# Neighbors Fighting STRs: A Proposal





## Recent Developments: The Law, the Legislature & the Courts

#### Restrictive Covenants and STRs

- Tarr v. Timberwood Park Owners Ass'n: Texas
  Supreme Court in 2018 held that an HOA
  restrictive covenant did not prohibit a resident's
  use of his home as an STR
- Jbrice Holdings v. Wilcrest Walk Townhomes
  Ass'n: Texas Supreme Court in 2022 held that an
  HOA's deed restrictions could be amended to
  prohibit STRs

# Failed Legislative Action: HB 2665 and HB 2789

#### **HB 2665** (Gary Gates of Richmond)

- Prohibited cities from banning STRs or limiting occupancy or durations of stay for residential properties
- Allowed municipal enforcement of nuisancerelated regulations such as noise, parking and solid waste handling and containment HB 2789 (Justin Holland of Rockwall)
- Allowed the rental of accessory dwelling units (ADUs)
- Cities could not require owner occupancy of the primary dwelling, parking, setbacks for ADUs greater than 5 feet, park dedication fees, age or employment relationship with primary dwelling owner
- In a nice twist, if a city violated this law (the AG makes such determination), the following tax year a city cannot exceed the no-newrevenue tax rate

### HB 2367 (J. M. Lozano of Kingsville)

- Regulated SF residential amenity rentals
- Pools, sports courts, backyards included
- Registration and nominal fee
- Written notice to neighbors of intent to use the property for a residential amenity rental
- Civil penalties, suspension of registration (for 1 year) or prohibit use
- Burden of proof on city
- No suspension or revocation allowed until all appeal rights exhausted



#### City of Grapevine v. Muns

- In denying review on June 16, 2023, Justice Evan Young wrote that the constitutionality of municipal bans of STRs is "of increasing and demonstrable importance"
- Each party and amici all had requested that the constitutional questions be addressed
- But this case was "a less-than-ideal vehicle for resolving the constitutional issues" of STRs due to the specific facts of the case (administrative exhaustion and enforcement)

#### Proposal: Deed Restrictions Among Neighbors

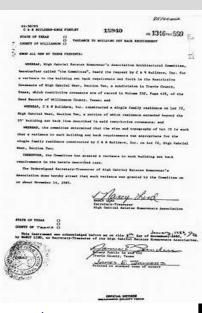
- Premises: HOAs can enforce deed restrictions; covenants are contracts; contracts are between private parties; there is with mutual consideration; what prohibits neighbors from mutually entering into covenants restricting the use of their private property?
- Can those covenants be used to restrict or prohibit STRs, hourly amenity rentals and the rental/construction of ADUs?

#### Basic Example of anti-STR Covenant

- Property Owner (PO) and Neighbor 1 (N1) agree in a covenant, for consideration, PO will not use, allow to be used or made available for an STR on PO's property (includes hourly amenity rentals & ADUs)
- PO similarly agrees to the same with N2 and N3
- Covenant filed in county property records and runs with land
- If PO one day changes mind, N1, N2 and N3 have to agree in writing to the change—if they agree, covenant is now void
- N1, N2 and N3 are specifically designated as beneficiaries of the Covenant
- Presumably, N1, N2 and N3 will enter into similar covenants with other neighbors and PO
- Nonbinding mediation in the event of disagreement
- All terms defined in the Covenant (STR, hourly amenity rentals and ADU)

#### Caveats & Issues

- Mortgage Company involvement
- Subdivision HOA issues
- Property owners may be reluctant to enter into agreements with neighbors
- The potential for "hopscotch" anti-STR restrictions—no guarantees that your neighbors are opposed to STRs
- No municipal involvement



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