# Senate Amendments Section-by-Section Analysis

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No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. Subchapter J, Chapter 105, Education Code, is amended by adding Section 105.502 to read as follows:

Sec. 105.502. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS SYSTEM SCHOOL OF LAW. (a) The board may establish and operate a school of law in the city of Dallas as a professional school of the University of North Texas System.

- (b) In administering the law school, the board may prescribe courses leading to customary degrees offered at other leading American schools of law and may award those degrees.
- (c) Until the University of North Texas at Dallas has been administered as a general academic teaching institution for five years, the board shall administer the law school as a professional school of the system. After that period, the law school shall become a professional school of the University of North Texas at Dallas. Until the law school becomes a professional school of the University of North Texas at Dallas, the law school is entitled to formula funding as if the law school were a professional school of a general academic teaching institution.
- (d) Before the board establishes a law school under this section, but not later than June 1, 2008, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board shall prepare a feasibility study to determine the actions the system must take to obtain accreditation of the law school. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board shall deliver a copy of the study to the chair of each legislative standing committee

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or subcommittee with jurisdiction over higher education.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. Subchapter B, Chapter 55, Education Code, is amended by adding Section 55.1765 to read as follows:

Sec. 55.1765. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS SYSTEM; ADDITIONAL BONDS. (a) In addition to the other authority granted by this subchapter, the board of regents of the University of North Texas System may acquire, purchase, construct, improve, renovate, enlarge, or equip property, buildings, structures, or other facilities, including roads and related infrastructure, for the law school established in the city of Dallas by the University of North Texas System, to be financed by the issuance of bonds in accordance with this subchapter, including bonds issued in accordance with a system-wide revenue financing program and secured as provided by that program, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$30 million.

- (b) The board of regents may pledge irrevocably to the payment of the bonds authorized by this section all or any part of the revenue funds of an institution, branch, or entity of the University of North Texas System, including student tuition charges. The amount of a pledge made under this subsection may not be reduced or abrogated while the bonds for which the pledge is made, or bonds issued to refund those bonds, are outstanding.
- (c) If sufficient funds are not available to the board of regents to meet its obligations under this section, the

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board may transfer funds among institutions, branches, and entities of the University of North Texas System to ensure the most equitable and efficient allocation of available resources for each institution, branch, or entity to carry out its duties and purposes.

(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), the University of North Texas System may not issue bonds under this section for facilities at the law school established by the system until the date that the law school receives provisional or other appropriate accreditation by a recognized accrediting agency, as defined by Section 61.003. If the law school does not receive the provisional or other appropriate accreditation by January 1, 2010, the system's authority to issue bonds for the law school under this section expires on that date.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. Section 214.003, Local Government Code, is amended by amending Subsections (a), (b), (h), (k), (l), (n), (o), and (p) and adding Subsection (h-1) to read as follows:

- (a) A home-rule municipality may bring an action in district court against an owner of [residential] property that is not in substantial compliance with the municipal ordinances regarding:
- (1) fire protection;
- (2)structural integrity;
- (3)zoning; or
- (4) disposal of refuse.
- (b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), the court may

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appoint as a receiver for the property a nonprofit organization with a demonstrated record of rehabilitating [residential] properties if the court finds that:

- (1) the structures on the property are in violation of the standards set forth in Section 214.001(b) and an ordinance described by Subsection (a);
- (2)notice of violation was given to the record owner of the property; and
- (3)a public hearing as required by Section 214.001(d) has been conducted.
- (h) On the completion of the restoration  $\underline{of}$  [ $\underline{to}$ ] the property  $\underline{to}$  [ $\underline{of}$ ] the minimum code standards of the municipality or guidelines for rehabilitating historic property, or before petitioning a court for termination of the receivership under Subsection (1):
- (1)the receiver shall file with the court a full accounting of all costs and expenses incurred in the repairs, including reasonable costs for labor and supervision, [and] all income received from the property, and, at the receiver's discretion, a receivership fee of 10 percent of those costs and expenses;
- (2)if the income exceeds the <u>total of the</u> cost and expense of rehabilitation <u>and any receivership</u> fee, the rehabilitated property shall be restored to the owners and any net income shall be returned to the owners; and
- (3)if the total of the costs and expenses and any receivership fee exceeds [exceed] the income received during the receivership, the receiver may [shall] maintain control of the property until the time all rehabilitation and maintenance costs and any receivership fee are

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recovered, or until the receivership is terminated.

- (h-1) A receiver shall have a lien on the property under receivership for all of the receiver's unreimbursed costs and expenses and any receivership fee.
- (k) The court may not appoint a receiver for any property that [:]
- [(1)] is an owner-occupied, single-family residence[; or]
- [(2) is zoned nonresidential and used in a nonresidential character].
- (1) A receiver appointed by a district court under this section, or the home-rule municipality that filed the action under which the receiver was appointed, may petition the court to terminate the receivership and order the sale of the property[:]
- [(1) if the receiver has been in control of the property for more than two years and no legal owner has been identified after a diligent search; or]
- [(2)] after the receiver has been in control of the property for more than <u>one year</u> [three years], if an owner has been [identified and] served with <u>notice</u> [notices] but has failed to assume control or repay all rehabilitation and maintenance costs <u>and any receivership fee</u> of the receiver.
- (n) The court may order the sale of the property if the court finds that:
- (1)notice was given to each record owner of the property and each lienholder of record;
- (2)the receiver has been in control of the property for more than <u>one year</u> [two years and no legal owner has been identified after a diligent search, or the receiver has

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been in control of the property for more than three years] and an owner has [been identified but has] failed to repay all rehabilitation and maintenance costs and any receivership fee of the receiver; and

- (3)no lienholder of record has intervened in the action and offered to repay the costs and <u>any receivership fee</u> of the receiver and assume control of the property.
- (o)The court shall order the sale to be conducted by the petitioner in the same manner that a sale is conducted under Chapter 51, Property Code. If the record owners and lienholders are identified, notice of the date and time of the sale must be sent in the same manner as provided by Chapter 51, Property Code. If the owner cannot be located after due diligence, the owner may be served notice by publication. The receiver may bid on the property at the sale and may use a lien granted under Subsection (h-1) as credit toward the purchase. The petitioner shall make a report of the sale to the court.
- (p)The court shall confirm the sale and order a distribution of the proceeds of the sale in the following order:
- (1)court costs;
- (2)costs and expenses of the receiver, and any lien held by the receiver; and
- (3)other valid liens.

SECTION 1. Section 373.002(b), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Activities conducted under this chapter are directed

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toward the following purposes:

- (1) elimination of [slums and] areas affected by blight;
- (2) prevention of blighting influences and of the deterioration of property and neighborhood and community facilities important to the welfare of the community;
- (3) elimination of conditions detrimental to the public health, safety, and welfare;
- (4) expansion and improvement of the quantity and quality of community services essential for the development of viable urban communities;
- (5) more rational use of land and other natural resources;
- (6) improved arrangement of residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other necessary activity centers;
- (7) restoration and preservation of properties of special value for historic, architectural, or aesthetic reasons;
- (8) reduction of the isolation of income groups in communities and geographical areas, promotion of increased diversity and vitality of neighborhoods through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for persons of low and moderate income, and revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods to attract persons of higher income; and
- (9) alleviation of physical and economic distress through the stimulation of private investment and community revitalization in [slum or] blighted areas.

SECTION 2. Section 373.004, Local Government Code,

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is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 373.004. GOALS OF PROGRAM. Through a community development program, a municipality may conduct work or activities designed to:

- (1) improve the living and economic conditions of persons of low and moderate income;
- (2) benefit low or moderate income neighborhoods;
- (3) aid in the prevention or elimination of [slums and] blighted areas;
- (4) aid a federally assisted new community; or
- (5) meet other urgent community development needs, including an activity or function specified for a community development program that incorporates a federally assisted new community.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. Chapter 373, Local Government Code, is amended by adding Section 373.0041 to read as follows:

Sec. 373.0041. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY AUTHORIZED. In addition to any work or activity conducted under Section 373.004, a municipality that has a population of 1.18 million or more and that has adopted a council-manager form of government may, as part of the municipality's community development program under this chapter, transfer real property that has a historic designation to a state university or university system for the purpose of establishing a public law school under Section 105.502, Education Code, that is designed to further the purposes listed by Section 373.002(b).

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SECTION 3. Section 373.006, Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 373.006. REQUIRED PROCEDURES BEFORE ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. Before exercising powers under Section 373.005, the governing body of the municipality must:

- (1) identify areas of the municipality in which predominantly low and moderate income persons reside and each unit of real property in the municipality[,] that has the characteristics of blight [are blighted or slumareas] or that is a [are] federally assisted new community in the municipality [communities];
- (2) establish community development program areas in which community development activities, building rehabilitation, or the acquisition of privately owned buildings or land is proposed;
- (3) adopt, by resolution or ordinance, a plan under which citizens may publicly comment on the proposed community development program;
- (4) conduct public hearings on the proposed program before the 15th day before the date of its final adoption by the governing body; and
- (5) adopt the community development program by resolution or ordinance.

SECTION 4. Sections 374.002(a) and (b), Local Government Code, are amended to read as follows:

(a) The legislature finds that [slum and] blighted areas exist in municipalities in this state and that those areas:

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Same as House version.

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- (1) are a serious and growing menace that is injurious and inimical to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of this state:
- (2) contribute substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, requiring excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for the preservation of the public health and safety, and for crime prevention, correctional facilities, prosecution and punishment, treatment of juvenile delinquency, and the maintenance of adequate police, fire, and accident protection and other public services and facilities; and
- (3) constitute an economic and social liability, substantially impair the sound growth of affected municipalities, and retard the provision of housing accommodations.
- (b) For these reasons, prevention and elimination of [slum and] blighted areas are matters of state policy and concern that may be best addressed by the combined action of private enterprise, municipal regulation, and other public action through approved urban renewal plans. The legislature further finds that the repair and rehabilitation of buildings and other improvements in affected areas, public acquisition of real property, demolition of buildings and other improvements as necessary to eliminate [slum or] blight conditions or to prevent the spread of those conditions, the disposition of property acquired in affected areas and incidental to the purposes stated by this subsection, and other public assistance to eliminate those conditions are public purposes for which public money may be spent and the

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power of eminent domain exercised.

- SECTION 5. Sections 374.003(3), (18), (25), (26), and (28), Local Government Code, are amended to read as follows:
- (3) "Blighted area" means a tract or unit of property [an area] that presents four or more of the following conditions for at least one year after the date on which notice of the conditions is provided to the property owner as required by Section 374.018(a)(1) or (b):
- (A) the property contains uninhabitable, unsafe, or abandoned structures;
- (B) the property has inadequate provisions for sanitation;
- (C) there exists on the property an imminent harm to life or other property caused by fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, storm, or other natural catastrophe declared to be a disaster under Section 418.014, Government Code, or certified as a disaster for federal assistance under Section 418.021, Government Code;
- (D) the property has been identified by the federal Environmental Protection Agency as a superfund site under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. Section 9601 et seq.) or as environmentally contaminated to an extent that the property requires remedial investigation or a feasibility study;
- (E) the property has been the location of substantiated and repeated illegal activity of which the property owner

- SECTION 5. Sections 374.003(3), (18), (25), (26), and (28), Local Government Code, are amended to read as follows:
- (3) "Blighted area" means a tract or unit of property [an area] that presents three or more of the following conditions for at least six months after the date on which notice of the conditions is provided to the property owner as required by Section 374.018(a)(1) or (b):
- (A) the property contains uninhabitable, unsafe, or abandoned structures;
- (B) the property has inadequate provisions for sanitation;
- (C) there exists on the property an imminent harm to life or other property caused by fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, storm, or other natural catastrophe declared to be a disaster under Section 418.014, Government Code, or certified as a disaster for federal assistance under Section 418.021, Government Code;
- (D) the property has been identified by the federal Environmental Protection Agency as a superfund site under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. Section 9601 et seq.) or as environmentally contaminated to an extent that the property requires remedial investigation or a feasibility study;
- (E) the property has been the location of substantiated and repeated illegal activity of which the property owner

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### knew or should have known;

- (F) the maintenance of the property is below county or municipal standards;
- (G) the property is abandoned and contains a structure that is not fit for its intended use because the utilities, sewerage, plumbing, or heating or a similar service or facility of the structure has been disconnected, destroyed, removed, or rendered ineffective; or
- (H) the property presents an economic liability to the immediate area because of deteriorating structures or hazardous conditions [is not a slum area, but that, because of deteriorating buildings, structures, or other improvements; defective or inadequate streets, street layout, or accessibility; unsanitary conditions; or other hazardous conditions, adversely affects the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the municipality and its residents, substantially retards the provision of a sound and healthful housing environment, or results in an economic or social liability to the municipality. The term includes an area certified as a disaster area as provided by Section 374.903].
- (18) "Rehabilitation" means the restoration of buildings or other structures to prevent deterioration of an area that is tending to become a blighted area [or a slum area].
- (25) "Urban renewal activities" includes [slum clearance,] redevelopment, rehabilitation, and conservation activities to prevent further deterioration of an area that is tending to become a blighted [or slum] area. The term includes:
- (A) the acquisition of all or part of a slum area or

# knew or should have known;

- (G) the property is abandoned and contains a structure that is not fit for its intended use because the utilities, sewerage, plumbing, or heating or a similar service or facility of the structure has been disconnected, destroyed, removed, or rendered ineffective; or
- (H) the property presents an economic liability to the immediate area because of hazardous conditions [is not a slum area, but that, because of deteriorating buildings, structures, or other improvements; defective or inadequate streets, street layout, or accessibility; unsanitary conditions; or other hazardous conditions, adversely affects the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the municipality and its residents, substantially retards the provision of a sound and healthful housing environment, or results in an economic or social liability to the municipality. The term includes an area certified as a disaster area as provided by Section 374.9031.
- (18) "Rehabilitation" means the restoration of buildings or other structures to prevent deterioration of an area that is tending to become a blighted area [or a slum area].
- (25) "Urban renewal activities" includes [slum elearance,] redevelopment, rehabilitation, and conservation activities to prevent further deterioration of an area that is tending to become a blighted [or slum] area. The term includes:
- (A) the acquisition of all or part of a [slum area or]

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blighted area or the acquisition of land that is predominantly open and that, because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership, deterioration of structures or site improvements, or for other reasons, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community;

- (B) the demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;
- (C) the installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary to fulfill urban renewal objectives in accordance with an urban renewal plan;
- (D) the disposition by the municipality of property acquired in an urban renewal area for use in accordance with an urban renewal plan, including the sale or initial lease of the property at its fair value or the retention of the property;
- (E) the implementation of plans for a program of voluntary repair and rehabilitation of buildings or improvements in accordance with an urban rene wal plan; and
- (F) the acquisition of real property in an urban renewal area as necessary to remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration or to provide land for needed public facilities.
- (26) "Urban renewal area" means a [slum area,] blighted area[, or a combination of those areas] that the governing body of a municipality designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project.
- (28) "Urban renewal project" includes any of the

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blighted area or the acquisition of land that is predominantly open and that, because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership, deterioration of structures or site improvements, or for other reasons, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community;

- (B) the demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;
- (C) the installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary to fulfill urban renewal objectives in accordance with an urban renewal plan;
- (D) the disposition by the municipality of property acquired in an urban renewal area for use in accordance with an urban renewal plan, including the sale or initial lease of the property at its fair value or the retention of the property;
- (E) the implementation of plans for a program of voluntary repair and rehabilitation of buildings or improvements in accordance with an urban renewal plan; and
- (F) the acquisition of real property in an urban renewal area as necessary to remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration or to provide land for needed public facilities.
- (26) "Urban renewal area" means a [slum area,] blighted area[, or a combination of those areas] that the governing body of a municipality designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project.
- (28) "Urban renewal project" includes any of the

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following activities undertaken in accordance with an urban renewal plan:

- (A) municipal activities in an urban renewal area that are designed to eliminate or to prevent the development or spread of [slums and] blighted areas;
- (B) [slum clearance and redevelopment in an urban renewal area:
- [(C)] rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area:
- (C) [(D)] development of open land that, because of location or situation, is necessary for sound community growth and that is to be developed, by replatting and planning, for predominantly residential uses; or
- (D) [(E)] any combination or part of the activities described by Paragraphs (A)-(C) [(D)].

SECTION 6. Section 374.011, Local Government Code, is amended by amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (d) to read as follows:

- (a) Except as provided by Section 374.012, a municipality may not exercise a power granted under this chapter unless:
- (1) the governing body of the municipality adopts a resolution that finds that a [slum area or] blighted area exists in the municipality and that the rehabilitation, the conservation, or the [slum clearance and] redevelopment of the area is necessary for the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the residents of the municipality; and

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following activities undertaken in accordance with an urban renewal plan:

- (A) municipal activities in an urban renewal area that are designed to eliminate or to prevent the development or spread of [slums and] blighted areas;
- (B) [slum clearance and redevelopment in an urban renewal area:
- [(C)] rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area:
- (C) [(D)] development of open land that, because of location or situation, is necessary for sound community growth and that is to be developed, by replatting and planning, for predominantly residential uses; or
- (D) [(E)] any combination or part of the activities described by Paragraphs (A)-(C) [(D)].

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- (2) a majority of the municipality's voters voting in an election held as provided by Subsection (b) favor adoption of the resolution.
- (d) The governing body of the municipality must determine that each unit of real property included in a resolution under Subsection (a) has the characteristics of blight.

SECTION 7. Section 374.012(c), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

- (c) The resolution ordering the election and the notice of the election must contain:
- (1) a complete legal description of <u>each unit of property</u> [the area] included in the proposed project;
- (2) a statement of the nature of the proposed project; [and]
- (3) a statement of the total amount of local funds to be spent on the proposed project; and
- (4) a statement that each unit of property has the characteristics of blight.

SECTION 8. Section 374.013(a), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) To further the urban renewal objectives of this chapter, a municipality may formulate a workable program to use appropriate private and public resources, including the resources specified by Subsection (b), to encourage urban rehabilitation, to provide for the

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redevelopment of [slum and] blighted areas, or to undertake those activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objective of the program. The program must specifically include provisions relating to:

- (1) prevention, through diligent enforcement of housing and occupancy controls and standards, of the expansion of blight into areas of the municipality that are free from blight; and
- (2) rehabilitation or conservation of [slum and] blighted areas as far as practicable to areas that are free from blight through replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements, encouraging voluntary rehabilitation and requiring the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures[, and the clearance and redevelopment of slum areas].

SECTION 9. Section 374.014(a), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) A municipality may not prepare an urban renewal plan for an area unless the governing body of the municipality has, by resolution, declared the area to be a [slum area, a] blighted area[, or both,] and has designated the area as appropriate for an urban renewal project. The governing body may not approve an urban renewal plan until a general plan has been prepared for the municipality. A municipality may not acquire real property for an urban renewal project until the governing

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body has approved the urban renewal plan as provided by Subsection (d).

SECTION 10. Sections 374.015(a) and (d), Local Government Code, are amended to read as follows:

- (a) A municipality may exercise all powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including the power to:
- (1) conduct preliminary surveys to determine if undertaking an urban renewal project is feasible;
- (2) conduct urban renewal projects within its area of operation;
- (3) execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this chapter;
- (4) provide, arrange, or contract for the furnishing or repair by any person of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities, or other facilities in connection with an urban renewal project, including installation, construction, and reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements necessary to carry out an urban renewal project;
- (5) acquire any real property, including improvements, and any personal property necessary for administrative purposes, that is necessary or incidental to an urban renewal project, hold, improve, clear, or prepare the property for redevelopment, mortgage or otherwise encumber or dispose of the real property, insure or

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provide for the insurance of real or personal property or municipal operations against any risk or hazard and to pay premiums on that insurance, and enter any necessary contracts;

- (6) invest urban renewal project funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which banks may legally invest funds subject to their control, redeem bonds issued under Section 374.026 at the redemption price established in the bond, or purchase those bonds at less than the redemption price, and cancel the bonds redeemed or purchased;
- (7) borrow money and apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and other forms of financial assistance from the federal, state, or county government, other public body, or other public or private sources for the purposes of this chapter, give any required security, and make and carry out any contracts in connection with the financial assistance;
- (8) make plans necessary to carry out this chapter in its area of operation, contract with any person in making and carrying out the plans, and adopt, approve, modify or amend the plans;
- (9) develop, test, and report methods and techniques for the prevention of [slums and] urban blight, conduct demonstrations and other activities in connection with those methods and techniques, and apply for, accept, and use federal grants made for those purposes;
- (10) prepare plans and provide reasonable assistance for the relocation of persons displaced from an urban

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renewal project area, including families, business concerns, and others, as necessary to acquire possession and to clear the area in order to conduct the urban renewal project;

- (11) appropriate funds and make expenditures as necessary to implement this chapter and, subject to Subsection (c), levy taxes and assessments for that purpose;
- (12) close, vacate, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places, plan, replan, zone, or rezone any part of the municipality and make exceptions from building regulations, and enter agreements with an urban renewal agency vested with urban renewal powers under Subchapter C, which may extend over any period, restricting action to be taken by the municipality under any of the powers granted under this chapter;
- (13) organize, coordinate, and direct the administration of this chapter within the area of operation as those provisions apply to the municipality to most effectively promote and achieve the purposes of this chapter and establish new municipal offices or reorganize existing offices as necessary to most effectively implement those purposes; and
- (14) issue tax increment bonds.
- (d)  $\underline{A}$  [Except as provided by Section 374.016, a] municipality may acquire by condemnation any interest in real property, including a fee simple interest, that the municipality considers necessary for or in connection with an urban renewal project. Property dedicated to a public use may be acquired in that manner, except that

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property belonging to the state or to a political subdivision of the state may not be acquired without the consent of the state or political subdivision.

SECTION 11. Section 374.017(d), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

- (d) Real property or an interest in real property subject to this section may only be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred or retained at not less than the fair value of the property for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan. In determining the fair value, the municipality shall consider:
- (1) the uses provided in the urban renewal plan;
- (2) any restrictions on and any covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by the purchaser, lessee, or municipality in retaining the property;
- (3) the objectives of the plan for the prevention of the recurrence of [slums or] blighted areas; and
- (4) any other matters that the municipality specifies as appropriate.

SECTION 12. Section 374.021(b), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

- (b) In this section, "urban renewal project powers" includes the rights, powers, functions, and duties of a municipality under this chapter. The term does not include the power to:
- (1) determine an area as a [slum area,] blighted area[, or

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both] and to designate that area as appropriate for an urban rene wal project;

- (2) approve and amend urban renewal plans and hold public hearings relating to those plans;
- (3) establish a general plan for the locality as a whole;
- (4) establish a workable program under Section 374.013;
- (5) make determinations and findings under Section 374.011(a), 374.013(b), or 374.014(d);
- (6) issue general obligation bonds; and
- (7) appropriate funds, levy taxes and assessments, and exercise other functions under Subdivisions (11) and (12) of Section 374.015(a).

SECTION 13. Subchapter B, Chapter 374, Local Government Code, is amended by adding Sections 374.018 and 374.019 to read as follows:

Sec. 374.018. LIMITATIONS ON CHARACTERIZATIONS OF BLIGHT. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, an area may not be considered a blighted area on the basis of a condition described by Section 374.003 unless:

- (1) the municipality has given notice in writing to the property owner by first class mail regarding the condition to the:
- (A) last known address of the property owner; and
- (B) physical address of the property; and
- (2) the property owner fails to take reasonable measures to remedy the condition.
- (b) If a mailing address for the property owner cannot be

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determined, the municipality shall post notice in writing regarding the condition in a conspicuous place on the property.

- (c) An area may not be considered a blighted area solely for an aesthetic reason.
- (d) A determination by a municipality that a unit of real property has the characteristics of blight is valid for two years.
- (e) After the two-year period prescribed by Subsection (d), a municipality may make a new determination that the unit of real property has the characteristics of blight and redesignate the unit of real property as a blighted area for another two-year period.
- (f) A municipality may remove a determination of blight under this chapter if the municipality finds that the property owner has remedied the condition that was the basis for the determination.

Sec. 374.019. COMMON OWNER PROPERTY. For the purposes of this chapter and Chapter 21, Property Code, if a municipality determines that two or more contiguous units of real property that are owned by the same person have the characteristics of blight, the municipality may treat those units of property as one unit of property.

SECTION 14. Section 2206.001(b), Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) A governmental or private entity may not take private property through the use of eminent domain if the

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taking:

- (1) confers a private benefit on a particular private party through the use of the property;
- (2) is for a public use that is merely a pretext to confer a private benefit on a particular private party; or
- (3) is for economic development purposes, unless the economic development <u>results</u> [is a secondary purpose <u>resulting</u>] from municipal community development or municipal urban renewal activities to eliminate an existing affirmative harm on society from [slum or] blighted areas under:
- (A) Chapter 373 or 374, Local Government Code, other than an activity described by Section 373.002(b)(5), Local Government Code; or
- (B) Section 311.005(a)(1)(I), Tax Code.

SECTION 15. Section 21.041, Property Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21.041. EVIDENCE. As the basis for assessing actual damages to a property owner from a condemnation, the special commissioners shall admit evidence on:

- (1) the value of the property being condemned;
- (2) the injury to the property owner, including the financial damages associated with the cost of relocating from the condemned property, if the property was habitable, to another property that allows the property owner to have a standard of living comparable to the property owner's standard of living before the

No equivalent provision.

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# condemnation of the property;

- (3) the benefit to the property owner's remaining property; and
- (4) the use of the property for the purpose of the condemnation.

SECTION 16. Section 21.042(d), Property Code, is amended to read as follows:

(d) In estimating injury or benefit under Subsection (c), the special commissioners shall consider an injury or benefit that is peculiar to the property owner, including the property owner's financial damages described by Section 21.041(2), and that relates to the property owner's ownership, use, or enjoyment of the particular parcel of real property, but they may not consider an injury or benefit that the property owner experiences in common with the general community.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION 17. Sections 21.046(a) and (b), Property Code, are amended to read as follows:

- (a) A department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of this state <u>shall</u> [may] provide a relocation advisory service for an individual, a family, a business concern, a farming or ranching operation, or a nonprofit organization <u>that</u> [if the service] is compatible with the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance Advisory Program, 23 U.S.C.A. 501, et seq.
- (b) This state or a political subdivision of this state shall

No equivalent provision.

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[may], as a cost of acquiring real property, pay moving expenses and rental supplements, make relocation payments, provide financial assistance to acquire replacement housing, and compensate for expenses incidental to the transfer of the property if an individual, a family, the personal property of a business, a farming or ranching operation, or a nonprofit organization is displaced in connection with the acquisition.

No equivalent provision.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_\_. Section 311.002, Tax Code, is amended by adding Subdivision (5) to read as follows:

(5) "Blighted area" has the meaning assigned by Section 374.003(3), Local Government Code.

SECTION \_\_. Sections 311.008(b) and (e), Tax Code, are amended to read as follows:

- (b) A municipality or county may exercise any power necessary and convenient to carry out this chapter, including the power to:
- (1) cause project plans to be prepared, approve and implement the plans, and otherwise achieve the purposes of the plan;
- (2) acquire real property by purchase[, condemnation, or other means] to implement project plans and sell that property on the terms and conditions and in the manner it considers advisable;
- (3) enter into agreements, including agreements with bondholders, determined by the governing body of the

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municipality or county to be necessary or convenient to implement project plans and achieve their purposes, which agreements may include conditions, restrictions, or covenants that run with the land or that by other means regulate or restrict the use of land; and

- (4) consistent with the project plan for the zone:
- (A) acquire [blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed] real property or other property in a blighted area, an undeveloped area, or in a federally assisted new community in the zone for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, beautification or conservation, the provision of public works or public facilities, or other public purposes;
- (B) acquire, construct, reconstruct, or install public works, facilities, or sites or other public improvements, including utilities, streets, street lights, water and sewer facilities, pedestrian malls and walkways, parks, flood and drainage facilities, or parking facilities, but not including educational facilities; [or]
- (C) in a reinvestment zone created on or before September 1, 1999, acquire, construct, or reconstruct educational facilities in the municipality; or
- (D) acquire by condemnation any interest, including a fee simple interest, in real property that is a blighted area and necessary for the reinvestment zone.
- (e) A municipality or county may acquire by condemnation an interest in real property only if the taking is in accordance with Chapter 2206, Government Code [The implementation of a project plan to alleviate a condition described by Section 311.005(a)(1), (2), or (3)

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and to promote development or redevelopment of a reinvestment zone in accordance with this chapter serves a public purpose].

SECTION 18. The following provisions of the Local Government Code are repealed:

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- (1) Section 374.003(19); and
- (2) Section 374.016.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. Section 311.008(c), Tax Code, is repealed.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_. The changes in law made by this Act apply only to a condemnation proceeding in which the petition is filed on or after the effective date of this Act and to any property condemned through the proceeding. A condemnation proceeding in which the petition is filed before the effective date of this Act and any property condemned through the proceeding is governed by the law in effect immediately before that date, and that law is continued in effect for that purpose.

No equivalent provision.

SECTION \_\_\_. The changes in law made by this Act to Section 214.003, Local Government Code, apply only to a receivership established on or after the effective date of this Act. A receivership established before the effective

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date of this Act is go verned by the law in effect when the receivership was established, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 19. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2007.

Same as House version.