Fundamentals of City Regulation

TCAA Paralegal Webinar
July 18, 2023
Presented by Stephanie Huser, TML Legal Counsel

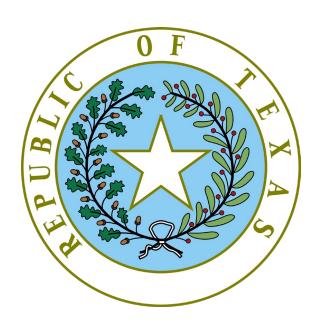


Outline

- Brief History of Texas Cities
- Determining City Type
- General Law Cities
- Home Rule Cities
- Differences
- Preemption
- Recent Legislation
- Resources



Brief History







Determining City Type



General Law

- Type A
- Type B
- Type C

Home Rule



General Law Cities



A general law city may *only* exercise those powers that are specifically granted or necessarily implied in state law.





City Regulation Authority

The governing body of a municipality may adopt ... an ordinance, rule or police regulation that ... is for the good government, peace, or order of the municipality ...

- Tex. Local Gov't Code Sec. 51.001

A Type A general law city "may adopt an ordinance ... not inconsistent with state law that is necessary for the government, interest, welfare, or good order of the municipality ...

- Tex. Local Gov't Code Sec. 51.012

The governing body of a Type B municipality may adopt an ordinance ... not inconsistent with state law, that the governing body considers proper for the government of the municipal corporation ...

- Texas. Local Gov't Code Sec. 51.051

Type A General Law Cities

Aldermanic Form of Government Council = Mayor + 5 aldermen (if no wards) Mayor doesn't vote except to break a tie Quorum consists of 3 aldermen, except:

- Special meeting or meeting concerning taxation
- 2/3 requirement
- Mayor doesn't count toward quorum requirements

Two-year terms (unless diff term adopted)

H.B.1434 – May establish staggered terms

Mayor pro tem elected to fill in for mayor **Taxation:**

Limited to \$1.50 or \$2.50 per hundred, depending on pop.



Type B General Law Cities

- Aldermanic Form of Government Council = Mayor + 5 aldermen Quorum =
 - Mayor + 3 aldermen, or
 - 4 aldermen, if mayor absent

One-year terms

(unless staggered 2-year terms are adopted)

Mayor pro tem elected to fill in for mayor

Mayor vote unclear

Taxation:

Limited to \$0.25 per hundred-dollar valuation



Type C General Law Cities

Commission Form of Government

Council = Mayor + 2 Commissioners

Two-year terms (unless longer term adopted)

Taxation:

 Limited to \$0.25 or \$1.50, depending on population



Borrowing Provisions

(Local Gov't Code Chapter 51)

- Type B cities have the same authority, duties, and privileges as a Type A city, unless there is a conflicting state provision regarding only Type B cities
- Type C cities have the same powers as a Type B or Type A city (depending on population), unless the law specifically provides otherwise



City Manager Form of Government

- Tex. Local Gov't Code Chapter 25
- Cities < 5,000 population
- Election
- Similar to private corporation
- City Administrator Option
- "Weak Mayor" vs. "Strong Mayor" form of government

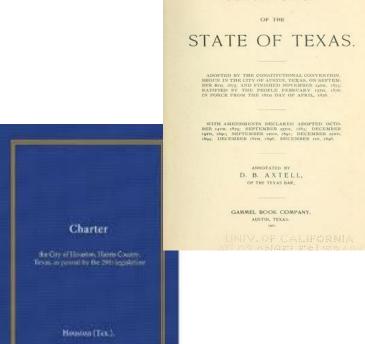


Home Rule Cities



"Home-rule municipalities derive their powers from the Texas Constitution and possess the full power of self government and look to the Legislature not for grants of power, but only for limitations on their power."

- Texas Supreme Court, May 2016



CONSTITUTION



Differences

- Citizen Initiative & Referendum (HR)
- Recall Election (HR)
- Removal (GL)
- Term Limits (HR)
- Maximum Property Tax Rates



Maximum Property Tax Rate

- Home Rule: \$2.50 per \$100 valuation
- Type A with <5,000 population:
 \$1.50 per \$100 valuation
- Type A with >5,000 population:
 \$2.50 per \$100 valuation
- Type B: \$ 0.25 per \$100 valuation
- Type C: Same as Type A if 501-4,999 population, or same as B if 201-500 population





Changing City Type

Changing to a Type A City

- 1. Affirmative vote of 2/3 of city council;
- Record taken and signed by mayor; and
- Record filed and recorded in county clerk's office.

Changing to Home Rule

- City council may order an election to create a charter commission, with 2/3 vote of council; or
- Council must order an election if presented with a petition signed by at least 10 percent of the qualified voters

Let's Summarize

	General Law Cities	Home Rule Cities
Does the city have a charter?	No	Yes
Where does the city get its authority?	Express grant of power (or necessarily implied) from the Legislature	Full power of self government and look to the Legislature only for limitations on its power
Can the city have citizen initiative and referendum?	No	Yes, only if the charter allows for it
Can the city have a recall election or set term limits?	No	Yes, only if the charter allows for it



Preemption



Plastic Bags



Texas Health & Safety Code § 361.0961(a)







Alcoholic Beverages



Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code §§ 1.06 and 109.57



Dangerous Dogs



Texas Health & Safety Code § 822.047



Oil & Gas Regulation

Texas Natural Resources Code § 81.0523





Transportation Network Companies

Texas Occupations Code
Chapter 2402





Building Materials

Texas Government Code Chapter 3000



Recent Legislation





Recent Legislation

- H.B. 2127 "Super Preemption Bill"
- H.B. 1750 Agricultural Operations
- H.B. 1819 Juvenile Curfews
- H.B. 3137 Firearm Insurance
- S.B. 29 COVID-19 Preventative Measures

For more information, see our legislative updates here: https://www.tml.org/867/ 2023.



TML Legislative Program

- TML Municipal Policy Summit
 - 2-day workshop to develop legislative policy recommendations
 - Participants are city officials appointed by TML President
- Cities, TML Regions, or TML affiliates submit resolutions for consideration
- TML Board discusses and votes on Legislative Program
- More information:

https://www.tml.org/DocumentCenter/View/3848/Policy-

Process-for-website

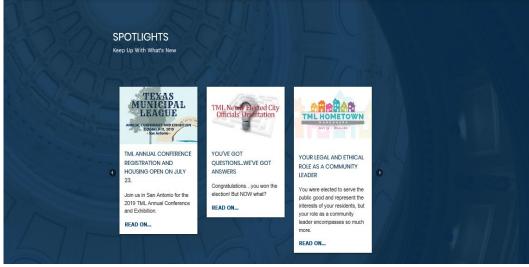
Resources



www.tml.org



legalinfo@tml.org 512-231-7400



Legislative Information:

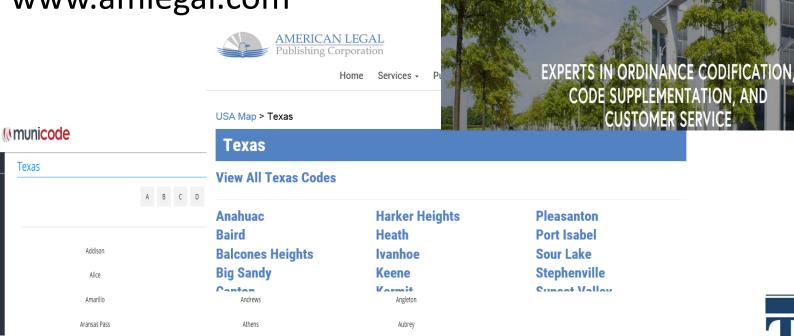
https://www.tml.org/319/Legislative-Information



Charters and Ordinances

FRANKLIN

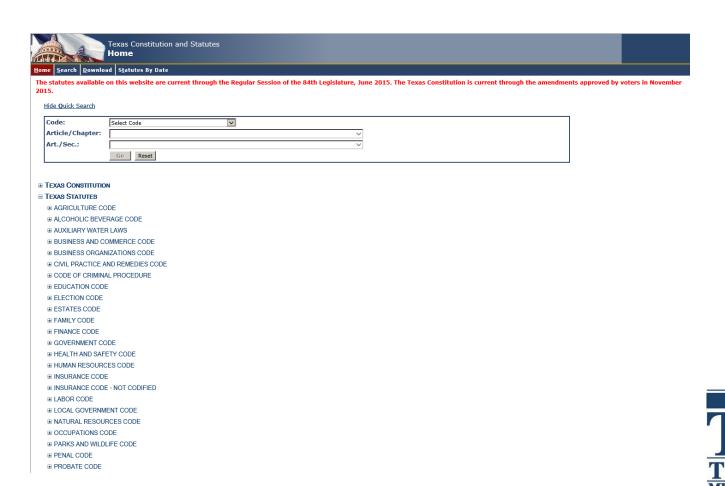
franklinlegal.net www.municode.com www.amlegal.com





State Statutes

www.capitol.state.tx.us



Questions?

Contact me:

stephanie@tml.org

or any of the TML legal staff at:

legalinfo@tml.org

512-231-7400

