for insurance purposes, a nonbasement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION – means for the purpose of determining rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. “Existing Construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures”.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including , at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

EXISTING STRUCTURES – see “existing construction”

EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – mean the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FILL – means the placement of earth or other solid material above the natural ground surface elevation.

FLOOD OR FLOODING –means general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1)The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2)The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY – means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mud- slide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) – means and examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD PRONE AREA – means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT – means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS – means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standard for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM – means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the areas within a community subject to a “special flood hazard” and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

FLOODPROOFING – means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY (REGULATORY FLOODWAY) – means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

FREEBOARD– means an additional amount of height above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) used as a factor of safety (e.g., 1 foot above the BFE) in determining the level at which a structure’s lowest floor must be elevated or floodproofed to be in accordance with the State or Community floodplain management regulations.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE – means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – means any structure that is:

- (a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by The Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily designated by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (d) Individually listed on a local inventory or historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - (1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;
 - (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LEVEE- means a man-made structure; usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEVEE SYSTEM – means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR – means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking or vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME – means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built in a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a recreational vehicle.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL – means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, The North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988, 2001 adjusted or most recent vertical datum adopted by FEMA, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – means for the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, “new construction” means structures for which the “start of construction”

commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvement to such structures.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (iii) designed to self-propel or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA) – is the land in the floodplain within the community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO or V1-30, VE OR V. for purposes of these regulations, the term “special flood hazard area” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard”.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – (for other than new construction or substantial improvement under the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (PUB. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab of footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and / or walkways; nor does it include excavation for basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE – means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before “start of construction” of the improvement”. This includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: (i) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary conditions or (ii) Any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation of a “historic structure”.

VARIANCE – means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of the floodplain management regulations. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations)

VIOLATION – means the failure for a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community’s floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3 (b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – means the height, in relation to the National American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988, 2001 adjusted or most recent vertical datum adopted by FEMA (where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL PROVISION

SECTION A - LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard with the jurisdiction of Deer Park, TX.

SECTION B - BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled “The Revised Flood Insurance Study for The City of Deer Park, Community No. 480291 dated January 6, 2017 with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps (FIRM and FBFM) and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C – ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required for any development within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance. For areas outside the SFHA a Building Permit will be required to ensure conformance with freeboard requirements.

SECTION D – COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

SECTION E – ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

SECTION F – INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be; (i) considered as minimum requirements; (ii) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and (iii) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

SECTION G – WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OR LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE 4

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A – DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The City Manager, or his/her designated appointee, is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

SECTION B – DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
- (2) Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.

- (3) Review, approve, or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
- (4) Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.
- (5) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and an actual field conditions) the floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
- (6) Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is Texas Water Commission, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (7) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
- (8) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 5.
- (9) When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted with Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect on the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
- (10) Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA.
- (11) In addition to the areas designated on the FIRM map as susceptible to flooding, the administrator should indicate additional areas that, through experience, he/she has found to be susceptible to flooding and make the information available to the public.

SECTION C – PERMIT PROCEDURES

- (1) Application for a development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:
 - (a) Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure shall be flood proofed;

- (c) A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood proofed structure shall meet the flood proofing criteria of Article 5, Section B(2);
 - (d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;
 - (e) Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with Article 4, Section (B) (1).
- (2) Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:
- (a) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (b) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (c) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (d) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (e) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (f) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
 - (g) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site.
 - (h) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (i) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (j) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.
 - (k) The floodplain administrator may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this regulation, in cases where there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application or plans upon which the permit or approval was based:
 - (l) Upon notice from the floodplain administrator that work on any building, structure, bridge or any improvement which would affect water drainage, is being done contrary to the provisions of this regulation, or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall be immediately stopped. Such a notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property or to his agent, or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed. Where an emergency exists, no written notice shall be required to be given by the floodplain administrator, provided written notice shall follow within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the oral notice to stop work was issued.
 - (m) The floodplain administrator, or his duly authorized representative, may enter any building, structure, or premise to perform any duties imposed upon him by this regulation.

SECTION D. - VARIANCE PROCEDURES

- (1) The Appeal Board as established by the community shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

- (2) The Appeal Board shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
- (5) Variance may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Registry of Historic Places or the State inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this ordinance.
- (6) Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the relevant factor in Section C(2) of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (7) Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (Article 1, Section C).
- (8) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (9) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (10) Prerequisites for granting variances;
 - (a) Variance shall only be used upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (b) Variance shall only be issued upon, (i) showing a good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - (c) Any application to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

- (11) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other developments necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that (i) the criteria outlined in Article 4, section D (1)-(911) are met, and (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to the public safety.

ARTICLE 5

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements.

- (1) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
- (2) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (3) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
- (4) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (8) An elevation certificate (Standard FEMA form) signed by a professional engineer is required for each and every building within the City of Deer Park, regardless of its location with respect to the flood hazard boundary. No final building inspection nor certificate of occupancy will be issued until the elevation certificate has been received and reviewed for accuracy

There shall be no adverse flooding impact on any property from any fill placed in the same or nearby watershed.

SECTION B – SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In areas *outside* the special flood hazard area the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction of both residential and non-residential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated two (2) feet above the centerline of the street or 1 foot above the highest adjacent grade, whichever is higher.

In all areas of special flood hazard area (SFHA) where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) Article 3, Section B, (ii) Article 4, Section B (8), or (iii) Article 5, Section C(3), the following provisions are required:

- (1) **Residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated one (1) foot above the centerline of the street or one (1) foot above the base flood elevation (BFE), whichever is higher. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1)a, is satisfied.
- (2) **Non- residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated one (1) foot above the centerline of the street or one (1) foot above the base flood elevation (BFE), whichever is higher, or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and /or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are flood proofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (3) **Enclosures** – new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access of storage in an area

other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

- a. A minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
- b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade.
- c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(4) Manufactured Homes –

- a. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over the top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- b. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to two (2) feet above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
- c. Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision with Zones A1-30, AH and AE on the community's FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this section be elevated so that either :
 - (i) the lowest floor of the manufactured home is two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(5) RECREATIONAL VEHICLES – Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, and AE on the community's FIRM either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the permit requirements of Article 4,

Section C;(1), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for “manufactured homes” in paragraph (4) of this Section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

- (6) **Critical Facilities** – There shall be no critical facilities constructed in the 100-year (1%) flood zone.
- (7) **Floodplain Storage Capacity** – Fill placed within the 100-year (1%) flood zone shall be mitigated such that no flood storage capacity is lost.
- (8) **Construction on Engineered Fill** – In addition to all other applicable requirements set forth in this Code or any other applicable laws or regulations, all filling of lots or vacant property, new construction or substantial improvements proposed to be constructed on engineered fill shall apply for a development permit prior to filling to verify that location is in an authorized area or of special flood hazards and must be constructed on properly designed and compacted fill that extends beyond the building walls before dropping below the base flood elevation and must be appropriately protected from erosion and scour. The design of the fill must be sealed by a registered engineer in the State of Texas demonstrating that proper compaction has been obtained and NPDES regulations have followed, the fill is not with the 100-year floodplain and has not changed the BFE.

SECTION C – STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (1) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with Article 1, Sections B, C, and D of this ordinance.
- (2) All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of Article 3, Section C; Article 4, Section C; and the provisions of Article 5 of this ordinance.
- (3) Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to Article 3, Section b or Article 4, Section B (8) of this ordinance.
- (4) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (5) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

SECTION D – STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO/AH ZONES)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1-3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvement of residential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least above the base flood elevation (BFE) specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet above the centerline of the street, whichever is higher, if no base flood elevation is specified).
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures;
 - (i) Shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least above the base flood depth (BFD) specified on the community's FIRM or at least two (2) feet above the centerline of the street, whichever is higher, if no base flood depth is specified, or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.
- (3) A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1) a., are satisfied.
- (4) Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION E - FLOODWAYS

Floodways – located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

- (1) Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standards engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) If Article 5, Section E (1) above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5.

- (3) Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

ARTICLE 6

It is hereby found and declared by The City of Deer Park that severe flooding has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately.

Due to the circumstances as set out in Article 6 above, the City Council finds that this ordinance relates to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety and welfare in that it is necessary that the present inadequacies in the ordinances of the City of Deer Park can be corrected at the earliest possible moment, so as to assure adequate health and protection for the remainder of the City, to prevent flood damage, and to insure proper fire and police protection, thereby creating an emergency, for which the Charter requirement providing for the reading of ordinances on three several days should be dispensed with and this ordinance be passed finally on its introduction; and , accordingly, such requirement is dispensed with, and this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor.

In accordance with Article VIII, Section 1 of the City Charter, this Ordinance was introduced before the City Council of the City of Deer Park, Texas, **PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** on this the _____ day of _____, 2017 by a vote of _____ "Ayes" and _____ "Noes".

MAYOR, City of Deer Park

ATTEST:

Deputy City Secretary

APPROVED:

City Attorney

Ordinance No. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 46, Sections 21 thru 86 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF DEER PARK IN ITS ENTIRETY (AND ANY INCONSISTENT PROVISIONS OF PREVIOUS FLOOD REGULATION ORDINANCES SHALL BE DELETED FROM THE CODE OF ORDINANCES), PROVIDING COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE RULES AND REGULATIONS; PROVIDING OTHER DETAILS; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DEER PARK:

1. Chapter 46 Sections 21 thru 86 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Deer Park is hereby amended in its entirety (and any inconsistent provisions of previous flood regulation ordinances shall be deleted from the code of ordinances) so that it shall hereafter read as follows:

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Texas has in Article 8230-13 V.A.T.S. delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of Deer Park, Texas, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The flood hazard areas of Deer Park are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which diversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
2. These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by occupancy of flood hazards areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions and specific reasons by provisions designed to:

1. Protect human life and health;
2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
7. Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

SECTION D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purpose, this ordinance uses the following methods:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of the initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage;
5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance it's most reasonable application.

ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING – means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition, and unpredictable flow paths.

ANCHORED – means adequately secured to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

APEX – means a point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.

APPURTENANT STRUCTURE – means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure ie., a detached garage servicing a 1 – 4 family dwelling

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent chance or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – See “Special Flood Hazard Area”

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE) – means the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and found in the accompanying flood insurance study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a one-percent chance (100-year) of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year – also called base flood.

BASEMENT – means any area of the building, including sunken room or sunken portion of a room, having its floor below ground level (subgrade) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL – means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

CRITICAL FEATURE – means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

CURVILINEAR LINE - means the border on either the FHBM or FIRM that delineates the special flood, mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazard areas and consists of curved or contour line that follows the topography.

DEVELOPMENT – means any man-made change in improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or equipment or materials.

Development Permit – means “floodplain development permit” - the permit describing the fill, drainage, grading for the property to be developed.

ELEVATED BUILDING – means, for insurance purposes, a nonbasement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION – means for the purpose of determining rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. “Existing Construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures”.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including , at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

EXISTING STRUCTURES – see “existing construction”

EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – mean the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Fill – means the placement of earth or other solid material above the natural ground surface elevation.

- (1) **FLOOD OR FLOODING** –means general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY – means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mud- slide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) – means and examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD PRONE AREA – means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT – means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS – means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standard for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM – means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the areas within a community subject to a “special flood hazard” and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

FLOODPROOFING – means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY (REGULATORY FLOODWAY) – means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

FREEBOARD– means an additional amount of height above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) used as a factor of safety (e.g., 1 foot above the BFE) in determining the level at which a structure’s lowest floor must be elevated or floodproofed to be in accordance with the State or Community floodplain management regulations.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE – means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – means any structure that is:

- (a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by The Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

- (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily designated by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - (1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;
 - (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LEVEE- means a man-made structure; usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEVEE SYSTEM – means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR – means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME – means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built in a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a recreational vehicle.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL – means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, The North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988, 2001 adjusted or most recent vertical datum adopted by FEMA, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – means for the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, “new construction” means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvement to such structures.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (iii) designed to self-propel or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA) – is the land in the floodplain within the community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO or V1-30, VE OR V. for purposes of these regulations, the term “special flood hazard area” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard”.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – (for other than new construction or substantial improvement under the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (PUB. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab of footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and / or walkways; nor does it include excavation for basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE – means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before “start of construction” of the improvement”. This includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not,

however, include either: (i) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary conditions or (ii) Any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation of a “historic structure”.

VARIANCE – means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of the floodplain management regulations. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations)

VIOLATION – means the failure for a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community’s floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3 (b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – means the height, in relation to the National American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988, 2001 adjusted or most recent vertical datum adopted by FEMA (where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL PROVISION

SECTION A - LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard with the jurisdiction of Deer Park, TX.

SECTION B - BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled “The Revised Flood Insurance Study for The City of Deer Park, Community No. 480291 dated January 6, 2017 with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps (FIRM and FBFM) and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C – ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required for any development within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance. For areas outside the SFHA a Building Permit will be required to ensure conformance with freeboard requirements.

SECTION D – COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

SECTION E – ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

SECTION F – INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be; (i) considered as minimum requirements; (ii) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and (iii) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

SECTION G – WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OR LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE 4

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A – DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The City Manager, or his/her designated appointee, is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

SECTION B – DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
- (2) Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- (3) Review, approve, or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
- (4) Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.
- (5) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and an actual field conditions) the floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
- (6) Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is Texas Water Commission, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (7) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
- (8) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 5.
- (9) When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted with Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect on the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
- (10) Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA.
- (11) In addition to the areas designated on the FIRM map as susceptible to flooding, the administrator should indicate additional areas that, through experience, he/she has found to be susceptible to flooding and make the information available to the public.

SECTION C – PERMIT PROCEDURES

- (1) Application for a development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:
 - (a) Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure shall be flood proofed;
 - (c) A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood proofed structure shall meet the flood proofing criteria of Article 5, Section B(2);
 - (d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;
 - (e) Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with Article 4, Section (B) (1).
- (2) Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:
 - (a) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (b) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (c) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (d) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (e) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (f) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
 - (g) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site.
 - (h) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (i) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (j) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.
 - (k) The floodplain administrator may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this regulation, in cases where there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application or plans upon which the permit or approval was based:
 - (l) Upon notice from the floodplain administrator that work on any building, structure, bridge or any improvement which would affect water drainage, is being done contrary to the provisions of this regulation, or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall be immediately stopped. Such a notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property or to his agent, or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed. Where an emergency exists, no written notice shall be required to be given by the floodplain administrator, provided written notice shall follow within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the oral notice to stop work was issued.

- (m) The floodplain administrator, or his duly authorized representative, may enter any building, structure, or premise to perform any duties imposed upon him by this regulation.

SECTION D. - VARIANCE PROCEDURES

- (1) The Appeal Board as established by the community shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) The Appeal Board shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
- (5) Variance may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Registry of Historic Places or the State inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this ordinance.
- (6) Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the relevant factor in Section C(2) of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (7) Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (Article 1, Section C).
- (8) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (9) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (10) Prerequisites for granting variances;
 - (a) Variance shall only be used upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (b) Variance shall only be issued upon, (i) showing a good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - (c) Any application to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base

flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

(11) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other developments necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that (i) the criteria outlined in Article 4, section D (1)-(911) are met, and (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to the public safety.

ARTICLE 5 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements.

- (1) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
- (2) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (3) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
- (4) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (8) An elevation certificate (Standard FEMA form) signed by a professional engineer is required for each and every building within the City of Deer Park, regardless of its location with respect to the flood hazard boundary. No final building inspection nor certificate of occupancy will be issued until the elevation certificate has been received and reviewed for accuracy

There shall be no adverse flooding impact on any property from any fill placed in the same or nearby watershed.

SECTION B – SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In areas outside the special flood hazard area the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction of both residential and non-residential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated two (2) feet above the centerline of the street or 1 foot above the highest adjacent grade, whichever is higher.

In all areas of special flood hazard area (SFHA) where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) Article 3, Section B, (ii) Article 4, Section B (8), or (iii) Article 5, Section C(3), the following provisions are required:

- (1) **Residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated one (1) foot above the centerline of the street or one (1) foot above the base flood elevation (BFE), whichever is higher. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1)a, is satisfied.
- (2) **Non- residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated one (1) foot above the centerline of the street or one (1) foot above the base flood elevation (BFE), whichever is higher, or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and /or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are flood proofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (3) **Enclosures** – new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access of storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be

designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

- a. A minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
- b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade.
- c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(4) Manufactured Homes –

- a. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over the top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- b. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to two (2) feet above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
- c. Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision with Zones A1-30, AH and AE on the community's FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this section be elevated so that either :
 - (i) the lowest floor of the manufactured home is two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

- (5) RECREATIONAL VEHICLES –** Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, and AE on the community's FIRM either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the permit requirements of Article 4, Section C;(1), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for

“manufactured homes” in paragraph (4) of this Section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

- (6) **Critical Facilities** – There shall be no critical facilities constructed in the 100-year (1%) flood zone.
- (7) **Floodplain Storage Capacity** – Fill placed within the 100-year (1%) flood zone shall be mitigated such that no flood storage capacity is lost.
- (8) **Construction on Engineered Fill** – In addition to all other applicable requirements set forth in this Code or any other applicable laws or regulations, all filling of lots or vacant property, new construction or substantial improvements proposed to be constructed on engineered fill shall apply for a development permit prior to filling to verify that location is in an authorized area or of special flood hazards and must be constructed on properly designed and compacted fill that extends beyond the building walls before dropping below the base flood elevation and must be appropriately protected from erosion and scour. The design of the fill must be sealed by a registered engineer in the State of Texas demonstrating that proper compaction has been obtained and NPDES regulations have followed, the fill is not with the 100-year floodplain and has not changed the BFE.

SECTION C – STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (1) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with Article 1, Sections B, C, and D of this ordinance.
- (2) All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of Article 3, Section C; Article 4, Section C; and the provisions of Article 5 of this ordinance.
- (3) Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to Article 3, Section b or Article 4, Section B (8) of this ordinance.
- (4) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (5) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

SECTION D – STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO/AH ZONES)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1-3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvement of residential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least above the base flood elevation (BFE) specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet above the centerline of the street, whichever is higher, if no base flood elevation is specified).
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures;
 - (i) Shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least above the base flood depth (BFD) specified on the community's FIRM or at least two (2) feet above the centerline of the street, whichever is higher, if no base flood depth is specified, or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.
- (3) A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1) a., are satisfied.
- (4) Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION E - FLOODWAYS

Floodways – located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

- (1) Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standards engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) If Article 5, Section E (1) above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5.
- (3) Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

ARTICLE 6

It is hereby found and declared by The City of Deer Park that severe flooding has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately.

Due to the circumstances as set out in Article 6 above, the City Council finds that this ordinance relates to the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety and welfare in that it is necessary that the present inadequacies in the ordinances of the City of Deer Park can be corrected at the earliest possible moment, so as to assure adequate health and protection for the remainder of the City, to prevent flood damage, and to insure proper fire and police protection, thereby creating an emergency, for which the Charter requirement providing for the reading of ordinances on three several days should be dispensed with and this ordinance be passed finally on its introduction; and , accordingly, such requirement is dispensed with, and this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor.

In accordance with Article VIII, Section 1 of the City Charter, this Ordinance was introduced before the City Council of the City of Deer Park, Texas, **PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** on this the _____ day of _____, 2017 by a vote of _____ "Ayes" and _____ "Noes".

MAYOR, City of Deer Park

ATTEST:

Deputy City Secretary

APPROVED:

City Attorney



Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: DIS 16-182 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Discussion **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 12/13/2016 **In control:** City Council Workshop
On agenda: 1/3/2017 **Final action:**
Title: Discussion of issues relating to the Quarterly Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter ended September 30, 2016.
Sponsors: Finance
Indexes:
Code sections:
Attachments: [2016 4Q Financial Report](#)

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
1/3/2017	1	City Council Workshop		

Discussion of issues relating to the Quarterly Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter ended September 30, 2016.

Summary: Review and discussion of the City's quarterly financial report for the City's FY 2015-2016 fourth quarter ended September 30, 2016. This report represents preliminary and unaudited results for the fiscal year. The auditors plan to begin the final audit work in early January 2017. The final results for FY 2015-2016 will be presented to City Council no later than the March 21, 2017 meeting. The preliminary results are as follows:

Total Governmental Funds (General, Debt Service, Golf Course Lease, Special Revenues, Bond Funds):

Revenues of approximately \$63.4 million exceed budget projections for the year and compare favorably to the prior fiscal year results. Expenditures of approximately \$57.7 million exceed the budget projections and prior year results primarily due to the higher expenditures on bond funded projects during the year (e.g., Community Center, Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Sanitary Sewer System). Revenues exceeded expenditures by \$5.7 million for the fiscal year. While this is 46 percent lower than in the prior fiscal year, it reflects the higher expenditures on bond funded projects.

General Fund revenues of approximately \$39.5 million exceed budget projections for the year and compare favorably to the prior fiscal year results. Expenditures of approximately \$33.1 million are lower than the budget projections and the prior year results. For the fiscal year, revenues exceed expenditures by approximately \$6.4 million, which is favorable as compared to the prior fiscal year.

Total Utility Funds (Water and Sewer, Storm Water, Revenue Bond Funds)

Revenues of approximately \$11.6 million are less than budgeted but exceed the prior year results. Expenditures of approximately \$9.6 million are also less than budgeted but higher than the prior year expenditures for the fiscal year due to higher debt service costs. Revenues exceed expenditures by \$2.0 million for the fiscal year similar to the prior fiscal year results.

Capital Improvements Fund

Expenditures of approximately \$648,900 are less than budgeted and less than the prior year. These expenditures include spending on the roof replacement at the Theater/Court Building, sidewalks, and streets.

Fiduciary Funds (LEPC Fund, Senior Citizen's Trust Fund)

Combined revenues of approximately \$118,300 and combined expenditures of approximately \$98,400 resulted in a net \$19,900 addition to fund balance for the fiscal year. This compares favorably to the prior fiscal year results and is primarily the result of reduced expenditures in the LEPC fund.

Total Special Revenue Districts (CCPD and FCPEMSD)

Combined revenues of approximately \$3.4 million and combined expenditures of approximately \$2.4 million resulted in a net \$1.0 million addition to fund balance for the fiscal year. While this is about 32 percent lower than in the prior fiscal year, it reflects the capital expenditures for the new Police firing range.

Fiscal/Budgetary Impact:

N/A.

Discussion only during workshop.



**QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER ENDED
September 30, 2016
(Unaudited)**

**CITY OF DEER PARK
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOURTH QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016
Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
Summary Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Compared to Amended Budget	1
Summary Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Compared to Prior Fiscal Year	3
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - General Fund	5
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Debt Service Fund	6
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Golf Course Lease Fund	7
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Special Revenue Funds	8
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Capital Improvement Bond Funds	9
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Water/Sewer Fund	10
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Other Utility Funds	11
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Capital Improvements Fund	12
Department Detail of Capital Improvements Expenditures	13
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Fiduciary Funds	14
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Special Revenue Districts (CCPD & FCPMSD)	15
Statement of Revenues & Expenditures - Deer Park Community Development Corporation	16
Summary of Ad Valorem (Property) Tax	17
Summary of Sales and Mixed Beverage Tax	18
Summary of Franchise Taxes	19
Summary of Debt Service Payments by Type - Current Fiscal Year	20
Allocation of Debt Service Payments by Fund - Current Fiscal Year	21
Summary of Water & Sewer Consumption Billed (1,000 gallons)	22

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
General Fund	\$ 20,732,571	\$ 9,373,044	\$ 4,193,263	\$ 5,231,654	\$ 39,530,532	\$ 37,812,780	\$ (1,717,752)	**
Debt Service Fund	2,197,906	2,231,750	6,920,652	129,968	11,480,276	4,638,621	(6,841,655)	**
Golf Course Lease Fund	25,908	25,907	36,816	14,292	102,923	468,931	366,008	78.05%
Special Revenue Funds	58,651	279,598	535,431	441,305	1,314,985	2,383,648	1,068,663	44.83%
Capital Improvement Bond Funds	2,603	10,402,928	33,291	539,591	10,978,413	-	(10,978,413)	*
Total Governmental Funds Revenue	23,017,639	22,313,227	11,719,453	6,356,810	63,407,129	45,303,980	(18,103,149)	**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
General Fund								
General & Administrative	1,533,896	1,755,954	1,839,001	1,961,101	7,089,952	8,768,967	1,679,015	19.15%
Police Department	1,861,197	2,106,589	2,150,235	2,553,340	8,671,361	9,133,210	461,849	5.06%
Fire Department & Emergency Services	474,606	459,416	589,417	717,458	2,240,897	2,405,973	165,076	6.86%
Planning & Development	412,732	463,838	481,920	536,514	1,895,004	2,056,953	161,949	7.87%
Sanitation	818,181	872,188	848,790	1,036,325	3,575,484	4,386,772	811,288	18.49%
Street Maintenance	226,851	290,872	329,555	319,313	1,166,591	1,499,766	333,175	22.22%
Parks & Recreation	1,174,262	1,536,355	1,620,670	2,119,530	6,450,817	7,221,527	770,710	10.67%
Library	196,663	262,755	247,442	290,553	997,413	1,076,612	79,199	7.36%
Other	232,567	270,614	233,888	272,177	1,009,246	1,263,000	253,754	20.09%
Employee Benefits	41,257	-	-	-	41,257	-	(41,257)	*
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total General Fund	6,972,212	8,018,581	8,340,918	9,806,311	33,138,022	37,812,780	4,674,758	12.36%
Debt Service Fund								
	-	3,647,762	6,824,262	528,884	11,000,908	4,638,621	(6,362,287)	**
Golf Course Lease Fund								
	46,212	129,835	161,803	93,724	431,574	402,931	(28,643)	**
Special Revenue Funds								
	345,552	262,677	213,767	286,550	1,108,546	2,378,444	1,269,898	53.39%
Capital Improvement Bond Funds								
	1,595,352	2,928,687	2,748,337	4,710,440	11,982,816	-	(11,982,816)	*
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	8,959,328	14,987,542	18,289,087	15,425,909	57,661,866	45,232,776	(12,429,090)	**
Governmental Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 14,058,311	\$ 7,325,685	\$ (6,569,634)	\$ (9,069,099)	\$ 5,745,263	\$ 71,204		
UTILITY FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Water/Sewer Fund	\$ 1,795,188	\$ 2,389,550	\$ 2,540,318	\$ 3,580,880	\$ 10,305,936	\$ 11,468,026	\$ 1,162,090	10.13%
Storm Water Fund	46,963	68,690	69,527	93,071	278,251	672,564	394,313	58.63%
Other	45,823	747,277	125	259,920	1,053,145	-	(1,053,145)	*
Total Utility Fund Revenue	1,887,974	3,205,517	2,609,970	3,933,871	11,637,332	12,140,590	503,258	4.15%
EXPENSES SUMMARY:								
General & Administrative	225,899	216,478	212,980	234,722	890,079	1,014,001	123,922	12.22%
Water Expenses	711,230	1,020,840	962,917	1,587,614	4,282,601	6,144,411	1,861,810	30.30%
Sewer Expenses	220,450	270,911	264,104	422,585	1,178,050	1,438,201	260,151	18.09%
Storm Water Expenses	44,275	163,230	73,360	77,215	358,080	672,564	314,484	46.76%
Debt Service & Related Fees	750	(15,506)	-	2,750	(12,006)	2,355,469	2,367,475	100.51%
Operating Transfers	45,792	1,664,162	-	696,130	2,406,084	94,480	(2,311,604)	**
Other	64,772	164,810	70,870	193,836	494,288	328,684	(165,604)	**
Employee Benefits	25,345	11,443	7,634	14,403	58,825	92,780	33,955	36.60%
Total Utility Fund Expenses	1,338,513	3,496,368	1,591,865	3,229,255	9,656,001	12,140,590	2,484,589	20.47%
Utility Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenses	\$ 549,461	\$ (290,851)	\$ 1,018,105	\$ 704,616	\$ 1,981,331	\$ -		
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Capital Improvements Fund Revenue	\$ 11	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 395	\$ 2,443,500	\$ 2,443,105	99.98%
Total Capital Improvements Fund Revenue	\$ 11	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 395	\$ 2,443,500	\$ 2,443,105	99.98%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
General Government	-	-	-	283,575	283,575	593,500	309,925	52.22%
IT Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Police Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Fire Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Planning & Development	84,756	(1)	-	-	84,755	250,000	165,245	66.10%
Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Street Maintenance	22,203	878	160,128	97,316	280,525	1,400,000	1,119,475	79.96%
Storm Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Parks & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Golf Course Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	100.00%
Total Capital Improvements Fund Expenditures	106,959	877	160,128	380,891	648,855	2,443,500	1,794,645	73.45%
Capital Improvements Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (106,948)	\$ (741)	\$ (160,010)	\$ (380,761)	\$ (648,460)	\$ -		

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
FIDUCIARY FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	\$ -	\$ 63,594	\$ 46,432	\$ 7,204	\$ 117,230	\$ -	\$ (117,230)	*
Senior Citizens Fund	110	110	747	105	1,072	-	(1,072)	*
Total Fiduciary Funds Revenue	110	63,704	47,179	7,309	118,302	-	(118,302)	*
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	8,990	60,210	13,708	15,464	98,372	-	(98,372)	*
Senior Citizens Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total Fiduciary Funds Expenditures	8,990	60,210	13,708	15,464	98,372	-	(98,372)	*
Fiduciary Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (8,880)	\$ 3,494	\$ 33,471	\$ (8,155)	\$ 19,930	\$ -		
SPECIAL REVENUE DISTRICTS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	\$ 131,150	\$ 393,784	\$ 410,071	\$ 755,868	\$ 1,690,873	\$ 3,831,725	\$ 2,140,852	55.87%
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	129,544	391,323	407,489	747,035	1,675,391	1,941,896	266,505	13.72%
Total Special Revenue Districts Revenue	260,694	785,107	817,560	1,502,903	3,366,264	5,773,621	2,407,357	41.70%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	146,615	104,703	392,021	667,137	1,310,476	3,831,725	2,521,249	65.80%
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	137,264	197,508	424,913	310,976	1,070,661	1,941,896	871,235	44.87%
Total Special Revenue Districts Expenditures	283,879	302,211	816,934	978,113	2,381,137	5,773,621	3,392,484	58.76%
Special Revenue Districts Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (23,185)	\$ 482,896	\$ 626	\$ 524,790	\$ 985,127	\$ -		
TYPE B CORPORATION								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
DPCDC Fund Revenue	\$ 258,422	\$ 765,233	\$ 822,381	\$ 1,426,259	\$ 3,272,295	\$ 2,300,400	\$ (971,895)	**
Total DPCDC Fund Revenue	258,422	765,233	822,381	1,426,259	3,272,295	2,300,400	(971,895)	**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
DPCDC Fund Expenditures	409	80,097	-	149,099	229,605	1,838,069	1,608,464	87.51%
Total DPCDC Fund Expenditures	409	80,097	-	149,099	229,605	1,838,069	1,608,464	87.51%
DPCDC Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 258,013	\$ 685,136	\$ 822,381	\$ 1,277,160	\$ 3,042,690	\$ 462,331		
FUND BALANCE								
Beginning Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 34,295,646	\$ 48,056,005	\$ 49,410,468	\$ 45,262,813	\$ 34,295,646			
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	13,760,359	1,354,463	(4,147,655)	(4,574,657)	6,392,510			
Ending Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 48,056,005	\$ 49,410,468	\$ 45,262,813	\$ 40,688,156	\$ 40,688,156			
Beginning Fund Balance - Water Sewer Fund	\$ 21,325,158	\$ 21,826,108	\$ 20,972,696	\$ 21,994,509	\$ 21,325,158			
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	500,950	(853,412)	1,021,813	541,397	1,210,748			
Ending Fund Balance - Water Sewer Fund	\$ 21,826,108	\$ 20,972,696	\$ 21,994,509	\$ 22,535,906	\$ 22,535,906			

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Prior Fiscal Year			
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	FY16	FY15	Difference	FY15
	12/31/2015	3/31/2016	6/30/2016	9/30/2016	YTD Actual	YTD Actual	O/(U) Prior YTD	FYE Total
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
General Fund	\$ 20,732,571	\$ 9,373,044	\$ 4,193,263	\$ 5,231,654	\$ 39,530,532	\$ 38,794,234	\$ 736,298	\$ 38,794,234
Debt Service Fund	2,197,906	2,231,750	6,920,652	129,968	11,480,276	5,010,323	6,469,953	5,010,323
Golf Course Lease Fund	25,908	25,907	36,816	14,292	102,923	244,944	(142,021)	244,944
Special Revenue Funds	58,651	279,598	535,431	441,305	1,314,985	1,218,879	96,106	1,218,879
Capital Improvement Bond Funds	2,603	10,402,928	33,291	539,591	10,978,413	9,549,237	1,429,176	9,549,237
Total Governmental Funds Revenue	23,017,639	22,313,227	11,719,453	6,356,810	63,407,129	54,817,617	8,589,512	54,817,617
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
<u>General Fund</u>								
General & Administrative	1,533,896	1,755,954	1,839,001	1,961,101	7,089,952	6,988,277	101,675	6,988,277
Police Department	1,861,197	2,106,589	2,150,235	2,553,340	8,671,361	8,378,383	292,978	8,378,383
Fire Department & Emergency Services	474,606	459,416	589,417	717,458	2,240,897	2,096,821	144,076	2,096,821
Planning & Development	412,732	463,838	481,920	536,514	1,895,004	1,875,703	19,301	1,875,703
Sanitation	818,181	872,188	848,790	1,036,325	3,575,484	3,610,552	(35,068)	3,610,552
Street Maintenance	226,851	290,872	329,555	319,313	1,166,591	1,387,366	(220,775)	1,387,366
Parks & Recreation	1,174,262	1,536,355	1,620,670	2,119,530	6,450,817	5,895,759	555,058	5,895,759
Library	196,663	262,755	247,442	290,553	997,413	991,581	5,832	991,581
Other	232,567	270,614	233,888	272,177	1,009,246	1,018,191	(8,945)	1,018,191
Employee Benefits	41,257	-	-	-	41,257	-	41,257	-
Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	2,156,197	(2,156,197)	2,156,197
Total General Fund	6,972,212	8,018,581	8,340,918	9,806,311	33,138,022	34,398,830	(1,260,808)	34,398,830
<u>Debt Service Fund</u>								
	-	3,647,762	6,824,262	528,884	11,000,908	4,589,371	6,411,537	4,589,371
<u>Golf Course Lease Fund</u>								
	46,212	129,835	161,803	93,724	431,574	98,108	333,466	98,108
<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>								
	345,552	262,677	213,767	286,550	1,108,546	1,701,738	(593,192)	1,701,738
<u>Capital Improvement Bond Funds</u>								
	1,595,352	2,928,687	2,748,337	4,710,440	11,982,816	3,440,937	8,541,879	3,440,937
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	8,959,328	14,987,542	18,289,087	15,425,909	57,661,866	44,228,984	13,432,882	44,228,984
Governmental Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 14,058,311	\$ 7,325,685	\$ (6,569,634)	\$ (9,069,099)	\$ 5,745,263	\$ 10,588,633	\$ (4,843,370)	\$ 10,588,633
UTILITY FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Water/Sewer Fund	\$ 1,795,188	\$ 2,389,550	\$ 2,540,318	\$ 3,580,880	\$ 10,305,936	\$ 9,629,098	\$ 676,838	\$ 9,629,098
Storm Water Fund	46,963	68,690	69,527	93,071	278,251	275,453	2,798	275,453
Other	45,823	747,277	125	259,920	1,053,145	1,059,846	(6,701)	1,059,846
Total Utility Funds Revenue	1,887,974	3,205,517	2,609,970	3,933,871	11,637,332	10,964,397	672,935	10,964,397
EXPENSES SUMMARY:								
General & Administrative	225,899	216,478	212,980	234,722	890,079	927,104	(37,025)	927,104
Water Expenses	711,230	1,020,840	962,917	1,587,614	4,282,601	3,785,267	497,334	3,785,267
Sewer Expenses	220,450	270,911	264,104	422,585	1,178,050	1,143,779	34,271	1,143,779
Storm Water Expenses	44,275	163,230	73,360	77,215	358,080	488,127	(130,047)	488,127
Debt Service & Related Fees	750	(15,506)	-	2,750	(12,006)	214,129	(226,135)	214,129
Operating Transfers	45,792	1,664,162	-	696,130	2,406,084	1,961,753	444,331	1,961,753
Other	64,772	164,810	70,870	193,836	494,288	306,704	187,584	306,704
Employee Benefits	25,345	11,443	7,634	14,403	58,825	(14,749)	73,574	(14,749)
Total Utility Funds Expenses	1,338,513	3,496,368	1,591,865	3,229,255	9,656,001	8,812,114	843,887	8,812,114
Utility Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenses	\$ 549,461	\$ (290,851)	\$ 1,018,105	\$ 704,616	\$ 1,981,331	\$ 2,152,283	\$ (170,952)	\$ 2,152,283
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Capital Improvements Fund Revenue	\$ 11	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 395	\$ 2,049,071	\$ 2,048,676	\$ 2,049,071
Total Capital Improvements Fund Revenue	\$ 11	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 395	\$ 2,049,071	\$ 2,048,676	\$ 2,049,071
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
General Government	-	-	-	283,575	283,575	25,981	257,594	25,981
IT Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Department	-	-	-	-	-	10,399	(10,399)	10,399
Fire & EMS Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Development	84,756	(1)	-	-	84,755	798,902	(714,147)	798,902
Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street Maintenance	22,203	878	160,128	97,316	280,525	630,192	(349,667)	630,192
Storm Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks & Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	110,775	(110,775)	110,775
Golf Course Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Improvements Fund Expenditures	106,959	877	160,128	380,891	648,855	1,576,249	(927,394)	1,576,249
Capital Improvements Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (106,948)	\$ (741)	\$ (160,010)	\$ (380,761)	\$ (648,460)	\$ 472,822	\$ 2,976,070	\$ 472,822

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Prior Fiscal Year			
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	FY16	FY15	Difference	FY15
	12/31/2015	3/31/2016	6/30/2016	9/30/2016	YTD Actual	YTD Actual	O/(U) Prior YTD	FYE Total
<u>FIDUCIARY FUNDS</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	\$ -	\$ 63,594	\$ 46,432	\$ 7,204	\$ 117,230	\$ 138,519	\$ (21,289)	\$ 138,519
Senior Citizens Fund	110	110	747	105	1,072	57	1,015	57
Total Fiduciary Funds Revenue	110	63,704	47,179	7,309	118,302	138,576	(20,274)	138,576
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	8,990	60,210	13,708	15,464	98,372	137,951	(39,579)	137,951
Senior Citizens Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fiduciary Funds Expenditures	8,990	60,210	13,708	15,464	98,372	137,951	(39,579)	137,951
Fiduciary Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (8,880)	\$ 3,494	\$ 33,471	\$ (8,155)	\$ 19,930	\$ 625	\$ 19,305	\$ 625
<u>SPECIAL REVENUE DISTRICTS</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	\$ 131,150	\$ 393,784	\$ 410,071	\$ 755,868	\$ 1,690,873	\$ 1,550,477	\$ 140,396	\$ 1,550,477
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	129,544	391,323	407,489	747,035	1,675,391	1,528,948	146,443	1,528,948
Total Special Revenue Districts Revenue	260,694	785,107	817,560	1,502,903	3,366,264	3,079,425	286,839	3,079,425
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	146,615	104,703	392,021	667,137	1,310,476	660,604	649,872	660,604
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	137,264	197,508	424,913	310,976	1,070,661	974,364	96,297	974,364
Total Special Revenue Districts Expenditures	283,879	302,211	816,934	978,113	2,381,137	1,634,968	746,169	1,634,968
Special Revenue Districts Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (23,185)	\$ 482,896	\$ 626	\$ 524,790	\$ 985,127	\$ 1,444,457	\$ (459,330)	\$ 1,444,457
<u>TYPE B CORPORATION</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
DPCDC Fund Revenue	\$ 258,422	\$ 765,233	\$ 822,381	\$ 1,426,259	\$ 3,272,295	\$ -	\$ 3,272,295	\$ -
Total DPCDC Fund Revenue	258,422	765,233	822,381	1,426,259	\$ 3,272,295	\$ -	\$ 3,272,295	\$ -
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
DPCDC Fund Expenditures	409	80,097	-	149,099	229,605	-	229,605	-
Total DPCDC Fund Expenditures	409	80,097	-	149,099	229,605	-	229,605	-
DPCDC Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 258,013	\$ 685,136	\$ 822,381	\$ 1,277,160	\$ 3,042,690	\$ -	\$ 3,042,690	\$ -

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
GENERAL FUND								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Taxes	\$ 19,533,787	\$ 7,942,637	\$ 2,549,998	\$ 3,528,337	\$ 33,554,759	\$ 31,856,278	\$ (1,698,481)	**
Service Fees	193,367	293,082	295,902	394,985	1,177,336	1,162,300	(15,036)	**
Fines	344,031	471,246	387,535	424,768	1,627,580	1,207,500	(420,080)	**
Permits & Licenses	127,228	153,834	105,952	148,532	535,546	498,450	(37,096)	**
User Fees	407,379	364,835	741,665	443,245	1,957,124	1,478,500	(478,624)	**
Other	126,779	147,410	111,586	282,771	668,546	1,597,332	928,786	58.15%
Special Revenue	-	-	625	9,016	9,641	12,420	2,779	22.38%
Total Revenue	20,732,571	9,373,044	4,193,263	5,231,654	39,530,532	37,812,780	(1,717,752)	**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Mayor & Council	16,111	14,230	5,561	13,490	49,392	60,966	11,574	18.98%
City Manager	170,248	199,110	212,150	258,796	840,304	834,111	(6,193)	**
Boards & Commissions	3,442	2,868	2,558	1,858	10,726	15,408	4,682	30.39%
Municipal Court	83,638	93,587	95,954	115,985	389,164	439,448	50,284	11.44%
General Government	584,700	796,026	768,578	809,364	2,958,668	4,175,849	1,217,181	29.15%
Legal Services	22,088	35,134	35,144	42,287	134,653	152,000	17,347	11.41%
Personnel	70,754	76,499	92,660	102,975	342,888	388,057	45,169	11.64%
IT Services	371,405	294,059	371,501	294,844	1,331,809	1,596,632	264,823	16.59%
Finance	119,948	152,735	152,262	190,473	615,418	657,241	41,823	6.36%
City Secretary	91,562	91,706	102,633	131,029	416,930	449,255	32,325	7.20%
Police	1,861,197	2,106,589	2,150,235	2,553,340	8,671,361	9,133,210	461,849	5.06%
Emergency Management	85,745	95,379	152,747	109,181	443,052	511,363	68,311	13.36%
Fire Department	121,172	101,303	143,201	312,467	678,143	787,058	108,915	13.84%
Ambulance Services	220,226	232,031	253,608	251,107	956,972	944,979	(11,993)	**
Fire Marshal	47,463	30,703	39,861	44,703	162,730	162,573	(157)	**
Central Warehouse	16,412	17,887	18,907	26,824	80,030	82,062	2,032	2.48%
Planning & Development	412,732	463,838	481,920	536,514	1,895,004	2,056,953	161,949	7.87%
Sanitation	818,181	872,188	848,790	1,036,325	3,575,484	4,386,772	811,288	18.49%
Street Maintenance	226,851	290,872	329,555	319,313	1,166,591	1,499,766	333,175	22.22%
Fleet Maintenance	165,014	194,607	157,273	175,915	692,809	935,928	243,119	25.98%
Humane Services	51,141	58,120	57,708	69,438	236,407	245,010	8,603	3.51%
Beautification	828	7,663	12,823	5,288	26,602	25,000	(1,602)	**
Park Maintenance	353,036	554,796	517,146	778,238	2,203,216	2,641,270	438,054	16.58%
Recreation	291,646	336,978	377,826	458,183	1,464,633	1,630,950	166,317	10.20%
Athletics & Aquatics	120,637	214,248	227,506	295,583	857,974	826,287	(31,687)	**
Building Maintenance	127,903	146,848	133,882	180,966	589,599	658,079	68,480	10.41%
Senior Services	110,497	95,294	160,155	180,899	546,845	588,211	41,366	7.03%
After School Program	73,561	57,112	72,284	90,505	293,462	356,134	62,672	17.60%
Drama	96,154	123,416	119,048	129,868	468,486	495,596	27,110	5.47%
Library	196,663	262,755	247,442	290,553	997,413	1,076,612	79,199	7.36%
Employee Benefits	41,257	-	-	-	41,257	-	(41,257)	*
Operating Transfer to Golf Course Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Operating Transfer to Capital Improvement Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total Expenditures	6,972,212	8,018,581	8,340,918	9,806,311	33,138,022	37,812,780	4,674,758	12.36%
General Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 13,760,359	\$ 1,354,463	\$ (4,147,655)	\$ (4,574,657)	\$ 6,392,510	\$ -		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 34,295,646	\$ 48,056,005	\$ 49,410,468	\$ 45,262,813	\$ 34,295,646
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	13,760,359	1,354,463	(4,147,655)	(4,574,657)	6,392,510
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 48,056,005	\$ 49,410,468	\$ 45,262,813	\$ 40,688,156	\$ 40,688,156

* Line item not budgeted.
** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
DEBT SERVICE FUND								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Taxes	\$ 2,196,447	\$ 2,214,954	\$ 104,831	\$ 26,399	\$ 4,542,631	\$ 4,326,493	\$ (216,138)	**
Other	1,459	16,796	6,815,821	103,569	6,937,645	312,128	(6,625,517)	**
Total Revenue	2,197,906	2,231,750	6,920,652	129,968	11,480,276	4,638,621	(6,841,655)	**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Paying Agent Fees/Escrow Payment/Issuance Costs	-	9,711	6,824,262	1,250	6,835,223	100,500	(6,734,723)	**
Principal Payments	-	3,069,325	-	-	3,069,325	3,026,948	(42,377)	**
Interest Payments	-	568,726	-	527,634	1,096,360	1,511,173	414,813	27.45%
Total Expenditures	-	3,647,762	6,824,262	528,884	11,000,908	4,638,621	(6,362,287)	**
Debt Service Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 2,197,906	\$ (1,416,012)	\$ 96,390	\$ (398,916)	\$ 479,368	\$ -		
<hr/>								
FUND BALANCE								
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 3,418,523	\$ 5,616,429	\$ 4,200,417	\$ 4,296,807	\$ 3,418,523			
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	2,197,906	(1,416,012)	96,390	(398,916)	479,368			
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 5,616,429	\$ 4,200,417	\$ 4,296,807	\$ 3,897,891	\$ 3,897,891			

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
<u>GOLF COURSE LEASE FUND</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
User Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	*
Other Revenue	-	-	-	9,292	9,292	267,931	258,639	96.53%
Restricted Revenue	25,908	25,907	36,816	5,000	93,631	201,000	107,369	53.42%
Total Revenue	<u>25,908</u>	<u>25,907</u>	<u>36,816</u>	<u>14,292</u>	<u>102,923</u>	<u>468,931</u>	<u>366,008</u>	78.05%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Golf Course Lease	46,212	129,835	161,803	93,724	431,574	402,931	(28,643)	**
Total Expenditures	<u>46,212</u>	<u>129,835</u>	<u>161,803</u>	<u>93,724</u>	<u>431,574</u>	<u>402,931</u>	<u>(28,643)</u>	**
Golf Course Lease Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures								
	<u>\$ (20,304)</u>	<u>\$ (103,928)</u>	<u>\$ (124,987)</u>	<u>\$ (79,432)</u>	<u>\$ (328,651)</u>	<u>\$ 66,000</u>		
<u>FUND BALANCE</u>								
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 248,496	\$ 228,192	\$ 124,264	\$ (723)	\$ 248,496			
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>(20,304)</u>	<u>(103,928)</u>	<u>(124,987)</u>	<u>(79,432)</u>	<u>(328,651)</u>			
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 228,192</u>	<u>\$ 124,264</u>	<u>\$ (723)</u>	<u>\$ (80,155)</u>	<u>\$ (80,155)</u>			

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	YTD	Amended	Remaining	Remaining
	12/31/2015	3/31/2016	6/30/2016	9/30/2016	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget %
<u>SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	\$ -	\$ 170,942	\$ 194,911	\$ 313,689	\$ 679,542	\$ 1,196,100	\$ 516,558	43.19%
Police Forfeiture Fund	2	19	637	16,201	16,859	13,684	(3,175)	**
Other	2,205	17,520	184,751	14,562	219,038	-	(219,038)	*
Municipal Court Fund	56,436	66,016	155,044	85,898	363,394	530,864	167,470	31.55%
Disaster Declarations	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	0.00%
Grant Fund	-	25,000	-	10,859	35,859	595,000	559,141	93.97%
Street Assessment Fund	6	74	65	70	215	-	(215)	*
East Blvd Fund	2	27	23	26	78	-	(78)	*
Total Revenue	58,651	279,598	535,431	441,305	1,314,985	2,383,648	1,020,663	42.82%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	94,597	67,727	69,677	144,851	376,852	1,196,100	819,248	68.49%
Police Forfeiture Fund	3,045	275	2,483	1,056	6,859	13,684	6,825	49.88%
Other	8,434	-	333	6,137	14,904	-	-	*
Municipal Court Fund	94,537	122,683	110,589	114,176	441,985	525,660	83,675	15.92%
Disaster Declarations	141,295	69,465	22,303	20,304	253,368	48,000	-	**
Grant Fund	3,641	2,500	8,359	-	14,500	595,000	580,500	97.56%
Street Assessment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
East Blvd Fund	2	27	23	26	78	-	(78)	*
Total Expenditures	345,552	262,677	213,767	286,550	1,108,546	2,378,444	1,490,170	62.65%
Special Revenue Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (286,901)	\$ 16,921	\$ 321,664	\$ 154,755	\$ 206,439	\$ 5,204		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 2,222,889	\$ 1,935,988	\$ 1,952,909	\$ 2,274,573	\$ 2,222,889
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(286,901)	16,921	321,664	154,755	206,439
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,935,988	\$ 1,952,909	\$ 2,274,573	\$ 2,429,328	\$ 2,429,328

Ending Fund Balance by Fund:

11 - Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	\$ 867,285	\$ 970,500	\$ 1,095,734	\$ 1,264,572	\$ 1,264,572
12 - Police Forfeiture Fund	14,888	14,632	12,786	27,932	27,932
14 - Other	63,568	81,088	265,506	273,930	273,930
19 - Municipal Court Fund	212,553	155,886	200,340	172,063	172,063
21 - Hurricane Ike	816,406	816,406	816,406	816,406	816,406
22 - Disaster Declarations	(141,295)	(210,762)	(233,063)	(253,368)	(253,368)
24 - Grant Fund	(18,870)	3,631	(4,729)	6,130	6,130
30 - Street Assessment Fund	94,478	94,552	94,617	94,687	94,687
38 - East Blvd Fund	26,976	26,976	26,976	26,976	26,976
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$ 1,935,988	\$ 1,952,909	\$ 2,274,573	\$ 2,429,328	\$ 2,429,328

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
CIBF 2001	\$ 5	\$ 59	\$ 52	\$ 57	\$ 173	\$ -	\$ (173)	*
CIBF 2005	68	828	722	787	2,405	-	(2,405)	*
CIBF 2007	297	3,593	3,131	3,409	10,430	-	(10,430)	*
CIBF 2010	138	1,667	1,453	1,585	4,843	-	(4,843)	*
CIBF 2010 (Refunding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
CIBF 2011	153	156,153	1,615	55,063	212,984	-	(212,984)	*
CIBF 2012	262	183,395	2,761	62,030	248,448	-	(248,448)	*
CIBF 2013	341	165,201	3,429	114,593	283,564	-	(283,564)	*
CIBF 2014 (CO)	538	216,087	5,414	114,941	336,980	-	(336,980)	*
CIBF 2014 (GO)	101	1,111	1,015	1,089	3,316	-	(3,316)	*
CIBF 2015	700	7,714	7,048	7,567	23,029	-	(23,029)	*
CIBF 2015-A	-	217,120	6,651	111,039	334,810	-	(334,810)	*
CIBF 2016	-	9,450,000	-	67,431	9,517,431	-	(9,517,431)	*
Total Revenue	2,603	10,402,928	33,291	539,591	10,978,413	-	(10,978,413)	*
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
CIBF 2001	5	59	52	57	173	-	(173)	*
CIBF 2005	223,754	760,403	323,167	60,740	1,368,064	-	(1,368,064)	*
CIBF 2007	275,188	22,238	20,510	146,349	464,285	-	(464,285)	*
CIBF 2010	138	1,667	1,453	(1,796)	1,462	-	(1,462)	*
CIBF 2010 (Refunding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
CIBF 2011	-	54,300	-	209,086	263,386	-	(263,386)	*
CIBF 2012	9,404	557,837	233,948	213,204	1,014,393	-	(1,014,393)	*
CIBF 2013	635,120	779,368	1,123,469	122,542	2,660,499	-	(2,660,499)	*
CIBF 2014 (CO)	418,082	237,792	846,078	2,631,130	4,133,082	-	(4,133,082)	*
CIBF 2014 (GO)	101	1,111	1,015	1,089	3,316	-	(3,316)	*
CIBF 2015	700	7,714	7,048	15,250	30,712	-	(30,712)	*
CIBF 2015-A	32,860	505,198	78,009	745,433	1,362,500	-	(1,362,500)	*
CIBF 2016	-	-	113,588	567,356	680,944	-	(680,944)	*
Total Expenditures	1,595,352	2,928,687	2,748,337	4,710,440	11,982,816	-	(11,982,816)	*
CIBF Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ (1,592,749)	\$ 7,474,241	\$ (2,715,046)	\$ (4,170,849)	\$ (1,004,403)	\$ -		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 15,142,541	\$ 13,549,792	\$ 21,024,033	\$ 18,308,987	\$ 15,142,541
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(1,592,749)	7,474,241	(2,715,046)	(4,170,849)	(1,004,403)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 13,549,792	\$ 21,024,033	\$ 18,308,987	\$ 14,138,138	\$ 14,138,138

Ending Fund Balance by Fund:

23 - Series 2016	\$ -	\$ 9,450,000	\$ 9,336,411	\$ 8,836,487	\$ 8,836,487
26 - Series 2015	7,505,855	7,505,855	7,505,855	7,498,172	7,498,172
27 - Series 2014 GO	1,038,468	1,038,468	1,038,468	1,038,468	1,038,468
28 - Series 2013	(742,781)	(1,356,947)	(2,476,988)	(2,484,937)	(2,484,937)
29 - Series 2012	(151,732)	(526,175)	(757,361)	(908,535)	(908,535)
31 - Series 2001	59,888	59,888	59,888	59,888	59,888
32 - Series 2010	2,785,130	2,785,130	2,785,130	2,788,511	2,788,511
33 - Series 2010 Refunding	(67,040)	(67,040)	(67,040)	(67,040)	(67,040)
34 - Series 2007	3,014,690	2,996,044	2,978,666	2,835,726	2,835,726
35 - Series 2005	482,690	(276,886)	(599,331)	(659,283)	(659,283)
39 - Series 2011	120,639	222,493	224,108	70,084	70,084
48 - Series 2014 CO	(463,155)	(484,859)	(1,325,523)	(3,841,713)	(3,841,713)
49 - Series 2015-A	(32,860)	(321,938)	(393,296)	(1,027,690)	(1,027,690)
Total CIBF	\$ 13,549,792	\$ 21,024,033	\$ 18,308,987	\$ 14,138,138	\$ 14,138,138

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
<u>WATER/SEWER FUND</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Service Fees	\$ 1,772,455	\$ 2,360,415	\$ 2,520,506	\$ 3,567,423	\$ 10,220,799	\$ 10,177,000	\$ (43,799)	**
Permits & Licenses	21,859	26,859	17,589	10,868	77,175	50,000	(27,175)	**
Other	874	2,276	2,223	2,589	7,962	1,241,026	1,233,064	99.36%
Total Revenue	1,795,188	2,389,550	2,540,318	3,580,880	10,305,936	11,468,026	1,162,090	10.13%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Public Works Administration	105,841	55,423	55,757	66,429	283,450	375,589	92,139	24.53%
Water Maintenance	269,559	472,645	300,133	602,340	1,644,677	2,162,259	517,582	23.94%
Central Collections	120,058	161,055	157,223	168,293	606,629	638,412	31,783	4.98%
Meter Readers	64,772	74,634	70,870	81,279	291,555	328,684	37,129	11.30%
Wastewater Treatment	220,450	270,911	264,104	422,585	1,178,050	1,438,201	260,151	18.09%
Water Treatment Plant	441,671	548,195	662,784	985,274	2,637,924	3,982,152	1,344,228	33.76%
Employee Benefits	25,345	11,443	7,634	14,403	58,825	92,780	33,955	36.60%
Paying Agent Fees	750	1,549	-	2,750	5,049	12,000	6,951	57.93%
Principal Payments	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,052	1,218,052	100.00%
Interest Expense	-	(17,055)	-	-	(17,055)	1,125,417	1,142,472	101.52%
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Transfer to General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Transfer to Funds 46 & 47	45,792	1,664,162	-	696,130	2,406,084	94,480	(2,311,604)	**
Total Expenditures	1,294,238	3,242,962	1,518,505	3,039,483	9,095,188	11,468,026	2,372,838	20.69%
Water/Sewer Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	\$ 500,950	\$ (853,412)	\$ 1,021,813	\$ 541,397	\$ 1,210,748	\$ -		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 21,325,158	\$ 21,826,108	\$ 20,972,696	\$ 21,994,509	\$ 21,325,158
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	500,950	(853,412)	1,021,813	541,397	1,210,748
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 21,826,108	\$ 20,972,696	\$ 21,994,509	\$ 22,535,906	\$ 22,535,906

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
TWDB Series 2002	\$ 45,811	\$ 86,389	\$ -	\$ 173,334	\$ 305,534	\$ -	\$ (305,534)	*
Wastewater/Sanitary Sewer - Series 2002	12	660,888	125	86,586	747,611	-	(747,611)	*
Storm Water Utility Fund	46,963	68,690	69,527	93,071	278,251	672,564	394,313	58.63%
Total Revenue	<u>92,786</u>	<u>815,967</u>	<u>69,652</u>	<u>352,991</u>	<u>1,331,396</u>	<u>672,564</u>	<u>(658,832)</u>	**
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
TWDB Series 2002	-	30,107	-	26,107	56,214	-	(56,214)	*
Wastewater/Sanitary Sewer - Series 2002	-	60,069	-	86,450	146,519	-	(146,519)	*
Storm Water Utility Fund	44,275	163,230	73,360	77,215	358,080	672,564	314,484	46.76%
Total Expenditures	<u>44,275</u>	<u>253,406</u>	<u>73,360</u>	<u>189,772</u>	<u>560,813</u>	<u>672,564</u>	<u>111,751</u>	16.62%
Other Utility Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	<u>\$ 48,511</u>	<u>\$ 562,561</u>	<u>\$ (3,708)</u>	<u>\$ 163,219</u>	<u>\$ 770,583</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 2,875,555	\$ 2,924,066	\$ 3,486,627	\$ 3,482,919	\$ 2,875,555
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>48,511</u>	<u>562,561</u>	<u>(3,708)</u>	<u>163,219</u>	<u>770,583</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,924,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,486,627</u>	<u>\$ 3,482,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,646,138</u>	<u>\$ 3,646,138</u>

Ending Fund Balance by Fund

25 - Storm Water Utility Fund	\$ 169,995	\$ 75,455	\$ 71,621	\$ 87,477	\$ 87,477
43 - 2000 Sewer Rehab	555,966	555,966	555,966	555,966	555,966
46 - 2002 TWDB	1,956,621	2,012,903	2,012,903	2,160,130	2,160,130
47 - 2002 WW SS	241,484	842,303	842,429	842,565	842,565
	<u>\$ 2,924,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,486,627</u>	<u>\$ 3,482,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,646,138</u>	<u>\$ 3,646,138</u>

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND</u>								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Other	\$ 11	\$ 136	\$ 118	\$ 130	\$ 395	\$ 2,443,500	\$ 2,443,105	99.98%
Total Revenue	11	136	118	130	395	2,443,500	2,443,105	99.98%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
General Government	-	-	-	283,575	283,575	593,500	309,925	52.22%
IT Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Fire Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Planning & Development	84,756	(1)	-	-	84,755	250,000	165,245	66.10%
Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Street Maintenance	22,203	878	160,128	97,316	280,525	1,400,000	1,119,475	79.96%
Storm Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Park Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Golf Course Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	100.00%
Total Expenditures	106,959	877	160,128	380,891	648,855	2,443,500	1,794,645	73.45%
Capital Improvements Fund Revenues O/(U)								
Expenditures	\$ (106,948)	\$ (741)	\$ (160,010)	\$ (380,761)	\$ (648,460)	\$ -		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 3,247,324	\$ 3,140,376	\$ 3,139,635	\$ 2,979,625	\$ 3,247,324
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(106,948)	(741)	(160,010)	(380,761)	(648,460)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 3,140,376	\$ 3,139,635	\$ 2,979,625	\$ 2,598,864	\$ 2,598,864

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
DETAIL OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FUND EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
<u>General Government</u>								
Roof @ Theater/Court Building	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283,575	\$ 283,575	\$ 593,500	\$ 309,925	52.22%
<u>Planning & Development</u>								
Drainage Master Plan Projects	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	100.00%
Academy Lane @ College Park	84,756	(1)	-	-	84,755	-	(84,755)	*
<u>Street Maintenance</u>								
Norwood Street Replacement	22,203	878	-	-	23,081	-	(23,081)	*
Martha/Peggy/Mariene Street Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00%
Sidewalks	-	-	160,128	97,316	257,444	400,000	142,556	35.64%
<u>Contingency</u>								
Unallocated funds	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	100.00%
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 106,959</u>	<u>\$ 877</u>	<u>\$ 160,128</u>	<u>\$ 380,891</u>	<u>\$ 648,855</u>	<u>\$ 2,443,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,794,645</u>	<u>73.45%</u>

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
FIDUCIARY FUNDS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	\$ -	\$ 63,594	\$ 46,432	\$ 7,204	\$ 117,230	\$ -	\$ (117,230)	*
Senior Citizens Fund	110	110	747	105	1,072	-	(1,072)	*
Total Revenue	<u>110</u>	<u>63,704</u>	<u>47,179</u>	<u>7,309</u>	<u>118,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(118,302)</u>	*
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
LEPC Fund	8,990	60,210	13,708	15,464	98,372	-	(98,372)	*
Senior Citizens Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total Expenditures	<u>8,990</u>	<u>60,210</u>	<u>13,708</u>	<u>15,464</u>	<u>98,372</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(98,372)</u>	*
Fiduciary Funds Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	<u>\$ (8,880)</u>	<u>\$ 3,494</u>	<u>\$ 33,471</u>	<u>\$ (8,155)</u>	<u>\$ 19,930</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance - LEPC Fund	\$ 128,026	\$ 119,036	\$ 122,420	\$ 155,144	\$ 128,026
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	(8,990)	3,384	32,724	(8,260)	18,858
Ending Fund Balance - LEPC Fund	<u>\$ 119,036</u>	<u>\$ 122,420</u>	<u>\$ 155,144</u>	<u>\$ 146,884</u>	<u>\$ 146,884</u>
Beginning Fund Balance - Senior Citizens Fund	\$ 111,257	\$ 111,367	\$ 111,477	\$ 112,224	\$ 111,257
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	110	110	747	105	1,072
Ending Fund Balance - Senior Citizens Fund	<u>\$ 111,367</u>	<u>\$ 111,477</u>	<u>\$ 112,224</u>	<u>\$ 112,329</u>	<u>\$ 112,329</u>

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
SPECIAL REVENUE DISTRICTS								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	\$ 131,150	\$ 393,784	\$ 410,071	\$ 755,868	\$ 1,690,873	\$ 3,831,725	\$ 2,140,852	55.87%
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	129,544	391,323	407,489	747,035	1,675,391	1,941,896	266,505	13.72%
Total Revenue	<u>260,694</u>	<u>785,107</u>	<u>817,560</u>	<u>1,502,903</u>	<u>3,366,264</u>	<u>5,773,621</u>	<u>2,407,357</u>	41.70%
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Crime Control and Prevention District	146,615	104,703	392,021	667,137	1,310,476	3,831,725	2,521,249	65.80%
Fire Control Prevention and EMS District	137,264	197,508	424,913	310,976	1,070,661	1,941,896	871,235	44.87%
Total Expenditures	<u>283,879</u>	<u>302,211</u>	<u>816,934</u>	<u>978,113</u>	<u>2,381,137</u>	<u>5,773,621</u>	<u>3,392,484</u>	58.76%
Special Revenue Districts Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	<u>\$ (23,185)</u>	<u>\$ 482,896</u>	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 524,790</u>	<u>\$ 985,127</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance - CCPD	\$ 2,663,284	\$ 2,647,819	\$ 2,936,900	\$ 2,954,950	\$ 2,663,284
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>(15,465)</u>	<u>289,081</u>	<u>18,050</u>	<u>88,731</u>	<u>380,397</u>
Ending Fund Balance - CCPD	<u>\$ 2,647,819</u>	<u>\$ 2,936,900</u>	<u>\$ 2,954,950</u>	<u>\$ 3,043,681</u>	<u>\$ 3,043,681</u>
Beginning Fund Balance - FCPMSD	\$ 2,023,952	\$ 2,016,232	\$ 2,210,047	\$ 2,192,623	\$ 2,023,952
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>(7,720)</u>	<u>193,815</u>	<u>(17,424)</u>	<u>436,059</u>	<u>604,730</u>
Ending Fund Balance - FCPMSD	<u>\$ 2,016,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,047</u>	<u>\$ 2,192,623</u>	<u>\$ 2,628,682</u>	<u>\$ 2,628,682</u>

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 (UNAUDITED)**

	Quarter Results				Year-to-Date vs. Annual Budget			
	Qtr 1 12/31/2015	Qtr 2 3/31/2016	Qtr 3 6/30/2016	Qtr 4 9/30/2016	YTD Actual	Amended Budget	Remaining Budget	Remaining Budget %
DEER PARK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION								
REVENUE SUMMARY:								
Taxes	\$ 258,422	\$ 764,709	\$ 821,320	\$ 1,427,331	\$ 3,271,782	\$ 2,300,000	\$ (971,782)	**
Other	-	524	1,061	(1,072)	513	400	(113)	**
Total Revenue	<u>258,422</u>	<u>765,233</u>	<u>822,381</u>	<u>1,426,259</u>	<u>3,272,295</u>	<u>2,300,400</u>	<u>(971,895)</u>	<u>**</u>
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY:								
Operating Expenditures	409	80,097	-	149,099	229,605	4,200	(225,405)	**
Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	283,869	283,869	100.00%
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	-	1,550,000	1,550,000	100.00%
Total Expenditures	<u>409</u>	<u>80,097</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,099</u>	<u>229,605</u>	<u>1,838,069</u>	<u>1,608,464</u>	<u>87.51%</u>
Golf Course Lease Fund Revenues O/(U) Expenditures	<u>\$ 258,013</u>	<u>\$ 685,136</u>	<u>\$ 822,381</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,160</u>	<u>\$ 3,042,690</u>	<u>\$ 462,331</u>		

FUND BALANCE

Beginning Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ 258,013	\$ 943,149	\$ 1,765,530	\$ -
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>258,013</u>	<u>685,136</u>	<u>822,381</u>	<u>1,277,160</u>	<u>3,042,690</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 258,013</u>	<u>\$ 943,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,530</u>	<u>\$ 3,042,690</u>	<u>\$ 3,042,690</u>

* Line item not budgeted.

** YTD actual exceeds budget.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2014 - FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Fiscal Month	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	Ad Valorem *	Industrial	Ad Valorem *	Industrial	Ad Valorem *	Industrial
Oct	\$ 449,400	\$ -	\$ 70,645	\$ -	\$ 23,462	\$ -
Nov	698,500	2,689	889,988	-	968,115	112,192
Dec	5,527,025	13,546,914	6,456,494	13,178,476	6,913,356	12,804,889
Jan	5,972,464	315,638	4,898,184	260,783	6,399,747	65,586
Feb	860,358	164,374	2,215,054	213,330	1,332,727	65,825
Mar	129,454	76,165	252,079	(14,501)	283,338	6,032
Apr	187,601	323	206,549	(9,966)	99,882	2,393
May	130,999	-	93,931	-	205,323	1,679
Jun	123,806	-	91,337	-	110,979	-
Jul	112,010	-	26,183	-	50,116	-
Aug	76,112	-	16,259	-	32,164	-
Sep	(76,637)	-	(73,039)	-	25,100	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,191,092</u>	<u>\$ 14,106,103</u>	<u>\$ 15,143,664</u>	<u>\$ 13,628,122</u>	<u>\$ 16,444,309</u>	<u>\$ 13,058,596</u>
YTD	<u>\$ 14,191,092</u>	<u>\$ 14,106,103</u>	<u>\$ 15,143,664</u>	<u>\$ 13,628,122</u>	<u>\$ 16,444,309</u>	<u>\$ 13,058,596</u>
% of Budget	107.15%	100.04%	108.66%	96.65%	105.86%	102.03%
Budget	\$ 13,244,100	\$ 14,100,000	\$ 13,937,052	\$ 14,100,000	\$ 15,533,821	\$ 12,798,700
% of Budget	107.15%	100.04%	108.66%	96.65%	105.86%	102.03%
Tax Rate:	<u>\$ 0.720000 / \$100 valuation</u>		<u>\$ 0.720000 / \$100 valuation</u>		<u>\$ 0.714352 / \$100 valuation</u>	
General	\$ 0.498100 / \$100 valuation		\$ 0.518000 / \$100 valuation		\$ 0.515711 / \$100 valuation	
Debt Service	\$ 0.221900 / \$100 valuation		\$ 0.202000 / \$100 valuation		\$ 0.198641 / \$100 valuation	

* Includes delinquent taxes and penalties and interest for the General and Debt Service Funds.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF SALES & MIXED BEVERAGE TAX
FISCAL YEAR 2014 - FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Payment		City of Deer Park			CCPD			FCPEMSD		
Received	Collected	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Oct	Aug	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Nov	Sep	307	669	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec	Oct	443,928	481,043	516,217	100,929	116,793	130,669	100,540	116,559	129,317
Jan	Nov	403,322	420,685	484,135	96,505	111,142	130,882	96,263	111,018	130,051
Feb	Dec	462,996	558,617	571,825	113,250	139,476	141,347	112,947	139,145	140,670
Mar	Jan	383,963	426,001	475,306	93,943	106,446	121,029	93,823	105,565	120,327
Apr	Feb	412,685	432,313	518,740	95,672	105,133	128,215	95,373	104,318	127,669
May	Mar	444,099	551,942	573,297	107,184	124,611	142,314	106,812	124,370	141,788
Jun	Apr	455,309	467,107	553,393	109,038	119,163	138,995	108,926	118,970	137,732
Jul	May	403,648	539,057	573,882	100,056	131,549	146,670	99,986	131,180	145,729
Aug	Jun	470,933	565,206	722,409	113,778	136,548	192,621	113,658	136,315	191,471
Sep	Jul	1,320,174	1,804,229	1,563,678	318,341	442,192	415,998	318,125	440,783	409,516
Total		<u>\$ 5,201,364</u>	<u>\$ 6,246,869</u>	<u>\$ 6,553,553</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,053</u>	<u>\$ 1,688,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,528,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,674,270</u>
YTD		<u>\$ 5,201,364</u>	<u>\$ 6,246,869</u>	<u>\$ 6,553,553</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,053</u>	<u>\$ 1,688,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,246,453</u>	<u>\$ 1,528,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,674,270</u>
% of Budget		113.07%	135.80%	117.03%	116.19%	128.22%	134.03%	115.41%	134.05%	132.88%
Budget		\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 1,074,744	\$ 1,195,647	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,140,000	\$ 1,260,000
% of Budget		113.07%	135.80%	117.03%	116.19%	128.22%	134.03%	115.41%	134.05%	132.88%

Payment		DPCDC		
Received	Collected	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Oct	Aug	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Nov	Sep	-	-	324
Dec	Oct	-	-	258,098
Jan	Nov	-	-	241,165
Feb	Dec	-	-	285,901
Mar	Jan	-	-	237,642
Apr	Feb	-	-	257,999
May	Mar	-	-	286,637
Jun	Apr	-	-	276,685
Jul	May	-	-	285,222
Aug	Jun	-	-	361,193
Sep	Jul	-	-	780,916
Total		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,271,782</u>
YTD				<u>\$ 3,271,782</u>
% of Budget				142.25%
Budget				\$ 2,300,000
% of Budget				142.25%

The following is an approximation of sales tax revenue by category based on a 14-year average from 2002-2015. This represents the most recent data available for the City and provides a relative scale for the source of the City's sales tax revenue.

Retail	33.58%
Wholesale	16.52%
Manufacturing	15.41%
Accommodation/Food Service	10.64%
Construction	8.56%
Real Estate/Rental/Leasing	6.57%
All Other	8.72%

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF FRANCHISE TAXES
FISCAL YEAR 2014 - FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
Oct	\$ 99,739	\$ 188,436	\$ 185,304
Nov	100,692	7,891	8,102
Dec	195,381	192,921	189,587
Jan	171,908	184,564	99,013
Feb	296,682	286,812	261,162
Mar	3,430	3,277	95,748
Apr	267,812	187,641	273,861
May	353,710	339,922	200,441
Jun	3,529	109,718	108,489
Jul	199,911	280,151	181,678
Aug	369,584	187,683	258,628
Sep	275,768	352,020	136,027
Total	<u>\$ 2,338,146</u>	<u>\$ 2,321,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,998,040</u>
YTD	<u>\$ 2,338,146</u>	<u>\$ 2,321,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,998,040</u>
% of Budget	106.28%	105.50%	90.82%
Budget	<u>\$ 2,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,200,000</u>
% of Budget	106.28%	105.50%	90.82%

Franchise taxes represent fees to use the public right-of-way for a private purpose.

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS BY TYPE
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Debt Service Payments</u>			
			<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest 3/15</u>	<u>Interest 9/15</u>	<u>Total</u>
2005 GO Bonds	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 530,000.00	\$ 9,805.00	\$ -	\$ 539,805.00
2007 GO Bonds	7,465,000	6,290,000	455,000.00	131,008.75	119,633.75	705,642.50
2007 Certificates of Obligation	2,300,000	1,740,000	95,000.00	38,681.25	35,831.25	169,512.50
2008 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	4,540,000	1,115,000	540,000.00	19,456.75	10,033.75	569,490.50
2010 Certificates of Obligation	7,805,000	6,720,000	320,000.00	147,487.50	141,087.50	608,575.00
2010 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	6,295,000	3,425,000	705,000.00	72,575.00	58,475.00	836,050.00
2011 Certificates of Obligation	3,390,000	3,100,000	100,000.00	54,300.00	53,300.00	207,600.00
2011 GO Refunding Bonds	3,490,000	2,390,000	320,000.00	31,175.00	27,975.00	379,150.00
2012 Certificates of Obligation	4,725,000	4,725,000	120,000.00	60,226.25	59,026.25	239,252.50
2012 GO Refunding Bonds	4,510,000	4,440,000	20,000.00	51,225.00	51,025.00	122,250.00
2013 Certificates of Obligation	6,925,000	6,870,000	50,000.00	111,450.00	110,950.00	272,400.00
2014 Certificates of Obligation	6,275,000	6,230,000	100,000.00	110,162.50	109,162.50	319,325.00
2014 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	2,920,000	2,880,000	40,000.00	45,337.50	44,937.50	130,275.00
2015 Certificates of Obligation	7,310,000	7,310,000	645,000.00	107,535.25	93,325.00	845,860.25
2015-A Certificates of Obligation	7,110,000	7,110,000	150,000.00	60,905.00	103,912.50	314,817.50
2016 Certificates of Obligation	9,450,000	9,450,000	-	-	87,231.38	87,231.38
Total General Obligation Debt		<u>\$ 74,325,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,190,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,330.75</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,906.38</u>	<u>\$ 6,347,237.13</u>

<u>Series</u>	<u>Original Issuance</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Debt Service Payments</u>			
			<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest 3/1</u>	<u>Interest 9/1</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002 Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 12,375.00	\$ 8,375.00	\$ 270,750.00
Total Revenue Bonds		<u>\$ 750,000</u>	<u>\$ 250,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 12,375.00</u>	<u>\$ 8,375.00</u>	<u>\$ 270,750.00</u>

**CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

<u>Series</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Debt</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Debt Service Payments</u>			
	<u>Issuance</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest - Mar</u>	<u>Interest - Sep</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002 Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 12,375.00	\$ 8,375.00	\$ 270,750.00
2005 GO Bonds	9,000,000	530,000	530,000.00	9,805.00	-	539,805.00
2007 GO Bonds	7,465,000	6,290,000	455,000.00	131,008.75	119,633.75	705,642.50
2007 Certificates of Obligation	2,300,000	1,740,000	95,000.00	38,681.25	35,831.25	169,512.50
2008 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	4,540,000	1,115,000	540,000.00	19,456.75	10,033.75	569,490.50
2010 Certificates of Obligation	7,805,000	6,720,000	320,000.00	147,487.50	141,087.50	608,575.00
2010 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	6,295,000	3,425,000	705,000.00	72,575.00	58,475.00	836,050.00
2011 Certificates of Obligation	3,390,000	3,100,000	100,000.00	54,300.00	53,300.00	207,600.00
2011 GO Refunding Bonds	3,490,000	2,390,000	320,000.00	31,175.00	27,975.00	379,150.00
2012 Certificates of Obligation	4,725,000	4,725,000	120,000.00	60,226.25	59,026.25	239,252.50
2012 GO Refunding Bonds	4,510,000	4,440,000	20,000.00	51,225.00	51,025.00	122,250.00
2013 Certificates of Obligation	6,925,000	6,870,000	50,000.00	111,450.00	110,950.00	272,400.00
2014 Certificates of Obligation	6,275,000	6,230,000	100,000.00	110,162.50	109,162.50	319,325.00
2014 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	2,920,000	2,880,000	40,000.00	44,937.50	44,937.50	130,275.00
2015 Certificates of Obligation	7,310,000	7,310,000	645,000.00	107,535.25	93,325.00	845,860.25
2015-A Certificates of Obligation	7,110,000	7,110,000	150,000.00	60,905.00	103,912.50	314,817.50
2016 Certificates of Obligation	9,450,000	9,450,000	-	-	87,231.38	87,231.38
Total Debt Service		\$ 75,075,000	\$ 4,440,000.00	\$ 1,063,705.75	\$ 1,114,281.38	\$ 6,617,987.13

ALLOCATION OF DEBT SERVICE BY FUND

<u>Series</u>	<u>Issuance</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest - Mar</u>	<u>Interest - Sep</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>General Fund</u>						
2005 GO Bonds	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 530,000.00	\$ 9,805.00	\$ -	\$ 539,805.00
2007 GO Bonds	7,465,000	6,290,000	455,000.00	131,008.75	119,633.75	705,642.50
2007 Certificates of Obligation	2,300,000	1,740,000	95,000.00	38,681.25	35,831.25	169,512.50
2008 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	4,540,000	1,115,000	540,000.00	19,456.75	10,033.75	569,490.50
2010 Certificates of Obligation	7,805,000	6,720,000	320,000.00	147,487.50	141,087.50	608,575.00
2010 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	3,777,000	2,074,180 #	426,948.00	43,951.42	35,412.46	506,311.88
2012 GO Refunding Bonds	4,510,000	4,440,000	20,000.00	51,225.00	51,025.00	122,250.00
2014 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	1,738,445	1,698,445 #	40,000.00	27,614.17	27,214.17	94,828.34
2015 Certificates of Obligation	7,310,000	7,310,000	645,000.00	107,535.25	93,325.00	845,860.25
2016 Certificates of Obligation	9,450,000	9,450,000	-	-	87,231.38	87,231.38
		41,367,625	3,071,948.00	576,765.09	600,794.26	4,249,507.35
<u>Water/Sewer Fund</u>						
2002 Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 750,000	250,000.00	12,375.00	8,375.00	270,750.00
2010 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	2,518,000	1,350,820 #	278,052.00	28,623.58	23,062.54	329,738.12
2011 Certificates of Obligation	3,390,000	3,100,000	100,000.00	54,300.00	53,300.00	207,600.00
2011 GO Refunding Bonds	3,490,000	2,390,000	320,000.00	31,175.00	27,975.00	379,150.00
2012 Certificates of Obligation	4,725,000	4,725,000	120,000.00	60,226.25	59,026.25	239,252.50
2013 Certificates of Obligation	6,925,000	6,870,000	50,000.00	111,450.00	110,950.00	272,400.00
2014 Certificates of Obligation	6,275,000	6,230,000	100,000.00	110,162.50	109,162.50	319,325.00
2014 GO & GO Refunding Bonds	1,181,555	1,181,555 #	-	17,723.33	17,723.33	35,446.66
2015-A Certificates of Obligation	7,110,000	7,110,000	150,000.00	60,905.00	103,912.50	314,817.50
		33,707,375	1,368,052.00	486,940.66	513,487.12	2,368,479.78
		\$ 75,075,000	\$ 4,440,000.00	\$ 1,063,705.75	\$ 1,114,281.38	\$ 6,617,987.13

Allocation to General and Water/Sewer Fund

CITY OF DEER PARK
SUMMARY OF WATER & SEWER CONSUMPTION BILLED
FISCAL YEAR 2014 - FISCAL YEAR 2016

Fiscal Month	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	Consumption (1,000 gallons)		Consumption (1,000 gallons)		Consumption (1,000 gallons)	
	Water *	Sewer	Water *	Sewer	Water *	Sewer
Oct	119,802	100,093	101,948	88,463	105,564	90,097
Nov	89,841	76,027	85,347	76,953	93,490	79,815
Dec	85,253	76,413	90,511	81,549	99,313	86,954
Jan	81,319	75,088	78,177	72,616	78,934	73,033
Feb	81,827	76,174	81,578	77,517	86,172	80,905
Mar	76,379	71,977	73,297	70,274	73,159	68,657
Apr	78,555	74,686	79,539	75,554	81,824	75,084
May	72,847	67,823	75,604	70,632	93,908	85,489
Jun	101,984	89,491	84,428	77,926	84,094	76,465
Jul	97,671	85,356	87,785	80,958	84,020	77,878
Aug	93,680	81,574	85,141	76,335	101,828	89,926
Sep	100,302	86,747	122,484	102,599	104,285	88,342
Total	<u>1,079,460</u>	<u>961,449</u>	<u>1,045,839</u>	<u>951,376</u>	<u>1,086,591</u>	<u>972,645</u>
YTD	<u>1,079,460</u>	<u>961,449</u>	<u>1,045,839</u>	<u>951,376</u>	<u>1,086,591</u>	<u>972,645</u>

* Includes water and irrigation meters



Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: DIS 17-001 **Version:** 1 **Name:**
Type: Discussion **Status:** Agenda Ready
File created: 12/21/2016 **In control:** City Council Workshop
On agenda: 1/3/2017 **Final action:**
Title: Discussion of issues related to the search for a Medical Director for the City's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Program.

Sponsors:

Indexes:

Code sections:

Attachments:

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
1/3/2017	1	City Council Workshop		

Discussion of issues related to the search for a Medical Director for the City's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Program.

Summary:

The City will soon begin the search for a new Medical Director. Dr. Don Metz has indicated that he will no longer be able to serve in this capacity due to the expanded requirements of his private practice. Dr. Metz has indicated that he is willing to assist in this search by helping to identify and evaluate candidates. Dr. Metz will continue to serve the City as Medical Director during and throughout the search process. The City will also utilize a consultant to assist with the RFQ process and to help identify an appropriate compensation rate for our market.

The Medical Director for the EMS Program is a certified physician who oversees the clinical and patient-care components of pre-hospital medical care. The Medical Director identifies and prescribes appropriate medical procedures and protocols to be carried out by the EMS Program's personnel (paramedics and EMT's) during emergency incidents.

Fiscal/Budgetary Impact:

Once a candidate and compensation rate are identified, the City will need to adopt a budget amendment to cover these expenses. This service has historically been provided free of charge by Dr. Metz, and his departure was not anticipated during the budget preparation process. An initial estimate of annual expenditure is \$30,000-\$50,000.

Discussion only during Workshop. An action item will be included on a future Council Agenda.