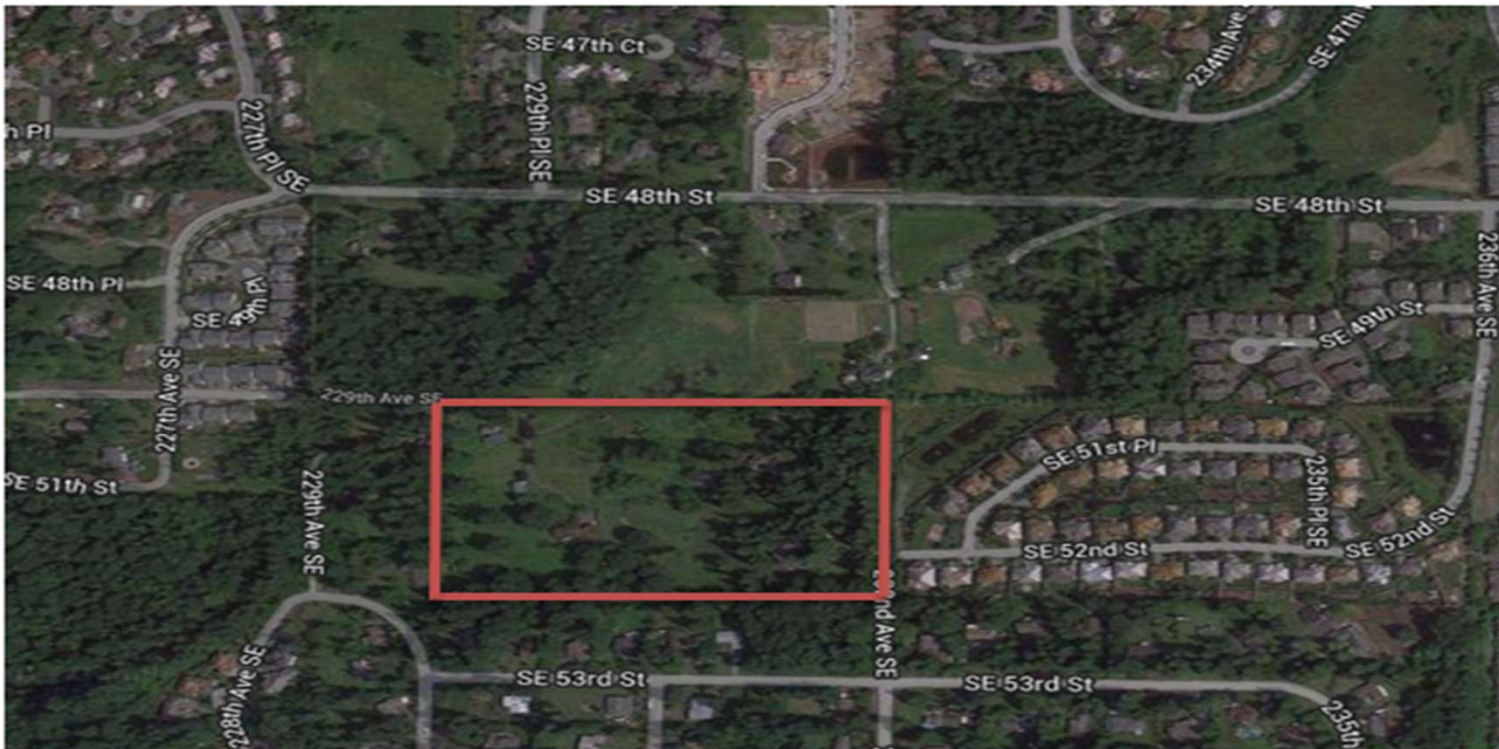


Subdivision Regulations

Presented by Allison, Bass & Magee, LLP, Austin, Texas
June 24, 2024 - 90th Annual South Texas CJA Conference



Chapter 232, Local Government Code

- ▶ Plat required if:
 - ▶ Land is outside of municipality.
 - ▶ Divided into two or more parts.
 - ▶ If a subdivision of the tract or lots provides for streets, alleys, squares, parks, or other parts of the tract intended to be used by the public. ~~or for the use of purchasers of the lots.~~ Effective 9/1/2023
 - ▶ Plat must be filed of record in accord with law.

Exceptions to Plat Requirements

- ▶ Land does not provide for streets or other common areas.
- ▶ Land use for agricultural purposes as defined by Article VIII, Section 1-d, Texas Constitution.
- ▶ Land is sold to family members.
- ▶ Land contains more than ten (10.01 or more) acres, and *contains no streets dedicated to public use. What constitutes public use?*
- ▶ All lots are sold to veterans.
- ▶ The omission of “private” subdivisions smaller than 10+ acres does not alter the requirement for a plat approved by commissioners court. **And some over 10+ acres may fall within requirements.**

General Powers under Subdivision Regulations

- May require standards for roads and drainage.
- May require a bond to insure compliance.
- May not require a higher standard than standards county imposes upon itself in the “construction” of new roads.
- May require groundwater standards if ordinance is already in place. (Groundwater Conservation District?)
- Under separate authority, if qualified, may regulate waste water infrastructure.

County Must Adopt a Subdivision Regulation to Impose Additional Requirements

- ▶ 232.003-An Order adopting a subdivision regulation requires a public hearing, after notice in a newspaper of General Circulation.
 - ▶ As a rule that may impose requirements that affect private property, a “Takings Impact Assessment” is required. See 2007.003, Texas Government Code. This section waives sovereign immunity, so caution is warranted.
 - ▶ Requires at least 30 days notice of Intention to adopt a proposed action subject to the act.

Areas Within Scope of County Authority

- ▶ Standards for Roads and Streets within Subdivision
 - ▶ Provisions for Transportation Corridors
 - ▶ Require Access by Emergency Vehicles (in subdivisions of 1000 lots or more, two ingress/egress).
- ▶ Requirements for use of sub-surface Groundwater (maps)
- ▶ Impose Construction/Performance Bonds to assure compliance with regulation.
- ▶ Additional powers for counties near an International Border, (Subchapter B) or in Economically Distressed Counties (Subchapter C),
- ▶ Subchapter E allows for broad powers designed to promote “health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the County...”

Additional Areas Where County Has Authority to Regulate Subdivisions

- ▶ Chapter 251, Transportation Code grants authority over roads that are within the County maintenance program (but subdivision roads may be taken into system optionally).
- ▶ Chapter 364, Health and Safety Code-Solid waste disposal.
- ▶ Chapter 181, Utilities Code-Utilities in street right-of-ways.
- ▶ Chapter 366, Health and Safety Code-On-Site Sewerage Facilities
- ▶ Chapter 365, Health and Safety Code-Litter and public nuisance
- ▶ Chapter 122, Health and Safety Code-Public health regulations.
- ▶ Chapter 16,26 and 54, Texas Water Code-Floodplain and Model Subdivision rules, Water Quality Control, and Municipal Utility Districts

Areas of Limited Authority

- ▶ Within the Exterritorial Jurisdiction of an Incorporated Town or City (unless there is an agreement with that town or city for authority or joint authority).
- ▶ Where TCEQ has primary responsibility for septic regulation.
- ▶ Where County has a subdivision regulation, and the County decides to open up a new road on virgin ground, the County should use the same standards for the new road with a similar type and amount of traffic at least equal to the subdivision standards for developers. See Section 251.0031 Local Government Code

Logical Steps toward Adoption of Subdivision Regulation

- ▶ Gather existing regulations from similarly sized or situated counties.
- ▶ Carefully review all aspects of your local circumstances, and try to look into the future as far as reasonable.
- ▶ Retain qualified assistance to provide counsel and guidance, identify required expertise for plat review.
- ▶ Hold workshops to seek out and receive comments from interested parties, i.e. developers, lending institutions, city and regional governments affected by regulation.
- ▶ Draft and carefully review any proposed regulation, including any specifications or standards in light of TIA and property rights concerns.
- ▶ Base all regulations on well reasoned, easily explained factual grounds.

Once you Have a Draft Ordinance

- ▶ Conduct a TIA Assessment, and file of record.
- ▶ Establish a reasonable fee for copies of both TIA and Draft Ordinance, and proposed fees for permitting, etc.
- ▶ Publish Notice of a Public Hearing at least 30 days in advance, and inform public of TIA and Draft Ordinance, and intention to take up for consideration and possible action on subdivision regulation, including fees for copies.
- ▶ Open public hearing. Explain the need for subdivision regulation. Present the contents of the proposed Regulation in summary form, but with enough detail that interested persons can understand what will be required.
- ▶ Receive public comment. Use speaker forms to identify speakers, or to record those in favor or opposition.
- ▶ Close the public hearing. Take up the matter for action, either following the public hearing, or at a later date, but if to a later date, give separate notice of that date. Does not have to be 30 additional days.

Cautionary Notes:

- Mere dedication in plat imposes no duty to maintain streets upon County.
 - *Langford v. Kraft*, 498 S.W.2d 42, (Tex.App.—Ft. Worth, 1973), *Comm. Ct. v. Jester*, 199 S.W.2d 1004 (Tex.App.-Dallas, 1948).
- Acceptance of road(s) should be reflected in an Order which specifically describes the road to be accepted for public maintenance.
- Beware of *Kunefke v. Calhoun County*, 2006 WL 1553261, where the Commissioners Court accepted the dedication of roads for public use, but not for maintenance until such time as the roads were actually constructed and placed into use. Court held this was acceptance for all purposes.
- When reviewing Subdivision Plats, use term “Approve the Plat for filing purposes only.”
- Use separate order/language to specifically accept roads for maintenance.

Substantial Revisions to Chapter 232, Effective 9/1/2019

1. Timeline for review and action on a plat application reduced from 60 to 30 days.
2. A written list of the documentation and other information required must be prepared, and the requirements must related to a requirement under “applicable law”.
3. Any missing information must be identified within 10 days by the County, and notification to the applicant with cited section of regulation must be given within 10 days.
4. Options for action:
 - (a) Approve if in compliance with regulation
 - (b) Approve with conditions (articulate the conditions)
 - (c) Disapprove. Again if the plat application complies with County Subdivision Regulation, you cannot disapprove.
5. 30 day deadline can only be extended if requested by the applicant and agreed to in writing and approved by Commissioners court or designee.
6. Failure to meet the 30 day deadline by county results in approval of plat by law.

Catch 22 contained in [232.00285](#) Texas Local Government Code

(a) In this section, “development plan” includes a preliminary plat, preliminary subdivision plan, subdivision construction plan, site plan, general plan, land development application, or site development plan.

(b) Unless explicitly authorized by another law of this state, a county **may not** require a person to submit a **development plan** during the plat approval process required by this subchapter. If a county is authorized under another law of this state to require approval of a development plan, the county must comply with the approval procedures under this subchapter during the approval process.

Major Change Resulting from 88th Legislative Session

- ▶ §232.001(a)(3):(a) The owner of a tract of land located outside the limits of a municipality must have a plat of the subdivision prepared if the owner divides the tract into two or more parts to lay out:
 - ▶ (1) a subdivision of the tract, including an addition;
 - ▶ (2) lots; or
 - ▶ (3) streets, alleys, squares, parks, or other parts of the tract intended by the owner of the tract to be dedicated to public use. **How is intent construed? By statement or action?**

- ▶ §232.0015(f) A county may not require the owner of a tract of land located outside the limits of a municipality who divides the tract into two or more parts to have a plat of the subdivision prepared if:
 - ▶ (1) all of the lots of the subdivision are more than 10 acres in area; and
 - ▶ (2) the owner does not lay out a part of the tract described by Section 232.001(a)(3).

For More Information:

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