

Presentation Date: February 14, 2013		DRAFT
Question / Concern		Response
Why is the City of Houston assuming responsibility for property addressing?		1) To streamline the addressing process, 2) to have data updated daily electronically across all city departments, 3) establish uniform addressing standards and 4) establish central agency for addressing. Additionally, new features and functionality will provide: 1) the ability to see on a map all ongoing platting. 2) the ability to reserve street names. 3) the ability to receive preliminary addresses with less errors. 4) Supports the process of moving from a paper to a digital environment. 5) Supports a more efficiently run Emergency Response and Permitting Department. 7) Supports the ability of being able to download subdivision platting markups and addressing.
Where will the ordinance apply?		1) Street naming will continue inside the City of Houston and in the ETJ through the platting process. Property address numbering will happen inside the City of Houston.
Will the City of Houston ever expand addressing into the ETJ?		Not at this time.
Why are we changing something that already works?		It does not work for all users. 1) There are five different groups assigning addresses in Houston. 2) Final addresses do not always match early addresses. 3) Readdressing delays. 4) Quality control issues. 5) Late GIS entries for 3-1-1 and 9-1-1. 6) Changing addresses with USPS and utility providers are often delayed.
Will early addressing be allowed?		Yes. Addressing can occur prior to plat recordation. However, if early addressed lot's must be changed by the applicant at recordation a fee of \$5.00 per change will be required.

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<p>Why are you charging for something that was free?</p>	<p>The new fees help fund and support the following new features and functionality. 1) the ability to see on a map all ongoing platting. 2) the ability to reserve street names. 3) the ability to receive preliminary addresses with less errors. 4) Supports the process of moving from a paper to a digital environment. 5) Supports keeping the data updated across city departments electronically. 6) Supports a more efficiently run emergency response process and Code Enforcement Department. 7) Supports the ability of being able to download subdivision platting markups and addressing.</p>
<p>Sec. 41-23 (b)((1) Administrative Fee (submittal of request for change of misleading site address by property owner/agency). Fee Amount \$95.00.</p>	<p>The fee is charged only if an existing recorded address is changed. Sometimes Code Enforcement will make exceptions and will change the address free of charge if it's a mistake on their part. Citizen Request (for single addresses): Changing existing site address must follow current practices. The citizen would need to demonstrate valid justification for requesting the change. Examples could be mail being delivered incorrectly, deliveries going to the wrong location, billing is wrong, or a complete duplication of numbers.</p>
<p>Sec. 41-38 (a) Application Fee (establishment of street name of non-public street name). Fee Amount \$1,000.00.</p>	<p>The naming of a non-public street is most often requested in order to ensure response by emergency personnel. Examples have been office parks, multi-school campuses, regional mall shopping centers. The naming of a non-public street has several requirements including submittal of a metes and bounds description of the street, a boundary survey of the street, a title report certifying ownership of the street, and a petition showing support of at least 51% of abutting property owners. If the application meets city requirements, staff will provide written notice to all abutting property owners and appropriate agencies. After a 30 day notice period, staff will request City Council adopt an ordinance approving and establishing the new name in the appropriate records of the city.</p>

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<p>Sec. 41-46 (a) Application Fee (request for change in street name). Fee Amount \$1,000.00.</p>	<p>The process for renaming a public street can be time consuming and extensive. Often times a major property owner along a street would like to rename the street for business branding. The renaming of the public street requires submittal of a petition showing support of 75% of abutting property owners. If the request meets city requirements, staff will provide written notice to all abutting property owners and appropriate agencies. After a 30 day notice period, staff will request City Council adopt an ordinance approving and establishing the new name in the appropriate records of the city.</p>

