



**SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS  
CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA  
MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 2019**

**City Council Chambers, City Hall  
702 N. Hwy 175  
Seagoville, Texas 75159**

**WORK SESSION – 6:30 P.M.**

**Call to Order**

- A. Presentation of Financial Analysis of Sanitation Rates, Financial Status of the Drainage Fund, FY 2020 Budget as proposed**
- B. Storm Damage Cleanup Presentation**

**Adjourn**

**REGULAR SESSION - 7:00 P.M.**

**ROUTINE ANNOUNCEMENTS, RECOGNITIONS, and PROCLAMATIONS**

**Call to Order**

**Invocation**

**Pledge of Allegiance**

**Proclamation – Little Britches Preparatory School**

**Mayor's Report**

**Citizens Public Comment Period-** *This portion of the meeting is to allow each speaker up to six (6) minutes to address the council on items not posted on the current agenda. Council may not discuss these items but may respond with factual data or policy information, or place the item on a future agenda. Citizens wishing to speak on posted agenda items will be called upon at that time. Anyone wishing to speak shall submit a Speaker Request Form to the City Secretary.*

**CONSENT AGENDA-** The Consent Agenda contains items which are routine in nature and will be acted upon in one motion.

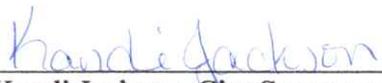
- 1. Consider approving City Council Meeting minutes for August 19, 2019 (City Secretary)**

**REGULAR AGENDA-**

- 2. Conduct a second public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed tax rate of \$0.78880 per \$100 valuation, which exceeds the effective tax rate calculated by the Dallas County Tax Assessor/Collector of \$0.716359 or 10.11%. This rate will raise more revenue from property taxes than last year's budget by an amount of \$589.460 (Finance Director)**
  
- 3. Conduct a second public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed FY 2019-2020 budget for all City funds. This budget will raise more property taxes than last year's budget by \$241,150 or 4.73%, and of that amount, \$63,870 is tax revenue to be raised from new property added to the tax roll this year (Finance Director)**
  
- 4. Receive a presentation from the Texas Historical Commission (Library Director)**
  
- 5. Receive recommendation from Halff Associates, Inc. concerning design/build contractor for Fire Station #2 (Halff Associates, Inc.)**
  
- 6. Receive Councilmember Reports/Items of Community Interest - as authorized by Section 551.0415 of the Texas Government Code.**
  
- 7. Future Agenda Items – Council to provide direction to staff regarding future agenda items. These items will not be discussed and no action will be taken at this meeting.**

**Adjourn**

Posted Thursday, August 22, 2019 by 5:00 P.M.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kandi Jackson, City Secretary



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As authorized by Section 551.071(2) of the Texas Government Code, this meeting may be convened into closed executive session for the purpose of seeking confidential legal advice from the City Attorney on any agenda item listed herein.

The City of Seagoville does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or activities. If you have a request for services that will make this program accessible to you, please contact the City of Seagoville at least 72 hours in advance at (972) 287-6819. (TDD access 1-800-RELAY-TX)

**DATES TO REMEMBER**

- **Thursday, September 12, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting**
- **Monday, September 16, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting**
- **Monday, October 7, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting**
- **Monday, October 21, 2019 Regular City Council Meeting**

**Comparative Drainage Rate Analysis and Financial Impact**

| Revenue Per Month             | 3.00       | 3.25       | 3.50       | 3.60       |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Annual Revenue                | 200,000.00 | 215,462.00 | 232,036.00 | 238,665.60 |
| <b>Beginning Fund Balance</b> | 268,394.00 | 268,394.00 | 268,394.00 | 268,394.00 |
| <b>Revenue</b>                | 200,000.00 | 215,462.00 | 232,036.00 | 238,665.60 |
| <b>Expenditures</b>           |            |            |            |            |
| Drainage Project              | 335,000.00 | 335,000.00 | 335,000.00 | 335,000.00 |
| All Other                     | 65,260.00  | 65,260.00  | 65,260.00  | 65,260.00  |
| <b>Ending Fund Balance</b>    | 68,134.00  | 83,596.00  | 100,170.00 | 106,799.60 |

**Other Cost Increases deferred in FY 2020 Budget**

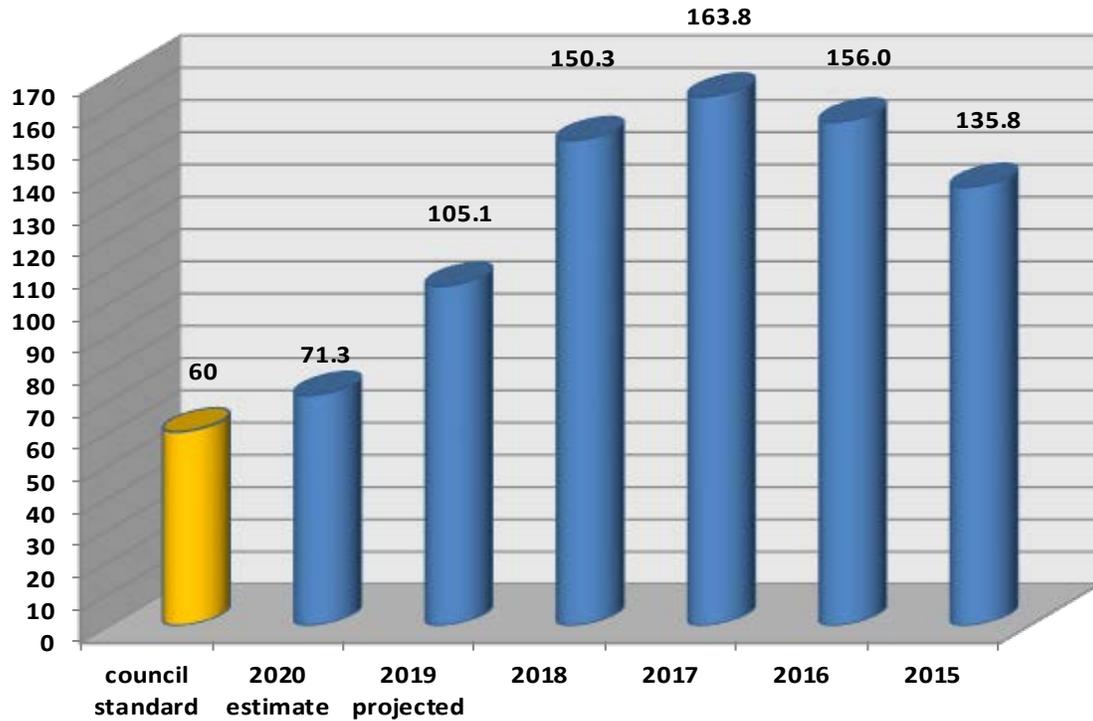
**Water & Sewer Fund** – Dallas Water Utilities and North Texas Municipal Water District  
**General Fund** – Republic Services sanitation contract CPI (2.7%)

**City of Seagoville, Texas**  
**Budget Summary**  
**Storm Water Fund (Fund 61)**

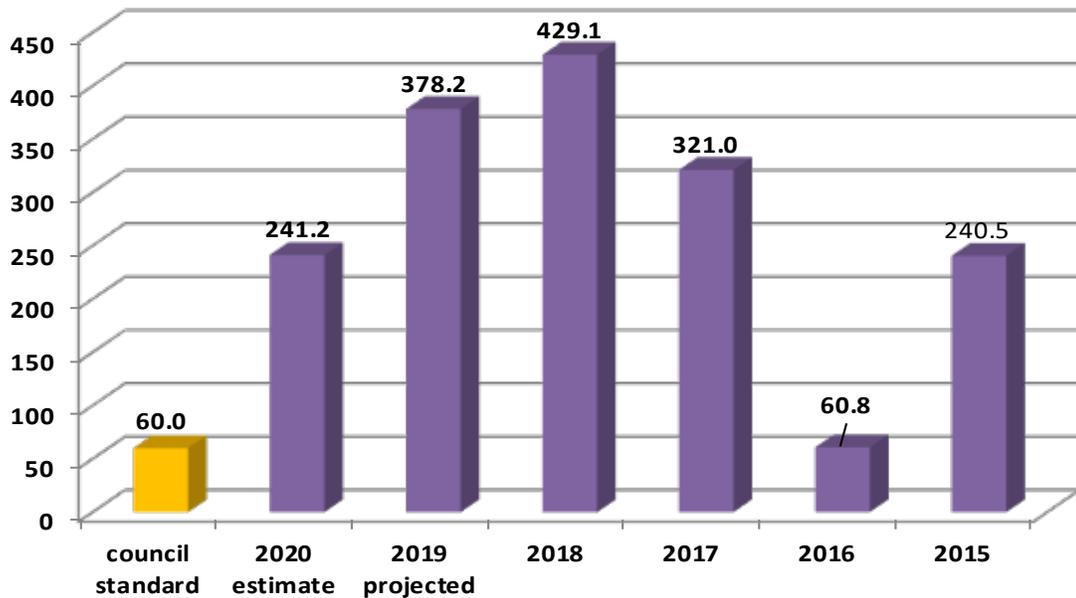
|                               | Actual<br>2017-2018 | Budgeted<br>2018-2019 | Projected<br>2018-2019 | Proposed<br>2019-2020 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Beginning Fund Balance</b> | <b>\$91,505</b>     | <b>\$113,749</b>      | <b>\$113,749</b>       | <b>\$268,394</b>      |
| <b>Revenues</b>               |                     |                       |                        |                       |
| Storm Water Fees              | 108,860             | 213,585               | 219,905                | 238,665               |
| Debt Proceeds                 |                     | 1,000,000             | -                      | -                     |
| <b>Total Revenues</b>         | <b>108,860</b>      | <b>1,213,585</b>      | <b>219,905</b>         | <b>238,665</b>        |
| <b>Expenditures</b>           |                     |                       |                        |                       |
| Supplies                      | 4,276               | 1,300                 | 1,300                  | 1,300                 |
| Contractual Services          | 17,740              | 36,360                | 36,360                 | 36,360                |
| Drainage Projects             | 37,000              | 1,000,000             | -                      | 335,000               |
| Debt Service                  | -                   | 77,606                | -                      | -                     |
| Transfer to General Fund      | 27,600              | 27,600                | 27,600                 | 27,600                |
| <b>Total Expenditures</b>     | <b>\$86,616</b>     | <b>\$1,142,866</b>    | <b>\$65,260</b>        | <b>\$400,260</b>      |
| <b>Ending Fund Balance</b>    | <b>\$113,749</b>    | <b>\$184,468</b>      | <b>\$268,394</b>       | <b>\$106,799</b>      |

For FY 2020, the Drainage Fund will be utilized to implement the components of the City's new Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The SWMP and a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the new Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Phase II MS4 General Permit were submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in June, 2014. Consultant Services will be retained to assist city staff in ensuring required goals are being met and preparing necessary reports for submission to the TCEQ. Other tasks for FY 20 will be to complete the Woodhaven drainage project. Repairs include extending the drain to the receiving stream with new permanent erosion control measures and backfilling impacted properties.

## Comparative Days of General Fund Balance



## Comparative Days of W&S Fund Reserve





## *Mayoral Proclamation*

***WHEREAS,** Little Britches Preparatory School, formerly known as Little Britches Learning Center officially opened its doors to the community on Saturday, August 17, 2019; and*

***WHEREAS,** the curriculum at Little Britches Preparatory School will center on Pre-K3, Pre-K4 and will offer an after-school program; and*

***WHEREAS,** Amazing Athletes, yoga for kids, creative movement, field trips, tutoring and homework assistance will also be offered; and*

***WHEREAS,** Little Britches Preparatory School has been recognized as a Texas Rising Star 4-star facility, a 3-tier healthy start facility, and a Texas School Ready participant; and*

***WHEREAS,** all teachers are highly skilled, Child Development Associate (CDA) certified, and prepared to go on this new adventure with the students; and*

***WHEREAS,** Little Britches Preparatory School centers its goals on its mission to foster a learning environment which promotes partnerships, student success and excellence; and*

***NOW, THEREFORE,** I, Dennis K. Childress, Mayor of the City of Seagoville, Texas do urge all citizens to join me in recognizing the dedication and hard work of Little Britches Preparatory School Members and in working with them to mold an education for children that meets the needs of today and tomorrow.*

***IN WITNESS WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Seagoville to be affixed this the 26<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2019.*

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*Mayor Dennis K. Childress*

*The City of Seagoville, Texas*

# *Consent Session Agenda Item: 1*

**Meeting Date:** August 26, 2019

**ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Consider approving City Council Meeting minutes for August 19, 2019.

**BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

Approve City Council Meeting minutes for August 19, 2019.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends approval.

**EXHIBITS:**

August 19, 2019 Work Session Minutes  
August 19, 2019 Regular Meeting Minutes



**MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL  
WORK SESSION  
AUGUST 19, 2019**

**The Work Session of the City Council of the City of Seagoville, Texas was called to order at 6:30 p.m. on Monday, August 19, 2019, at City Hall, 702 N. Hwy 175, Seagoville, Texas with a quorum present, to wit:**

|                  |               |                   |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Dennis Childress | Mayor         |                   |
| Jon Epps         | Mayor Pro Tem |                   |
| Jose Hernandez   | Councilmember | Arrived 6:31 p.m. |
| Rick Howard      | Councilmember |                   |
| Harold Magill    | Councilmember |                   |
| Mike Fruin       | Councilmember |                   |

The following staff members were also present: City Manager Patrick Stallings, Police Chief Ray Calverley, Community Development Director Ladis Barr, City Attorney Victoria Thomas, Finance Director Patrick Harvey, Senior Finance Accountant Gail French, Library Director Liz Gant, Water Utilities Director Chris Ryan, Fire Chief Todd Gilcrease, Director of Administrative Services Cindy Brown, and City Secretary Kandi Jackson.

**B. Senior Center Presentation**

*City Manager Stallings introduced Library Director Gant who is responsible for the Senior Center.*

*Library Director Gant presented the August Senior Center Newsletter. She also explained the activities that are offered to the seniors.*

**A. Discuss Regular Session Agenda Items**

*City Manager Stallings stated Regular Session Agenda Item #16 will be pulled from the agenda.*

**15. Discussion concerning new law on exterior building materials (City Attorney)**

*City Attorney Thomas presented the new law, House Bill 2439, concerning exterior building materials.*

**Adjourned at 6:56 p.m.**

**APPROVED:**

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Mayor Dennis K. Childress

**ATTEST:**

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Kandi Jackson, City Secretary



**MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL  
REGULAR SESSION  
AUGUST 19, 2019**

**The Regular Session of the City Council of the City of Seagoville, Texas was called to order at 7:05 p.m. on Monday, August 19, 2019, at City Hall, 702 N. Hwy 175, Seagoville, Texas with a quorum present, to wit:**

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Dennis Childress | Mayor         |
| Jon Epps         | Mayor Pro Tem |
| Jose Hernandez   | Councilmember |
| Rick Howard      | Councilmember |
| Harold Magill    | Councilmember |
| Mike Fruin       | Councilmember |

The following staff members were also present: City Manager Patrick Stallings, Police Chief Ray Calverley, Library Director Liz Gant, Community Development Director Ladis Barr, City Attorney Victoria Thomas, Finance Director Patrick Harvey, Senior Finance Accountant Gail French, Fire Chief Todd Gilcrease, Water Utilities Director Chris Ryan, Director of Administrative Services Cindy Brown, and City Secretary Kandi Jackson.

**Invocation** – *Invocation was led by Harold Magill.*

**Pledge of Allegiance** – *Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mayor Childress.*

**Mayor's Report** – *Mayor Childress announced the adoption of the tax rate would take place at the Council Meeting on Thursday, September 12, 2019. Mayor Childress presented a proclamation to the Seagoville Youth Sports Association. Mayor Childress, Police Chief Calverley, and Police Support Services Manager Wirth presented Communication Technicians with a challenge coin and congratulated them for being recognized by the state of Texas as first responders.*

**Citizens Public Comment Period-** *This portion of the meeting is to allow each speaker up to six (6) minutes to address the council on items not posted on the current agenda. Council may not discuss these items but may respond with factual data or policy information, or place the item on a future agenda. Citizens wishing to speak on posted agenda items will be called upon at that time. Anyone wishing to speak shall submit a Speaker Request Form to the City Secretary.*

*None.*

**CONSENT AGENDA-** The Consent Agenda contains items which are routine in nature and will be acted upon in one motion.

**1. Consider approving City Council Meeting minutes for August 5, 2019 (City Secretary)**

*Motion to approve City Council Meeting minutes for August 5, 2019 – Magill, seconded by Howard; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**REGULAR AGENDA-**

**2. Presentation of City of Seagoville's Fiscal Year 2020 Proposed Budget (Community Development Director)**

*Finance Director Harvey presented the City of Seagoville's Fiscal Year 2020 Proposed Budget.*

**3. Conduct a public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed tax rate of \$0.78880 per \$100 valuation, which exceeds the effective tax rate calculated by the Dallas County Tax Assessor/Collector of \$0.716359 or 10.11%. This rate will raise more revenue from property taxes than last year's budget by an amount of \$589,460 (Finance Director)**

*Mayor Childress opened the public hearing at 7:31 p.m.*

*No one spoke for or against.*

*Mayor Childress closed the public hearing at 7:31 p.m.*

**4. Conduct a public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed FY 2019-2020 budget for all City funds. This budget will raise more property taxes than last year's budget by \$241,150 or 4.73%, and of that amount, \$63,870 is tax revenue to be raised from new property added to the tax roll this year (Finance Director)**

*Mayor Childress opened the public hearing at 7:31 p.m.*

*No one spoke for or against.*

*Mayor Childress closed the public hearing at 7:31 p.m.*

**5. Receive presentation on applications from Chamber of Commerce in support of their request for FY 2020 funding for community events from the City's hotel/motel tax (Chamber of Commerce)**

*Chamber of Commerce Managing Director Edwards presented three (3) grant applications requesting funding for Mayfest, Seagofest, and 4<sup>th</sup> of July Celebration.*

**6. Conduct public hearing to receive input on the proposed FY 2019-2020 hotel/motel tax budget; and direct staff on the proposed grant application(s) for FY 2019-2020 hotel/motel occupancy tax funds (Finance Director)**

*Mayor Childress opened the public hearing at 7:34 p.m.*

*No one spoke for or against.*

*Mayor Childress closed the public hearing at 7:34 p.m.*

**7. Discuss and consider approving a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Seagoville, amending the Master Fee Schedule, as amended, by amending the section titled “Public Works”, including the subsections titled “Water”, “Sewer”, “Stormwater Utility System Fee”, “Culverts”, and “Inspection Fee”, as set forth on the attached Exhibit “A”; providing a savings clause, providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date (Finance Director)**

*Councilmember Hernandez requested to return to Regular Agenda Item #6. He asked if Staff would like direction from Council concerning the proposed grant application(s) for FY 2019-2020 hotel/motel occupancy tax funds. City Secretary Jackson stated yes Staff would like direction. Councilmember Hernandez stated Staff should proceed with granting the hotel/motel occupancy tax funds to the Chamber of Commerce, seconded by Magill, all agreed. 5/0*

*Motion to approve a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Seagoville, amending the Master Fee Schedule, as amended, by amending the section titled “Public Works”, including the subsections titled “Water”, “Sewer”, “Stormwater Utility System Fee”, “Culverts”, and “Inspection Fee”, as set forth on the attached Exhibit “A”; providing a savings clause, providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date – Magill, seconded by Howard; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**8. Conduct a public hearing on zoning request Z2019-17 to amend the zoning on approximately 0.5± acres at 106 West Farmers Road (being unplatted Tract 18 in the John Denton Abstract 426) from the R-4, Residential Single Family, zoning district to the R-5, Residential Single Family, zoning district (Community Development Director)**

*Mayor Childress opened the public hearing at 7:39 p.m.*

*Occupant Martha Douglass explained 106 West Farmers Road and 108 West Farmers Road was originally purchased by her parents. She stated later on she purchased one lot from her parents and the boundaries were not established. She also stated they are requesting the change in zoning to help clarify the boundaries on both lots.*

*Mayor Childress closed the public hearing at 7:40 p.m.*

**9. Discuss and consider approving an Ordinance of the City of Seagoville, Texas, amending the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Map of the City of Seagoville, as amended by granting a change in zoning from R-4, Residential Single Family-4, to R-5, Residential Single Family-5, on approximately 0.5+ acres of the real property described as Tract 18 of John Denton Abstract 426, Page 085, commonly referred to as 106 West Farmers Road in the City of Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas, and being legally described by metes and bounds in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein; providing for a repealing clause; providing for a savings clause; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty of fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense; and providing for an effective date (Community Development Director)**

*Motion to approve an Ordinance of the City of Seagoville, Texas, amending the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Map of the City of Seagoville, as amended by granting a change in zoning from R-4, Residential Single Family-4, to R-5, Residential Single Family-5, on approximately 0.5+ acres of the real property described as Tract 18 of John Denton Abstract 426, Page 085, commonly referred to as 106 West Farmers Road in the City of Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas, and being legally described by metes and bounds in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein; providing for a repealing clause; providing for a savings clause; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty of fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense; and providing for an effective date – Magill, seconded by Epps; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**10. Conduct a public hearing on a zoning request to change the current zoning on approximately 0.556± acres at 108 West Farmers Road (being unplatted Tract 19 in the John Denton Abstract 426) from the LM, Light Manufacturing, zoning district to the R-5, Residential Single Family, zoning district (Community Development Director)**

*Mayor Childress opened the public hearing at 7:42 p.m.*

*No one spoke for or against.*

*Mayor Childress closed the public hearing at 7:42 p.m.*

**11. Discuss and consider approving an Ordinance of the City of Seagoville, Texas, amending the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Map of the City of Seagoville, as amended, by granting a change in zoning from LM, Light Manufacturing, to R-5, Residential Single Family-5, on approximately 0.5± acres of the real property described as Tract 19 of John Denton Abstract 426, Page 085, commonly referred to as 108 West Farmers Road in the City of Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas, and being depicted in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein; providing for a repealing clause; providing for a savings clause; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty of fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense; and providing for an effective date (Community Development Director)**

*Motion to approve an Ordinance of the City of Seagoville, Texas, amending the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance and Map of the City of Seagoville, as amended, by granting a change in zoning from LM, Light Manufacturing, to R-5, Residential Single Family-5, on approximately 0.5± acres of the real property described as Tract 19 of John Denton Abstract 426, Page 085, commonly referred to as 108 West Farmers Road in the City of Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas, and being depicted in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein; providing for a repealing clause; providing for a savings clause; providing for a severability clause; providing for a penalty of fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense; and providing for an effective date – Magill, seconded by Hernandez; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**12. Discuss and consider approving a Resolution of the City of Seagoville, Texas, authorizing the City Manager to execute an Interlocal Agreement with the North Central Texas Emergency Communications District for regional 9-1-1 service; providing a savings clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date (Police Support Services Manager)**

*Motion to approve a Resolution of the City of Seagoville, Texas, authorizing the City Manager to execute an Interlocal Agreement with the North Central Texas Emergency Communications District for regional 9-1-1 service; providing a savings clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date – Fruin, seconded by Magill; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**13. Discussion concerning the 7.223-mile project for mill, full depth pavement repair, asphalt concrete pavement (ACP) overlay and pavement marker on Frontage Road of US Hwy 175 from IH 20 to the Kaufman County Line (Community Development Director)**

*Community Development Director Barr presented the 7.223-mile project for mill, full depth pavement repair, asphalt concrete pavement (ACP) overlay and pavement marker on Frontage Road of US Hwy 175 from IH 20 to the Kaufman County Line. He also stated completion is projected for February 2020.*

**14. Discuss and consider approving a Resolution of the City of Seagoville, Texas, authorizing the Mayor to execute a Project Specific Agreement regarding striping various public roadways, made pursuant to a Master Road and Bridge Interlocal Maintenance Agreement between the City of Seagoville and Dallas County in an amount not to exceed Six Thousand Ninety Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6090.00); and providing for an effective date (Community Development Director)**

*Community Development Director Barr stated this Project Specific Agreement with Dallas approves striping of various roadways in Seagoville.*

*Motion to approve a Resolution of the City of Seagoville, Texas, authorizing the Mayor to execute a Project Specific Agreement regarding striping various public roadways, made pursuant to a Master Road and Bridge Interlocal Maintenance Agreement between the City of Seagoville and Dallas County in an amount not to exceed Six Thousand Ninety Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6090.00); and providing for an effective date – Magill, seconded by Howard; motion passed with all ayes. 5/0*

**15. Discussion concerning new law on exterior building materials (City Attorney)**

*Mayor Childress stated this item was discussed during Work Session. There were no further questions.*

**16. Discuss and consider approving an Ordinance of the City of Seagoville, Texas, repealing Ordinance 08-07 to repeal amendment to the Concept Plan on property zoned PD-LR, described as the Seagoville Corners III Subdivision, being Tract 3 of property located at the northeast corner of Malloy Bridge Road and U.S. Highway 175, Seagoville, Dallas County, Texas; providing a repealing clause; providing a savings clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date (Community Development Director)**

*Mayor Childress stated this item was pulled from the agenda.*

**17. Receive Councilmember Reports/Items of Community Interest - as authorized by Section 551.0415 of the Texas Government Code.**

*Councilmember Hernandez thanked Staff concerning the crosswalk and shrubs. Councilmember Howard agreed.*

**18. Future Agenda Items – Council to provide direction to staff regarding future agenda items. These items will not be discussed and no action will be taken at this meeting.**

*None.*

**19. Recess into Executive Session at 7:56 p.m.**

**Council will recess into Executive Session in compliance with Texas Government Code:**

**A. § 551.071. Consultation with City Attorney, to seek the advice of its attorney about pending litigation: Charles Miller v. Board of Adjustment, City of Seagoville, Cause No. DC-19-10489 in the 134<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas.**

**20. Reconvene Into Regular Session 8:09 p.m.**

**Council will reconvene into open session, and take action, if any, on matters discussed in Executive Session.**

**A. § 551.071. Consultation with City Attorney, to seek the advice of its attorney about pending litigation: Charles Miller v. Board of Adjustment, City of Seagoville, Cause No. DC-19-10489 in the 134<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas.**

*No action taken.*

**Adjourned at 8:10 p.m.**

**APPROVED:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Dennis K. Childress

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kandi Jackson, City Secretary

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 2***

**Meeting Date: August 26, 2019**

### **ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Conduct a second public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed tax rate of \$0.78880 per \$100 valuation, which exceeds the effective tax rate calculated by the Dallas County Tax Assessor/Collector of \$0.716359 or 10.11%. This rate will raise more revenue from property taxes than last year's budget by an amount of \$589.460.

### **BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

This is the first public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed tax rate of \$0.78880 per \$100 valuation, which exceeds the effective tax rate calculated by the Dallas County Tax Assessor/Collector of \$0.716359 or 10.11%.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

### **EXHIBITS:**

N/A

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 3***

**Meeting Date: August 26, 2019**

### **ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Conduct a second public hearing to receive citizen input on the proposed FY 2019-2020 budget for all City funds. This budget will raise more property taxes than last year's budget by \$241,150 or 4.73%, and of that amount, \$63,870 is tax revenue to be raised from new property added to the tax roll this year.

### **BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

This is the second public hearing that provides an opportunity for the City Council to receive public input on the proposed FY 2020 budget.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

### **EXHIBITS:**

N/A

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 4***

**Meeting Date:** August 26, 2019

### **ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Receive a presentation from the Texas Historical Commission.

### **BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

Dr. Lila Rakoczy, Texas Historical Commission, Coordinator, Military Sites and Oral History Program, History Programs Division will present to the City of Seagoville a Collapsible Banner and Brochures depicting the history of the five internment camps in Texas during WWII. The internment camps include the Seagoville site that is currently the Seagoville Federal Correctional Institution.

Fiscal Year 2015 the Texas Historical Commission was awarded a grant from the National Park Service, Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program. The Seagoville Public Library provided Texas Historical Commission Coordinator, William McWhorter with research materials owned by the library that relate to the Seagoville Federal Correctional Institution and the period it served as an internment camp during WWII.

At that time Mr. McWhorter indicated that, upon completion, the Texas State Historical Commission would provide the City of Seagoville with a collapsible banner and brochures developed and paid for through the grant.

Library Staff was recently contacted and advised that the Texas State Historical Commission had completed the project. As promised, the project included a banner and brochures for the City of Seagoville depicting the history of internment camps in the State of Texas.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

None: The banner and brochures will be housed in the library as a part of the local history collection.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the acceptance of the banner and brochures that document part of Seagoville's history during WWII.

### **EXHIBITS:**

Texas Historical Commission brochure.

# FORT BLISS, FORT SAM HOUSTON, KENEDY, SEAGOVILLE, AND CRYSTAL CITY

*Enemy Alien Internment in Texas  
during World War II*

## Acknowledgements

The THC would like to thank former Japanese American; Japanese, German, and Italian enemy alien; and Latin American internees; as well as their families and friends; the U.S. Department of Defense; the U.S. Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Prisons; and a host of historians who have helped with this project.

For more information on how to support the THC's Texas in WWII Initiative, visit [www.thcfriends.org](http://www.thcfriends.org).

This material is based upon work assisted by a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the THC and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

This material received Federal financial assistance for the preservation and interpretation of U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally funded assisted projects. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240



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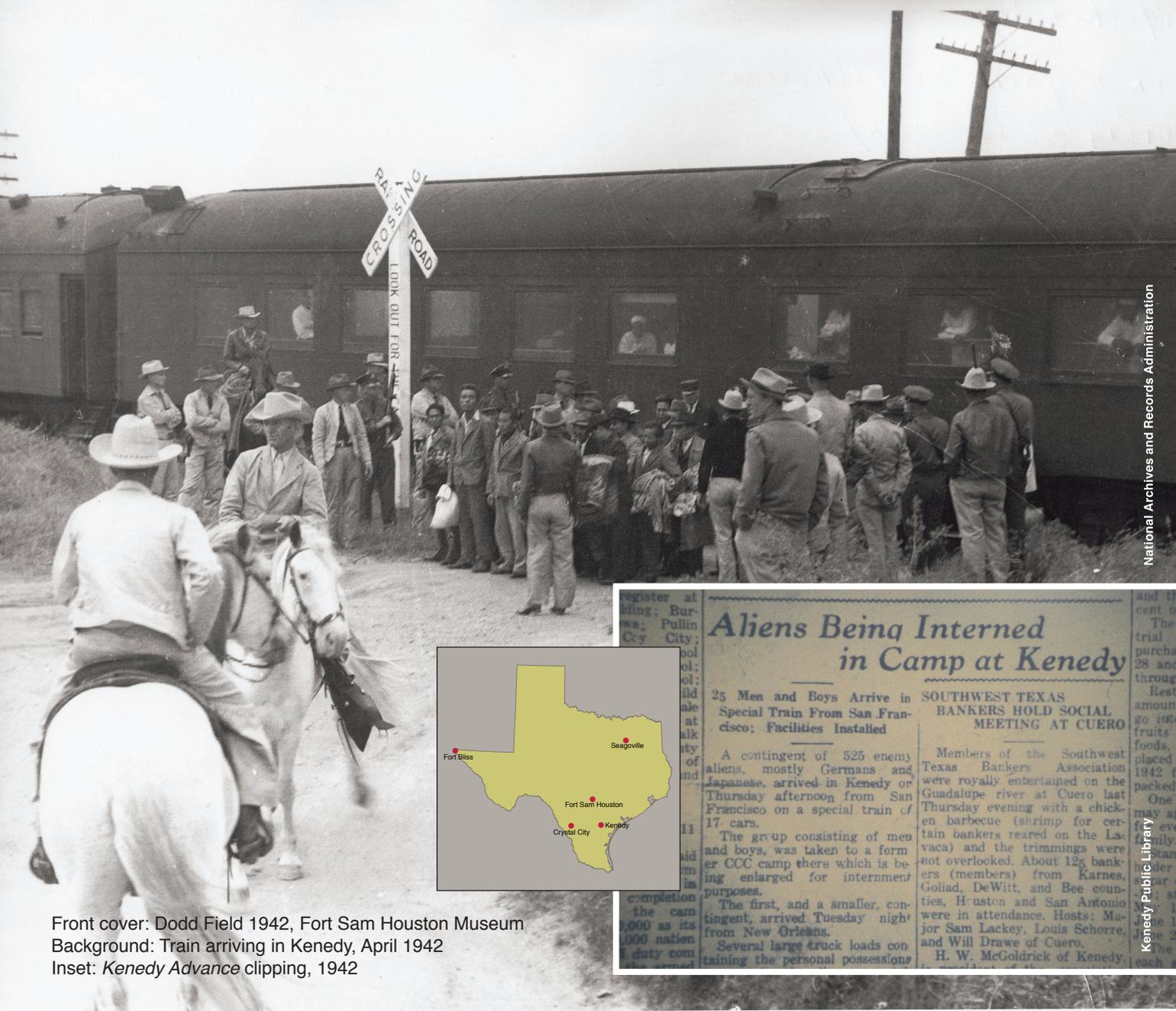


# FORT BLISS, FORT SAM HOUSTON, KENEDY, SEAGOVILLE, AND CRYSTAL CITY

*Enemy Alien Internment in Texas  
during World War II*



**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**



National Archives and Records Administration

Kenedy Public Library

Front cover: Dodd Field 1942, Fort Sam Houston Museum  
 Background: Train arriving in Kenedy, April 1942  
 Inset: *Kenedy Advance* clipping, 1942

Texas hosted three confinement sites for enemy aliens, administered by the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service in association with the Department of State, at Crystal City, Kenedy, and Seagoville. In addition, two U.S. Army temporary detention stations were located at Dodd Field on Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) and Fort Bliss (El Paso).

Shocked by the December 7, 1941, Empire of Japan attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that propelled the U.S. into World War II, one U.S. government response began in early 1942 with the incarceration of thousands of Japanese Americans on the U.S. West Coast and the territory of Hawaii.

Approximately 120,000 Issei (first generation, Japanese immigrants) and Nisei (second generation, U.S. citizens) from the U.S. West Coast were incarcerated in War Relocation Authority camps across the country. Through separate confinement programs, thousands of Japanese, German, and Italian citizens in the U.S. (and in many cases, their U.S. citizen relatives), classified as Enemy Aliens, were detained by the Department of Justice (DOJ) through its Alien Enemy Control Unit and, in Latin America, by the Department of State's Special War Problems Division.\*

Victory Huts, Kenedy Enemy Alien Detention Station



Judge Robert H. Thonhoff

Japanese Latino Artwork, Kenedy Enemy Alien Detention Station

**The "Victory Hut" —  
GOOD TROOP HOUSING  
at LOW COST**

**H**ERE'S the Service hut that is being delivered and erected by hundreds daily — at a saving by government of \$30 to \$50 per man!

But — that saving is *not* made at the expense of our fighting forces' comfort. In this war, soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen deserve to be housed efficiently, comfortably and healthfully. Service procurement officers take good care when they purchase housing for their men that quality and sound design come first.

The Victory Hut, solely produced by Texas Pre-Fabricated House and Tent Co., saves government money because it is FULLY Pre-Fabricated, Demountable and Portable — scientifically designed to give the armed services what they want through mass production.

Offering Air-Space insulated protection against heat and cold, completely erected in six man-hours, yet solid and well-built as if worked on for weeks, the Victory Hut is the answer to the need for good service housing. Now — at a Saving to government!

**TEXAS PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE AND TENT CO.**  
Dallas, Texas  
MAKERS OF "VICTORY" HUTS AND "VICTORY" HOMES

\*While primary documents refer to internees as both Alien Enemies and Enemy Aliens, for consistency with prior THC scholarship and projects, the THC chose to use the term Enemy Aliens.



Judge Robert H. Thonhoff

“All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of [Japan, Germany and Italy], being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as enemy aliens.”

— FDR’s Presidential Proclamations  
December 1941

## Roosevelt’s Proclamation

The U.S. government’s authority over enemy aliens, and where applicable, their American-born spouses and children, came from U.S. Code, Title 50, Section 21, *Restraint, Regulation, and Removal*, which allowed for the arrest and detention of enemy aliens during war. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s proclamations—modeled on the Enemy Alien Act of 1798—collectively stated, “All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of [Japan, Germany and Italy], being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as enemy aliens.”

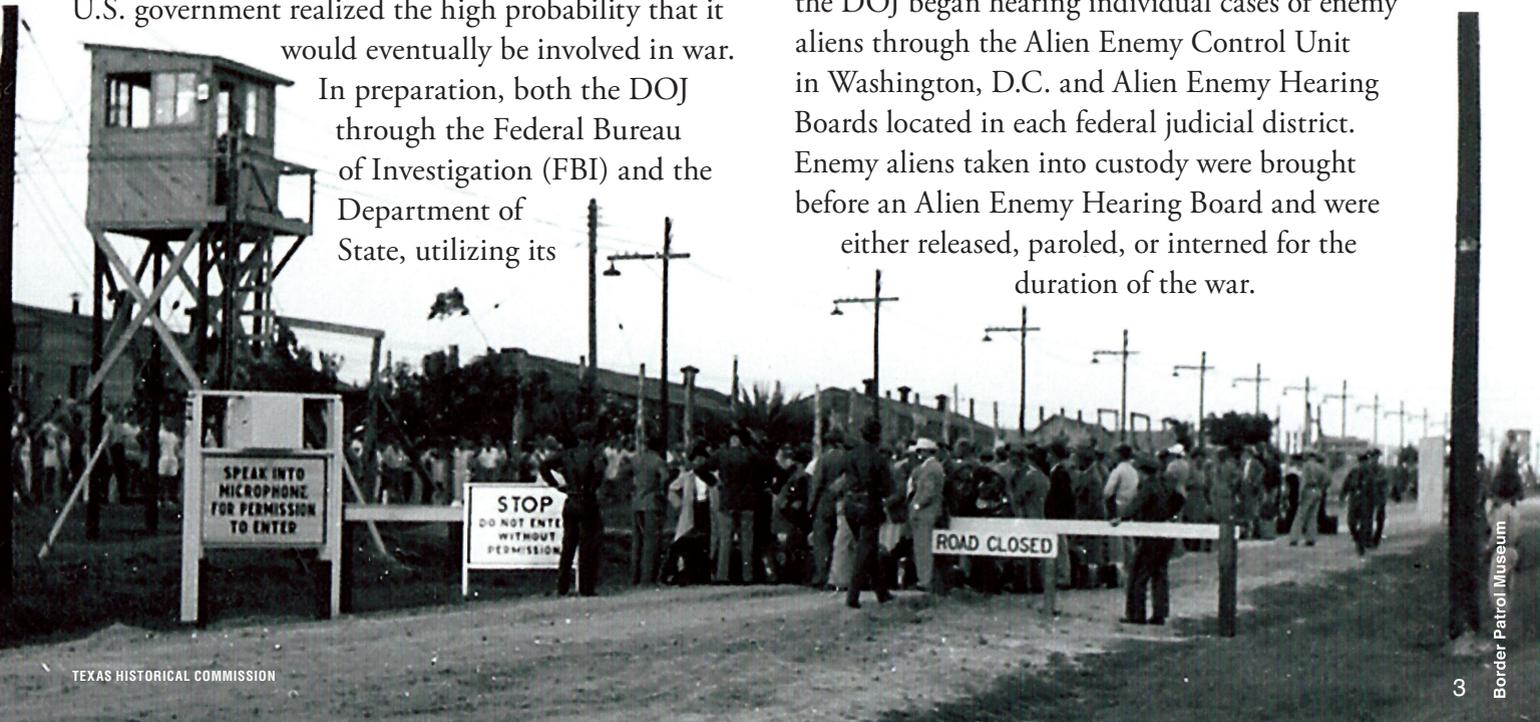
Prior to these presidential proclamations, the U.S. government realized the high probability that it would eventually be involved in war.

In preparation, both the DOJ through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of State, utilizing its

Special War Problems Division, produced Custodial Detention Lists. This indexed thousands of people as potentially dangerous individuals in time of war that were currently residing in the U.S. and Latin America. With this questionable legal foundation in place, the FBI began arresting select enemy aliens from Axis nations, currently residing in the U.S., as early as the night of December 7, 1941 and placing them in detention centers.

## Registration Required

By January 1942, all enemy aliens in the U.S. were required to register at local post offices, where they were fingerprinted, photographed, and required to carry photo-bearing registration cards. Early in 1942, the DOJ began hearing individual cases of enemy aliens through the Alien Enemy Control Unit in Washington, D.C. and Alien Enemy Hearing Boards located in each federal judicial district. Enemy aliens taken into custody were brought before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board and were either released, paroled, or interned for the duration of the war.



## **DODD FIELD, FORT SAM HOUSTON Bexar County**

The U.S. Army detained enemy aliens for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at posts across the U.S. where the number of apprehensions was so small that it was not feasible for the INS to operate detention facilities in that vicinity. The internment camp at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio opened in late February 1942. The confinement site's first internees were Japanese, German, and Italian enemy aliens living in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. On April 30, 1942 the Spanish Consul, serving as the protectorate nation for the Empire of Japan, and joined by representatives of the Special Division of the Department of State, inspected the confinement site and reported a total population of 107 enemy aliens. Due to the INS's efforts to parole and the Department of State's efforts in repatriating enemy aliens, the confinement site's average population does not appear to have peaked above 150 total detainees while in service.

At first, internees were held at one of the post's "Old Infantry Long Barracks;" however, this site was temporary as internees were soon relocated in April to the northern edge of the post at Dodd Field, an airfield. The stockade covered an estimated 20 acres, surrounded by a double barbed-wire enclosure consisting of two 10-foot high fences, around two compounds connected by a passageway. There were eight elevated guard towers placed at intervals, and the entire stockade was under constant armed guard.

Due to the small number of enemy aliens held at Fort Sam Houston, people of all three nationalities were grouped together. Internees wore their own civilian clothing, and the detention station's regulations permitted internees to write two letters and one postcard each week with no restriction placed upon the persons to whom the communications were addressed. Internees were housed in walled tents mounted on a wooden foundation measuring approximately 16-foot square. These tents were nicknamed Victory Huts during World War II for the ease in assembly,

adequate protection from the elements, and low cost to the government, which purchased these housing units in the tens of thousands to house U.S. servicemen. The Victory Huts could be heated by stoves during the colder months and had mosquito netting for the summer.

The Special Alien Enemy Hearing Board, announced by the DOJ on August 22, 1943, began the transfer of internees from U.S. Army posts to INS

camps. The special board conducted visits to U.S. Army detention centers to conduct hearings, eventually moving 4,120 internees to INS-controlled camps across the U.S., including all three Texas sites. This was conducted primarily because the U.S. War Department believed the unfolding two-front war in Europe and the Pacific would generate a need to house hundreds of thousands of enemy prisoners of war taken on the field of battle. As a result, Dodd Field stopped holding enemy aliens before the end of 1942, and became a base prisoner of war camp.

Letters helped internees communicate with loved ones back home; Aerial, Dodd Field during WWII



## FORT BLISS El Paso County

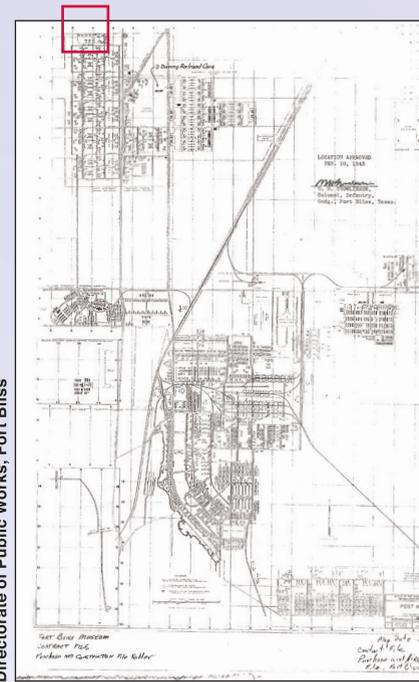
The exact date of the opening of the internment camp at Fort Bliss is unknown, but it likely opened in either February or March 1942. A U.S. Army report of the Spanish Consul's visit gives a unique glimpse into this little-known confinement site. The Spanish Consul, joined by representatives of the Special Division of the Department of State, first inspected Fort Bliss on May 2, 1942 and found a very small internee population. Nearly halfway into the first year of the war, only 29 Japanese, 18 German, and nine Italian enemy aliens made up the detention station's population of 56 individuals. Each awaited hearings by Alien Enemy Hearing Boards and the completion of arrangements for parole, extended internment, or repatriation to their ancestral nation from this Far West Texas internment camp.

Located on the extreme northern edge of Fort Bliss's Logan Heights, the square-shaped internment stockade measured 365 feet per side, and enclosed two compounds within a double barbed-wire fence. At the four corners of the stockade, elevated towers were manned by armed guards. The confinement site never held a large number of internees; however, unused neighboring infrastructure could have held up to 1,350 additional detainees if needed.

Similar to Fort Sam Houston, internees were permitted to wear their civilian clothing, and were permitted to send two letters, consisting of approximately 24 lines each and one postcard to friends and relatives each week. They were not permitted to have radio receiving sets, but could subscribe to newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals approved by the camp's administrative arm.

Several Japanese Americans held at Fort Bliss were from New Mexico, and it appears that German and Italian enemy aliens held at the camp were also taken into custody from western states. The historical record indicates that while the Fort Bliss site housed primarily male detainees, a number of Japanese Americans, whose families were left destitute from their internment, were joined by spouses and children prior to November 1942 and the closing of the Fort Bliss Enemy Alien Detention Station.

Top right: Red box notes the location of the detention station, Fort Bliss map, 1942;  
Below: Logan Heights, 2012





## Japanese, German, and Italian Latin American Internment

During the war, the U.S. Department of State—in cooperation with 15 Caribbean, Central American, and South American countries (see map)—worked to increase the security of the Western Hemisphere, especially the vulnerable and vital Panama Canal Zone.

This was accomplished primarily through financial and material support—via programs such as the Lend-Lease Act—to participating American nations. At a conference of Western Hemisphere countries in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in January 1942, the U.S. called for the establishment of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense. This new security program was tasked with monitoring enemy aliens throughout Central and South America. The result was thousands of Axis nationals, as well as citizens of these Latin American

countries of Japanese, German, and Italian ancestry, were taken into custody by local officials. While a number of those arrested were legitimate Axis sympathizers, most were not. Forcibly deported, these detainees were shipped to the U.S., considered security risks, and detained in internment camps across the country, including the three permanent INS camps in Texas.

Stripped of their passports en route to the U.S., these Latin Americans were declared “illegal aliens” upon arrival, a fact many former internees and historians have referred to as “hostage shopping” and “kidnapping,” by the U.S. and Latin American governments. These Latin American internees provided the U.S. with an increased pool of people for exchange with Japan and Germany, each of which held comparable numbers of U.S. and Allied personnel taken prisoner earlier in the war.

By late January 1942, the U.S. began transporting the diplomatic staffs of Germany, Japan, and Italy residing in Mexico through Laredo, Texas and on to predetermined destinations on the East Coast.

In March 1942, the U.S. began to negotiate with Japan and Germany for the safe return of U.S. and Allied

citizens.

The first repatriation that included Japanese American internees took place in June 1942. German enemy aliens, German Americans, and German Latin Americans were also voluntarily and involuntarily repatriated in massive movements during the war.



German march, Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station, 1942

Art Jacobs



Inset, headstone; above, Kenedy Cemetery

## **KENEDY ENEMY ALIEN DETENTION STATION Karnes County**

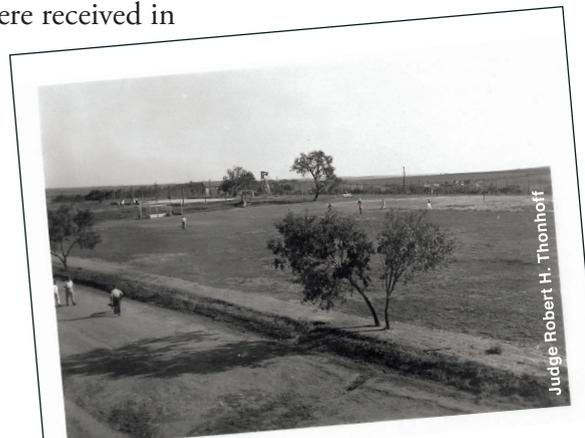
Under different names, organizations, and even two World Wars, Camp Kenedy has had a long and storied service life. During World War I, the site served as a U.S. Army training post. During the Great Depression, the site served as Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp #3806. In March 1942, the site was transferred from the CCC to the INS. The site was designated to hold detainees that the Department of State brought in from Latin America.

The Kenedy Enemy Alien Detention Station received its first internees on April 21, 1942. The first internee group arriving that April included 156 Japanese, 456 Germans, and 14 Italians. This group was augmented by an additional 355 internees (chiefly of German nationality) who were received in May, and by 253 Japanese internees in June. The population consisted primarily of adult males and a very small number of teenage boys. In an effort to provide internees with activities, the camp had a large

recreational field, 600 feet long by 450 feet wide, and three plus acres of gardening areas outside the barbed-wire fence.

Victory Huts were added to the existing CCC buildings to afford the confinement site with accommodations for 1,200 internees, and a staff of 84 INS and civilian workers. However, the camp's population averaged closer to 600 internees per month. Through the remainder of 1942, and the beginning of 1943, a portion of the detainees were repatriated, while others were reunited with their families at Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp and Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station.

By August 1944, Kenedy Enemy Alien Detention Station still held 525 internees that, with the exception of 30, all originated from Latin American countries. According to Protectorate Nations' inspection visits, the majority of internees desired repatriation to their home countries or return to the Latin American country from which they were taken into custody. At this point in the war, the U.S. Military needed additional prisoner of war camp space, and the remaining internees were transferred to other INS camps, paroled, or repatriated. The INS ceased operation of the facility in September 1944. After the internment camp closed, the site became a German and later Japanese branch prisoner of war camp, administered out of Fort Sam Houston's base prisoner of war camp.



Right: Recreational area, Camp Kenedy; far right: Japanese Latino fountain still stands in the backyard of a postwar house built over the former camp.



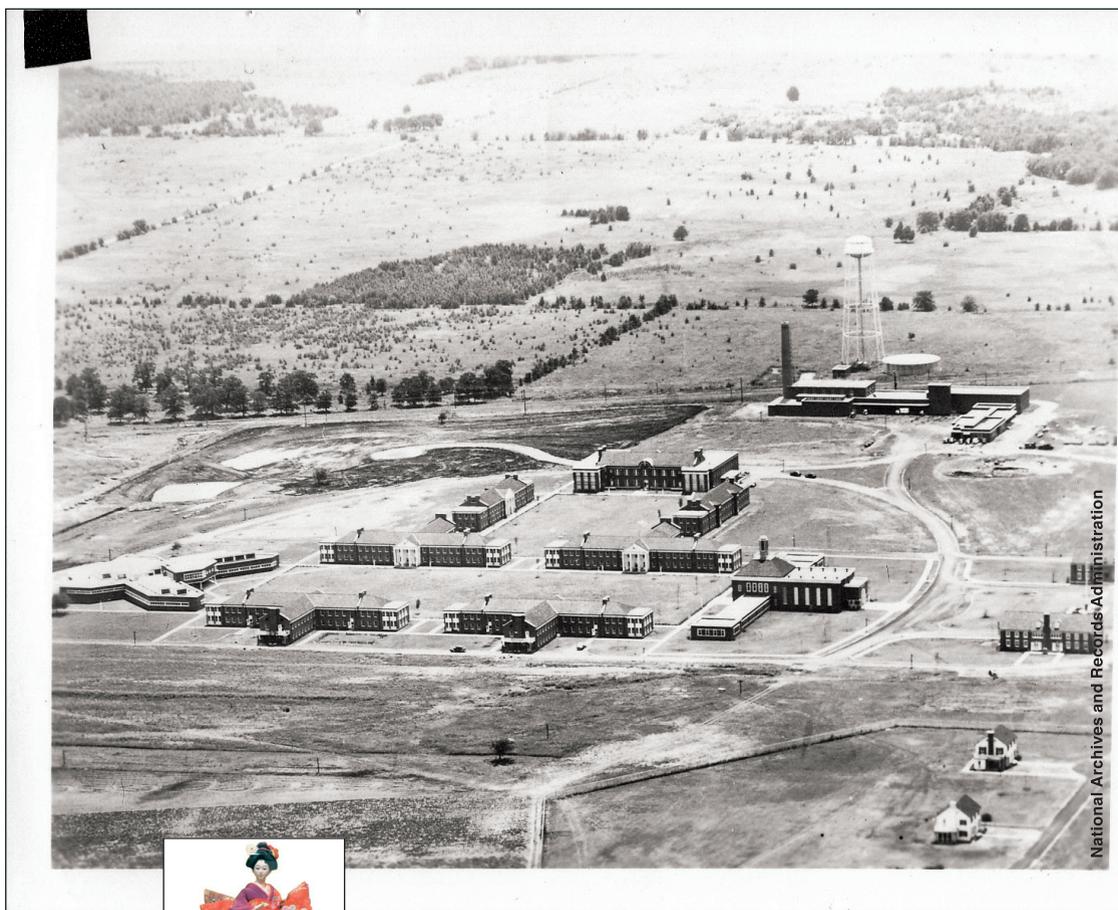
Judge Robert H. Thonhoff

## SEAGOVILLE ENEMY ALIEN DETENTION STATION Dallas County

Next to historic Ellis Island in New York City, the most architecturally significant INS confinement site was at Seagoville. The Geneva Convention of 1929 prohibited the detention of prisoners of war, as well as enemy alien civilians, in prisons. This eliminated the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons from being assigned the responsibility for the internment of civilians during World War II. Originally built by the Bureau of Prisons as a minimum-security women's reformatory in 1941, Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station was transferred to the INS on April 1, 1942.

The INS utilized the Seagoville facility for the detention of Japanese, German, and Italian families (briefly), childless couples, and single women detained as enemy aliens arrested within the U.S. and those brought from Latin American to be interned, while awaiting parole or repatriation to their ancestral country of origin. While a small number of families lived at this detention station in 1942 and 1943, this was considered a temporary fix, which the INS resolved with its largest site in Crystal City.

This internment camp included its own hospital with quarantine section, an auditorium, industry and service buildings, and 352 rooms for detainees. Each dorm-esque living quarters was a self-contained housing unit with small kitchen and dining area, and adequate recreational facilities. However, these accommodations did not provide enough living quarters for detainees as the population grew in 1942 and 1943 to its peak population of 650 internees and a staff of approximately 120 INS and civilian employees.



Above: Postwar aerial, Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station, 1947  
Inset: Porcelain traditional Japanese doll presented by Mayaso Iwamura to FCI-Seagoville in October 1990. Iwamura was born as an internee at the facility in 1943. (Malcom Potts, FCI-Seagoville, TX)

The Third Geneva Convention—*Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War* (1929)—stipulated that the U.S. must provide internees from different nations separate and equal access to living quarters. To provide additional living quarters in 1942 for the approximately 250 Japanese Latin Americans brought to the U.S. from Central and South America, a “Colony” of 50 Victory Huts, with its own dining, lavatory, and laundry facilities, was established within the existing footprint of Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station. By September 1943, with few exceptions, all of the Japanese Latin American internees at Seagoville were repatriated, with some families transferred to the INS’s largest facility

dedicated to interning family units at Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp. From late September through the closure of the camp in May 1945, when the site was returned to the Bureau of Prisons, the remaining detainees were single women and childless couples.

One of the site’s lasting features is a large mural—reportedly painted by internees—in the internment camp’s hospital. According to oral history interviews with former Seagoville Federal Correction Institution staff, internees painted a landscape mural on a concrete retaining wall (light well), outside the building’s basement floor, then serving as a dining area. Speculation is that this mural was painted as a visual escape for internees having lunch. From 2007 to 2013, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) researched confinement sites of Japanese, German, and Italian enemy aliens in Texas during World War II, and this is thought to be the only mural still in existence in the state.

The site’s lasting legacy is evident not only in the historical record, the internee mural, oral history interviews, and historic photos, but also through the site’s architectural significance. While not purposefully built for the detention of enemy aliens, the site began its service life as a confinement site located within a well-constructed district of buildings. In 2006, the THC concurred that the former confinement site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Japanese “Colony” of Victory Huts, Seagoville Enemy Alien Detention Station, 1942

The Third Geneva Convention stipulated that the U.S. must provide internees from different nations separate and equal access to living quarters.

—Treatment of Prisoners, 1929



Eb Fuhr

Aerial, Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp, 1945

## **CRYSTAL CITY (FAMILY) INTERMENT CAMP Zavala County**

Many enemy aliens were fathers, and from the beginning the INS faced an ever increasing number of requests from wives and children volunteering internment to be reunited with the head of their households. Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp is unique because it was the only INS camp established specifically for families. In seeking a location to place this expected large confinement site, the INS looked for a facility that was removed from important war production areas and had quality water and electrical services. Noting the pressing need for the camp to open before the end of 1942, the INS went to a location identified in January 1942 as a good place for an internment camp. During the Great Depression, the U.S. Farm Security Administration had acquired land on the outskirts of the city.

On December 12, 1942, the camp's first internees to arrive were German. On February 12, 1943, the first group of Latin Americans arrived—also Germans—deported from Costa Rica. On March 17, 1943, the first group of Japanese American internees arrived. Before closing, both the Kenedy and Seagoville camps transferred a portion of their internees here. The Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp closed on February 27, 1948, nearly 30 months after the end of the war on September 2, 1945. In addition to the camp's national significance, built to reunite enemy aliens and their families, this confinement site was the largest such wartime measure that brought together enemy aliens and American citizens representing multiple nationalities in one camp.

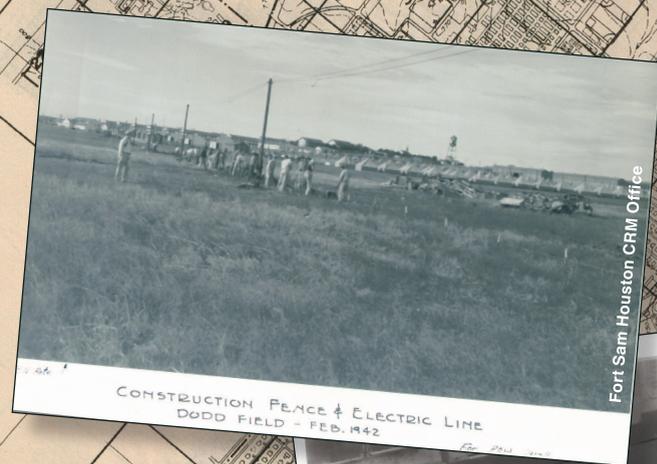
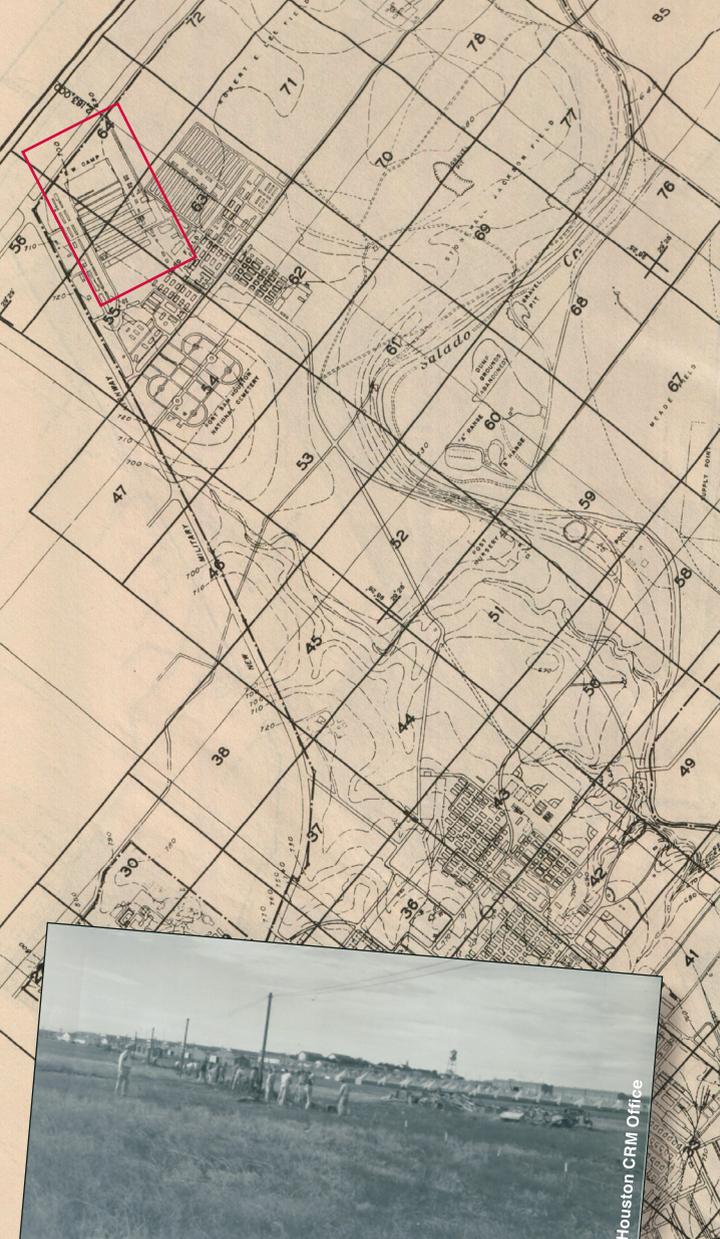
Although mentioned briefly in this brochure, please contact the THC directly for a free copy of the Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp brochure for a more detailed history of this confinement site.

## An Undertold Story

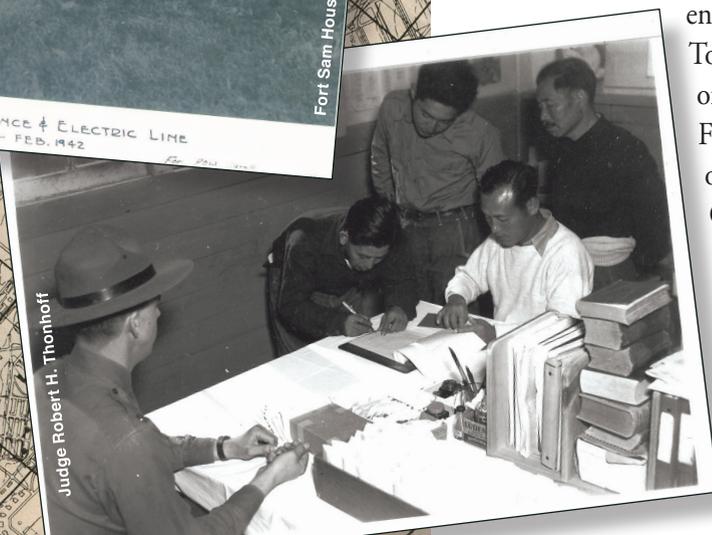
The U.S. implemented three programs to identify and, if necessary, detain civilians considered a threat to the country during the war years: the War Relocation Authority, the DOJ Alien Enemy Control Unit, and the Department of State's Special War Problems Division. In all three programs, citizens of their respective countries, legal resident aliens, and naturalized citizens were targeted alongside individuals legitimately identified as enemy aliens. Within weeks of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the DOJ took into custody several thousand Axis nationals. Although not legally administered in each case, and often spurred by prejudices, the action was intended to assure the American public that its government was taking firm steps to look after the internal safety of the nation. After arrest and detention, the U.S. looked toward the possibility of exchanging enemy aliens with Japan, Germany, and Italy. Between 1941 and 1945, the U.S. and its Allies suffered hundreds of thousands of casualties to the advancing Japanese and German armies across the globe. In addition to these combat casualties, U.S. and Allied civilians caught overseas were taken prisoner as countries fell to the Axis. In some cases, enemy aliens held in the U.S. were exchanged not only for detained civilians, but for severely injured service members.

The five internment camps in Texas: Dodd Field at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Bliss, Kenedy, Seagoville, and Crystal City each housed Japanese, German, and Italian enemy aliens, and a number of U.S. citizens. Together they make up an undertold part of U.S. and Texas World War II history. For more information on the Texas camps or to download a free copy of this or the Crystal City (Family) Internment Camp brochure please visit the THC's website at [www.thc.state.tx.us](http://www.thc.state.tx.us).

Background: Red box notes the location of the detention station, Fort Sam Houston map; top photo: fence and electric line, Dodd Field, 1942; bottom photo: Japanese registration, Kenedy Enemy Alien Detention Station



Fort Sam Houston CRM Office



Judge Robert H. Thonhoff

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 5***

**Meeting Date: August 26, 2019**

### **ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Receive recommendation from Halff Associates, Inc. concerning design/build contractor for Fire Station #2.

### **BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

On August 8 we received 4 responses for the Fire Station Design Build RFQ. Halff has evaluated the proposals and recommends the selection of Grossman Design Build, Mansfield, TX. as the Design Build Contractor for this project. All four of the RFQ proposals were excellent and the selection of Grossman was based on their excellent recommendations and their successful record completing very similar projects over the past few years. Halff and Grossman are in process of drafting a Contract for Design Build Services. After the City's attorneys have reviewed the contract, we hope to have a contract ready for Council's approval Sept 16<sup>th</sup>. Design of the fire station would commence immediately afterwards should Council accept our recommendations. The Contract will be based on a Construction Budget not to exceed \$1.1 Million.

Other progress of note is that the Plat process for the land has been completed and the Plat recorded. A re-zoning request for the parcel will be heard by the Planning Commission Aug. 27<sup>th</sup> and we expect to have the plot approved as a Planned Development Zoning at that meeting.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

### **EXHIBITS:**

N/A

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 6***

**Meeting Date:** August 26, 2019

### **ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Receive Councilmember Reports/ Items of Community Interest

### **BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

Section 551.0415 of the Texas Government Code authorizes a quorum of the governing body of a municipality or county to receive reports about items of community interest during a meeting without having given notice of the subject of the report if no action is taken. Section 551.0415 defines an “item of community interest” to include:

- (1) expressions of thanks, congratulations, or condolence;
- (2) information regarding holiday schedules;
- (3) an honorary or salutory recognition of a public official, public employee, or other citizen, except that a discussion regarding a change in status of a person’s public office or public employment is not an honorary or salutory recognition for purposes of this subdivision;
- (4) a reminder about an upcoming event organized or sponsored by the governing body;
- (5) information regarding a social, ceremonial, or community event organized or sponsored by an entity other than the governing body that was attended or is scheduled to be attended by a member of the governing body or an official or employee of the political subdivision; and
- (6) announcements involving an imminent threat to the public health and safety of people in the political subdivision that has arisen after the posting of the agenda.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

### **EXHIBITS:**

N/A

## ***Regular Session Agenda Item: 7***

**Meeting Date: August 26, 2019**

**ITEM DESCRIPTION:**

Future Agenda Items

**BACKGROUND OF ISSUE:**

Council provides direction to staff regarding future agenda items. These items will not be discussed and no action will be taken at this meeting.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

**EXHIBITS:**

N/A