A Guide to Becoming a City Official

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TML
TEXAS
MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

The Texas Municipal League exists solely to provide services to Texas cities. Since its formation in 1913, the League's mission has remained the same: to serve the needs and advocate the interests of its members.

The TML Constitution states that the purpose of the League is to "render services which individual cities have neither the time, money nor strength to do alone."

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CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR DECISION TO FILE FOR CITY OFFICE!

Serving as an effective city elected official requires dedication, knowledge, and a substantial commitment in time, and there are countless reasons why people choose to run for public office. While you may have a very specific reason for seeking a place on the city council, you will be involved in a number of other issues that can have a lasting impact on your city's future. For this reason, becoming a city elected official can be one of the most rewarding experiences of your life. An understanding of your role on the city council—as a member of a team—is critical to your success.

This booklet is designed to familiarize you with the responsibilities of city elected office. Use it as a reference guide during your campaign. Don't hesitate to ask your city manager or city secretary questions about your specific city structure. If you are elected, you may want to seek out the many other resources that help to guide newly elected officials in their new roles.

Material contained in this brochure should not be viewed as a substitute for legal advice or specific information applicable to your city. In addition, if you're serious about your candidacy, you should consider other, more detailed information sources available to you, including:

- attending city council or board of aldermen meetings
- examining your charter, if your city is home rule
- reviewing city ordinances
- the TML *Handbook for Mayors and Councilmembers*

For information on elections, you may get additional information from the city clerk or secretary or the Texas Secretary of State's office; you should also consult your own attorney or familiarize yourself with the requirements of election laws.

LEADERSHIP ATTRIBUTES FOR COUNCILMEMBERS

Do you have the necessary leadership attributes to be an effective city leader? At a minimum, successful elected officials must devote a significant amount of time and energy to fulfill a position that answers directly to citizens. Some desirable leadership attributes include:

- a general understanding of city government
- willingness to learn about a wide range of topics
- integrity
- consistency
- confidence
- dedication to the interests of citizens and the community as a whole
- strong communication and team-building skills, including being a good listener
- openness to the thoughts and ideas of others
- being approachable and accessible
- willingness to work cooperatively with others

AN ELECTED OFFICIAL WEARS MANY HATS

Local elected officials have many responsibilities—policymaker, legislator, ambassador, and employer.

The office of mayor is the highest elected office in city government. City councilmembers are the city's legislators, and their primary role is policymaking. The manner in which administrative responsibilities are handled depends on your city type, with which you should be familiar.

Policymaker

As policymakers, it is the council's responsibility to identify the needs of the citizens and to formulate a plan to meet those needs. Policymaking is a complicated process but can be simplified if the city council works together as a team and sets goals for the city. It is from the city council's vision that the administrative staff of the city takes direction and goes about its daily work. The goals of the city should

be clear. There are many legal, financial, and administrative considerations to implementing the goals of the city, and without clear direction the effectiveness of the city council can be diminished.

Legislator

Citizens look to the city council to exercise authority to preserve and promote their health, safety, and welfare. A city council may enact ordinances and resolutions and use its governmental powers for the public good. Citizens expect their city council to provide leadership in addressing issues. It is important to show respect for your fellow councilmembers and be willing to discuss issues thoroughly to reach a consensus on the best course of action for all citizens, whatever the issue.

Ambassador

As a member of your city council, you will be invited to participate in a variety of civic activities. These events will provide you opportunities to learn more about what citizens of your city expect from city government. While not everyone likes this type of public spotlight, it is an important part of your role as a councilmember.

Employer

An understanding of your role as an elected official is vital to your relationship with the city staff. Just as in any productive employer-employee relationship, trust and respect are important. You can learn a great deal about the city from city employees. In many cities, councilmembers come and go, but the city staff continues to serve.

MAYORS, COUNCILS, AND BOARDS OF ALDERMEN

The mayor and city council or board of aldermen collectively serve as the governing body for a city and normally possess all legislative powers granted by state law. The positions of both councilmember and alderman have been compared to those of the members of the state legislature and the U.S. Congress. All these positions require elected officials to represent their constituents, to make policy decisions, to budget for the execution of the policies, and to see that their policies are carried out. Unlike their counterparts in state and federal offices, however, city officials are in direct contact with the citizens they serve on an ongoing basis.

We've Got You Covered!

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

To run for office in a general law city in Texas, you must, among other requirements:

- be a citizen of the United States;
- be at least 18 years old on the date of the election; and
- be a registered voter and have lived in the State of Texas for at least 12 consecutive months prior to the filing date for the election, and in your city or ward for at least 6 months prior to the filing date for the election.

Certain offices and certain city types have additional requirements in state law, so you should be sure to check with both the city and the Texas Secretary of State's office to ensure that you are eligible. A home rule city may set different requirements in its charter, so check with your city clerk or secretary on whether additional or different requirements apply.

FILING FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

To run for city office, you must file an application with the city clerk or secretary. The application includes information required by the Texas Election Code and must be filed according to deadlines set by that code. A candidate may either file for a place on the ballot or as a write-in candidate, but an application must be filed in either case. A home rule city may also have additional requirements and procedures for filing for a place on the ballot. Your city clerk or secretary can inform you of the rules and deadlines.

TEXAS ETHICS COMMISSION CAMPAIGN FINANCE FILINGS

State law requires the filing of various forms by a candidate for city office.

All candidates for city offices must file an "Appointment of a Campaign Treasurer by a Candidate" form with the city secretary before beginning their campaigns. Candidates who do not intend to accept more than $500 in political contributions or make more than $500 in political expenditures may file a modified reporting declaration and operate under modified reporting. Under modified reporting, the candidate is not required to file any further forms beyond the final report, which is filed at the end of the campaign. Semiannual reports may still be required in some cases.

Candidates who intend to accept more than $500 in political contributions or make more than $500 in political expenditures, or who exceed that amount even after filing for modified reporting, must file under regular reporting requirements. Reports due under these requirements must be submitted by January 15 and July 15 of each year. The reports filed on these dates are known as semiannual reports. An opposed candidate in an upcoming city election who is using regular reporting must file reports of contributions and expenditures 30 days and 8 days before the election. A candidate in a runoff must file a report 8 days before the runoff election. Candidates filing under regular reporting are also required to file a final report at the end of the campaign.

Detailed information on filing is available on the Texas Ethics Commission's Web site at www.ethics.state.tx.us.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CITY GOVERNMENT

Elected city officials should have a basic understanding of city government and the duties, authority, and limitations of an elected body. What follows is a brief introduction to a few basic governance issues.

Of course, there is no better way to understand what elected officials do than to attend council meetings. In addition, most cities and towns have advisory boards that are formed to make or recommend policy or quasi-judicial decisions, such as a planning commission or parks and recreation board. Serving on these and other appointed boards is another excellent way to become informed.

TYPES OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Texas has more than 1,200 incorporated cities; each of them is either a home rule city or a general law city.

Home rule cities are larger cities. A city with a population of more than 5,000 in which the citizens have adopted a home rule charter through an election is a home rule city. A home rule charter is the document that establishes the city's governmental structure and provides for the distribution of powers and duties.

General law cities are usually smaller cities. General law cities don't have charters. Rather, they operate according to specific state statutes. A general law city looks to the state constitution and state statutes to determine what it **may do**. If state law doesn't grant a general law city the express or implied power to initiate a particular action, none may be taken. There are three categories of general law cities: type A, B, or C. If you are seeking office in a general law city, you should ask your city manager or city secretary to clarify the type in order to understand which state laws apply.

As opposed to general law cities, a home rule city operates according to its charter and looks to the state constitution and state statutes to determine what it **may not do**.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

There are two prevalent forms of city government in Texas:

MAYOR-COUNCIL STRUCTURE

- The mayor is the ceremonial head of government and presides over council or board of aldermen meetings.
- The council or board of aldermen sets meetings.
- The council or board of aldermen sets policy.
- Depending on local charter, applicable statute, or local practice, broad or limited administrative authority is vested with the mayor or members of the council or board of aldermen or with an administrator or designated department heads appointed by the mayor, council, or board of aldermen.

COUNCIL-MANAGER STRUCTURE

- The mayor is the ceremonial head of government and presides over council meetings.
- The council sets policy and hires and fires the manager.
- The city manager normally has broad administrative authority.

BASIC CITY SERVICES

Services provided by cities vary. However, some typical services may include:

PUBLIC SAFETY—police, fire, and sometimes ambulance service
UTILITIES—water and sewer, trash collection, electric power, and natural gas
LAND USE—planning, zoning, code enforcement, and other regulatory activities
TRANSPORTATION—street construction and maintenance, traffic safety, and sometimes public transit
RECREATION/CULTURE—parks, recreation, libraries, and sometimes cultural facilities
LEGAL—ordinances protecting the public health, safety, and welfare of the community

CITY FINANCE

In budgeting, the governing body makes important decisions about the operation and priorities of the city. Is a swimming pool more important than storm sewers? Does the city need a new library more than it needs extra police personnel? Should the potholes be filled or the street completely rebuilt? Budgeting is a process by which the governing body determines the city's standard of living—what the citizens need and want, what they are willing to pay, and what services they can expect to receive for their tax dollars.

Cities levy specific taxes to finance city services. The following are the most common taxes levied by Texas cities:

PROPERTY TAX—levied on the valuation of taxable property located within the city
SALES TAX—levied on retail sales of tangible personal property and some specific services
FRANCHISE FEES—levied on non-municipally owned utilities (telecommunications, electric, gas, water, cable television)

In addition, many city services are financed in whole or in part by user fees and charges. Finally, cities receive some revenues from various federal and state grant and allocation programs. TML provides a comprehensive guide to all revenue sources available to cities. The guide is called the *TML Revenue Manual for Texas Cities* and is available at www.tml.org.

ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Various laws govern the behavior of a city official. A brief overview of the most important statutes follows.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE CHAPTER 171 – CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Definition of "conflict of interest": A local public official has a conflict of interest in a matter if any action on the matter would involve a business entity or real property in which the official has a substantial interest, and if an action on the matter will result in a special economic effect on the business that is distinguishable from the effect on the public, or in the case of a substantial interest in real property, it is reasonably foreseeable that the action will have a special economic effect on the value of the property, distinguishable from its effect on the public. A local public official is also considered to have a substantial interest if a close relative has such an interest.

General rule: If a local public official has a conflict of interest in regard to a business entity or real property, that official must file an affidavit with the city secretary stating the interest and must abstain from any participation or vote on the matter.

Exception: If a local public official has a conflict of interest and files an affidavit, the official is not required to abstain from further participation or a vote on the matter if a majority of the members of the governing body also have a conflict of interest and file an affidavit.

Penalties: Penalties for violating the conflict of interest provisions range from having the action voided to the imposition of fines and incarceration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE CHAPTER 176 – CONFLICTS DISCLOSURE

Local Government Code Chapter 176 requires that "local government officers"—including mayors, councilmembers, and certain other executive city officers and agents—file a "conflicts disclosure statement" with a city's records administrator within seven days of becoming aware of any of the following situations:

- A city officer or the officer's family member has an employment or business relationship that results in taxable income of more than $2,500 in the preceding 12 months with a person who has contracted with or is considering contracting with the city ("vendor").

- A city officer or the officer's family member receives and accepts one or more gifts with an aggregate value of $100 in the preceding 12 months from a vendor.

- A city officer has a family relationship with a vendor.

- The law also requires a vendor to file a "conflict of interest questionnaire" if the vendor has a business relationship with the city and has an employment or other relationship with an officer or officer's family members, has given a gift to either, or has a family relationship with a city officer. The conflicts disclosure statement and the conflict of interest questionnaire are created by the Texas Ethics Commission and are available online at www.ethics.state.tx.us. An officer who knowingly fails to file the statement commits either a class A, B, or C misdemeanor, depending on the amount of the contract.

GOVERNMENT CODE CHAPTER 553 – CONFLICTS DISCLOSURE

Government Code Chapter 553 requires that city officers and candidates for city office who have a legal or equitable interest in property that is to be acquired with public funds file an affidavit within 10 days before the date on which the property is to be acquired by purchase or condemnation. The affidavit must be filed with: (1) the county clerk of the county in which the officer or candidate resides; and (2) the county clerk of each county in which the property is located.

A person who fails to file the required affidavit is presumed to have committed a Class A misdemeanor offense if the person had actual notice of the acquisition or intended acquisition of the property.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FOR CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION

Chapter 145 of the Texas Local Government Code requires candidates and elected city officials in cities over 100,000 to fill out detailed financial statements to be filed with the city secretary or city clerk.

NEPOTISM

Definition of "nepotism": Nepotism is the appointment or employment of a close relative of a city's "final hiring authority" (the city council or city manager, depending on the form of government) to a paid position with the city.

General rule: A public official, acting alone or as a member of a governing body, generally may not appoint a close relative to a paid position, regardless of the relative's merit. In addition, the reverse applies. In other words, a person may not be elected to the city council if a close relative is employed by the city, unless the relative first resigns.

Exception: If the employee has been continuously employed by the city for a certain period of time, a close relative may be elected to the city council.

Penalties: Penalties for violating the nepotism provisions include a fine and immediate removal from office.

DUAL OFFICE-HOLDING/INCOMPATIBILITY

Definition of "dual office-holding" and general rule: The Texas Constitution generally prohibits one person from holding more than one paid public office.

Definition of "incompatibility" and general rule: Texas law prohibits one person from holding two public offices, regardless of whether one or both offices are paid, if one position might impose its policies on the other or subject it to control in some other way. There are three types of incompatibility: (1) "self-appointment" incompatibility prohibits a member of a governing body from being appointed to a position over which the governing body has appointment authority; (2) "self-employment" incompatibility prohibits a member of a governing body from being employed in a position over which the governing body has employment authority; and (3) "conflicting loyalties" incompatibility prohibits one person from holding two public offices in which the duties of one office might negatively affect the duties of the other office.

Penalties: A person who accepts a prohibited second office automatically resigns the first office.

OPEN GOVERNMENT

Before assuming public office, you should become familiar with Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA) and Public Information Act. These laws apply to political subdivisions in Texas, including cities, and outline what meetings and information must be open and available to the public.

TEXAS OPEN MEETINGS ACT (TOMA)

The Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA) reflects the policy that public bodies are engaged in the public's business. Consequently, city council or board of aldermen meetings should be open to the public and held only after the public has been properly notified. The TOMA governs how city meetings are conducted. Some general principles follow.

Definition of "meeting": A meeting occurs any time a quorum of the city council is present and public business is discussed, and either: (1) a member of the governmental body speaks or the governmental body votes; or (2) the governmental body calls and is responsible for the gathering. Please note that a meeting may occur even when a quorum is not physically present at the same location and/or discussion does not take place at the same moment in time.

General rule: Every regular, special, or called meeting of the city council and most boards and commissions (depending on membership and authority) must be open to the public.

Exception: The TOMA does not apply to purely social gatherings, conventions and workshops, ceremonial events, or press conferences, so long as any discussion of city business is incidental to the purpose of the gathering and no formal action is taken. Similarly, the Act does not apply to a quorum attending a legislative committee or legislative agency meeting so long as public business is discussed in a public forum.

Exception: Statutorily authorized executive or "closed" sessions, including deliberations concerning: (1) purchase or lease of real property; (2) consultation with attorney; (3) personnel matters; (4) economic development; and (5) certain homeland security matters.

To hold an executive session, the governing body must first convene in open session, identify which issues will be discussed in executive session, and cite the applicable exception. All final actions, decisions, or votes must be made in an open meeting.

Notice: A governmental body must post a notice that includes the date, hour, place, and subject of each meeting. The notice must be posted on a bulletin board at city hall in a place readily accessible to the public at all times for at least 72 hours before the meeting. In addition, for cities that have an Internet Web site: (1) a city under 48,000 population must post meeting notices on its Web site; and (2) a city over 48,000 population must post the entire agenda on its Web site.

Records of meetings: Cities must keep written minutes or recordings of all meetings, except for closed consultations with an attorney. The minutes must state the subject, indicate further action taken on the matter (for example, a vote, or decision, or other action taken on the matter), and include an announcement by the presiding officer at the beginning and end of the closed meeting indicating the date and time.

Penalties: Penalties for violating the TOMA range from having the action voided to the imposition of fines and incarceration. Any action taken in violation is voidable and may be reversed in a civil lawsuit. There are four criminal provisions under the TOMA, including: (1) knowingly conspiring to circumvent the TOMA by meeting in numbers less than a quorum for the purpose of secret deliberations; (2) knowingly calling or participating in an unauthorized closed session; (3) participating in an executive session knowing a certified agenda or a tape recording is not being made; and (4) disclosure of a certified agenda or tape recording to a member of the public.

TEXAS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT (PIA)

The Texas Public Information Act governs the availability of city records to the public. Some general provisions follow.

Definition of "public information": Public information includes any information that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity, regardless of the format. Public information can include city-related emails or texts on a city official's personal devices/accounts.

General rule: Most information held by a city is presumed to be public information and must be released pursuant to a written request.

Exceptions: Specific statutory exceptions to disclosure *allow* certain types of information to be withheld from the public. Other statutes make certain kinds of information "confidential by law," meaning that a city *must* withhold that information from the public. Because there are numerous exceptions, city officials should consult with local counsel immediately on receipt of a request.

Procedure: Any member of the public may request information in writing. A city official is prohibited from inquiring into the requestor's motives and is generally limited to: (1) releasing the information as quickly as is practicable, but generally not later than ten business days following the request; or (2) requesting an opinion from the Texas attorney general's office within ten business days of the request as to whether the information may be withheld. Recent statutory changes and rulings by the attorney general have granted cities the authority to withhold specified types of confidential information without going through the process of seeking an opinion from the attorney general's office.

Penalties: Penalties for violating the PIA range from a civil lawsuit against the city or a city official to the imposition of fines and incarceration. There are three general criminal provisions under the PIA, including: (1) refusing to provide public information; (2) providing confidential information; and (3) improperly destroying government information.

OPEN GOVERNMENT TRAINING

Each elected or appointed member of a governmental body must take at least one hour of training in both the Open Meetings Act and the Public Information Act. For more information, please visit the attorney general's Web site at www.oag.state.tx.us.

A BASIC GLOSSARY OF CITY GOVERNMENT

BUDGETING: Crafting, passing, and following a city budget are among the most important tasks you will perform as a councilmember. Cities cannot make expenditures except in strict accordance with a budget, and they can levy taxes only in accordance with the budget. The state comptroller's office publishes the *Budget Manual for Texas Cities*, which is an excellent resource.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: As a councilmember, you are prohibited from voting or deliberating on agenda items that affect your own business or financial interests. You'll be required to file an affidavit with the city secretary disclosing the details of your financial interests, and that affidavit becomes a public record. Further, a law passed in 2005 may require you to disclose in writing the receipt of any gifts or income from any vendor that does business with the city.

We've Got You Covered!

DUAL OFFICE-HOLDING: Councilmembers cannot hold other paid public offices; in many cases, they cannot hold other unpaid public offices, either. Further, councilmembers can't take paid jobs with their own city, nor can they appoint themselves to other posts or positions. Finally, think twice about announcing to run for another public office while you're still a councilmember—you may automatically resign your council seat when you do. Check with your city attorney, the Texas Municipal League, or the attorney general before considering any other position or job that might be a problem.

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES: In general law cities, the final authority on employment decisions typically rests with the council as a whole. In home rule cities, the charter usually determines who makes employment decisions. As a member of the council, you should familiarize yourself with the city's employment policies and periodically consult with your city attorney to ensure the policies are kept up to date.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION: The Texas Public Information Act and the Open Meetings Act require access to meetings and records. After a city receives a written request for information, it must promptly provide copies or access to information, with limited exceptions. The Texas attorney general determines whether information is excepted from disclosure to the public. City officials are required by law to attend training in both Acts.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS: Cities are prohibited by the Texas Constitution from giving money or any thing of value to a private individual, association, or corporation. The exception to this doctrine is when the city council determines that a donation will serve a public purpose. The decision as to what constitutes a public purpose is left to the discretion of the city council, but may be overturned by a court. The law places strict requirements on what gifts an elected official or candidate may receive. Officials and candidates should review these rules before accepting any gift.

FILLING VACANCIES: The Texas Constitution includes a provision that allows an elected official who is no longer qualified for office to continue to serve until his or her vacancy is filled by a qualified individual. This provision allows a city to continue to conduct business even when it loses one or more councilmembers. However, some disqualifications may prevent the disqualified councilmember from continuing to serve as a holdover, and this issue should be reviewed upon the vacancy being created.

LIABILITY: Councilmembers will generally be held personally liable only for actions taken outside the scope of their duties and responsibilities as members of the governing body. However, the city itself will be potentially liable for actions taken by its councilmembers *within* the scope of their official duties. (See Tort Claims Act below.)

MEETING: Almost everyone intuitively knows what a meeting is. For example, a regular meeting of a city council, where agenda items are discussed and formal action is taken, is clearly a meeting. However, according to the Texas Open Meetings Act, other gatherings of the members of a governmental body may constitute a meeting. Generally, any time a quorum is present and city business is discussed, all of the Open Meetings Act requirements, including posting of a notice and preparation of minutes, must be followed.

QUORUM: A city council must have a quorum to call a meeting to order and conduct business. The number of councilmembers required to establish a quorum varies by city. A quorum in a general law city is determined by state law, and a quorum in a home rule city is spelled out in the city's charter.

TORT CLAIMS ACT: The Texas Tort Claims Act limits governmental liability and provides for damage caps for governmental entities. The Act provides that liability for engaging in 36 specifically enumerated "governmental functions" (such as provision of police and fire protection, maintaining city parks, and other activities one expects of a local government) is limited by statute to $250,000 for personal injury claims and $100,000 for property damage claims. The Tort Claims Act does not generally provide for private causes of action against individual councilmembers for the actions of the city government.

VOTES BY COUNCIL: When a council votes on an ordinance or resolution, all that is typically needed to pass the item is a majority of those present and voting. While a quorum is the number needed to conduct a meeting, it is not necessary that a quorum actually vote on each agenda item. Local practices may vary from city to city, however.

GOOD LUCK!

We wish you luck in the election. No matter the outcome, you will find the process rewarding and should be proud that you made the decision to offer your time and commitment to the citizens of your city. If you are elected, the Texas Municipal League is here to assist you. Contact us at 512-231-7400 or www.tml.org.

We've Got You Covered!

Who Belongs to TML?
Membership in the League is voluntary and is open to any city in Texas. From the original 14 members, TML's membership has grown to more than 1,145 cities. Over 16,000 mayors, councilmembers, city managers, city attorneys, and department heads are member officials of the League by virtue of their cities' participation.

Associate memberships are available to private sector organizations and companies that strive to provide quality services to municipal government.

TML Service Statement
In serving its member cities, the League strives to:

- Represent the interests of member cities before legislative, administrative, and judicial bodies at the state and federal levels.
- Sponsor and conduct an annual conference and other conferences, seminars, meetings, and workshops for the purpose of studying municipal issues and exchanging information regarding municipal government.
- Publish and circulate an official magazine and other publications, reports, and newsletters of interest to member cities.
- Provide for and conduct training on relevant and timely topics related to municipal government.
- Alert member cities of important governmental or private sector actions or proposed actions that may affect municipal operations.
- Promote the interests of League affiliates (which represent specific professional disciplines in municipal governments) and TML regions by providing organizational and technical assistance as directed by the Board and consistent with financial resources.
- Promote constructive and cooperative relationships among cities and between the League and other levels of governments, councils of governments, the National League of Cities, educational institutions, and the private sector.
- Provide in a timely manner any additional services or information that individual members may request, consistent with the member cities' common interests and the League's resources.
- Provide administrative services to the Texas Municipal League risk pools so that quality coverages at reasonable and competitive prices can be made available to member cities and their employees.

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