

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE JERSEY VILLAGE
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION**

May 17, 2023 – 7:00 p.m.

THE PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION MET ON MAY 17, 2023, AT 7:00 P.M. IN THE CIVIC CENTER AUDITORIUM, 16327 LAKEVIEW DRIVE, JERSEY VILLAGE, TEXAS.

A. The meeting was called to order in at 7:00 p.m. and the roll of appointed officers was taken. Commissioners present were:

Rick Faircloth, Chairman	Charles A. Butler, III, Commissioner
Eric Henao, Commissioner	David L. Lock, Commissioner
Courtney Standlee, Commissioner	Ashley Brown, Commissioner

Commissioner Debra Mergel was not present at this meeting.

The following members of the City of Jersey Village City Council were present:

Mayor, Bobby Warren	City Manager, Austin Bless
Council Member, Drew Wasson	City Secretary, Lorri Coody
Council Member, Sheri Sheppard	City Attorney, Justin Pruitt
Council Member, Michelle Mitcham	
Council Member, James Singleton	
Council Member, Jennifer McCrea	

Staff in attendance: Robert Basford, Assistant City Manager; Mark Bitz, Fire Chief; Kirk Riggs, Chief of Police; Isabel Kato, Finance Director; Abram Syphrett, Director of Innovation and Technology; Miesha Johnson, Community Development Manager, and Maria Thorn, Administrative Assistant.

B. Conduct a Joint Public Hearing with the Jersey Village City Council for the purpose of receiving oral comments from any interested person(s) concerning the proposal to amend Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards; and the proposal to amend Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 Penalty, Section 14-88 All Districts, Sections 105 thru 110, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Specific Standards to allow for updates to commercial development standards.

Mayor Warren called the item and Chairman Rick Faircloth announced a quorum for the Planning and Zoning Commission. Mayor Warren opened the Joint Public Hearing at 7:11 p.m., for the purpose of receiving oral comments from any interested person(s) concerning the proposal to amend Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards; and the proposal to amend Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 Penalty, Section 14-88 All Districts, Sections 105 thru 110, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Specific Standards to allow for updates to commercial development standards.

Before calling anyone to speak at this joint public hearing, Mayor Warren called upon Joe Newton and Ian Knox, Building Official Representatives, to give a presentation concerning the changes to the City’s Code of Ordinances which are the subject of this joint public hearing. Accordingly, the presentation covered the following areas:

Land Use:

- Consolidation of commercial uses into a unified table for all commercial districts.
- New Commercial Uses added to table.
- Recommendation to remove several current uses in specified commercial districts.
- Amended the wording of several currently existing uses.
- Land Use Definitions added, removed, and revised as needed

Building Setbacks

- Consolidation of building setback requirements into unified setback tables for each commercial district.

Off-Street Parking:

- Amending off-street parking table to reference NAICS codes (more descriptive than SIC codes)
- Amending specified land uses to increase or reduce parking standards as required for optimum parking.

Residential Code Amendments

- Distance requirement for Short-Term Rentals

In completing the presentation, Mayor Warren called for public comments.

Ernest Hewett, 15917 Lakeview Drive, Jersey Village, Texas (713) 252-3757 – Mr. Hewett spoke to City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission about Short-Term Rentals. He is opposed to having these rentals in Jersey Village. He is opposed because of the large parties being held at these rentals as well as the deterioration of property values. He is concerned about safety given that these rentals are not required to have the same safety equipment as a hotel or motel. He wondered if these rentals are paying their HOT taxes. He gave further details about restrictions stated in property deed records as well as what is going on around the State pertaining to these rentals.

With no one else signing up to speak at the hearing, Mayor Warren and Chairman Faircloth closed the joint public hearing at 7:34 p.m. and the Planning and Zoning Commission retired from the City Council meeting at 7:35 p.m. to conduct its posted meeting agenda and prepare final reports in connection with this joint public hearing.

Chairman Faircloth reconvened the Planning and Zoning Commission Meeting at 7:37 p.m. in the Civic Center Meeting Room. He returned to the regular order of items on the agenda and called the next item as follows:

- C. CITIZENS' COMMENTS** - Any person who desires to address the Planning and Zoning Commission regarding an item on the agenda will be heard at this time. In compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, unless the subject matter of the comment is on the agenda, the City staff and Commissioners are not allowed to discuss the subject. Each person is limited to five (5) minutes for comments to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

There were no Citizen's Comments

D. Consider approval of the minutes for the meeting held on March 27, 2023.

Commissioner Henao moved to approve the minutes for the meeting held on March 27, 2023. Commissioner Butler seconded the motion. The vote follows:

Ayes: Commissioners Henao, Butler, Standlee, Brown, and Lock
Chairman Faircloth.

Nays: None

The motion carried.

E. Discuss and take appropriate action the preparation and presentation of the Final Report to City Council concerning the proposal to amend Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

A Joint public hearing was conducted at the May 17, 2023 by City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission (P&Z) for the purpose of receiving oral comments from any interested person(s) concerning the proposal to amend Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards.

Now that the joint public hearing has been conducted, consideration must be given to: (1) the directives of Council; (2) the discussions had concerning these issues at prior P&Z meetings; and (3) the comments made by the public during the public hearing.

The Commission discussed short-term rentals. In its preliminary report, a 5,000 ft. distance requirement was recommended. However, after discussing the matter further, it was agreed that the distance requirement should be replaced with only allowing short-term rentals in District M. Accordingly, Commissioner Butler moved to recommend that short-term rentals be located in District M. Commissioner Henao seconded the motion. The vote follows:

Ayes: Commissioners Members Henao, Butler, Standlee, and Lock
Chairman Faircloth.

Nays: Commissioner Brown

The motion carried.

With no further discussion on the matter, Commissioner Butler moved to recommend that City Council amend the City’s Code of Ordinances at Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards to include the change concerning short-term rentals be located in District M. Commissioner Lock seconded the motion. The vote follows:

Ayes: Commissioners Members Henao, Butler, Standlee and Lock
Chairman Faircloth.

Nays: Commissioner Brown

The motion carried.

A copy of the Final Report is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Exhibit A.

F. Discuss and take appropriate action regarding the preparation and presentation of the Final Report to City Council concerning the proposal to amend Chapter 14 “Building and

Development” by amending Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 General Penalty, Continuing Violations, Section 14-88 Regulations applying to all Districts, Sections 105 thru 110 Commercial Use Regulations, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Landscaping Standards in order to allow for updates to commercial development standards.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: A Joint public hearing was conducted at the May 17, 2023 by City Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission (P&Z) for the purpose of receiving oral comments from any interested person(s) concerning amendments to Chapter 14 “Building and Development” by amending Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 General Penalty, Continuing Violations, Section 14-88 Regulations applying to all Districts, Sections 105 thru 110 Commercial Use Regulations, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Landscaping Standards in order to allow for updates to commercial development standards. These amendments were submitted to City Council in the Planning and Zoning Commission’s Preliminary Report on April 17, 2023.

Since April 17, 2023, additional edits have been made to the proposed ordinance at the request of staff as follows:

1. Should the Hotel/Motel Definition match what is in the Chapter 18 Hotel Code Ordinance that “Guest rooms must be accessible only through interior corridors of the hotel building. The lobby and registration area must communicate directly with corridors/elevators to attain interior room access;”
 - **Hotel/motel definition in Sec. 14-5 revised to include hotel code ordinance language.**
 - **Hotel and motel means a building in which lodging is provided or offered to the public for compensation and in which ingress and egress to and from all rooms is made through an inside lobby. Guest rooms must be accessible only through interior corridors of the hotel building. The lobby and registration area must communicate directly with corridors/elevators to attain interior room access.**
2. We define Short Term Rental, but they are not a listed use in the table. We currently have at least one in Zone G (in the Senior apartments). If we allow residential above commercial it seems we should add STR’s to the use table.
 - **Added to Use Table as P in district G. Please let us know if you would like STRs to be permitted in additional commercial districts.**
3. The following uses are defined in the proposed Sec 14-5, but are not in the Permitted and Conditional Use Table
 - Adult Entertainment
 - **Added to Use Table as SUP in district H.**
 - Agriculture
 - **Added to Use Table as P in all districts.**
 - Apartment
 - **Definition struck from 14-5 due to redundancy with "Dwelling, multiple-family"**
 - Child-Care Center
 - **"Child-care center" is included in the Use Table entry "Child day-care operation (licensed child-care centers and school-age program centers)".**
 - **Definitions for "Child-care center" and "School-age program center" to remain in Sec. 14-5 to describe the differences between these facilities.**

- Club
 - **Club added to "Bar" definition**
 - **Bar/club means an establishment that derives fifty-one (51) percent or more of its income from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Such beverages are intended for consumption on the premises.**
- Commercial Building
 - **Definition not intended for use table.**
 - **Commercial building definition revised to the following:**
 - **Commercial building means any building where commercial activities take place, other than home occupations as defined in this section.**
 - **Home occupation definition added to Sec. 14-5 to facilitate this change.**
 - **Home occupation means an accessory occupational use conducted entirely within a dwelling unit by its inhabitants that is clearly incidental to the use of the structure for residential purposes and that does not change the residential character of the site. A home occupation may include an operation in which members of the immediate family sell or offer for sale articles which they produce on the premises; but home occupation does not include operations that use persons who do not reside on the premises to either (1) sell or offer for sale such articles, or (2) produce such articles. Additionally, animal hospitals, animal kennels, barber shops, beauty shops, clinics, doctor's offices, dress shops, hospitals, insurance offices, millinery shops, real estate offices, tearooms, tourist homes, palm readers, fortune tellers, among others and as examples only, are not home occupations.**
- New computer and electronics store
 - **Definition struck from Sec. 14-5. Use intentionally removed.**
- Critical facilities
 - **Definition not intended for use table.**
- Distribution is listed in definitions but in the table it is "Distribution and warehousing"
 - **Definition revised in Sec. 14-5 to read "Distribution and warehousing" for consistency with Use Table.**
- Dwelling - (all dwelling definitions)
 - **Dwelling definitions not intended for Commercial Use Table, specific dwelling types included in Residential Use Table (Single-family, townhomes, multi-family).**
- Filling stations
 - **Definition struck from Sec. 14-5 due to redundancy with new term "Gasoline filling station".**
- Integrated business development
 - **Definition not intended for Commercial Use Table, definition needed to describe shopping centers and other coordinated developments.**
- Retail establishment selling or offering for sale any alcoholic beverage
 - **Definition struck from Sec. 14-5 due to the creation of new uses that make this definition redundant.**
- School age program center
 - **"School age program center" is included in the Use Table entry "Child day-care operation (licensed child-care centers and school-age program centers)".**
 - **Definitions for "Child-care center" and "School-age program center" to remain in Sec. 14-5 to describe the differences between these facilities.**

- Service Centers
 - **Definition struck from Sec. 14-5 due to the concept of "Service centers" being reworked into individual uses rather than various types of service centers.**
- Underground structure
 - **Definition not intended for Commercial Use Table. This is needed to delineate/describe a type of construction.**
- Unified Development
 - **Definition struck from Sec. 14-5 as Unified Development is a term that is not needed and encompassed better by other definitions.**
- 4. Book store is defined, but in the table it's bookstore (space between the words)
 - **Space removed from definition in Sec. 14-5 for consistency with Use Table.**
- 5. Hookah bar/lounge seems to take a step back in the definition by adding the word primarily again.
 - **The definitions for "Hookah bar/lounge", "Junk or salvage yard", and "Restaurant" were revised to strike the word primarily at the 10/27/22 Special Session of the JV City Council (Ord. 2022-40). We have revised our definitions in Sec. 14-5 to reflect where the definitions currently stand with "primarily" removed.**
- 6. Parking Lot – I think we should consider making those as accessory only, or at a minimum with an SUP. We don't want more parking lots just for parking sake. One of the dealerships has one on Castlebridge that has been empty since it was built.
 - **Parking lot definition updated: *Parking lot* means any location that is used for the short-term outdoor storage of passenger motor vehicles. Overflow parking for motor vehicles sales is specifically prohibited outside the Motor Vehicle Sales Overlay District.**
 - **Parking lot use table entries updated to SUP in districts F, G, H, J, J-1, K**
- 7. In the table I think CBD shop and Carwash lines should be swapped to keep the correct alphabetical order
 - **Swapped to alphabetical order in Commercial Use Table.**
- 8. Real estate, rental, and leasing office and railroad and related facilities lines should be swapped to keep the correct alphabetical order
 - **Swapped to alphabetical order in Commercial Use Table.**
- 9. Single-family dwelling is duplicated between that one and Dwelling, single family.
 - **The definitions for "Dwelling, single-family" and "Single-family dwelling" are both present in the live version of the code. The definition for "Single-family dwelling" has been struck from Sec. 14-5 as it was redundant and the less descriptive of the two definitions.**
- 10. We would want a driving range to be a SUP at a minimum, and not permitted by right with an entertainment complex.
 - Definition of "Golf course, country club, and driving range" revised to "Golf course and country club" in Sec. 14-5.
 - *Golf course and country club* means a tract of land laid out with a least nine holes for playing a game of golf and improved with tees, greens, fairways, and hazards. A golf course may include a clubhouse, restrooms, a driving range, and shelters as accessory uses.
 - Definition of "Multi-purpose entertainment complex" revised to remove explicit reference to driving ranges in Sec. 14-5.
 - *Multi-purpose entertainment complex* means an establishment that may include food and drink sales and provides the general public with amusement or activities, including but not limited to bowling alleys, laser tag, mini-golf, bumper cars, skating rinks, trampoline parks, theatres, or similar activities.

- Definition for "Driving range" added to Sec. 14-5.
 - *Driving range* means a commercial business equipped with distance markers, clubs, balls, and tees for practicing golf drives and putting. This definition specifically does not include miniature golf courses or golf courses.
- Commercial use table line-item entry for "Golf course, country club, and driving range" revised to "Golf course and country club"
- Commercial use table line-item entry added for "Driving range", SUP in districts F, J, J-1, K

Now that the joint public hearing has been conducted, consideration must be given to: (1) the directives of Council; (2) discussions concerning these issues has at prior P&Z meetings; (3) the comments made by the public during the public hearing; and (4) the edits made by staff to the proposed ordinance since the Commission issued its Preliminary Report.

After due consideration, prepare and vote on your Final Report concerning these amendments.

With limited discussion on the matter, Commissioner Brown moved to recommend that City Council make the amendments to the City's Code of Ordinances at Chapter 14 "Building and Development" by amending Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 General Penalty, Continuing Violations, Section 14-88 Regulations applying to all Districts, Sections 105 thru 110 Commercial Use Regulations, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Landscaping Standards in order to allow for updates to commercial development standards. Commission Butler seconded the motion. The vote follows.

Ayes: Commissioners Members Henao, Butler, Standlee, Brown and Lock
Chairman Faircloth.

Nays: None

The motion carried.

A copy of the Final Report is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Exhibit B.

Chairman Faircloth called a short recess at 8:07 p.m. to join the City Council in the Council Chamber for presentation of the Final Reports concerning the residential and commercial code amendments.

Chairman Faircloth reconvened the meeting in the Civic Center Meeting Room at 8:17 p.m. with a quorum present.

G. Discuss and take appropriate action concerning the annual review of the City's progress in implementing the Comprehensive Plan and prepare the 2023 Annual Progress Report for submittal and presentation to the City Council on June 26, 2023.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As part of the Comprehensive Plan, the Planning and Zoning Commission is charged with:

- Recommending to City staff an annual program of actions to be implemented, including guidance as to the timeframes and priorities.
- Preparing an Annual Progress Report for submittal and presentation to the City Council

- Ensuring decisions and recommendations presented to the City Council are consistent with this plan's policies, strategies, and recommendations.
- Helping to ensure the plan is considered in the decisions and actions of other entities.
- Amending, extending, or adding plan revisions as necessary and appropriate.

This item is to conduct the annual review of the Comprehensive Plan with respect to current conditions and trends. The review is to provide a basis for adjusting capital expenditures and priorities, and will reveal changes and additions necessary to keep the Plan functional, current, and applicable long-term. It is recommended that the review include consideration of the following:

1. The City's progress in implementing the Plan;
2. Changes in conditions that form the basis of the Plan;
3. Community support for the Plan's goals, strategies, and actions; and
4. Changes in State laws.

An Implementation Progress Report was included in the Plan in order to aid with implementation. It provides a summary of the Plan's recommendations, and along with budget assumptions, it assigns a suggested time frame in which to commence action items.

The time frames are as follows:

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Implementation of these action items should begin following plan adoption.
- Approximate time line: zero to five years following plan adoption.

MID-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Implementation of these action items will likely follow short term recommendations.
- Approximate time line: five to ten years following plan adoption.

LONG TERM/ON-GOING RECOMMENDATIONS:

- These action items should be continually addressed by City leaders (i.e. no specific time frame is applicable).

Included with this packet is a breakdown of the various goals from the Comprehensive Plan and where they are at, or when they are scheduled to be completed.

The Comprehensive Plan requires that all relevant demographic data regarding the economy of the City be compiled and updated at least annually. This information is included in the meeting packet.

Finally, there have been no changes in the law that will affect our Comprehensive Plan.

The Commission reviewed the information presented and engaged in discussion about the various projects included in the Comprehensive Plan.

Meisha Johnson, Community Development Manager, stated that there were no major changes to the Comprehensive Plan, and that the information about population and demographics had been updated. Commissioner Standlee asked if the priorities of the items in the Comprehensive Plan had changed. Meisha Johnson stated that the priorities had not been changed.

With no further discussion on this matter, Commissioner Henao moved to approve the 2023 Annual Progress Report for submittal and presentation to the City Council at the June 26, 2023 Meeting. Commissioner Butler seconded the motion. The vote follows:

Ayes: Committee Members Henao, Butler, Standlee, Brown and Lock
Chairman Faircloth.

Nays: None

The motion carried.

A copy of the 2023 Annual Progress Report is attached to and made a part of these minutes as Exhibit C.

H. Adjourn

There being no further business on the agenda the meeting was adjourned at 8:25 p.m.

Lorri Coody, City Secretary



EXHIBIT A

Planning and Zoning Commission Minutes

May 17, 2023

Final Report Residential Code Edits



**CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE – PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT
RESIDENTIAL CODE AMENDMENTS**

The Planning and Zoning Commission has met on March 27, 2023, and in its preliminary report recommended that City Council amend the Jersey Village Code of Ordinances at Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards.

The preliminary report was submitted to the Jersey Village City Council at its April 17, 2023, meeting. The report was received, and the City Council ordered a Joint Public Hearing for May 17, 2023.

On May 17, 2023, the City Council and the Jersey Village Planning and Zoning Commission conducted a joint public hearing, which gave the public an opportunity to make comments concerning the proposed amendment.

The Planning and Zoning Commission after duly considering all the information before it including that gathered at the Joint Public Hearing with City Council on May 17, 2023, recommends that City Council amend the Jersey Village Code of Ordinances at Chapter 14 “Building and Development”, by amending Sections 14-100 through 14-104 to allow for updates to residential development standards.

The necessary amendments to the City’s zoning ordinance to effect this recommendation are more specifically detailed in the attached proposed ordinance marked as Exhibit “A.”

Respectfully submitted, this 17th day of May 2023.

s/Rick Faircloth, Chairman

ATTEST:

s/Lorri Coody, City Secretary

Exhibit A

Proposed Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-xx

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 14 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE, TEXAS, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 14 “BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT”, BY AMENDING SECTIONS 14-100 THROUGH 14-104 TO ALLOW FOR UPDATES TO RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL; PROVIDING A PENALTY AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 1-8 OF THE CODE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council (the “Council”) of the City of Jersey Village, Texas (the “City”), determines it in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City’s to amend the City’s Code of Ordinances related to Zoning Regulations (the “Code”); and

WHEREAS, the Planning & Zoning Commission (the “Commissions”) has issued its report and has recommended amendments to the Code to add and amend portions of Chapter 14 of the Code to allow for updated development standards related to residential development; and

WHEREAS, the Commission and the Council have conducted, in the time and manner required by law, a public hearing on such amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Council now deems that such requested amendments to the Code is in accordance with the City’s Comprehensive Plan and is appropriate to grant; **NOW THEREFORE**,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE:

SECTION 1. THAT the facts and matter set forth in the preamble of this Ordinance are hereby found to be true and correct.

SECTION 2. THAT Section 14-100 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

Sec. 14-100. Residential Permitted Use Table.

USE	District A	District B	District C	District M
Churches or other places of worship and related schools	PC ⁽¹⁾	PC ⁽¹⁾		
Electric Power Lines and Substations	PC ⁽²⁾	PC ⁽²⁾		
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	P	P		
Home Occupations	PC ⁽³⁾	PC ⁽³⁾	PC ⁽³⁾	PC ⁽³⁾
Model Homes	PC ⁽⁴⁾	PC ⁽⁴⁾	PC ⁽⁴⁾	

Multi-family Dwellings				PC ⁽⁵⁾
Municipal Government Buildings, Police Stations, Fire Stations, and Public Libraries	P	P		
Patio Homes		P	P	
Public Parks and Playgrounds, Public Recreational Facilities, Public Schools, Community Buildings and Public Museums not operated for profit	P	P		
Short-term Rentals				P
Single-Family Dwelling	P	P		
Townhouses		PC ⁽⁶⁾	PC ⁽⁶⁾	
Water Supply Reservoirs, Filter Beds, Towers, Surface or Below Surface Tanks, Artesian Wells, Water Pumping Plants and Water Wells	P	P		
Additional Structures. Accessory uses and freestanding structures in addition to a single-family dwelling:				
Accessory Quarters	PC ⁽⁷⁾	PC ⁽⁷⁾		
Cabana/Dressing Room	A	A	A	A
Detached Carport	A	A		A
Detached Private Garage (1 per building site)	A	A		
Gazebo	A	A	A	A
Greenhouse	A	A	A	A
Hobby Structure	A	A	A	A
Pet House	A	A		
Playhouse	A	A		
Pool	A	A	A	A

Pool Cover	A	A	A	A
Utility Structure	A	A		
PC Notes.				
<p><i>Note 1:</i> Churches or other places of worship which shall:</p> <p>(1) Contain not less than four thousand square feet (4,000 sq ft) of ground floor area.</p> <p>(2) No church or other place of worship shall be constructed on a lot having less than five (5) acres of total area.</p>				
<p><i>Note 2:</i> Power lines and substations may include accessory uses customarily incidental thereto; provided such accessory uses shall not be so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities, and disposition by reason of vibration, noise, emission of odor, dust, smoke, or pollution.</p>				
<p><i>Note 3:</i> To operate a home occupation, the following standards shall be met:</p> <p>(1) The home occupation must be clearly incidental to the use of the dwelling as a residence;</p> <p>(2) No outdoor sign, display or storage of materials, goods, supplies or equipment shall be allowed;</p> <p>(3) There shall be no change to the exterior of the building nor any visible evidence or signs that the residence contains a home occupation;</p> <p>(4) A home occupation shall not generate a nuisance such as traffic, on-street parking, noise, and electrical interference or hazards;</p> <p>(5) The maximum area devoted to a home occupation shall be twenty-five percent (25%) of the gross floor area of the dwelling unit; and</p> <p>(6) The home occupation shall not use employees who do not reside on the premises.</p>				
<p><i>Note 4:</i> Provided that a builder may have no more than one model home in a subdivision. A model home must have a temporary certificate of occupancy and may be open for business only between the hours of six o'clock (6:00) a.m. and nine o'clock (9:00) p.m. Use of a structure as a model home shall terminate on the first of the following events to occur:</p> <p>(1) Thirty (30) days after building permits have been issued for ninety percent (90%) of the lots in the subdivision;</p> <p>(2) Thirty (30) days after building permits have been issued for all lots owned by the builder in the subdivision; or</p> <p>(3) One hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of the latest building permit to the builder for a lot in the subdivision.</p>				
<p><i>Note 5:</i> New multi-family dwelling districts shall contain less than one hundred (100) acres of land.</p>				
<p><i>Note 6:</i> No "flats" or apartment style building shall be constructed in single-family townhouse style dwelling units in a unified development.</p>				
<p><i>Note 7:</i> Accessory quarters shall comply with all the following standards:</p> <p>(1) Accessory quarters (may include a full kitchen) must be located on the same building site as a principal building containing a single-family dwelling (detached) use;</p> <p>(2) Must include no more than six hundred square feet (600sqft) of gross floor area; unless located on the second story of a garage, in which case the maximum gross floor area is the footprint of the garage; and</p>				

(3) An existing private garage structure shall not be converted to habitable space for the purpose of constructing accessory quarters.

Legend
P = Permitted Use
A = Accessory Use
PC = Permitted Use with Conditions

SECTION 3. THAT Sections 14-101(a) through (c) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas are hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-101. Regulations for district A (single-family dwelling district).

(a) Use regulations. No building or land shall be used, and no building shall be hereafter erected, moved or altered in district A except for as provided in Sec. 14-100.

(b) Setbacks.

Table 14-101A: Setbacks (feet) for Single-Family Residential and Related Structures	
Single-Family Residential	
Front ^{(2),(3),(4)}	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Freestanding Structures (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
To Dwelling	Ten feet (10') to single-family dwelling
Detached Private Garages (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Front	Seventy feet (70') to front lot line
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line

Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Attached Private Garages	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') behind front façade wall closest to front lot line
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street line
Attached Carports	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Detached Carports (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
To Dwelling	Ten feet (10') to single-family dwelling
Notes	

(1) Where one or more lots have frontage on a street, all other lots in that block with side lot lines on the same street shall have a side-street setback requirement of twenty-five feet (25') (all structures).

(2) Single-family residences shall be constructed with a front yard setback of twenty-five feet (25') from the property line, except for Lots 6-11 Block 20, Lots 1-14 Block 21, Lots 1-25 Block 25, Lots 1-41 Block 26, Lots 1-22 Block 27, Lots 1-24 Block 28, Lots 1-36 Block 30, Lots 23-44 Block 31, Lots 6-13 Block 32, Lots 1-28 Block 33, Lots 6-8 Block 36, Lots 1-15 Block 38, Lots 1-3 Block 41, Lot 5 Block 41, Lots 1-21 Block 42, Lots 25-48 Block 42, Lots 1-4 Block 43, Lots 1-7 Block 47, Lots 1-31 Block 48, Lots 1-21 Block 49, Lots 1-11 Block 50, Lots 2-6 Block 53, Lots 10-12 Block 54, Lots 1-25 Block 55, Lots 1-19 Block 56, Lots 1-27 Block 61, Lots 1-39 Block 62, Lots 1-29 Block 63, Lots 1-20 Block 64, Lots 1-15 Block 65, which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the recorded plat of Jersey Village.

(3) Single-family residences shall be constructed with a front yard setback of twenty-five feet (25') from the property line, except for Tracts 1-11A Block 19, Tracts 1-5 Block 20, Lots 26-44 Block 25, Lots 1-9 Block 54, Lots 1-14 Block 59, Lots 1-8 Block 60, and Lots 1-21 Block 69 which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the recorded plat of Jersey Village Country Club Estates.

(4) Single-family residences shall be constructed with a front yard setback of twenty-five feet (25') from the property line, except for Lots 22-24 Block 42 which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the recorded partial replat of Lots 22-24 Block 42 of Jersey Village; except for Lots 1-9 Block 37A and Lots 18-26 Block 43 which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the second recorded replats of Lots 1-9 Block 37A and Lots 18-26 Block 43 of Jersey Village; except for Tracts 1 & 1A Block 53 which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the amended recorded replat of Tracts 1 & 1A Block 53 of Jersey Village; except for Lot 1 Lakeside which shall have an increased setback from the property line as noted on the recorded plat of Estates-Cy-Fair.

Table 14-101B: Setbacks (feet) for Non-Residential Buildings

Non-Residential Buildings	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Side	Twenty-five feet (25') to side lot line
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line

(c) Height.

1) Single-family residences shall not exceed two and one half (2½) stories in height, except for Blocks 26, 38, 41, 42 and 47, which shall not exceed one and one half (1½) stories.

a. The maximum height of a two and one half (2½) story home shall be thirty-five feet (35').

b. The maximum height of a one and one half (1½) story home shall be twenty-five feet (25').

- 2) Nonresidential structures shall not exceed thirty-five feet (35') in height.
- 3) Calculating maximum height in district A. The maximum height for a single-family dwelling, structure, or accessory structure shall be calculated from the minimum flood elevation protection standards enumerated in Article IX "Storm Drainage and Flood Damage Prevention".
- 4) Any finished floor that is elevated more than twelve (12) inches above natural grade shall be provided with a dropped brick ledge or dropped veneer so as to leave no more than eight (8) inches of slab exposed. All crawl spaces resulting from pier-and-beam and stem-wall types of construction must provide dropped veneers with vents sufficient to cover the sub-slab void."

SECTION 4. THAT Section 14-101(j)(3)a. of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

"a. Exceed eight (8) feet in height, except for chain-link fencing;"

SECTION 5. THAT Section 14-102(a) through (d) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

"Sec. 14-102. Regulations for district B (townhouse/patio home district).

(a) Use regulations. No building or land shall be used and no building shall be hereafter erected, moved or altered in district B except for as provided in Sec. 14-100.

(b) Setbacks.

Table 14-102A	
Setbacks for Single-Family Residential, Townhouses, Patio Homes, and Related Structures	
Single-Family Residential	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Townhouses and Patio Homes⁽²⁾	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Rear ⁽³⁾	Sixteen feet (16') to rear lot line

Side ⁽⁴⁾	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Freestanding Structures (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
To Dwelling	Ten feet (10') to single-family dwelling
Detached Private Garages (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Front	Seventy feet (70') to front lot line
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Attached Private Garage	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front wall of the dwelling
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Attached Carports	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Detached Carports (≥ 70' to front lot line)	

Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded) ⁽¹⁾	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
To Dwelling	Ten feet (10') to single-family dwelling
Notes	
<p>(1) Where one (1) or more lots have frontage on a street, all other lots in that block with side lot lines on the same street shall have a side-street setback requirement of twenty-five feet (25') (all structures).</p> <p>(2) For townhouse lots, the setbacks are modified as follows when required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buildings that do not abut a building on an adjacent lot with a common firewall between them shall not be closer than five feet (5') to a side lot line on that side. b. Abutting buildings shall have a common firewall that complies with current city building codes. c. A series of abutting buildings shall not have a combined width of greater than three hundred feet (300'). d. Each group of abutting buildings shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than ten feet (10') to the next side lot line. <p>(3) Excluding fencing.</p> <p>(4) Zero feet (0') for townhouses and one (1) side of patio homes.</p>	

Table 14-102B: Setbacks (feet) for Non-Residential Buildings	
Non-Residential Buildings	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Side	Twenty-five feet (25') to side lot line
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line

(c) Building area. For townhouses and patio homes: The building area shall be not less than one thousand four hundred (1,400) square feet.

(d) Height.

1) For single-family detached residences, the maximum height of a two and one-half (2½) story home shall be thirty-five (35) feet.

- 2) For townhouses and patio homes: The height of buildings shall not exceed two (2) stories and thirty (30) feet.
- 3) For other uses: Buildings shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.
- 4) Nonresidential structures shall not exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height.
- 5) Calculating the maximum height in district B. The maximum height for a single-family dwelling, townhouse, patio home, structure, or accessory structure shall be calculated from the minimum flood elevation protection standards enumerated in Article IX “Storm Drainage and Flood Damage Prevention”.
- 6) Any finished floor that is elevated more than twelve (12) inches above natural grade shall be provided with a dropped brick ledge or dropped veneer so as to leave no more than eight (8) inches of slab exposed. All crawl spaces resulting from pier-and-beam and stem-wall types of construction must provide dropped veneers with vents sufficient to cover the sub-slab void.”

SECTION 6. THAT Section 14-102(j)(1) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“(j) Fences and walls.

1) Fences and walls in district B shall not:

- a. Exceed eight (8) feet in height, except for chain-link fencing.
- b. Chain-link fencing shall be a maximum of six (6) feet in height.
- c. Be topped with barbed or razor wire.
- d. Be electrified.
- e. Be constructed of (or modified with) any fencing material(s) intended to be injurious or malicious in nature (such as, but not limited to, broken glass or metal spikes) that have the potential to cause bodily harm or injury.”

SECTION 7. THAT Section 14-103(a) through (d) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-103. Regulations for district C—Townhouse/patio home district.

(a) Use regulations. No building or land shall be used and no building shall be hereafter erected, moved or altered in district C except for as provided in Sec. 14-100.

(b) Setbacks.

Table 14-103: Setbacks (feet) for Townhouses, Patio Homes, and Related Structures	
Townhouses and Patio Homes⁽³⁾	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Rear ⁽¹⁾	Sixteen feet (16') to rear lot line
Side ⁽²⁾	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Freestanding Structures (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
To Dwelling	Ten feet (10') to single-family dwelling
Detached Private Garages (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Front	Seventy feet (70') to front lot line
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Attached Private Garages	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front wall of the dwelling
Rear	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded)	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Attached Carports	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line

Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded)	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Detached Carports (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded)	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Notes	
<p>(1) Excluding fencing.</p> <p>(2) Zero feet (0') for townhouses and one side of patio homes.</p> <p>(3) For townhouse lots, the setbacks are modified as follows when required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building that do not abut a building on an adjacent lot with a common firewall between them shall not be closer than five feet (5') to a side lot line on that side. b. Abutting building shall have a common firewall that complies with current city building codes. c. A series of abutting buildings shall not have a combined width of greater than three hundred feet (300') feet. d. Each group of abutting building shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than ten feet (10') to the next side lot line. 	

(c) Building area for townhouses and patio homes shall be not less than one thousand four hundred (1,400) square feet.

(d) Height.

1) For single-family detached residences, the maximum height of a two and one half (2½) story home shall be thirty-five (35) feet.

2) For townhouses and patio homes: The height of buildings shall not exceed two (2) stories and thirty (30) feet.

3) For other uses: Buildings shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

4) Calculating the maximum height in district C. The maximum height for a single-family dwelling, townhouse, patio home, structure, or accessory structure shall be calculated from the minimum flood elevation protection standards enumerated in Article IX “Storm Drainage and Flood Damage Prevention”.

5) Any finished floor that is elevated more than twelve (12) inches above natural grade shall be provided with a dropped brick ledge or dropped veneer so as to leave no more than eight (8) inches of slab exposed. All crawl spaces resulting from pier-and-beam and stem-wall types of construction must provide dropped veneers with vents sufficient to cover the sub-slab void.”

SECTION 8. THAT Section 14-103(i) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“(i) Fences and hedges.

1) No fence in district C shall be permitted in the front yard, extending past the building setback line. For side street fencing, where one or more lots have frontage on the street, wrought iron style fencing may be installed to within two (2) feet of the public sidewalk and shall not encroach beyond the side lot line.

2) Fences and hedges in district C may not be erected or planted directly on a property line without the express agreement of the property owners on both sides of the property line.

3) Fences in district C shall not:

a. Exceed eight (8) feet in height, except for chain-link fencing.

b. Be topped with barbed or razor wire.

c. Be electrified.

d. Be constructed of (or modified with) any fencing material(s) intended to be injurious or malicious in nature (such as, but not limited to, broken glass or metal spikes) that have the potential to cause bodily harm or injury.

4) Fences in district C shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

a. Chain-link

i. All chain-link fencing to be a minimum of four (4) feet in height, a maximum of six (6) feet in height, and shall be a minimum of eleven (11) gauge galvanized material

ii. All chain-link fencing higher than four (4) feet shall be a minimum of nine (9) gauge galvanized material.

b. Redwood

c. Cedar

d. Wrought iron

e. Brick or other approved material of equal quality.”

SECTION 9. THAT Section 14-104(a) through (d) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-104. Regulations for district M (multifamily dwelling district).

(a) Use regulations. No building or land shall be used and no building shall be hereafter erected, moved or altered in district M except for as provided in Sec. 14-100.

(b) Setbacks.

Table 14-104: Setbacks (feet) for Single-Family Residential and Related Structures	
Multi-Family Residential	
Front	Twenty-five feet (25') to front lot line
Rear ⁽¹⁾	Twenty-five feet (25') to rear lot line
Side	Seven and one-half feet (7.5') to side lot line
Side Street ⁽²⁾	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Detached Carports (≥ 70' to front lot line)	
Rear	Ten feet (10') to rear lot line
Side	Three feet (3') to side lot line
Side Street (Front-loaded)	Ten feet (10') to side street lot line
Side Street (Side-loaded)	Twenty feet (20') to side street lot line
Notes	
(1) Where one (1) or more lots have frontage on a street, all other lots in that block with side lot lines on the same street shall have a setback requirement of twenty-five feet (25').	
(2) Excluding fencing.	

(c) Building area.

1) Multi-family buildings shall contain not less than two thousand (2,000) square feet nor more than twenty-one thousand (21,000) square feet of ground floor area.

2) Accessory buildings shall contain not less than one hundred (100) square feet nor more than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet of ground floor area. Accessory structures shall be constructed of permanent material.

3) Portable buildings of a temporary nature are prohibited.

(d) Height.

1) No building shall exceed fifty (50) feet or three (3) stories in height.

2) Calculating the maximum height in district M. The maximum height for a multi-family dwelling shall be calculated from the minimum flood elevation standards specified in Article IX “Storm Drainage and Flood Damage Prevention”.

3) Any finished floor that is elevated more than twelve (12) inches above natural grade shall be provided with a dropped brick ledge or dropped veneer so as to leave no more than eight (8) inches of slab exposed. All crawl spaces resulting from pier-and-beam and stem-wall types of construction must provide dropped veneers with vents sufficient to cover the sub-slab void.”

SECTION 10. THAT Section 14-104(i) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“(i) Screening/Fencing Standards..

1) Screening. Refuse containers or like equipment outside of an enclosed space shall be screened from public view, either from adjacent buildings or adjacent property, both private and public. Such screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material and shall be at least as high as the screened object, and in no case shall be less than six (6) feet in height.

2) Interior fences in district M shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet in height, shall be permanent and must be of the following types:

a. Redwood;

b. Cedar;

c. Wrought iron;

d. Brick or masonry; or,

e. Chain-link (sport court enclosures only) shall be maximum of twelve (12) feet in height and shall be a minimum of nine (9) gauge galvanized material.

3) No fence in district M shall:

a. Be topped with barbed or razor wire.

b. Be electrified.

c. Be constructed of (or modified with) any fencing material(s) intended to be injurious or malicious in nature (such as, but not limited to, broken glass or metal spikes) that have the potential to cause bodily harm or injury.”

SECTION 11. THAT in the event any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase, provision, sentence, or part of this Ordinance or the application of the same to any person or circumstance shall for any reason be adjudged invalid or held unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall not affect, impair, or invalidate this Ordinance as a whole or any part or provision hereof other than the part declared to be invalid or unconstitutional; and the City Council of the City of Jersey Village, declares that it would have passed each and every part of the same notwithstanding the omission of any such part thus declared to be invalid or unconstitutional, or whether there be one or more parts.

SECTION 12. THAT all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict or inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such conflict or inconsistency, hereby repealed.

SECTION 13. THAT any person who shall violate any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine as provided in Section 1-8.

SECTION 14. THAT this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this ___day of _____, 2023.

FOR THE CITY:

BOBBY WARREN, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Lorri Coody, City Secretary

EXHIBIT B

Planning and Zoning Commission Minutes

May 17, 2023

**Final Report
Commercial Code Edits**



**CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE – PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION
FINAL REPORT
COMMERCIAL CODE AMENDMENTS**

The Planning and Zoning Commission has met on November 9, 2022, November 21, 2022, and March 27, 2023, and in its preliminary report recommended that City Council amend the Jersey Village Code of Ordinances at Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 Penalty, Section 14-88 All Districts, Sections 105 thru 110, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Specific Standards to allow for updates to commercial development standards.

The preliminary report was submitted to the Jersey Village City Council at its April 17, 2023, meeting. The report was received, and the City Council ordered a Joint Public Hearing for May 17, 2023.

On May 17, 2023, the City Council and the Jersey Village Planning and Zoning Commission conducted a joint public hearing, which gave the public an opportunity to make comments concerning the proposed amendment.

The Planning and Zoning Commission after duly considering all the information before it including that gathered at the Joint Public Hearing with City Council on May 17, 2023, recommends that City Council amend the Jersey Village Code of Ordinances at Chapter 14 “Building and Development” by amending Section 14-5 Definitions, Section 14-11 General Penalty, Continuing Violations, Section 14-88 Regulations applying to all Districts, Sections 105 thru 110 Commercial Use Regulations, Section 14-244 Permits and Fees, Section 14-252 Commercial Signs, Section 14-283 Off Street Parking, and Section 14-309 Landscaping Standards in order to allow for updates to commercial development standards.

The necessary amendments to the City’s zoning ordinance to effect this recommendation are more specifically detailed in the attached proposed ordinance marked as Exhibit “A.”

Respectfully submitted, this 17th day of May 2023.

s/Rick Faircloth, Chairman

ATTEST:

s/Lorri Coody, City Secretary

Exhibit A

Proposed Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-xx

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 14 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE, TEXAS, BY AMENDING CHAPTER 14 “BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT”, BY AMENDING SECTION 14-5 “DEFINITIONS” TO UPDATE THE DEFINITIONS USED IN CHAPTER 14; ADDING A SECTION 14-11 “GENERAL PENALTY; CONTINUING VIOLATIONS” TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF CHAPTER 14; AMENDING SECTION 14-88 “REGULATIONS THAT APPLY TO ALL DISTRICTS” TO PROVIDE GENERAL COMMERCIAL USE REGULATIONS; AMENDING SECTIONS 14-105 THROUGH 14-110 TO PROVIDE COMMERCIAL USE REGULATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 14-244(b)(1)c REGARDING EXCEPTIONS TO REQUIRED SIGN PERMITS; AMENDING SECTIONS 14-252(2)b.1(a) AND 14-252(2)c.1 REGARDING SIGNS IN COMMERCIAL ZONES; AMENDING SECTION 14-283 REGARDING OFF STREET PARKING STANDARDS; AMENDING SECTION 14-309 REGARDING LANDSCAPING IN COMMERCIAL ZONES; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL; PROVIDING A PENALTY AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 1-8 OF THE CODE; AND, PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council (the “Council”) of the City of Jersey Village, Texas (the “City”), determines it in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City’s to amend the City’s Code of Ordinances related to Zoning Regulations (the “Code”); and

WHEREAS, the Planning & Zoning Commission (the “Commissions”) has issued its report and has recommended amendments to the Code to add and amend portions of Chapter 14 of the Code to allow for updated development standards related to commercial development; and

WHEREAS, the Commission and the Council have conducted, in the time and manner required by law, a public hearing on such amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Council now deems that such requested amendment to the Code is in accordance with the City’s Comprehensive Plan and is appropriate to grant; and, **NOW THEREFORE**,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE:

SECTION 1. THAT the facts and matter set forth in the preamble of this Ordinance are hereby found to be true and correct.

SECTION 2. THAT Section 14-5 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-5. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

AE means areas of the base (one percent or 100-year) flood where base flood elevations have been

determined.

Accessory building means a building or structure customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal structure and located on the same lot as the principal building.

Accessory use of a building means a subordinate use or building customarily incident to and located on the lots occupied by the main use or building.

Adult entertainment means an adult cabaret, adult encounter parlor, adult lounge, adult modeling studio, adult bookstore, adult movie theater, or any establishment whose business is the offering to customers of a product or service which is intended to provide sexual stimulation or sexual gratification to such customers, and which is distinguished by or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to sexual activities or anatomical areas. See also Chapter 18, Article II, Section 18- 31.

Advertising means to seek the attraction, or to direct the attention, of the public to any goods, services, merchandise, purpose or cause.

Agriculture means any land or building used for pasturage, floriculture, dairying, horticulture, forestry and livestock or poultry husbandry.

Alley means a legally established private access easement affording a secondary means of vehicular access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

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

Alter means to change, rearrange, enlarge, extend or reduce any structure or part thereof on the same site.

Alterations means any change, addition or modification in construction or type of occupancy; any change in the structural members of a building, such as walls or partitions, columns, beams or girders; or any change which may be referred to in this chapter as “altered” or “reconstructed.”

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

Apparel manufacturing means a facility for the manufacture of garments.

Appeal means, for floodplain management purposes, a request for a review of the floodplain administrator’s interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

Appurtenant structure, for floodplain management purposes, 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.

Area of future conditions flood hazard means the land area that would be inundated by the one percent annual chance (100 year) flood based on future hydrological conditions.

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 (ASFH)—also referred to as a special flood hazard area (SFHA) — means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 0.2 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, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/A, VO, V1-30, VE, V or X Shaded Zones.

Art gallery means a room or building used for the display or sale of works of art.

As-built documents means(s) legal papers prepared by a registered professional engineer and confirming that the public improvements are constructed as shown.

Assembling means a facility where previously manufactured parts are put or fit together for final assembly.

Auto body shop means any shop or garage, other than a private garage, where bodywork and painting are performed.

Automobile repair shop means a facility used for the repair or replacement of engines, transmissions, differentials, drivetrains, or any parts thereof, in addition to the replacement of parts, service, and incidental repairs to private passenger vehicles. A private passenger vehicle is defined as automobiles, motorcycles, station wagons, vans, SUVs, or pickup trucks reserved for personal use.

Bail bond service means an establishment that offers to act as a surety and pledges money or property as bail for the appearance of a defendant in court.

Bakery (industrial) means an establishment that is permitted for the production and/or wholesaling of baked goods, but where over the counter or other retail dispensing of baked goods shall be allowed incidental to the main use.

Bank, financial institution, and insurance service institution means an institution that is licensed to accept checking and savings deposits, make loans, and provide insurance.

Bar/club means an establishment that derives fifty-one (51) percent or more of its income from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Such beverages are intended for consumption on the premises.

Barber, beauty store, or salon means an establishment that offers goods and services related to barbering, cosmetology, and hairdressing.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base flood elevation (BFE) or base flood level means the elevation above mean sea level that floodwaters have been calculated to reach during the base flood at a specific location.

Basement, for floodplain management purposes, means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Beer and wine sales means an establishment that sells beer and wine not to exceed 17 percent alcohol by volume. This type of establishment can be stand-alone, or function as an ancillary use to a retail establishment.

Berm means a manmade, formed, earth mound of definite height and width used for obscuring purposes; the intent of which is to provide a transition between uses of differing intensity.

Billboard means an off-premises sign.

Block means a tract or parcel of land designated as such on a subdivision plat surrounded by streets or other physical obstructions.

Blockface means the properties abutting on one side of a street between the two nearest intersecting streets or other physical features, such as a watercourse or unsubdivided land, that defines the end of the block.

Bookstore means a retail establishment that, engages in the sale, rental, or other charge-for-use of books, magazines, newspapers, greeting cards, postcards, videotapes, computer software, or any other printed or electronically conveyed information or media, excluding any “adult bookstore,” “adult theater,” “theater,” or “studio theater.”

Boundary sewer line means a sewer line installed in a street bounding a development or faced on only one side by a development, which can also serve property not included in the development on the opposite side of the street.

Boundary water line means a water line, installed in a street bounding a development or faced on only one side by a development, which can also serve property not included in the development on the opposite side of the street.

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.

Brew pub means an establishment that is authorized to brew, bottle, can, package, and label beer, and sell or offer without charge, on the premises to ultimate consumers for consumption on or off those premises, malt beverages produced by the holder, in or from a lawful container to the extent the sales or offers are allowed under the holder's other permits or licenses. Food may also be served at this establishment.

Broadcasting studio means commercial and public communications uses, including radio and television broadcasting and receiving stations and studios, with facilities entirely within buildings.

Buffer means the area, space or physical means which is established to protect or insulate one land use or one building from another. Generally, buffering will be the use of landscaping (other than mere grass on a flat terrain) or the use of landscaping along with berms, walls or decorative fences that at least partially and periodically obstruct the view from the street and adjacent property in a continuous manner, of vehicular use areas, parking lots and their parked cars, and/or detention ponds.

Buffer yard means a strip of land, including any specified type and amount of planting or structures which may be required to protect one type of land use from another, or minimize or eliminate conflicts.

Build means to convert, enlarge, reconstruct or alter a building or structure.

Building. See the definitions within the adopted building codes.

Building area means ground floor area computed by calculating the outside dimensions of exterior walls, excluding the floor area of garages, open or screened porches, basements or semifurnished storage rooms not used for residential purposes.

Building contractor and related activities means a facility used for conducting business related to the construction of buildings, either residential or commercial, including but not limited to the storage and operation of machinery and materials, fabrication of building-related products, and the provision of services.

Building height means the vertical distance measured from the established grade to the highest point of the roof surface for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs; and to the average height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs. Where a building is located on a sloping terrain, the height may be measured from the average ground level of the grade at the building wall.

Building line means a line parallel to the front lot line. A minimum building line is the same as the minimum required front setback line.

Building materials, sales, and storage means any location used for the sale and storage of materials used for the construction of various building-related projects, including but not limited to: residential and commercial structures, and site improvements.

Building, principal means a building in which is conducted the main or principal use of the lot on which such building is located.

Business frontage means the linear measurement from outer wall to outer wall of the side of the building which faces or fronts a street and which generally contains the primary entrance to the building.

Business purposes means the erection or use of any property, building, structure, permanent or temporary, for the primary purpose of conducting in such building or structure or on such property a lawful commercial enterprise in compliance with all ordinances and regulations of the city governing such activity. The term “business purpose” shall not include any property, building or structure erected or used for the primary purpose of securing a permit to erect a sign.

Cabana or dressing room means a small structure for use as a bathhouse adjacent to a swimming pool.

Cafe and cafeteria means a restaurant or dining room located in part of a business in which customers serve themselves or are served from a counter and pay before eating.

Cannabidiol shop (CBD shop). A business establishment for which more than 15 percent of sales are derived from the retail sale of products related to or derived from CBD oil (cannabidiol) or hemp. This includes, but is not limited to, oils, vitamins, supplements, food, personal care, and garments.

Car wash means a facility intended for washing and cleaning of passenger vehicles which allows washing of multiple vehicles in a tandem arrangement while moving through the structure, to include detail areas, vacuum areas and a lobby.

Carport means a permanent structure that is attached to a residence or private garage, that covers a driveway, and that consists of a roof and one or more sides.

Cell phone and computer repair business means a business that provides small-scale electronic repair services for items of the general public, including, but not limited to cellphone repair, computer repair, and, other related minor repairs.

Certificate of compliance means a certificate issued by the city to a party intending to initiate any work or change any use of property in the city.

Child-care center means a facility licensed by the State of Texas to provide care at a location other than the permit holder’s home, for seven or more children under 14 years of age, for less than 24 hours per day, but at least two hours a day, three or more days per week (40 TAC § 745.37(2)(D)).

Child day-care operation (licensed child-care centers and school-age program centers) means a facility licensed, certified, or registered by the Department of Family and Protective Services to provide assessment, care, training, education, custody, treatment, or supervision for a child who is not related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the owner or operator of the facility for all or part of

the 24-hour day, whether or not the facility is operated for profit or charges for the services it offers.

Cigar shop/lounge means a retail cigar establishment that excludes minors that in some cases includes an enclosed area within or attached to the establishment to be used as private cigar smokers' lounge.

City of Jersey Village: water supply reservoirs, filter beds, towers, surface or below surface tanks, artesian wells, water pumping plants, and water wells means any water system provided and maintained by the City of Jersey Village or a utility company that the city agency has specifically approved as acceptable.

Cleaners (clothing), tailor, and retail laundry means an establishment that washes, adjusts, and repairs personal clothing items.

Clinic means a building, other than a hospital as herein defined, used by one or more licensed physicians for the purpose of receiving and treating patients.

Clothing boutique means a small retail establishment that sells fashionable clothing or accessories.

Club means an organization of persons for special purposes or for the promulgation of sports, arts, science, literature, politics or similar activities, but not operated for profit and open only to members and not the general public.

Cold storage plant means a facility where, for compensation or reward received or promised, wildlife or fish or parts of them are processed and stored, either fresh or frozen, for later consumption.

Commercial building means any building where commercial activities take place, other than home occupations as defined in this section.

Commercial message means a message placed or caused to be placed before the public by a person directly involved in the manufacture or sale of the products, property, accommodations, services, attractions or activities or possible substitutes for those things which are the subject of the message; and that refers to the offer for sale or existence for sale of products, property, accommodations, services, attractions or activities that are offered or exist for sale or for hire; or that attracts attention to a business or to products, property, accommodations, services, attractions or activities that are offered or exist for sale or for hire.

Commercial vehicle means any motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer designed or used to carry freight, passengers for a fee, or merchandise in the furtherance of any commercial enterprise and having a gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds.

Commercial vehicle repair shop means a facility used for the repair or replacement of engines, transmissions, differentials, drivetrains, or any parts thereof, in addition to the replacement of parts, service, and incidental repairs to commercial vehicles.

Concrete product manufacturer means a facility in which concrete products are constructed for the purposes of decoration or artistic expression for sale off-premises.

Condominium. See *Unified development.*

Conveyance means, unless otherwise determined by the city engineer, the flow of water during the base flood with a velocity that is greater than one foot per second or a depth that is greater than one foot.

Courts means an open space, bounded on more than two sides by the walls of a building. An inner court is a court surrounded by the exterior walls of a building. An outer court has one side open to a street or alley, yard or other permanent open space.

Credit access business means a business that obtains credit for a consumer from an independent third-party lender in the form of a deferred presentment transaction or a motor vehicle title loan.

Critical facilities means those facilities essential to the preservation of life and property, including, but not limited to schools, nursing homes, blood banks, health care facilities including those storing vital medical records, housing likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a flood, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, facilities used for the storage of critical records, and commercial installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste as referenced in the high-hazard group (group H) of the adopted International Building Code and International Fire Code.

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.

Curbline means an imaginary line drawn along the edge of the pavement on either side of a public street.

Dancing studio, exercise class, and martial arts facility means a facility in which students are instructed and educated on the particulars of a physical art form. This does not include adult uses such as adult cabaret.

Density means the average number of dwelling units per acre for the entire development, including streets.

Department store means a retail establishment that conducts business under a single owner's name wherein a variety of unrelated merchandise and services are housed and are exhibited and sold directly to the customer for whom the goods and services are furnished.

Design flood elevation (DFE) means the elevation above base flood elevation (BFE) that the community requires - also referred to as freeboard.

Developer means any person who improves or subdivides a tract of land or improves or takes any

action preparatory to the erection, improvement or movement of any building or structure on a tract of land.

Development, for floodplain management purposes, 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 storage of equipment or materials.

Distribution and warehousing means any location where goods are received and/or stored for delivery to the ultimate customer at remote locations.

District means an area of land for which there are uniform zoning regulations governing the use of buildings and premises, density of development, yard requirements and height regulations.

Double-faced sign means a single sign with two parallel sign faces back-to-back.

Driving range means a commercial business equipped with distance markers, clubs, balls, and tees for practicing golf drives and putting. This definition specifically does not include miniature golf courses or golf courses.

Drug store and pharmacy means a retail establishment engaged in the retail sale of prescription drugs, nonprescription medicines, cosmetics, and related supplies.

Dry cleaning and laundry plant (industrial) means a facility used for cleaning fabrics, textiles, wearing apparel, or articles of any sort by immersion and agitation, or by immersions only, in volatile solvents including, but not by way of limitation, solvents of the petroleum distillate type, and/or the chlorinated hydrocarbon type, and the processes incidental thereto.

Dwelling, multiple-family means a building used or designed as a residence for three or more families living together independently of each other.

Dwelling, single-family means a detached building, designed for, or occupied exclusively by, one family.

Dwelling, two-family means a detached building, designed for, or occupied by, two families living independently of each other.

Dwelling unit means one or more rooms with bathroom and principal kitchen facilities designed as a self-contained unit for occupancy by one family for living, cooking and sleeping purposes.

Easement, utility means a right held by the city to make use of the land of another for a limited purpose, such as right of passage.

Educational institution, service, and learning center means any public, parochial, private, charitable, or nonprofit school, junior college, or university.

Electrical sign means a sign containing electrical wiring or utilizing electric current, but not a sign

illuminated by an exterior light source.

Elevated building means, for insurance purposes, a non-basement building, which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings or columns.

Elevation certificate means a statement from an engineer or surveyor licensed by the State of Texas on the most current FEMA form certifying that the lowest floor of the structure has been elevated at least as high as required by this chapter, as well as the elevation of equipment and adjacent grade.

Erected means built, constructed, reconstructed, moved upon, or any physical operations on the premises required for the building. Excavations, fill, drainage and the like shall be considered a part of erection.

Excavation means any breaking of ground, except common household gardening, general farming and ground care.

Existing construction means, for the purposes of determining flood insurance 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. The term “existing construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures.”

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision, for floodplain management purposes, 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.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, for floodplain management purposes, means 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).

Family means:

- (1) One person, or a group of two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage or legal adoption, living together as a single housekeeping unit. The person thus constituting a family may also include gratuitous guests and domestic servants.
- (2) A group of individuals not related by blood, marriage or legal adoption, but living together as a single housekeeping unit. For controlling of residential density, each such group of four individuals shall constitute of a family.
- (3) A group of not more than eight individuals, not related by blood, marriage or legal adoption,

which group is comprised of individuals with disabilities protected under the Fair Housing Act, and where the group is not established within one-half mile of an existing like group.

(4) A group of not more than six persons with disabilities and two supervisors residing in a qualified community home, as defined by the Texas Community Homes for Disabled Persons Location Act.

Farm implement machinery sales and storage means a facility that focuses on the sale and sales-related storage of farm implements and machinery together with the attachments, special service tools, or repair parts for such implements and machinery.

Farmers market means a food market temporary in nature at which local vendors sell various fruits, vegetables, meats, cheese, baked goods, and handmade items directly to consumers.

Filling means the depositing or dumping of any matter into or onto the ground except common household gardening and general maintenance.

Firewall means a wall made of fireproof material to prevent the spread of a fire from one part of a building to another.

Flag lot means a lot which has minimum frontage on a public street, which is reached via a private drive or lane whose width some distance back from the street right-of-way, meets all ordinance requirements.

Flood or flooding means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or
- (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 mudslide (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 (FEMA) has delineated both the special flood hazards areas (SFHA)/areas of special flood hazards (ASFH) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood insurance study (FIS). See *Flood elevation study*.

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.

Floodplain development permit means a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter for any development of a site located within a Jersey Village special flood hazard area (SFHA)/area of special flood hazards (ASFH).

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 standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

Flood proofing means any combination of structural and nonstructural 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.

Floodproofing certificate means a certificate issued by a registered professional engineer licensed in the State of Texas which states that he has developed and/or reviewed the structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction of a structure or improvement covered by the certificate and that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the following requirements:

- (1) The floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 0.2 percent chance flood; and
- (2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, the structures are designed so that below the 0.2 percent chance flood level the structures are watertight with walls impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.

Floodway. See *Regulatory floodway*.

Florist and flower shop means a retail establishment whose principal activity is the selling of plants that are not grown on the site and conducting business within an enclosed building.

Food processing and packaging, with the exception of slaughtering means a facility that prepares, processes, or cans and packages food products.

Food truck means a mobile vehicle equipped with facilities for cooking and selling food.

Food truck park means a property where two or more food trucks congregate to offer food or beverages for sale to the public.

Freeboard. See *Design flood elevation*.

Freestanding structure means any building for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or moveable property of any kind and surrounded by yards or open space and not containing permanent provisions for living, sleeping or cooking.

Functionally dependent use means, for floodplain management purposes, 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 shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Furniture manufacturing means a facility that manufactures or assembles articles such as tables, chairs, desks, or cabinets for use indoor or outdoor.

Garage, front load, means a private garage where the vehicle access doors to the garage face toward and are generally visible from a public view.

Garage, J-swing means a garage upon which the entry point from the street is located in front of the house and the garage door is perpendicular to the front of the house. A J-swing garage must have at least two windows, each 12 square feet or greater, oriented toward the front or the lot.

Garage, private means a garage intended for private use by the resident family with a ground floor capacity for not more than four automobiles or trucks of which not more than one vehicle shall be used for commercial purposes.

Garage, private, detached means a private garage constructed as a freestanding structure.

Garage, public means a structure used for the short-term parking of vehicles.

Garage, sideloaded means a private garage where the vehicle access doors to the garage are perpendicular to the front lot line and, therefore, are generally not visible from a public way, unless the lot is a corner lot and the garage loads to a side street.

Gasoline filling station means an establishment or portion thereof used partly or entirely for storing or dispensing flammable liquids, combustible liquids, liquified flammable gas, or flammable gas into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles.

General retail means a shop or establishment for the sale of goods or merchandise from a fixed location, such as a department store, boutique, or kiosk, in small or individual lots for direct consumption by the purchaser. Retail shops or retail trade specifically excludes: pawnshops, head/smoke shops, and hookah bars/lounges.

Golf course and country club means a tract of land laid out with a least nine holes for playing a game of golf and improved with tees, greens, fairways, and hazards. A golf course may include a clubhouse, restrooms, driving range, and shelters as accessory uses.

Grade means a ground elevation established for the purpose of controlling the number of stories and the height of any structure. The building grade shall be determined by the level of the ground adjacent to the walls of any structure if the finished grade is level. If the ground is not level, the grade shall be determined by averaging the elevation of the ground for each face of the structure.

Grand opening means the commencement of operation by a business in a new location or the assumption of ownership of an existing business by a new owner or group of owners.

Grocery store means a retail establishment for the sale of food products for home preparation and consumption, which typically also offer other home care and personal care products, and which are substantially larger and carry a broader range of merchandise than convenience stores.

Ground sign means a sign which is a pole sign, a monument sign or a nonconforming billboard which exists on the effective date of the ordinance. See Figure 14-19.

Habitable floor means, for the purpose of flood hazard regulation, any floor usable for the following purposes which include working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used for storage purposes only is not a habitable floor.

Half-street means a vehicular accessway created if only a portion of the required right-of-way width or pavement width is dedicated and/or constructed.

Hardware store means a retail establishment where items such as plumbing, heating, and electrical supplies, sporting goods, and paints are sold.

Head/smoke shop means any premises dedicated to the display, sale, distribution, delivery, offering, furnishing, or marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, or tobacco paraphernalia; provided, however, that any grocery store, supermarket, convenience store, or similar retail use that only sells conventional cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco as an ancillary sale shall not be defined as a “smoke shop and tobacco store” and shall not be subject to the restrictions in this chapter.

Health club, also includes the terms *athletic club*, *gym*, *fitness studio*, and *fitness center*, means a place of business which provides a place for a variety of physical exercises including facilities or studios for personal training, physical fitness training, weight and aerobic training, free weights, spinning/cycling, circuit training, yoga, Pilates, racquetball/squash courts, group fitness classes, boxing, wrestling, martial arts training, basketball courts, swimming pools and swimming lessons.

Heating, plumbing and air conditioning, sale and repair means a facility that offers parts, maintenance, and repair services for heating, ventilation, air conditioners, and related plumbing.

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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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 determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) 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
- (4) Individually listed on a local inventory or historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - a. by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;
 - b. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Home good store means a retail establishment that offers the sale of furniture, linens, cooking products, art, and other home accessories.

Home occupation means an accessory occupational use conducted entirely within a dwelling unit by its inhabitants that is clearly incidental to the use of the structure for residential purposes and that does not change the residential character of the site. A home occupation may include an operation in which members of the immediate family sell or offer for sale articles which they produce on the premises; but home occupation does not include operations that use persons who do not reside on the premises to either:

- (1) sell or offer for sale such articles; or,
- (2) produce such articles. Additionally, animal hospitals, animal kennels, barber shops, beauty shops, clinics, doctor's offices, dress shops, hospitals, insurance offices, millinery shops, real estate offices, tearooms, tourist homes, palm readers, fortune tellers, among others and as examples only, are not home occupations.

Hookah bar/lounge means an establishment used for the sale of shisha for consumption on the premises or for sale or rental of accessories used for smoking shisha on the premises.

Hospital means an institution, licensed by the state department of health, providing primary health services and medical or surgical care to persons suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, and other abnormal physical or mental conditions, and including as an integral part of the institution, related facilities such as laboratories, outpatient facilities, or training facilities.

Hotel and motel means a building in which lodging is provided or offered to the public for compensation and in which ingress and egress to and from all rooms is made through an inside lobby. Guest rooms must be accessible only through interior corridors of the hotel building. The lobby and registration area must communicate directly with corridors/elevators to attain interior room access.

Industrial means a business, plant or enterprise for production of goods, merchandise or machines.

Instrument and meter manufacturing means a facility for the manufacturing of electronic instruments and meters for measuring the amount of electricity consumed by a residence, a business, or an electrically powered device.

Integrated business development means commercial development such as a strip center, mall, multitenant office building, commercial center or industrial complex in which two or more separate businesses occupy a single structure or multiple structures which share on-site parking facilities and common driveways.

Jewelry and watch manufacturing means a facility for the manufacturing or assembling of jewelry or watches.

Junk or salvage yard means any location whose use is where waste or scrap materials are stored, bought, sold, accumulated, exchanged, packaged, disassembled, or handled, including, but not limited to, materials such as scrap metals, paper, rags, tires, and bottles.

Levee means a manmade 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.

Library and museum means any location that engages in the loan, or display of books, paintings, sculptures, or other works of art.

Liquor store (excluding drive-up or pick-up services) means a retail establishment permitted by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) to sell liquor, malt, and vinous liquors on-premises to consumers for off-premise consumption.

Logo sign means a sign operated and maintained by the state department of highways and public transportation within the public right-of-way along a country toll road which bears the name and trademark design of a business.

Lot means an undivided tract or parcel of land having frontage on a public street and which is, or in the future may be, offered for sale, conveyance, transfer or improvement.

Lot depth means the distance on a horizontal plane between the midpoint of the front lot line and the midpoint of the rear lot line.

Lot line, front means, for interior lots, a line separating the lot from the street; for corner lots, a line separating the narrowest street frontage of the lot from the street, except in those cases where the deed restrictions specify another line as the front lot line. In all cases the front lot line of a nonresidential lot shall be that side adjacent to the highest volume street.

Lot line, rear means a lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line.

Lot line, side means any lot line not a front line or rear lot line.

Lot lines means front, rear, or side lot lines, or a combination thereof.

Lot of record means a lot which is part of a platted subdivision, the plat of which is recorded in the office of the county clerk; a parcel or lot the deed for which was recorded in the office of the county clerk prior to March 1, 1982, and which has not been partitioned in any manner since that time.

Lot width means the distance on a horizontal plane between the midpoint of the side lot lines.

Lowest floor means, for floodplain management purposes, 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.

Machining means a manufacturing process that creates the desired shape by removing unwanted material from a larger piece of material.

Manufacture of printed material means a facility involved in the manufacturing and publishing of periodicals, books, or other printed materials.

Manufactured home means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes, the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailer, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 190 consecutive days. For insurance purposes the term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

Manufactured home park or subdivision, for floodplain management purposes, means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Marquee means a roof-like structure of a permanent nature projecting from the wall of a building.

Marquee sign means a sign on a marquee. See Figure 14-19.

Masonry means that form of construction composed of stone, brick, concrete, hollow clay tile, decorative concrete block or tile, glass block or other similar building units or materials or a combination of these materials laid up unit by unit and set in mortar. For the purposes of this definition, true stucco is considered masonry.

Massage establishment means a structure in which massage therapy is advertised for, provided, supported, or allowed. A massage establishment shall be licensed under V.T.C.A., Occupations Code Ch.455. A massage establishment shall in no way advertise for, provide, support, or allow any activity that is contemplated under chapter 18, article II of this Code.

Massage therapy means the services contemplated in V.T.C.A., Occupations Code Ch. 455. Massage therapy includes, but is not limited to, the business of manipulation of the human body by hand or through a mechanical or electrical apparatus, and includes stroking, kneading, percussion, compression, vibration, friction, nerve strokes, and other similar actions. Massage therapy includes, but is not limited to, massage, therapeutic massage, massage technology, myotherapy, body massage, and body rubbing. Massage therapy includes reflexology only when such reflexology involves work on the hands and feet and no other part of the human body is touched. Where massage therapy is permitted under this Code and under V.T.C.A., Occupations Code Ch. 455, it shall in no way permit the advertisement for, provision, support, or allowance of any activity that is contemplated under chapter 18, article II of this Code.

Mean sea level means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map are referenced.

Medical and dental office means an establishment used exclusively by physicians, dentists, chiropractors, acupuncturists, physical therapists, and other health-related offices. No overnight patients occupy the premises.

Medical research and development means a facility that conducts biology, chemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology research, development, and controlled production of medicines, medical procedures, or improving the application of those already available.

Mini storage lot means any structure designed or built with compartments to be used for individual storage of household items or business inventory by two or more clients on a lease or rental basis. In no case may storage spaces be used in a retail, wholesale, business, or service function, nor shall the storage spaces be used for workshops, hobby shops, manufacturing, or similar uses or functions.

Mini-storage facilities means any structure designed or built with compartments to be used for individual storage of household items or business inventory by two or more clients on a lease or rental basis. In no case may storage spaces be used in a retail, wholesale, business, or service function, nor shall the storage spaces be used for workshops, hobby shops, manufacturing, or similar uses or functions.

Miniature golf course means an establishment providing a novelty golf game played with a putter on a miniature course usually having tunnels, bridges, sharp corners, and obstacles.

Minimum flood protection elevation is the community's design flood elevation in any given area, and specifically means the 0.2 percent flood elevation, plus two feet, or three feet for critical facilities and floodway locations. See table 14-5 in section 14-222(5).

Mobile home means a movable or portable dwelling structure which is constructed to be towed on its own chassis, is capable of being connected to public utilities, and is designed for year-round living as a single-family dwelling unit without the necessity of a permanent foundation. The term "mobile home" shall not include pickup campers, travel trailers, motor homes, converted buses, tent trailers or other transportable structures designed for temporary use (see also *Manufactured home*).

Mobile (manufactured) home park means a parcel of land under single ownership on which two or more mobile (manufactured) homes are occupied as residences. Any mobile (manufactured) home facility where two or more units are intended for long-term residential use (beyond 90 days) is considered a mobile (manufactured) home park for purposes of applying development standards.

Model home means a single-family residential structure used temporarily as an office for the sale of single-family residential structures in the same platted subdivision.

Monument sign means a ground sign supported by a solid base which is equal to but not more than 15 percent larger than the sign face base which contains no commercial message and is not attached to any building. See Figure 14-19.

Motor vehicle sales means an establishment used for the sale or rental of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, recreational vehicles, or boats, including incidental storage, maintenance, and servicing. This use includes new and used car dealerships, motorcycle dealerships, and boat, trailer, and recreational vehicle dealerships.

Multifaced sign means a single sign with two or more faces which are not parallel or back-to-back.

Multi-family housing for senior citizens means a multi-family development intended for the sole occupancy of senior citizens.

Multi-purpose entertainment complex means an establishment that may include food and drink sales and provides the general public with amusement or activities, including but not limited to bowling alleys, laser tag, mini-golf, bumper cars, skating rinks, trampoline parks, theatres, or similar activities.

Municipal and governmental buildings, police stations and fire stations means Government offices including but not limited to, accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; engineering and planning; attorneys; court services; technology services; public safety services; public works; utilities; administrative office facilities; management, public relations services; and related

government uses.

Musical instrument shops and supply store. A retail establishment focused on the sale of musical instruments, equipment, and related components.

Nameplate means a sign which denotes only the name of the person occupying the premises.

New construction means, for the purpose of determining flood hazard 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” commences on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New manufactured home park or subdivision, for floodplain management purposes, 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.

Noncommercial message means a message that is not a commercial message.

Noncommercial sign means a sign directing attention to a purpose or cause not created or existing for the generation of profit or for the remuneration of individuals including, but not limited to, religious, charitable, civic or educational purposes or causes.

Nonconforming building (nonconforming structure) means a building or structure (or portion thereof) lawfully existing at the time of adoption of the ordinance from which this chapter derives, or subsequent amendment thereto, that does not conform to the provisions of this chapter relative to height, bulk, area, placement or yards for the district in which it is located.

Nonconforming use means the use of a building or structure or of a parcel or tract of land, lawfully existing at the time of adoption of this chapter or subsequent amendment thereto, that does not conform to the regulations of the district in which it is situated.

Nursing care center means a facility that provide nursing services and custodial care on a 24-hour basis for three or more unrelated individuals who for reasons of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age, require such services.

Off-premises sign means a sign which identifies a use, facility or service which is not located on the premises where such sign is displayed; identifies a product which is not produced, sold or manufactured on the premises where such sign is displayed; or advertises or otherwise directs attention to a product, service, activity, person, institution, facility or business which may or may not be identified by a brand name and which occurs or is primarily conducted, sold, manufactured, produced or offered elsewhere than on the premises where such sign is displayed.

Office supply store means a retail establishment focusing on the sale of machines, equipment, stationery, and other items found in personal and business offices.

Oil, gas, and minerals; extraction, production, drilling operations, etc. includes and shall mean any hole or bore, to any sand, formation, strata or depth, which is drilled, bored, sunk, dug, or put down for the purpose of either exploring for or ascertaining the existence of oil, gas, liquid hydrocarbon, or for the purpose of producing and recovering any oil, gas, liquid hydrocarbon, or wellbores for disposal of saltwater or other oil and gas waste. All technical or oil and gas industry words or phrases used in this article and not specifically defined herein or in the Texas Railroad Commission Rules for Oil, Gas and Geothermal Operations or Pipeline Safety Rules shall have the meaning customarily attributable thereto by prudent operators in the oil and gas industry.

On-premises sign means a sign which identifies the name of the owner or occupant of the premises on which the sign is located; identifies a use, facility or service located on the premises where such sign is displayed; identifies a product which produced, sold or manufactured on the premises where the sign is located; or advertises or otherwise directs attention to a product, service, activity, person, institution, facility or business which may or may not be identified by a brand name and which occurs or is primarily conducted, sold, manufactured, produced or offered on the premises where the sign is located.

Optical goods manufacturing means a facility that manufactures eyeglasses, contact lenses, or any related items (i.e. contact solution, cases, etc.).

Owner means any owner, authorized agent or contractor who constructs, enlarges, alters, repairs, moves or changes the occupancy of a building or structure.

Parking lot means any location that is used for the short-term outdoor storage of passenger motor vehicles. Overflow parking for motor vehicles sales is specifically prohibited outside the Motor Vehicle Sales Overlay District.

Pavement width means the portion of the surface of the street available for vehicular traffic; if curbed, it is that portion of the street between the back of the curb and back of the curb.

Pawnshop shall have the meaning set out in V.T.C.A., Finance Code § 371.003.

Permanent Produce market means a specified land area managed by a single operator who leases space/stalls for the outdoor sales of fresh fruit and produce foods products; meat and fish items; plants and flowers; or, bakery goods, dairy products, delicatessen, and grocery items. Does not include a temporary event farmers market.

Person means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association or governmental entity. It includes a trustee, receiver, assignee or similar representative of any of them.

Pet and pet supply store means a retail establishment that sells animals and pet care resources to

the public.

Place of worship means a building wherein persons regularly assemble for religious worship and which is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship, together with all accessory buildings and uses customarily associated with such purpose.

Planned unit development (PUD). See *Unified development*.

Plant Nursery means an establishment where plants are propagated and grown to a desired size for sale to the public, businesses, and commercial gardeners.

Pool supply store means a retail establishment that sells equipment and chemical treatments for pools and hot tubs.

Portable sign means a sign designed or constructed to be easily moved from one location to another, including signs mounted upon, or designed to be mounted upon, a trailer, bench, wheeled carrier or other motorized or nonmotorized mobile structure or vehicle, whether or not its wheels have been removed. For the purpose of this chapter, trailer signs and signs on benches are portable signs.

Precious metal dealer means any natural person, partnership, or corporation, either as principal or agent engaging in the business of buying secondhand items containing precious metal, including, but not limited to jewelry, watches, eating utensils, candlesticks, and religious and decorative objects.

Principal use means the main use to which the premises are devoted and the principal use for which the premises exist.

Private street means a vehicular accessway under private ownership and maintenance providing access to building units in the interior of a lot.

Professional and technical services means an establishment that specializes in performing professional and technical activities for others. Activities performed include, but are not limited to, legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; and other professional and technical services.

Professional office and business office means professional and business offices including accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; advertising agencies; architectural, engineering, planning, and surveying services; attorneys; counseling services; court reporting services; data processing and computer services; detective agencies and similar services; employment, stenographic, secretarial, and word processing services; administrative office facilities; photography and commercial art studios; writers and artists offices outside the home. Does not include medical offices or offices that are incidental and accessory to another business or sales activity that is the principal use. Incidental offices that are customarily accessories to another use

are allowed as part of an approved principal use.

Projecting sign means a sign which is affixed to a building wall or structure and which extends beyond the building wall or structure more than 12 inches.

Public improvement means one or more of the following: water lines and appurtenances, sewer lines and appurtenances, streets and/or drainage facilities.

Public park and playground, public recreational facility, and community building means any public location managed by the city for use by the residents.

Public right-of-way means any part of a right-of-way, not privately owned or controlled, which the city or other governmental agency is responsible for maintaining.

Public street means the entire width between property lines of any road, street, way, alley, bridge or other similar thoroughfare, not privately owned or controlled, which is open to the public for vehicular traffic and which the city or other governmental agency is responsible for maintaining.

Public utility means any person, firm or corporation, municipal department, board or commission duly authorized to furnish and furnishing under federal, state or municipal regulations to the public: gas, steam, electricity, sewage disposal, communication, telephone, telegraph, transportation or water.

Railroad and related facilities means public or private right-of-way on which tracks for trains are constructed. Railroad yards and stations shall be classified as cargo or passenger terminals and are a permitted incidental use.

Reader panel means a permanently constructed changeable copy bulletin board, lighted or unlighted, with detachable precut letters and figures.

Real estate, rental, and leasing office means an establishment that arranges the sale, renting, or management of homes, land, and buildings for their owners or their clients.

Recreational vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- (1) built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and,
- (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

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.

Reserve means a tract of land created within a plat that is not divided into lots or proposed for development at the time of platting.

Residential means a tract of land designed for or used exclusively to contain a dwelling unit. A primary residential area shall mean a street in which a majority of the total front footage is used for residential purposes.

Restaurant and delicatessen means an establishment that serves food and may offer any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, ale, and distilled spirits) to customers for consumption on premises and may not derive more than fifty-one (51) percent of its sales from alcoholic beverages.

Right-of-way means a street, alley or other thoroughfare or easement permanently established for passage of persons, vehicles or the location of utilities. The right-of-way is delineated by legally established lines or boundaries.

Riverine means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Roof sign means a sign erected or maintained above or on the sloped roof of any building or above the parapet wall or the mansard roof of a flat-roof building.

Roofline means the height above finished grade of the upper beam, rafter, ridge or purlin of any building.

School-age program center means a facility licensed by the State of Texas providing supervision and recreation, skills instruction, or skills training for at least two hours a day and three days a week to children attending pre-kindergarten through grade six. A school-age program operates before or after the customary school day and may also operate during school holidays, the summer period, or any other time when school is not in session (40 TAC § 745.37(2)(H)).

Scientific research and development means a facility in which scientific research, investigation, testing, or experimentation is conducted, but not including the manufacturing or sales of products, except as incidental to the main purpose of the laboratory.

Screening means fences, walls, trees, shrubbery and other landscape elements used to conceal or interfere with the view and reduce noise impact thereof from adjacent properties and public rights-of-way at street level in accordance with the standards set forth in this chapter.

Setback means the minimum unoccupied distance between the lot line and the principal and accessory buildings, as required in this chapter.

Setback, front means the minimum unoccupied distance, extending the full lot width, between the principal and accessory buildings and the front lot line.

Setback, rear means the minimum required unoccupied distance, extending the full lot width, between the principal and accessory buildings and the lot line opposite the front lot line.

Setback, side means the minimum required unoccupied distance, extending from the front setback to the rear setback, between the principal and accessory buildings and the side lot line.

Sheet metal processing means a facility that processes sheet metal (usually below 6 millimeters), this includes, but is not limited to, shearing, blanking, bending, welding, riveting, molding, and surface treatment.

Short-term rental means the rental of all or part of a residential property to a person who is not a permanent resident, and who does not have the right to use or possess the property for at least 30 consecutive days.

Sign means any structure, part thereof or device of inscription which is located upon, attached to, or painted or represented on any land or on the outside of any building or structure, or on an awning, canopy, marquee or similar appendage, or displayed or shown so as to be seen from the outside of the building or structure, and which displays or includes any numeral letter, work model, banner, emblem, insignia, symbol, device, monogram, heraldry, trademark, light or other representation used as or in the nature of an announcement, advertisement, attention arrester, direction warning or designation of any person, industry or activity, or any combination thereof.

Sign and architectural graphic manufacturing means a facility where signs and graphics are manufactured for sale for the purpose of advertising, delivering messages, or decoration.

Sign area means the total square footage of all sign faces, including that portion of the sign structure or trim which contains any wording, symbols, identifying color or pictures; provided, however, that in the case of a double-faced sign, the sign area shall be the total square footage of one face.

Sign face means the sign face area of any sign upon, against or through which the message is displayed or illustrated; provided, however, that the sign face area of a sign on which the words, letters or symbols are independently mounted shall be that of the smallest regular geometric form that will wholly contain all of the message. See Figure 14-19.

Sign structure means a structure which supports or is capable of supporting a sign. A sign structure may be a single pole and may or may not be an integral part of a building.

Single-occupant detached commercial or industrial building means a commercial or industrial building which contains a single occupant and which is not a part of an integrated business development or which is located in a reserve that is part of, but is physically separated by a distance of more than 50 feet from any other structure in, an integrated business development.

Site plan means a plan showing all salient features of a proposed development, so that it may be evaluated in order to determine whether it meets the provisions of this chapter.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA). See *Area of special flood hazard*.

Specialty food store means an establishment that offers premium food products including baked goods, candy and chocolate, snacks, dairy products, coffee, tea, soft drinks, and gourmet foods.

Spectacular sign means a sign that has one or more of the following as elements in its physical structure:

- (1) Automatically changing advertising that changes more often than once every five minutes (not including date, time, temperature);
- (2) Blinking, rotating, moving, chasing, flashing, glaring, strobe, scintillating or spot lights, or similar devices;
- (3) Lights or colored elements creating a continuously moving, shimmering or prismatic effect; or
- (4) Rotating or moving parts.

Sporting good sales means a retail establishment that offers for sale sporting goods, equipment, athletic apparel, and other merchandise that reflects a sports theme.

Stadium means a building with tiers of seats designed to accommodate spectator sports and other types of public amusement and entertainment.

Start of construction [for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)], for flood hazard management purposes, 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 or 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.

Story means that part of a building between the surface of a floor and the ceiling immediately above.

Story, half means that which covers a floor area of not more than 50 percent of the floor area and the ceiling immediately above.

Street means any public or private street or easement used for access.

Street, arterial means roads of regional importance or the main roads of a community. Direct access is primarily limited to significant land uses.

Street, collector means that which provides access to nonresidential land uses and connects residential streets to the system's arterial streets.

Street, expressway means a road intended to serve interstate or high speed, high volume urban traffic. Access to an expressway is limited to other expressways and major streets.

Street frontage means the length of a lot or tract of land which is adjacent to a public or private street.

Streetline means the line establishing the outer most boundary of the street right-of-way.

Street, local means a street which provides access to adjacent land; characterized by low volume and low speeds.

Structural alterations means any change in the supporting members of a structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams or girders.

Structure means anything constructed or erected, which requires location on the ground or attached to something having a location on the ground including, but not limited to, buildings of all types, advertising signs and billboards, but excluding basketball goals and ornamental yard lights. (See also the adopted building codes.)

Structure, for floodplain management purposes, means a walled and roofed building or structure, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home. This includes a fence or a wall per the adopted building codes.

Subdivision plat means a map or drawing of a proposed subdivision prepared in a manner suitable for recording in the county records and containing accurate and detailed engineering and survey data, dimensions, dedicatory statements and certificates. (For Preliminary plat: See section 14-55(1); for Final plat: See section 14-55(2)).

Substantial damage, for flood hazard management purposes, means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement, for flood hazard management purposes, 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 term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

(1) 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 to assure safe living conditions; or,

(2) Any alteration of a “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure.”

Tattoo parlor and body modification shop means an establishment whose principal business activity, either in terms of operation or as held out to the public, is the practice of placing designs, letters, figures, symbols, or other marks upon or under the skin of any person, using ink or other substances that result in the permanent coloration of the skin by means of the use of needles or other instruments designed to contact or puncture the skin. This use does not include permanent make-up associated with an accessory use in an established salon.

Telecommunication tower means a facility that transmits and/or receives electromagnetic signals. It includes antennas, microwave dishes, horns, and other types of equipment for the transmission or receipt of such signals, telecommunication towers, or similar structures supporting said equipment, equipment buildings, parking areas, and other accessory development.

Telephone switching facility means a facility housing a telecommunications system used in the public switched telephone network (PSTN) or in large enterprises.

Temporary building means a building used for a temporary period of time in connection with construction on the premises of which it is located, real estate sales, and educational, municipal or church functions.

Temporary sign means a sign constructed of cloth, canvas, light fabric, cardboard, wallboard or other light material. A portable sign shall not be considered a temporary sign.

Theater means an establishment for showing live performances, movies, and motion pictures. This term does not include adult entertainment.

Townhouse means a structure which is one of a series of dwelling units designed and used for only single-family occupancy, ground to sky, with no entrances or exits to or from the adjoining structures, if any.

Truck terminal means any premises used by a motor freight company as a carrier of goods, which is the origin or destination point of goods being transported, for the purpose of storing, transferring, loading, and unloading goods.

Underground shelter means any structure built primarily below ground level.

Use means the purpose or activity for which any land or building is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is so occupied or maintained, and shall include any manner of such activity with

respect to the standards of this chapter.

Utility structure means any structure built for the storage of tools, such as garden and lawn equipment, or for projects and hobby activities, such as carpentry.

Utility substation and power lines means electric power lines and electric substations, including accessory uses customarily incidental thereto; provided that any such accessory use shall not be so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities, and disposition by reason of vibrations, noise, view or the emission of odor, dust, smoke or pollution of any other kind. The height and area, construction, and other regulations provided by this section shall not apply to uses allowed in the subpart.

Variance, for flood hazard management purposes, means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation (For full requirements see section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program.)

Veterinarian services means a facility maintained by or for the use of a licensed veterinarian in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of animal diseases wherein the animals are limited to dogs, cats, or other comparable household pets and wherein the overnight care of said animals is prohibited except when necessary in the medical treatment of the animal.

Violation, for flood hazard management purposes, means the failure of 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 14-225 and in section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) of the National Flood Insurance Program is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Wall line means the surface that connects the foundation to the roof.

Wall sign means a flat sign, either of solid face construction or individual letters, symbols or pictures, erected, installed or printed, which is placed against the exterior wall of any building or structure and which does not extend more than eight inches from the exterior wall and does not extend above the wall line.

Water surface elevation means the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1988 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Watercourse means a definite channel of a stream in which water flows within a defined bed and banks, originating from a definite source. The water may flow continuously or intermittently, and if the latter, with some degree of regularity, depending on the characteristics of the source.

Wholesale or warehousing business means an establishment or place of business primarily engaged in selling and/or distributing merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional business users, or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers

and buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such individuals or companies. This is not considered a general commercial use.

Wine tasting rooms/facility. An establishment that sells or gives free samples of wine to customers for consumption on premises.

Woodworking shop, artisanal means a facility that manipulates wood to produce articles for sale of artistic quality or effect or handmade workmanship.

X shaded zone means areas subject to a 0.2 percent chance of flooding in any given year; areas of 1.0 percent annual chance flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile, and areas protected by levees from one percent annual chance flood.

X unshaded zone means areas of minimal flood hazard, outside of the 0.2 percent chance of flood.

Yard, front means the space enclosed by the front lot line, the side lot lines and a line parallel to the front lot line and even with the main building or any projections thereof, other than steps, or planter box.

Yard, rear means the space unoccupied, except for freestanding buildings between the rear of the main building (dwelling) and the rear lot line.

Yard, side means the open space between a building and the side lot lines, but not including any part of the front or rear yards.

Zero property line housing means housing commonly known as patio homes. It is a detached living unit constructed on a smaller lot in which one side of the unit is placed on the property line without openings. This concept utilizes the entire lot with a living unit that has a private side and rear yard. The front yard of the unit is reduced in size to contain the auto ingress and egress area along with the guest entry area.

Zoning district map means the map incorporated into this chapter and made a part of this chapter by reference thereto.”

SECTION 3. THAT Section 14-11 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-11. – General penalty; continuing violations.

(1) Whenever in this Code or in any ordinance of the City an act is prohibited or is made or declared to be unlawful or an offense or a misdemeanor, or wherever in such Code or ordinance the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be unlawful, and no specific penalty is provided therefor, the violation of any such provision of this Code or any such ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$2,000.00 for violations of all such provisions that govern building fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation, including but not limited to graffiti, dumping of refuse, and not exceeding \$500.00 for all other

violations; provided, however, that no penalty shall be greater or less than the penalty provided for the same or a similar offense under the laws of the state. Each day any violation of this Code or of any ordinance shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) The owner or owners of any building, premises, improvements, implement, thing or part thereof, where anything is a violation of this Code, or any person, architect, builder, contractor, subcontractor, corporation, director, officer, agent, servant or employee who may have assisted in the commission of any such violation, shall be guilty of a separate offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined as provided herein.

(3) The City Manager and/or their designee are authorized and empowered to issue a citation for any violations of the City Code known to have occurred or to be occurring as provided in this section. Such citation shall be enforceable through the Municipal Court of the City of Jersey Village, Texas.

(4) The City Manager and/or their designee are authorized and empowered to post signage indicating the violation on the property in question. If no part of the subject property is visible from a public right-of-way, the signage shall be posted along the nearest street right-of-way in a location that does not obstruct sight lines that are necessary for public safety. The inadvertent removal of the posted signage shall be subject to citation.

(5) It is an affirmative defense in any proceeding to enforce any portion of this Code that relates to zoning or any ordinance of the city that relates to zoning that the condition or activity in question is: (i) controlled by the city itself or its officers, agents, employees, or contractors, in the course of their duties for the city, and (ii) approved by the city council.”

SECTION 4. THAT Section 14-88 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows (the existing diagram “Example 14-7: Bufferyard Standards is not affected by the repeal and replace adopted in this Section, and such diagram shall remain in place in the Code as it now exists):

“Sec. 14-88. Regulations that apply to all districts.

(a) *General regulations.*

(1) No use of private or public property, whether it be residential, business, commercial or industrial, shall be permitted if that use is so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities and disposition by vibration, noise, view or the emission of odor, dust, smoke or pollution of any other kind.

(2) No use of public street right-of-way or public sidewalk or adjacent property, either private or public, shall be permitted if that use inhibits or hinders the movement of normal traffic on that street or sidewalk.

(3) City maintenance personnel must be allowed free access to utility easement and street

rights-of-way so they can perform maintenance and repair of utility systems.

a. No buildings or structures of any type or size, other than fences, shall be permitted on utility easements.

b. If fences are located on utility easements, city maintenance personnel may remove such fences at any time for the purpose of gaining access to utility systems, and no liability will be incurred for damages to, repair of or replacement of such fences.

(4) Any building which has been damaged by fire or other causes to the extent of more than 50 percent of its value shall be rebuilt in conformity with this article, as though it were a new building, or removed. This shall not apply to damaged structures outside the 100-year (one percent probability) floodplain, in regards to slab height, where the footprint of a structure is not modified and the slab is intact. The building shall be secured from entrance by any unauthorized persons within 24 hours after all embers are extinguished. A building permit is required before removal, repair or reconstruction commences which shall be started within 60 days of the date the damage occurs and shall be completed within a reasonable time, but not later than 150 days after the damage occurs. Before occupancy will be permitted a certificate of occupancy shall be required.

(5) Whenever any street is abandoned, the boundaries of any districts that lie along one side of each street are automatically extended to the centerline of such street.

(6) No platted lot shall be reduced in size and no lot area shall be reduced or diminished so that the lot size or the yards shall be smaller than prescribed by this chapter. These regulations shall not apply in District D.

(7) No individual water well or piping for such system shall be connected in any way to any public water supply system.

(8) Add-on construction. After a certificate of occupancy has been issued for a building in accordance with section 14-7(b), no add-on type of construction such as patio covers, carports, balconies, stoops, porches or any structural alteration of the building shall be made unless a new building permit is first obtained from the development officer in accordance with Chapter 14. The plans must be submitted to and approved by the development officer. Requests for a building permit to allow add-on type construction or structural alteration of a building shall indicate that the proposed construction will be in harmony with the style of the original building.

(9) No permit for the erection, alteration, reconstruction, conversion or use of any building shall be issued by the development officer unless the plan required by Chapter 14 provides for a sidewalk to be constructed on all street sides of such building. This subsection shall apply to all districts of the city, with the exception of Block 42.

(10) Lighting of off-street parking areas and/or for external illumination of any building and grounds shall be arranged so that the source of light is concealed or shielded from public view

and from adjacent residential properties and does not interfere with traffic. These regulations shall not apply in District D.

(11) Temporary buildings shall be permitted only in connection with construction on the premises on which located, which buildings shall be removed upon completion or abandonment of the construction; real estate sales offices during development of residential subdivision in which they are located and limited to sales of property in such subdivisions; and educational, municipal or church functions operated for the benefit of the public. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect, construct, enlarge, place, locate or relocate any temporary building on premises within the city, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining a building permit therefor in accordance with section 14-114. It shall be unlawful for any person to use or occupy a temporary building without first obtaining a certificate of occupancy therefor in accordance with section 14-7(b). A certificate of occupancy shall be limited to the duration of the intended use not to exceed one year; provided, however, that the certificate of occupancy may be extended as follows:

a. Where the temporary building is used for the contractors' offices, equipment storage, model homes and real estate sales offices for residential projects, the certificate of occupancy may be extended at one-year intervals until the project is 90 percent constructed; and

b. Where the temporary building is for a use other than described in subsection (21)a of this section, the certificate of occupancy may be extended for one additional one-year period.

A temporary building shall be in compliance with the terms of the building code and all other applicable laws and ordinances. A temporary building shall not be used in any manner constituting a nuisance or interfering with the quiet enjoyment of the neighborhood. These regulations shall not apply in District D.

(12) A nonresidential building may not be erected on a lot abutting a subdivision containing residential structures closer to the subdivision than 50 feet for a one-story building, 100 feet for a two-story building, or 150 feet for a three or more-story building. These regulations shall not apply in District D.

(13) No sleeping quarters other than those within a permanent residential structure, hotel or motel shall be used for longer than seven days within a 30-day period; provided that a recreational vehicle or portable building may be used for temporary housing and sleeping quarters by a person whose residence is uninhabitable as a result of flood, fire or environmental conditions if parked on a paved surface on a private property and with appropriate sewer and electrical connections. No person shall occupy a recreational vehicle or portable building for temporary housing and sleeping quarters without first receiving a permit for such use from the building official. The building official shall issue a permit if the conditions set forth herein are met. The permit shall be valid for the period of time necessary to restore the residence to habitability, as determined by the building official, but not to exceed 120 days. Any extension to such permit will require approval of the building official and director of public works. These

regulations shall not apply in District D.

(14) Any finished floor that is elevated more than 12 inches above natural grade shall be provided with a dropped brick ledge or dropped veneer so as to leave no more than eight inches of slab exposed. All crawl spaces resulting from pier-and-beam and stem-wall types of construction must provide dropped veneers with vents sufficient to cover the sub-slab void.

(b) *Building setbacks.* Unless otherwise specifically provided elsewhere in this article, all buildings and structures located in a district within the city shall conform to the following setbacks (as measured from the property line):

Lot Line	Setback (In Feet)	Modifier
Front	25	—
Rear	25	(1) Excluding fencing
Side street	10	(1) 25 feet where one or more lots have frontage on the street.
Side	7½	(2) Zero feet for townhouses and one side of patio homes.

SECTION 5. THAT Section 14-105 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

Sec. 14-105. Commercial Permitted and Conditional Use Tables.

a. Table 14-105(A). – Commercial Permitted Uses

KEY/LEGEND	
P = Permitted Use	
PC = Permitted with Conditions	
SUP = Special Use Permit	
District F	First Business District
District G	Second Business District
District H	Industrial District
District J	Third Business District
District J-1	Fourth Business District
District K	Fifth Business District
MVSOD	Motor Vehicles Sales Overlay District

USE	District						
	F	G	H	J	J-1	K	MVSOD
Adult entertainment.			SUP				
Agriculture.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Apparel manufacturing.			PC ⁽¹⁾				
Art gallery.	P	P		P	P	P	
Assembling.				PC ⁽²⁾	PC ⁽²⁾	PC ⁽²⁾	
Auto body shop.		SUP					
Automobile repair shop.			PC ⁽³⁾				
Bail bond service.			SUP				
Bakery (industrial).			PC ⁽⁴⁾				
Bank, financial, and insurance service institution.	P	P		P	P	P	
Barber, beauty store, or salon.	P	P		P	P	P	
Bar/club.	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Beer and wine sales.	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Bookstore.	P	P		P	P	P	
Brew pub.	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Broadcasting Studio.				P	P	P	
Building contractor and related activities.			P				
Building materials, sales, and storage.			P			P	
Cafe and cafeteria.	P	P		P	P	P	
Cannabidiol shop (CBD shop).					P		
Carwash.		SUP	SUP				
Cell phone and computer repair business.			SUP				
Child day-care operation (licensed child-care centers and school-age program centers).	SUP	SUP				SUP	
Cigar shop/lounge.	SUP			SUP	SUP		

City of Jersey Village: water supply reservoirs, filter beds, towers, surface or below surface tanks, artesian wells, water pumping plants and water wells.	P	P		P	P	P	
Cleaners (clothing), tailor, and retail laundry.	P	P		P	P	P	
Clinic.		P		P	P	P	
Clothing boutique.	P	P		P	P	P	
Cold storage plant.			P				
Commercial vehicle repair shop.			PC⁽⁵⁾				
Concrete product manufacturer.			SUP				
Credit access business.			SUP				
Customarily incidental use.	PC⁽⁶⁾	PC⁽⁶⁾	PC⁽⁶⁾	PC⁽⁶⁾	PC⁽⁶⁾	PC⁽⁶⁾	
Dancing studio, exercise class, and martial arts facility.	P	P		P	P	P	
Department store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Distribution and warehousing.			P	P	P	P	
Driving range.	SUP			SUP	SUP	SUP	
Drug store and pharmacy.	SUP	SUP		SUP	SUP	SUP	
Dry cleaning and laundry plant (industrial).			SUP				
Educational institution, services, and learning center.	P	P		P	P	P	
Farm implement machinery sales and storage.			P				
Farmers market.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Florist and flower shop.	P	P		P	P	P	
Food processing and packaging, with the exception of slaughtering.			SUP				
Food truck park.				P			
Furniture manufacturing.			PC⁽⁷⁾				
Garage, public.	P	P		P	P	P	
Gasoline filling station.	PC⁽⁸⁾	PC⁽⁸⁾	PC⁽⁸⁾	PC⁽⁸⁾	PC⁽⁸⁾	PC⁽⁸⁾	
General retail.	P	P		P	P	P	
Golf course and country club.	SUP			SUP	SUP	SUP	
Grocery store.	P		P	P	P	P	

Grocery store.	P		P	P	P	P	
Hardware store.		P	P	P	P	P	
Head/smoke shop.			SUP				
Health club.	P			P	P	P	
Heating, plumbing and air conditioning, sale, and repair.			PC⁽⁹⁾				
Home good store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Hookah bar/lounge.			SUP				
Hospital.	P	P		P	P	P	
Hotel and motel.	P	P		P	P	P	
Instrument and meter manufacturing.			PC				
Jewelry and watch manufacturing.			SUP				
Junk or salvage yard.			SUP				
Library and museum.	P	P		P	P	P	
Liquor store (excluding drive-up or pick-up services).	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Machining.			PC⁽¹⁰⁾				
Manufacture of printed material.			PC⁽¹¹⁾	PC⁽¹¹⁾	PC⁽¹¹⁾	PC⁽¹¹⁾	
Massage establishment.	SUP						
Medical and dental office.	P	P		P	P	P	
Medical research and development.			SUP				
Mini-storage lot.			SUP				
Mini-storage facility.			SUP			SUP	
Miniature golf course.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Motor vehicle sales.							PC⁽¹²⁾
Multi-family housing for senior citizens.		SUP					
Multi-purpose entertainment complex.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Municipal and governmental buildings, police stations and fire stations.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Musical instrument shop and supply store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Nursing care center.				SUP	SUP	SUP	

Office supply store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Oil, gas, and minerals; extraction, production, drilling operations, etc.			PC⁽¹³⁾				
Optical goods manufacturing.			PC⁽¹⁴⁾				
Parking lot.	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Pawnshop.					P		
Permanent produce market.			SUP				
Pet and pet supply store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Place of worship.	P	P		P	P	P	
Plant nursery.			P			P	
Pool supply store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Precious metal dealer.			SUP				
Professional office and business office.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Professional and technical services.	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Public park and playground, public recreational facility, and community building.	P	P		P	P	P	
Railroad and related facilities.			P				
Real estate, rental, and leasing office.	P	P		P	P	P	
Restaurant and delicatessen.	P	P		P	P	P	
Scientific research and development.			P	P	P	P	
Sheet metal processing.			PC⁽¹⁵⁾				
Short-term rental.		P					
Sign and architectural graphic manufacturing.			PC⁽¹⁶⁾	PC⁽¹⁶⁾	PC⁽¹⁶⁾	PC⁽¹⁶⁾	
Specialty food store.	P	P		P	P	P	
Sporting good sales.	PC⁽¹⁷⁾	PC⁽¹⁷⁾		PC⁽¹⁷⁾	PC⁽¹⁷⁾	PC⁽¹⁷⁾	
Stadium	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	
Tattoo parlor and body modification shop.			SUP				
Telecommunication tower.		SUP	P				
Telephone switching facility.	SUP	SUP				SUP	
Temporary building.			PC⁽¹⁸⁾				

Theater.	P	P		P	P	P	
Truck terminal.			SUP				
Utility substation and power lines.	PC⁽¹⁹⁾		PC⁽¹⁹⁾	PC⁽¹⁹⁾	PC⁽¹⁹⁾	PC⁽¹⁹⁾	
Veterinarian services.	SUP	SUP		SUP	SUP	SUP	
Wholesale or warehousing.		P	P	P	P	P	
Wine tasting room/facility.	P	P		P	P	P	
Woodworking shop, artisanal.			PC⁽²⁰⁾				

b. Table 14-105(B). – Commercial Conditional Uses

#	Conditional Uses	Zoning District	Conditions
1	Apparel manufacturing.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
2	Assembling.	J, J-1, K	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
3	Automobile repair shop.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
4	Bakery (industrial).	H	Provided that such use be not so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities and disposition by reason of emission of odor, gases, and/or fumes.
5	Commercial vehicle repair shop.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.

6	Customarily incidental use.	F, G, H, J, J-1, K	Must be customarily incidental to a permitted principal use located on the same building site and listed in Table 14-105(A), provided that such use is not so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities, and disposition by reason of vibration, noise, view or the emission of odor, dust, smoke, or pollution of any kind.
7	Furniture manufacturing.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
8	Gasoline filling station.	F, G, H, J, J-1, K	Must have a minimum separation distance of 3,000 feet measured from property line to property line from any currently existing gasoline filling station. Provided that all storage tanks for gasoline shall be below the surface of the ground.
9	Heating, plumbing and air conditioning, sales, and repair.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
10	Machining.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
11	Manufacture of printed material.	H, J, J-1, K	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
12	Motor vehicle sales	MVSOD	Vehicles held for sales, lease, or rental in any business or industrial district shall not be parked or stored on unpaved surfaces.

13	Oil, gas, and minerals; extraction, production, drilling operations, etc.	H	No oil, gas or other mineral exploration, production or drilling operations for minerals of any kind shall be conducted on any lot or parcel of land within the city except in zoning district H
14	Optical goods manufacturing.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
15	Sheet metal processing.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
16	Sign and architectural graphic manufacturing.	H, J, J-1, K	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.
17	Sporting good sales.	F, G, J, J-1, K	Sporting goods sales, not including boats, boat motors, mopeds, recreational vehicles, ATVs, golf carts, motorcycles, or motor bikes.
18	Temporary building.	H	Must be incidental to the construction of buildings permitted in the district and which shall be removed when work is complete.
19	Utility substation and power lines.	F, H, J, J-1, K	Provided that any such accessory use shall not be so obnoxious or offensive as to be reasonably calculated to disturb persons of ordinary temper, sensibilities, and disposition by reason of vibrations, noise, view or the emission of odor, dust, smoke or pollution of any other kind.
20	Woodworking shop, artisanal.	H	Maintenance, fabrication and repair of equipment or machinery and manufacturing, processing and assembly of materials, products and goods shall be performed only on a paved area located within the building lines of a lot, whether within or outside of a building.

SECTION 6. THAT Section 14-106 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14–106. Regulations for district F (first business district).

(a) *Use regulations.* No building or land shall be used and no building shall be erected, moved or altered in district F except as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) Setbacks.

Setbacks (feet) for District F (first business district)	
Nonresidential buildings (See note 1)	
Front	25’ to the front property line
Rear	10’ to the rear property line
Side street	10’ to the side street line
Side	10’ to the side property line
Notes:	
Note 1: Any nonresidential building or structure erected on a lot abutting district A may not be closer to the boundary line of district A than 50 feet for a single story, 100 feet for a two-story, or 150 feet for a three- or four-story.	

(c) *Height and area regulations.* The heights of buildings, the minimum area of buildings, and the minimum lot size upon any lot or parcel of land in district F shall be as follows:

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* The building area of each building shall be not less than 1,000 square feet of ground floor area except gasoline filling stations which shall contain not less than 500 square feet of ground floor area.

(3) *Lot size.* The minimum lot size as established in Sec. 14-137. Table 14-2 shall apply.

(4) *Open area.*

a. A minimum of ten percent of total area within the property lines shall be devoted to landscaping. All open unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be planted and landscaped.

b. *Building fronts.* An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a green area and walkway between the building and parking areas.

(d) *Construction.* The exterior walls on all buildings shall be masonry or concrete construction with masonry, exterior insulation finish system (EIFS), concrete and wood or metal fascia. EIFS must be installed at levels no less than eight feet above grade or platforms. Plain CMU shall not be used for the exterior walls, however, split-face CMU is permissible.

(e) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also Sections 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(f) *Screening.*

(1) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided, however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(2) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principal buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(3) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(4) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those

specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used in residential construction within the city.

(5) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(6) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(7) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as established in this article and other legal recourse.

(g) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district F shall be screened from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(h) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district F shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

a. Redwood;

b. Cedar;

c. Wrought iron;

d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality; or,

e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district F, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

(2) The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 7. THAT Section 14-107 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-107. Regulations for district G (second business district).

(a) *Use regulations.* No building or land shall be used and no building shall be erected, moved or altered in district G except as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) Setbacks.

Setbacks (feet) for District G (second business district)	
Building or structures (See Notes 1, 2)	
Front	25’ to the front property line
Rear	10’ to the rear property line
Side street	10’ to the side street property line
Side	10’ to the side property line
Notes:	
Note 1: Any building or structure erected on a lot abutting district A may not be closer to the boundary line of district A than 50 feet for a single story, 100 feet for a two-story, or 150 feet for three and four-story.	
Note 2: Buildings and other structures may abut adjacent buildings or other structures at the side lot line, provided that they are separated by a firewall which complies with current city building codes. Each group of abutting buildings shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than ten feet to the next side lot line or side street line.	

(c) *Height and area regulations.* The heights of buildings, the minimum area of buildings, and the minimum lot size upon any lot or parcel of land in district G shall be as follows:

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* The building area of each building shall be not less than 1,000 square feet of ground floor area except gasoline filling stations which shall contain not less than 500 square feet of ground floor area.

(3) *Lot size.* The minimum lot size shall be as established for nonresidential lots in Sec. 14-137. Table 14-2, Lot Standards in this Code.

(4) *Open area.*

a. A minimum of ten percent of total area within the property lines shall be devoted to landscaping. All open unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be planted and landscaped.

b. *Building fronts.* An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a green area and walkway between the building and parking areas.

(d) *Construction.* The exterior walls on all buildings shall be masonry or concrete construction with masonry, exterior insulation finish system (EIFS), concrete and wood or metal fascia. EIFS must be installed at levels no less than eight feet above grade or platforms. Plain CMU shall not be used for the exterior walls, however, split-face CMU is permissible.

(e) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also sections 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(f) *Screening.*

(1) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided, however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(2) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principal buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(3) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(4) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used in residential construction within the city.

(5) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(6) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(7) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as established in this article and other legal recourse.

(g) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district G shall be screened from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(h) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district G shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

a. Redwood;

b. Cedar;

c. Wrought iron;

d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality; or,

e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district G, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

(2) The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 8. THAT Section 14-108 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14–108. Regulations for district H (industrial district).

(a) *Use regulation.* No building or land shall be used, and no building shall be erected moved or altered in district H except for as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) Setbacks.

Setbacks (feet) for District H (industrial district)	
Buildings or structures (See Note 1)	
Front	25’ to the front property line
Rear	25’ to the rear property line
Side street	25’ to the side street property line
Side	25’ to the side property line
Notes:	
Note 1: Any building or structure erected on a lot abutting district A may not be closer to the boundary line of district A than 50 feet for a single story, 100 feet for a two-story, or 150 feet for three and four-story.	

(c) *Height and area regulations.*

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* No limitations.

(d) *Construction.* No limitations.

(e) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also Secs. 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(f) *Screening.*

(1) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided, however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(2) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principle buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(3) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(4) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used in residential construction within the city.

(5) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(6) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(7) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as established in this article and other legal recourse.

(g) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district H shall be screened

from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(h) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district H shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

- a. Redwood;
- b. Cedar;
- c. Wrought iron;
- d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality;
- e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district H, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 9. THAT Section 14-109 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-109. Regulations for district J (third business district).

(a) *Use regulations.* No building or land shall be used and no building shall be erected, moved or altered in district J except as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) *Setbacks.*

Setbacks (feet) for District J (third business district)	
Buildings or structures (See Notes 1, 2)	
Front	25’ to the front lot line
Rear	10’ to a rear lot line
Side street	10’ to the side street lot line
Side	10’ to the side lot line
Notes	

Note 1: Any building or structure erected on a lot abutting district A may not be closer to the boundary line of district A than 50 feet for a single story, 100 feet for a two-story, or 150 feet for three and four-story.

Note 2: Buildings and other structures may abut adjacent buildings or other structures at a side lot line, provided that a firewall which complies with current city building codes is erected. Each group of abutting buildings shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than 25 feet to the next side lot line or side street line.

(c) *Height and area regulations for district J.*

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* The building area of each building shall not be less than 1,000 square feet of ground floor area except gasoline filling stations which shall contain not less than 500 square feet of ground floor area.

(3) *Open area.*

a. A minimum of ten percent of total area within the property lines shall be devoted to landscaping. All open unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be planted and landscaped.

b. *Building fronts.* An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a green area and walkway between the building and parking area.

(d) *Construction.* The exterior walls on all buildings shall be masonry or concrete construction with masonry, exterior insulation finish system (EIFS), concrete and wood or metal fascia. EIFS must be installed at levels no less than eight feet above grade or platforms. Plain CMU shall not be used for the exterior walls, however, split-face CMU is permissible. Service center front elevation shall consist of a minimum of 15 percent glass.

(e) *Outside storage.* There shall be no outside storage except as permitted under subsection (j h)(1) of this section.

(f) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also sections 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(g) *Screening.*

(1) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided, however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(2) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principle buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(3) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(4) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used in residential construction within the city.

(5) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(6) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(7) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as

established in this article and other legal recourse.

(h) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district J shall be screened from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(i) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district J shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

- a. Redwood;
- b. Cedar;
- c. Wrought iron;
- d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality; or,
- e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district J, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

(2) The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 10. THAT Section 14-109.1 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-109.1. Regulations for district J-1 (fourth business district).

(a) *Use regulations.* No building or land shall be used and no building shall be erected, moved, or altered in district J-1 except as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) *Setbacks.*

Setbacks (feet) for District J-1 (fourth business district)	
Buildings or structures (See Note 1)	
Front	25’ to the front lot line
Rear	10’ to the rear lot line
Side street	10’ to the side street lot line
Side	25’ to the side lot line

Notes
Note 1: Buildings and other structures may abut adjacent buildings or other structures at a side lot line, provided that a firewall which complies with current city building codes is erected. Each group of abutting buildings shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than 25 feet to the next side lot line or side street line.

(c) *Height and area regulations for district J-1.*

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* The building area of each building shall not be less than 1,000 square feet of ground floor area except gasoline filling stations which shall contain not less than 500 square feet of ground floor area.

(3) *Open area.*

a. A minimum of ten percent of total area within the property lines shall be devoted to landscaping. All open unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be planted and landscaped.

b. *Building fronts.* An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a green area and walkway between the building and parking area.

(d) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also sections 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(e) *Screening.*

(1) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided,

however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(2) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principal buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(3) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(4) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used in residential construction within the city.

(5) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(6) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(7) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as established in this article and other legal recourse.

(f) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district J-1 shall be screened from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(g) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district J-1 shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

- a. Redwood;
- b. Cedar;
- c. Wrought iron;
- d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality; or,
- e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district J-1, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

(2) The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 11. THAT Section 14-110 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-110. Regulations for district K (fifth business district).

(a) *Use regulations.* No building or land shall be used and no building shall be erected, moved or altered in district K except as provided in Sec. 14-105.

(b) Setbacks.

Setbacks (feet) for District K (fifth business district)	
Nonresidential buildings	
Front	25’ to the front lot line
Rear	25’ to the rear lot line
Side street	25’ to the side street lot line
Side	25’ to the side lot line
Notes	
Note 1: Any building or structure erected on a lot abutting district A may not be closer to the boundary line of district A than 50 feet for a single story, 100 feet for a two-story, or 150 feet for three and four-story.	
Note 2: Buildings and other structures may abut adjacent buildings or other structures at a side lot line, provided that a firewall which complies with current city building codes is erected. Each group of abutting buildings shall be separated on the side by an open space of not less than 25 feet to the next side lot line or side street line.	

(c) *Height and area regulations in district K.*

(1) *Height.* Buildings shall not exceed four stories (56 feet) in total height without an approved Specific Use Permit. Rooftop mechanical equipment shall not be included when determining overall building height.

(2) *Building area.* The building area of each building shall not be less than 1,000 square feet of ground floor area, provided that gasoline filling stations shall contain not less than 500 square feet of ground floor area.

(3) *Open area.*

a. A minimum of ten percent of total area within the property lines shall be devoted to landscaping. All open unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be planted and landscaped. See article XII of this chapter.

b. *Building fronts.* An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a green area and walkway between the building and parking area.

c. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, distribution warehouse subdivisions in excess of 70 acres shall have a minimum of ten percent total open area including stormwater detention and utility easement area.

(d) *Construction.* The exterior walls on all buildings shall be masonry or concrete construction with masonry, exterior insulation finish system (EIFS), concrete and wood or metal fascia. EIFS must be installed at levels no less than eight feet above grade or platforms. Plain CMU shall not be used for the exterior walls, however, split-face CMU is permissible. Service center front elevation shall consist of a minimum of 15 percent glass.

(e) *Outside storage.* There shall be no outside storage except as permitted under subsection (h)(1) of this section. Distribution warehouse subdivisions in excess of 70 acres may have associated outside storage of inventories, machinery and other similar materials within the project if screened from the view of adjacent properties by:

a. Opaque fencing made of wood, metal or masonry material not less than six feet in height nor more than ten feet in height;

b. Fencing not less than six feet in height nor more than ten feet in height with dense opaque landscaping of not less than three feet in width and capable of attaining five to ten feet in height within 18 months of planting; or

c. Existing buildings, provided that the total area devoted to outside storage shall not exceed ten percent of the building area.

(f) *Buffering.*

(1) Bufferyards will be required on the perimeter, or parts thereof, of a nonresidential development adjoining or surrounding residential developments in conjunction with the screening requirements provided below.

(2) Bufferyards shall be provided to protect the adjacent residential properties from environmental impact of the nonresidential facility such as visual blight, parking or roadway illumination, headlights, noise, blowing paper and dust and service areas.

(3) Bufferyards shall be provided according to the standards provided in Sec. 14-88, Example 14-7.

(4) See also sections 14-310 and 14-311 for landscaping standards.

(g) *Screening.*

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, distribution warehouse subdivisions in excess of 70 acres may have unscreened refuse containers located adjacent to the distribution warehouse buildings, provided they are at a minimum distance of 120 feet from any street right-of-way.

(2) For development of nonresidential lots directly abutting and adjacent to residential zoning districts, an obscuring wall shall be required. The required wall shall be located inside the nonresidential lot lines abutting and adjacent to the residential zoning districts; provided, however, where a masonry wall has been constructed in a residential subdivision abutting nonresidential lots prior to development of the nonresidential lots, the masonry wall in the residential lots shall serve as the required screen and shall meet all requirements required of screens on nonresidential lots. Where a masonry wall of at least six feet in height exists in the residential lots abutting a nonresidential development, the nonresidential developer shall provide a buffer yard one and one-half times the width required elsewhere in this Code with two times the landscaping requirements in lieu of a second masonry wall.

(3) All walls shall be constructed of a solid unpierced masonry material with the surface facing the residential lots constructed of a common or face brick, decorative block or similar material that is compatible with the principle buildings in the adjacent residential areas. Similar material shall not include smooth face concrete masonry blocks or units. Masonry walls shall be erected on a concrete foundation of adequate strength and shall be not less than four inches wider than the wall to be erected.

(4) No opening shall be permitted for access through the wall unless a solid gate equally the height of the wall is provided. Such gate shall remain closed at all times except when in actual use.

(5) The quality and type of materials used structurally for the walls shall conform with those specified in the building code which apply to foundation footing and supporting materials used

in residential construction within the city.

(6) Any person causing an excavation to be made on property adjacent to an existing wall shall protect the excavation in such a manner so that the soil of the adjacent property will not cave in or settle causing damage to the existing wall.

(7) Walls shall be maintained to remain harmonious with the surrounding property by being repaired, rebuilt or replaced at intervals necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of the public. Notification of necessary maintenance will be by certified mail from the development officer to the current property owner who is responsible for the maintenance of the walls constructed.

(8) If such freestanding walls are not repaired, rebuilt or replaced within 60 days after receipt of such notification by certified mail that certain maintenance is deemed necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public, such penalties for violation shall be enforced as established in this article and other legal recourse.

(h) *Commercial waste enclosures.* Garbage and refuse containers in district K shall be screened from public view, from adjacent buildings and from adjacent property, public or private. Screens shall be permanent and opaque and of wood, metal or masonry material, shall be at least as high as the screened object and shall not be less than six feet high.

(i) *Fencing standards.*

(1) Fences in district K shall be constructed of the following materials, such as:

a. Redwood;

b. Cedar;

c. Wrought iron;

d. Brick or other approved masonry material of equal quality; or,

e. Chain-link. Where chain link fencing is constructed within district K, the fencing material should be a minimum of four feet in height and a maximum of six feet in height. All fencing four feet in height shall be a minimum of 11-gauge galvanized material and all fencing higher than four feet shall be a minimum of nine-gauge galvanized material.

(2) The use of barbed wire, razor wire or any other similar material is not allowed.”

SECTION 12. THAT Section 14-224(b)(1)c. of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“c. Wall signs not over 5 square feet.”

SECTION 13. THAT Section 14-252(2)b.1.(a) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“(a) *Size and number.* Wall signs are permitted for each single-occupant detached building not to exceed the lesser of 25% of the elevation where the signs are located or 1,000 square feet.”

SECTION 14. THAT Section 14-252(2)c.1. of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“1. *Wall signs.*

(a) *Size and number.* Each business establishment in an integrated business development may have wall signage not to exceed the lesser of 25% of the elevation where the signs are located or 1,000 square feet.

(b) *Location and height.* A wall sign may not project above the wall line of a building except for buildings with parapet walls, in which case the sign shall be flush with the wall and shall not project above the parapet. Signs placed on mansard roofs must be perpendicular to the ground with all structural supports covered from view. Wall signs identifying businesses in an integrated business development may only be placed the front building elevation, unless the business is located on a corner of such a development, in which case, side elevation signs are permitted.”

SECTION 15. THAT Section 14-283 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

Sec. 14-283. Table 14-11 off-street parking standards.

OFF-STREET PARKING STANDARDS

NAICS Codes	Land Use Category	Off-Street Parking Standards	Special Provisions
31-33	MANUFACTURING:	1 parking space per max # of workers on any one shift.	
48, 51, 22	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES:		

48	Bus terminals/airports	To be determined by the planning commission	
48	Motor freight terminals/warehousing	1 parking space per max # of workers on any one shift.	
42	WHOLESALE TRADE:	3.3 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area	Minimum spaces: 2
44-45	RETAIL TRADE:		
45	General merchandise	4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area	
44	Automotive stores	1 parking space per 800 square feet of floor area plus site area	
72	Eating/drinking places	1 parking space per 4 seats	
52, 52, 53	GENERAL OFFICE (FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ETC.):	5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area	Minimum spaces: 3
54, 56, 61, 72, 81	SERVICES:		
72	Hotel, motel	1 parking space per bedroom	
56, 81	Personal services	4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area	
81	Funeral homes	1 parking space per 4 seats	Minimum spaces: 3
73, 54	Business services	3.3 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area	Minimum spaces: 3
81	Automotive repair services	1 parking space per 375 square feet of gross floor area plus 4 spaces per repair bay	Minimum spaces: 4
71	Amusement and recreation	1 parking space per 4 seats	
80, 62	Health services	4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area	

62	Personal care facility	1 parking space per 6 beds	
62	Hospital	1 parking space per 2 beds	
54	Legal	5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area	Minimum spaces: 3
61	Elementary school	2 parking spaces per classroom	
61	Secondary school	10 parking spaces per classroom	
62	Childcare services	1 parking space per 7 children	Minimum spaces: 5
71	Museums, cultural centers	3.3 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area	Minimum spaces: 10
81	Religious organizations	1 parking space per 4 seats	
2361	RESIDENTIAL:		
2361	1 and 2 family dwellings	2 parking spaces per dwelling unit	
2361	MULTIFAMILY:		
2361	1 bedroom	1.5 parking spaces per dwelling unit	(1)
2361	2 bedrooms	2.5 parking spaces per dwelling unit	(1)
2361	3 or more bedrooms	3.5 parking spaces per dwelling unit	(1)
2361	Roominghouse, boardinghouse	1 parking space per 2 beds	
2361	Congregate housing	1 parking space per 2 beds	

(1) For multifamily complexes with ten or more units, the required number of guest parking spaces will be determined by multiplying the total number of parking spaces otherwise required for such apartment complex by 0.05.

(2) Parking for office areas shall be provided according to the standards for office uses in this table.”

SECTION 16. THAT Section 14-309 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Jersey Village, Texas is hereby amended by repealing and replacing the existing language with language to read as follows:

“Sec. 14-309. Specific standards.

(a) *Residential lots.*

(1) Residential lots shall have landscaped areas which in the aggregate include not less than 50

percent of the area contained within the building setbacks.

(2) A minimum of two trees (either existing or planted) measuring one inch or greater in diameter four feet above the ground at time of planting or measurement (if existing) are required within the front or side street setback areas.

(3) Landscaping shall be in harmony with the surrounding area adequate to minimize visual monotony and barrenness.

(b) *Nonresidential lots.*

(1) At least ten percent of the total area within a lot shall contain landscaped areas. Multi-family lots shall dedicate an additional twenty percent of total area within a lot to landscaped areas.

(2) A landscaped area ten feet in width shall be provided adjacent to each street right of way. Drives and sidewalks shall not be included in the required landscaped area except to the extent to which they may be required to cross the buffer to provide access.

(3) All open, unpaved space including, but not limited to, front, side and rear building setback areas shall be landscaped.

(4) An average of at least ten feet and a minimum of five feet shall be a landscaped area and walkway between the building and parking areas.

(5) Trees required. Trees, either existing or planted, measuring a minimum of two inches average diameter measured four feet above ground level at the time of planting or measurement (if existing) shall be provided according to the following standards:

a. In lots containing 20,000 square feet or less, one tree per 2,000 square feet, or fraction thereof;

b. In lots containing more than 20,000 square feet, but less than 100,000 square feet, ten trees, plus one tree per 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof in excess of 10,000 square feet;

c. In lots containing more than 100,000 square feet, 46 trees plus one tree per 5,000 square feet, or fraction thereof, over 100,000 square feet;

d. A minimum of 25 percent of the trees required by this section shall be canopy trees with the remainder in noncanopy trees. Each tree planted shall be in a planting area with a radius not less than three feet measured from tree trunk to the near edge of the landscaped area. All tree plantings shall be encompassed with an approved curb barrier to prevent access by vehicular traffic.

(6) Tree removal. The clearance of any land and/or the removal of one or more trees with a caliper size greater than 10 inches (measured at 4 feet above ground level) in the course of

developing a commercial lot, shall require an equivalent total replacement caliper to be provided by the planting of replacement trees. The following documents must be provided prior to removal:

a. Tree Survey/Landscape Plan:

1. Existing trees on the site;
2. Tree proposed for removal;
3. Locations indicated for replacement tree; and
4. Note indicating how irrigation will be provided to new plantings.

b. Tree Disposition/Protection Plan shall include a Tree Table showing:

1. Caliper size (inches);
2. Quantity; and
3. Species.

(7) Tree replacement. When required to replace one or more trees, it is permitted to provide the equivalent total caliper by planting several smaller replacement trees in lieu of one larger replacement tree. Trees determined to be in undesirable or poor health by an Arborist are not subject to this section. Due to the heavily wooded nature of some vacant lots, there may be instances in which it is not feasible to reasonably develop the property while preserving existing trees or matching their aggregated caliper size. In these instances, prospective developers may submit an alternative plan for tree preservation and replacement, which may be approved by the City Manager and/or their designee. If, after reviewing the plan, the official determines that reasonable efforts to preserve or replace trees have not been exhausted, the official's decision may be appealed to the city council, which shall have the final decision.

(8) Permitted replacement trees. Replacement trees shall be selected from the species listed below:

a. Oak, Pine, Elm, Hickory, Maple, Ash, Magnolia; or

b. Alternative replacement tree(s). A request for alternative species shall be subject to approval by the City Manager and/or their designee.

(9) Ground signs. A landscaped area not less than ten feet in width shall be located around the supporting structure of each ground sign and extending not less than three feet beyond each end. A hedge or other durable planting, which is not less than one foot in height at the time of planting and which will attain an average height of at least three feet shall extend the entire length and width of the required landscaped setup. Two flowering trees, not less than eight feet

in height, shall be located within the required landscape setup. The remainder of the landscaped setup may be in grass or a decorative ground cover.

(10) Parking lots and other vehicular areas. Vehicular use areas, parking areas, parking lots, and their parked vehicles shall have effective buffering from the street view. A minimum amount of the total area of all vehicular use areas and parking areas of a lot shall be devoted to landscaped islands, peninsulas, or medians. The minimum total area in such islands, peninsulas, and medians shall be 90 square feet for each 12 parking spaces therein. No parking space shall be located further than 50 feet from a permeable landscaped island, peninsula or median or tree. All islands, peninsulas and medians required in the areas stated above, shall be more or less evenly distributed throughout such parking areas, respectively; however, the distribution and location of landscaped islands, peninsulas, and medians may be adjusted to accommodate existing trees or other natural features so long as the total area requirement for landscaped islands, peninsulas, and medians for the respective parking areas above is satisfied.”

SECTION 17. THAT in the event any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase, provision, sentence, or part of this Ordinance or the application of the same to any person or circumstance shall for any reason be adjudged invalid or held unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall not affect, impair, or invalidate this Ordinance as a whole or any part or provision hereof other than the part declared to be invalid or unconstitutional; and the City Council of the City of Jersey Village, declares that it would have passed each and every part of the same notwithstanding the omission of any such part thus declared to be invalid or unconstitutional, or whether there be one or more parts.

SECTION 18. THAT all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict or inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such conflict or inconsistency, hereby repealed.

SECTION 19. THAT any person who shall violate any provision of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine as provided in Section 1-8.

SECTION 20. THAT this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this ___ day of _____, 2023.

FOR THE CITY:

BOBBY WARREN, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Lorri Coody, City Secretary

EXHIBIT C

Planning and Zoning Commission Minutes

May 17, 2023

2023 Annual

Comprehensive Plan Progress Report



CITY OF JERSEY VILLAGE PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION 2023 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

On February 22, 2021, City Council approved Ordinance No. 2021-05, which adopted the Jersey Village Comprehensive Plan 2020 Update. As part of the Plan, the Planning and Zoning Commission is charged with preparing an Annual Progress Report for submittal and presentation to the City Council.

On May 17, 2023, the Planning and Zoning Commission conducted the 2023 annual review of the Comprehensive Plan and reports the following:

The City's Progress in implementing the Plan: In determining Plan's implementation progress, the Commission reviewed the Implementation Progress Report, made a part of this report as "Exhibit A". This report outlines the Plan's recommendations and suggested time frames for completing action items. The report also outlines the timeframe for items to be worked in future fiscal years.

There are no major changes in conditions forming the basis of the Plan's goals, strategies, and actions.

The Commission finds that recommended projects and the timelines as presented in the Implementation Progress Report are sufficient and feasible given budget parameters and recommends implementation of the plan in accordance with the report.

Demographic Data: Updates to relevant demographic data regarding the economy of the City are attached to and made a part of this report as "Exhibit B."

Changes in State laws: Finally, there have been no changes in the law that will affect our Comprehensive Plan.

Respectfully submitted, this 17th day of May 2023.

s/Rick Faircloth, Chairman

ATTEST:

s/Lorri Coody, City Secretary



Recap of Comprehensive Plan 2020 Update Implementation

This recap is being provided with information as of March 2023.

Future Land Use Recommendations

Establish a zoning overlay district for the Highway 290 corridor.

Staff and our consultants looked at a zoning overlay district for the corridor. It was determined that an overlay district was not the best option. A complete overhaul of the codes was done and the underlying goal of this item should be met with this code re-write.

Review existing development codes to identify incompatibility with the vision and desired uses (higher quality restaurants, services, and entertainment), and to protect residential neighborhoods.

This project is wrapping up and should be completed in May 2023.

Compile all relevant demographic data regarding the economy of the City and update at least annually.

This is done annually in July. The 2021 numbers came from the 2020 Census, which the City is working with the Census Bureau to ensure the accuracy of the count.

Conduct a full cost of service and revenue generation analysis for annexation of the extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).

This project has not yet been started. However, there are some areas of our ETJ along Jones Road that are interested in annexation so they can receive city services, mainly water and sewer.

Promote aesthetically pleasing designs for retail and commercial land uses that are located at major intersections as destinations in their own right, but also as corridor framing uses.

Annually the city sends out communications to business owners encouraging the use of similar types of flowers and plants to what is recommended in our Branding Standards Plan.

Consider mixed use development, combining residential and nonresidential uses.

This was done as part of the update to our zoning ordinances.

Promote redevelopment and land use patterns that reduce the number and length of auto trips and support walking and bicycling. Encourage friendly, walkable environments within key destination areas of the community by offering incentives to developers such as reduced parking requirements.

This was done as part of the update to our zoning ordinances.

Public Services, Utilities and Flood Mitigation Infrastructure

Ensure a fire service rating equivalent to the city's current rating is maintained.

This is an ongoing item. The City continues to maintain a ISO rating of 2.

Continue positive working relationship with Harris County Flood Control.

The City maintains a positive working relationship with HCFCD. City Manager Bleess is in regular communication with HCFCD on projects that would impact the City.

Continue to implement the Long-Term Flood Recovery Plan.

Since 2017 there have been about 165 homes that have been identified for potential elevation. Since that time 50 of the homes have been awarded grant funding for home elevations, 5 have been mitigated as part of TIRZ 3, 2 others were purchased by FEMA through HCFCD, and 3 others were mitigated by the individual property owners. That leaves 105 homes that remain to be mitigated as of today. However, of that number several home owners have opted not to have their property mitigated.

The City continues to implement the Long-Term Flood Recovery Plan. As of this writing the City Manager has submitted two grant requests for the FY22 FMA Home Elevations for 28 homes.

The City has contracted with Aguirre & Fields to design the E127 improvements that would bring the conveyance of the channel to the 100-year level. Grants have been written to fund the construction of that project which is estimated to be close to \$11,000,000.

Transportation and Circulation Recommendations

Develop neighborhood pedestrian connections through a trail system. Acquire/secure land needed for initial paths of trail system. Utilize existing bayous and conveyance channels to help expand the trail system if necessary.

City staff is working with Harris County, Harris County Flood Control District, and CenterPoint Energy to increase pedestrian connections to other existing trails outside of the City limits.

Explore TxDOT funding opportunities for multi-modal transportation alternatives.

City staff monitors funding opportunities.

Conduct a corridor pedestrian mobility study to identify specific corridor deficiencies and prioritize potential improvements.

This project has not yet been started. It is anticipated to get started FY23 Q2.

Prioritize sidewalk improvement areas based upon propensity to generate pedestrian traffic, with safe routes to schools and safe routes to transit of highest priority.

For FY22 and FY23 the City Council allocated \$225,000 each year for sidewalk replacement. Maps that are updated regularly [can be found on our website](#) showing what has been repaired so far and what is scheduled to be repaired.

Create an enhanced pedestrian environment along key entry roadways and those with adjacent residential development to encourage walking to local retail and service destinations, especially along Jones Road, Jersey Meadows Drive, and Castlebridge Drive.

City staff are working on this project, specifically as it relates to Jones Road as part of the FY23 City Budget. The other areas are currently being evaluated and will be budgeted in future fiscal years.

Encourage the County to connect Taylor Road west of the extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) to provide better access for future development.

The City Manager annually reaches out to our County Commissioners Office on this topic. This connection likely would not be done until there is more density in the area between North Eldridge Parkway and Jones Road.

Economic Development Recommendations

Consider creation of a municipal management district (MMD) to fund corridor enhancements and on-going maintenance.

Staff has looked into this. It is an other level of government that the property owners would have to buy into. The logistics of this are fairly straight forward, but there has been little interest shown from the business communiti yin this.

Encourage development of desired office, retail, service, and entertainment venues through the use of tax abatement, TIRZ, or 380 agreements.

The City Manager reaches out to realtors and property owners approximately every 6 weeks to remind them of the opportunities that exist and the tools the City has to help these types of developments.

Identify and target underserved retail market segments.

Annually the City Manager gets a report about the retail leakage. That information is shared with local property owners and is used to help target market segments that could do well in Jersey Village.

Prepare marketing materials highlighting the assets and advantages of Jersey Village.

City staff will begin work on this in Spring 2023 to take advantage of the new city amenities.

Establish working relationships with commercial brokerages.

The City Manager reaches out to commercial brokerages that have locations in and around Jersey Village, or is listing property in Jersey Village, every 6 weeks. This has resulted in productive meetings and good working relationships with them.

Develop and implement an expanded Marketing Plan for the Jersey Meadow Golf Club.

Jersey Meadow Golf Course has seen record levels of play in 2020 and 2021. Increased marketing in specific targeted areas of Houston area a direct contribution to this success. Golf Course staff has also increased the number of events they do on the course, such as shot gun start tournaments, and created club house specials, have also directly increased the profitability of Jersey Meadow.

Since completion of the berm project the number of rounds played and revenue per rounds has increased. Right now the marketing that is being done has benefited the course to the greatest extent possible.

Assemble a package detailing the Jersey Village development process and available incentives.

The City Manager has information on the incentives offered by the city. A package detailing the development process is currently being updated to reflect our new permitting system and process that was implemented in the second half of 2021. A full package of this information will be available to the public and business community in April 2022.

Establish a business-owners council as a resource learning about the needs of businesses and communicating the City's goals to the business community.

This is a mid-term project. It is not anticipated to be looked at until FY24.

Procure an Economic Development Consultant to be considered by city management and the City Council.

This is a mid-term project. It is not anticipated to be looked at until FY24.

Identify potential redevelopment sites and create proposal packages to incentivize developers.

This is a mid-term project. It is not anticipated to be looked at until FY24.

Review current processes encountered by business expansions and relocations to reduce inefficiencies and make it easier for businesses.

In 2021 City Staff overhauled our permitting system. Now anyone can submit plans online, and track their progress through the review process online as well.

Due to voluntary staffing changes, the City has contracted with a local firm to do our building plan review and inspections. This has led to greater resources being available to the city and businesses and decreased the response times for plan reviews, permitting, and inspections.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Recommendations

Implementation of the projects identified in the 2020 Parks Master Plan.

The high priority projects of the 2020 Parks Master Plan have been included in the CIP Budget for FY 2022 and are being planned for the next several years. Projects to be completed in 2022 include the bathroom at Carol Fox Park. This project status, as well as the status of other city projects, can be found on our City Project page: <https://www.jerseyvillagetx.com/page/city.projects>

The Parks and Recreation Director is working on grant opportunities to help fund these projects to reduce the overall burden on the city budget.

Explore future funding potential to acquire additional park space based on parks and open space master plan.

This is a mid-term project. It is not anticipated to be looked at until 2025.

Review underutilized open spaces and convert to local pocket parks.

This is a mid-term project. It is not anticipated to be looked at until 2024.

Review and consider additional park improvements, such as outdoor exercise equipment and improved volleyball courts.

In late 2021 the Parks Supervisor improved the volleyball court by completely redoing it and improving the drainage. New park improvements such as a climbing structure were added in 2021, and a zipline was added in 2022. Excise equipment is being considered for future years.

Update City's pool facility with new equipment, slides and buildings.

In 2021 the pool house was remodeled to allow for better customer access and experiences. New bathroom furnishings were installed ahead of the 2022 pool season. New pool amenities such as a rock wall and diving board have recently been added as well.

A new pool is being considered for future years. The cost of a pool similar to what we have today with similar features would be about \$6,000,000.

Explore potential community volunteer opportunities to support the parks and recreation program.

The Parks and Rec Committee was expanded in 2021 to include alternate members. This allows more people to be a part of the committee and volunteer. This committee also actively recruits non-committee members to volunteer with the city at various events throughout the city. Volunteers are also moving forward with a Community Garden with a potential location off of Equador street across the bayou from Clark Henry Park.

Encourage league sports for youth and adults.

Parks and Recreation has created sporting leagues for adults such as kickball and volleyball, based on demand. The Department has worked with I-9 sports to bring youth baseball and soccer to Jersey Village. The Department is exploring opportunities to work with outside agencies to increase youth sporting leagues, include e-sports.

Coordinate with HCFCD on future trail connectivity along White Oak Bayou.

Trail connectivity is being investigated by City Staff and HCFCD. It is not anticipated that trails would be added to the bayou behind residential homes in Jersey Village. When the E100 work is completed residents can connect to the HCFCD trail system from Clark Henry Park and go all the way to Downtown on the trail system. Further connection of existing sidewalks in the city to trails outside of the city is the main consideration at this point in time. The E127 Project would contain a trail from Rio Grande to Jones Road.

Community Character Recommendations

Construct Phase 2 of the Gateway and Marquee Sign Projects to highlight the entrance to the City.

This project has been completed.

Explore strategic public/private partnerships with local businesses to encourage beautification efforts of their properties.

City staff communicates with property owners the character recommendations from the Wayfinding and Gateways Master Plan. Further partnerships, including funding opportunities, will be looked at for future fiscal years.

Review code enforcement procedures for their effectiveness, and make necessary changes.

Potentially adopt the International Property Maintenance Code.

A new code enforcement officer was hired in September 2021. She is learning the city and is working with BBG Consulting as part of their Code Re-Write to offer changes

Prepare a visual assessment survey of City corridors to identify problem areas that negatively impact community character and identify remedies/action plans available to address concerns.

Visual site assessment survey templates are being gathered. City staff will look at doing these surveys in late 2023. Staff is looking at soliciting citizen assistance in doing these surveys to gain feedback and input from residents.

Consider a more stringent tree preservation ordinance to protect existing tree resources.

Planning and Zoning looked at potential tree ordinance changes. They made minor tweaks to the ordinance. City staff has a recommended list of types of trees and works with Texas Parks and Wildlife and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension to maintain that list of trees.

Promote increasing the canopy along streets, parks, and open spaces.

This is a mid-term goal and is not anticipated to be looked at until FY25.

Reduce visual clutter by reducing the number of billboards and encouraging utilities be located underground.

City staff encourages utilities to be located underground. However fiscal restraints make this option not always feasible for utility companies. City staff is considering opportunities to reduce the number of billboards. However, there is no way to force these them to be moved.

Educate citizens on code enforcement requirements. Communicate status reporting of violations and corrections to the community.

The code enforcement report is done every month and shared publicly via the council packet.

Actively pursue the elimination of blighted conditions and properties.

Code enforcement is actively working on blighted properties. Recently one on Acapulco Dr has been demolished with a new home scheduled to be built on it.

Community Facility Recommendations

Construct new facilities for City Hall and Golf Course Club House.

The Club House Project has been awarded and construction is scheduled to start in July 2023.

The City has signed a letter of intent with a developer for the area of land on Jones Road south of US 290. It is possible that a new City Hall building could be a part of that development. The timing of that development is not firm as of right now.

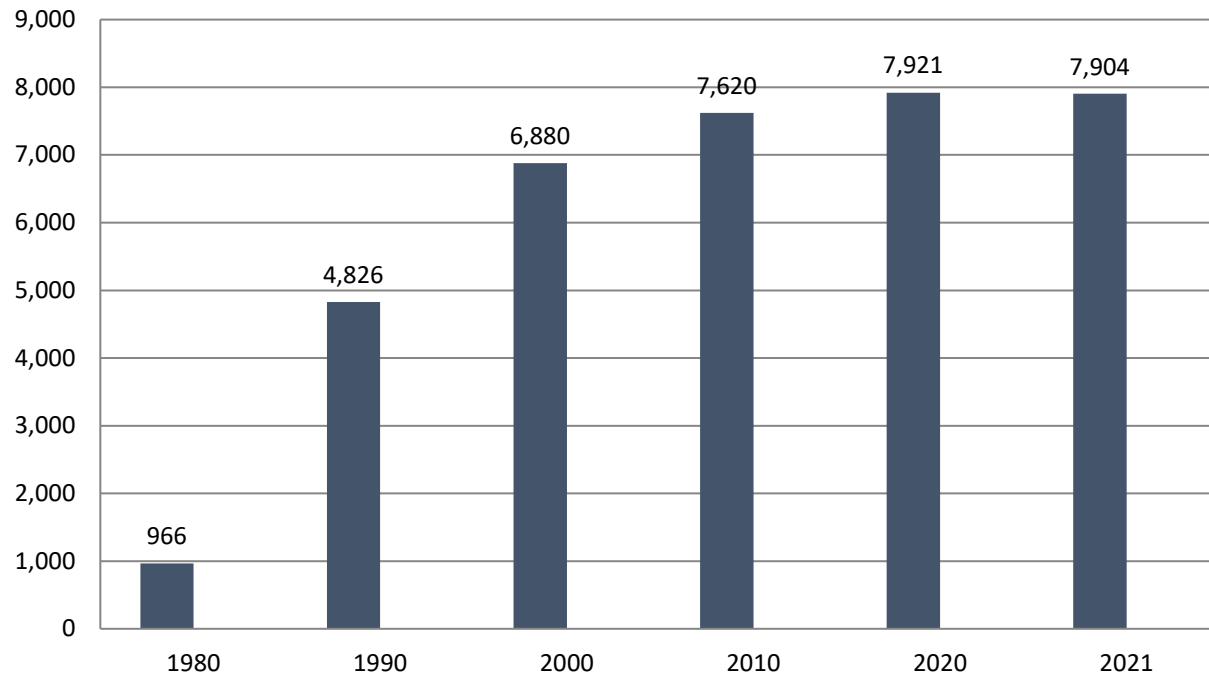
Update and maintain existing public facilities to maximize usefulness.

City staff continually works to keep city facilities well maintained.

Population

Year	Jersey Village		Harris County	
	Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change
1980	966	-	2,409,547	-
1990	4,826	399.6%	2,818,199	17.0%
2000	6,880	42.6%	3,400,578	20.7%
2010	7,620	10.8%	4,092,459	20.3%
2020	7,921	4.0%	4,731,145	15.6%
2021	7,904	-0.2%	4,735,287	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census 1980, 1990, 2000, 2020; , 2021 ACS



Race & Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2000		2010		2020		Percentage Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Caucasian	5,960	86.6%	5,813	76.3%	6,107	77.3%	1.0%
African-American	280	4.1%	631	8.3%	701	8.9%	0.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	15	0.2%	29	0.4%	0	0.0%	-0.4%
Asian	350	5.1%	663	8.7%	555	7.0%	-1.7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Some Other Race	167	2.4%	320	4.2%	243	3.1%	-1.1%
Two or More Races	104	1.5%	164	2.2%	294	3.7%	1.6%
Total	6,880	-	7,620	-	7,900	-	-
Hispanic Origin	499	7.3%	1,109	14.6%	1,641	20.8%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, 2020

Not estimated

Household Type

Household Type	2000		2010		Percentage Difference	2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Households	1,943	68.4%	2,134	63.2%	-5.26%	2,217	70.3%	2,155	64.1%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	825	29.0%	764	22.6%	-6.44%	652	20.7%	784	23.3%
Married Couple Family	1,693	59.6%	1,766	52.3%	-7.35%	1,955	62.0%	1,865	55.4%
With Own Children Under 18 years	669	23.6%	570	16.9%	-6.69%	541	17.2%	620	18.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	176	6.2%	268	7.9%	1.73%	167	5.3%	207	6.2%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	116	4.1%	148	4.4%	0.30%	81	2.6%	118	3.5%
Non-Family Households	897	31.6%	1,245	36.8%	5.26%	1,449	40.3%	1,209	35.9%
Householder Living Alone	704	24.8%	1,069	31.6%	6.85%	1,129	35.8%	951	78.7%
65 Years and Over	72	2.5%	299	8.8%	6.31%	363	11.5%	430	35.6%
Total Households	2,840		3,379			3,153		3,364	
Average Household Size	2.42		2.25			2.28		2.88	
<i>Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, 2020, 2021 ACS Estimate</i>									

Household Income

Income Level	1999		2012		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	68	2.4%	78	2.4%	149	4.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84	2.9%	111	3.4%	123	3.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	173	6.0%	264	8.0%	290	8.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	241	8.4%	223	6.7%	211	6.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	407	14.2%	373	11.3%	581	16.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	603	21.0%	709	21.4%	699	19.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	473	16.5%	528	15.9%	421	12.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	493	17.2%	440	13.3%	314	8.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	219	7.6%	329	9.9%	269	7.7%
\$200,000 or more	108	3.8%	257	7.8%	456	13.0%
Total Households	2,869	100.0%	3,312	100.0%	3,513	100.0%
Median Income			\$	69,000.00	\$	65,280.00
Mean Income			\$	93,430.00	\$	99,158.00

Income Level	2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	17	0.5%	37	1.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	2.6%	77	2.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	211	6.1%	256	7.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	177	5.1%	141	4.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	360	10.4%	370	11.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	613	17.7%	585	17.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	561	16.2%	518	15.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	759	21.9%	646	19.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	295	8.5%	360	10.7%
\$200,000 or more	378	10.9%	373	11.1%
Total Households	3,465	99.9%	3,364	100.0%
Median Income	\$	81,869.00	\$	83,877.00
Mean Income	\$	109,319.00	\$	111,480.00

Housing Types

Units in Structure	2000		2012		2015		2021	
	Jersey Village		Jersey Village		Jersey Village		Jersey Village	
Total housing units	3,087		3,548		3,722		3,699	
1-unit, detached	1,754	56.8%	1,932	54.5%	2,167	58.2%	2,066	55.9%
1-unit, attached	34	1.1%	42	1.2%	47	1.3%	-	0.0%
2 units	21	0.7%	32	0.9%	0	0.0%	22	0.6%
3 or 4 units	119	3.9%	72	2.0%	102	2.7%	26	0.7%
5 to 9 units	199	6.4%	288	8.1%	363	9.8%	487	13.2%
10 to 19 units	401	13.0%	604	17.0%	461	12.4%	569	15.4%
20 or more units	550	17.8%	565	15.9%	575	15.4%	529	14.3%
Mobile home	9	0.3%	13	0.4%	7	0.2%	-	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000; 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2015 Estimates

House Values

House Values (Owner-Occupied)	2000 Jersey		2012 Jersey		2015 Jersey		2016 Jersey		2018 Jersey Village		2018 Jersey Village	
Owner-Occupied Units	1,652		1,870		2,028		1,987		2,087		1,868	
Less than \$50,000	11	0.7%	0	0.0%	8	0.4%	11	0.6%	12	0.6%	34	1.8%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	167	10.1%	66	3.5%	55	2.7%	40	2.0%	29	1.4%	13	0.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	797	48.2%	231	12.4%	277	13.7%	211	10.6%	76	3.6%	9	0.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	402	24.3%	719	38.4%	619	30.5%	604	30.4%	388	18.6%	88	4.7%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	182	11.0%	678	36.3%	770	38.0%	739	37.2%	838	40.2%	796	42.6%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	55	3.3%	162	8.7%	237	11.7%	298	15.0%	573	27.5%	809	43.3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	38	2.3%	14	0.7%	41	2.0%	64	3.2%	158	7.6%	119	6.4%
\$1,000,000 or more	-	-	0	0.0%	21	1.0%	20	1.0%	13	0.6%	0	0.0%
Median (dollars)	142,900		194,300		205,300		216,600					

Source: U.S. Census 2000, ACS 5-Year Estimates

Year House Constructed

Year Householder Moved into Unit		
2021		
Occupied housing units	1,868	-
Moved in 2019 or later	86	4.6%
Moved in 2015 to 2018	306	16.4%
Moved in 2010 to 2014	270	14.5%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	543	29.1%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	362	19.4%
Moved in 1989 or earlier	301	16.1%
<i>Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</i>		

Tenure By Year Structure Built		
2021		
Total:	3364	
Owner occupied:	1868	
Built 2020 or later	0	0%
Built 2010 to 2019	147	8%
Built 2000 to 2009	304	16%
Built 1990 to 1999	230	12%
Built 1980 to 1989	211	11%
Built 1970 to 1979	769	41%
Built 1960 to 1969	109	6%
Built 1950 to 1959	98	5%

Citizens Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	2000		2010		2015		2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	4,840		5,257		5,994		5,695		5,413	
No High School	85	1.8%	37	0.7%	100	1.7%	26	0.5%	60	1.1%
Some High School	278	5.7%	216	4.1%	215	3.6%	218	3.8%	252	4.7%
High School Graduate	759	15.7%	999	19.0%	1,376	23.0%	1,010	17.7%	932	17.2%
Some College	1,303	26.9%	1,540	29.3%	1,426	23.8%	1,229	21.6%	1,123	20.7%
Associate's	304	6.3%	300	5.7%	575	9.6%	366	6.4%	318	5.9%
Bachelor's	1,408	29.1%	1,320	25.1%	1,386	23.1%	1,794	31.5%	1,729	31.9%
Graduate	703	14.5%	841	16.0%	916	15.3%	1,052	18.5%	999	18.5%
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	92.5%		95.2%		94.7%		95.7%		94.2%	
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	43.6%		41.1%		38.4%		50.0%		50.4%	

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimate

Employment Industry

Employment Industry	2000		2010		2015		2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	136	3.3%	62	1.9%	256	6.0%	271	8.0%	202	6.1%
Construction	205	4.9%	361	11.3%	313	7.3%	356	10.5%	300	9.1%
Manufacturing	504	12.0%	503	15.7%	518	12.1%	523	15.4%	531	16.1%
Wholesale trade	425	10.2%	257	8.0%	300	7.0%	90	2.7%	119	3.6%
Retail trade	454	10.9%	307	9.6%	335	7.8%	445	13.1%	359	10.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	275	6.6%	211	6.6%	197	4.6%	199	5.9%	204	6.2%
Information	158	3.8%	48	1.5%	132	3.1%	36	1.1%	36	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental	304	7.3%	325	10.2%	316	7.4%	195	5.7%	152	4.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	590	14.1%	390	12.2%	561	13.1%	258	7.6%	355	10.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	750	17.9%	428	13.4%	767	18.0%	632	18.6%	717	21.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and	136	3.3%	118	3.7%	368	8.6%	41	1.2%	93	2.8%
Other services, except public administration	95	2.3%	45	1.4%	142	3.3%	205	6.0%	132	4.0%
Public administration	151	3.6%	141	4.4%	63	1.5%	142	4.2%	108	3.3%
Total Employment:	4,183	100.0%	3,196	100.0%	4,268	100.0%	3,393	100.0%	3,308	100.0%

Source: 2000 Census; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Occupation

Occupation	2000				2010				2021			
	Jersey Village		Texas		Jersey Village		Texas		Jersey Village		Texas	
Civilian employed ages 16 and over	4,183		9,234,372		4,383		11,125,616		4,089		13,796,229	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	2,205	52.7%	3,078,757	33.3%	2,298	52.4%	3,751,544	33.7%	2,015	49.3%	5,532,536	40.1%
Service occupations	317	7.6%	1,351,270	14.6%	202	4.6%	1,877,988	16.9%	518	12.7%	2,236,307	16.2%
Sales and office occupations	1,262	30.2%	2,515,596	27.2%	1,284	29.3%	2,854,195	25.7%	1,151	28.1%	2,841,657	20.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	164	3.9%	1,069,839	11.6%	223	5.1%	1,291,496	11.6%	176	4.3%	1,400,439	10.2%
Production, transportation, and material moving	235	5.6%	1,218,910	13.2%	376	8.6%	1,350,393	12.1%	229	5.6%	1,785,290	12.9%

Sources: US Census Bureau

Employment Status

2012

2015

Employment Status	Jersey Village		Texas		Jersey Village		Texas	
	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total
Population 16 years and over	-	6,597	-	19,110,058	-	6,816	-	20,241,168
In labor force	67.2%	4,430	65.4%	12,507,191	66.5%	4,530	64.7%	13,101,788
Civilian labor force	67.0%	4,422	64.9%	12,401,364	66.2%	4,510	64.3%	13,006,330
Employed	64.4%	4,247	59.9%	11,440,956	62.6%	4,268	59.8%	12,094,262
Unemployed	2.7%	175	5.0%	960,408	3.6%	242	4.5%	912,068
Armed Forces	0.1%	8	0.6%	105,827	0.3%	20	0.5%	95,458
Not in labor force	32.8%	2,167	34.6%	6,602,867	33.5%	2,286	35.3%	7,139,380
Females 16 years and over	-	4,422	-	9,714,241	-	3,491	-	10,283,420
In labor force	41.9%	1,853	58.5%	5,683,277	55.7%	1,945	57.9%	5,951,284
Civilian labor force	41.9%	1,853	58.3%	5,666,279	55.7%	1,945	57.7%	5,937,407
Employed	40.0%	1,768	53.8%	5,224,259	52.1%	1,819	53.5%	5,505,407

2020

2021

Employment Status	Jersey Village		Texas		Jersey Village		Texas	
	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total
Population 16 years and over	-	6,691	-	20,241,168	-	6,388	-	22,261,181
In labor force	67.7%	4,530	64.7%	13,101,788	66.8%	4,264	64.6%	14,390,216
Civilian labor force	67.4%	4,510	64.3%	13,006,330	66.8%	4,264	61.2%	13,618,630
Employed	63.8%	4,268	59.8%	12,094,262	64.0%	4,089	3.5%	771,586
Unemployed	3.6%	242	4.5%	912,068	2.7%	175	0.5%	102,600
Armed Forces	0.3%	20	0.5%	95,458	0.0%	0	34.9%	7,768,365
Not in labor force	34.2%	2,286	35.3%	7,139,380	33.2%	2,124	64.6%	14,390,216
Females 16 years and over	-	3,491	-	10,283,420	-	3,272	-	11,234,055
In labor force	55.7%	1,945	57.9%	5,951,284	55.8%	1,825	58.6%	6,582,337
Civilian labor force	55.7%	1,945	57.7%	5,937,407	55.8%	1,825	58.4%	6,565,110
Employed	52.1%	1,819	53.5%	5,505,407	54.3%	1,777	55.2%	6,204,067

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2015 Estimate

Commute+Transportation

Means of Transportation to Work	2010	2015	2020	2021
Workers 16 years and over	4,337	4,246	4,211	3,916
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	3778	3716	3625	3148
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	298	285	157	249
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	70	84	89	81
Walked	31	35	15	34
Other means	62	16	81	74
Worked at home	98	110	244	330

Source: ACS 5 Year Census Estimate