

LEGAL VIEWPOINT

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What Every Potential Candidate Should Know About Municipal Government

On August 26, 2025, most Alabama municipalities will hold elections for the mayor and council. While candidates cannot officially qualify to be on the ballot until June 10, 2025, many candidates have already announced their intention to run for municipal office and have started their campaigns. The Alabama League of Municipalities has prepared a manual titled *Procedures for Holding Elections in Mayor-Council Municipalities*, which covers issues related to campaigning and holding a municipal election. Included in the manual is an elections calendar outlining all of the important dates relating to the election process. This manual is available for download on the League's website; you can scan the QR code to access it.



The goal of this article is to inform potential candidates as to the structure of municipal governments in Alabama as well as to the limitations and restrictions on municipal power. It is not intended as a guide for qualifying and running for municipal office. Candidates must understand the extent of the authority a municipality may exercise before making the decision to run for office. Also, an understanding of these laws and functions can help candidates avoid future embarrassment upon discovering that a campaign promise cannot legally be fulfilled.

The provisions discussed in this article apply generally to any municipality with a mayor/council form of government. Many state laws, however, apply to only certain municipalities. It is up to the candidate to be sure that the rules and regulations set out in this article govern their municipality.

What is a Municipality?

Historians disagree regarding the reasons municipalities first came into existence. Some reasons include the promotion of commerce, protection from invading armies, convenience or even just the desire of humans to share time with

each other. Regardless of the historical reasons, municipalities today provide many services to their citizens, such as fire and police, utility services, parks and recreation, and historical preservation among others. They also help protect their citizens through these services. Municipalities provide an element of convenience by performing many services which individuals themselves may not be willing to perform, such as construction and maintenance of roads, disposal of garbage and promotion of the arts.

Municipal government provides a means for citizens to have a direct say in which services are needed and how those services should be provided through the process of electing representatives. Representatives, who are chosen from the pool of willing citizens, meet and discuss how the municipality can best meet the needs and desires of their citizens.

When these elected officials meet, however, it is important for all parties to understand that in Alabama, all municipal powers flow directly from the Alabama Legislature. That is to say, Alabama's municipalities do not have "Home Rule" and therefore do not have inherent power to operate as a government independent of the Alabama Legislature. Alabama operates under what is known as the "Dillon Rule." This rule provides that municipalities have no powers beyond those that are given to them by the state Legislature. The authorization must be either explicit or clearly implied from the language of a state statute or constitutional provision. See generally *Mobile v. Moog*, 53 Ala. 561 (Ala. 1875); *Best v. Birmingham*, 79 So. 113 (Ala. 1918).

Briefly, Alabama is governed by the Alabama Constitution of 2022, and any amendments thereto.

Laws in the state constitution are passed by the Legislature, but only become effective following a vote of the public. The constitution provides a framework for the adoption of laws by the Legislature.

Legislative acts cannot conflict with constitutional provisions. If there is a conflict, a new constitutional amendment must be adopted and approved by a vote of the people.

In addition to the constitution, the



Legislature meets at least annually--more often if special sessions are needed--to pass general and local laws. Many of these laws apply directly to the operation of municipal governments. Actions taken by a municipal government cannot conflict with state legislation. Beyond that rule, however, is a further limitation on municipal powers. Not only do municipal actions have to comply with these statutes and the Alabama Constitution, under the Dillon Rule, there must be legislative authority for the municipality to take the specific action in question.

If newly elected municipal officials want to take action, they will need to examine the laws to ensure that the municipality has the power to act in the way desired. If not, authority must be obtained through the Alabama Legislature. Depending on what the official wants to do, this may require either a local act, a general act or possibly even the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

The Extent of Municipal Power

Municipalities are divided into cities and towns on the basis of population. Section 11-40-6, Code of Ala. 1975. If the municipality has less than 2,000 citizens, it is a town. Once the population reaches 2,000, however, the municipality is defined as a city.

Municipalities may exercise two types of power: legislative and corporate. Legislative powers affect the public generally. In exercising these powers, the municipality acts very much as an arm of the state. Corporate powers are more comparable to those of a private corporation and are exercised to benefit the municipality in its proprietary capacity.

Appropriations

Frequently, potential candidates for municipal office make promises to voters that will require some type of appropriation from the municipal treasury. The use of public funds is, of course, of central concern to the voters. Many taxpayers, understandably, want to have a direct say in how their tax money is spent. However, citizens must understand that municipal expenditures are limited by state law.

Perhaps the most common barrier to municipal spending is Section 94 of the Alabama Constitution of 2022. This section is commonly referred to simply as Section 94. It prohibits municipalities from giving anything of value to any private individual or group of individuals. The prohibition also bars donations to private and nonprofit corporations, even if these organizations benefit the public. Section 94 is the reason municipalities cannot pave driveways or parking lots on private property. The rule is also why government property cannot be given away, unless the use of those funds serves a recognized public purpose.

Section 94 is a frequent source of friction for elected officials, especially for those who are new to the operations of public entities. This is because often the groups requesting financial help from the municipality do provide a valid

community service, and there is an inherent desire to assist them. Many are charitable organizations. For the purposes of Section 94, though, it is crucial to distinguish between the public and private nature of the group, and many traditional entities are considered private, not public. Under Section 94, it does not matter that the group is nonprofit. If it is private (which generally means that it was not directly created by a public organization), the municipality may not donate funds to it without finding a public purpose behind the donation.

Section 94, though, does not prohibit municipalities from contracting with private companies and individuals for services. For example, although a municipality cannot give money to the Girl Scouts of America, the municipality may compensate the Girl Scouts for legitimate services they can perform for the municipality. Bear in mind that the service being performed generally must be a service that the municipality could not perform itself.

Similarly, Section 94 does not ban appropriations to public organizations which serve the municipality. For instance, municipalities may contribute funds to public schools their citizens attend. Municipalities may not, however, make donations to band booster clubs or other private clubs organized by students or parents because these are private groups.

Section 94.01 of the Alabama Constitution of 2022, creates a limited exception to Section 94 for economic development projects. The procedures in Section 94.01 must be followed exactly in order to spend public funds under to this provision.

Municipalities must also comply with state bid laws. Generally speaking, the bid law prohibits expenditures of more than \$30,000 (\$100,000 for public works contracts) without first soliciting competitive bids. See Article 3 of Chapter 16 of Title 50, Code of Ala. 1975 (Competitive Bid Law) and Chapter 2 of Title 39, Code of Ala. 1975 (Public Works Bid Law). Municipalities may, however, contract with other public agencies or purchase items through a state contract without first obtaining bids. AGO 2008-093. In addition, they may make purchases through a purchasing cooperative under certain conditions or off an existing Government Services Administration (GSA) contract. Section 41-16-51(a)(17).

There are other provisions governing municipal expenditures that are too numerous to discuss here. What is important is for potential candidates to understand that they must examine expenditures carefully to ensure that the expenditures are legal.

The Division of Duties Between Elected Officials

One of the most misunderstood aspects of municipal government is the separation of duties between the mayor and the council. Like government on the state and federal levels, municipal government is divided into three separate but equal branches: executive, legislative and judicial. Each of these branches has distinct duties, powers and restrictions on how far it can intrude into the affairs of the other branches.

At the municipal level, the mayor serves as the head of the executive branch. Section 11-43-81, Code of Alabama 1975. As such, the mayor is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the municipality. He or she oversees municipal employees, makes sure that bills are paid on time, executes municipal contracts and, in general, performs many of the same functions as a CEO of a private corporation.

In municipalities of less than 12,000 inhabitants, the mayor also presides over council meetings and serves as a member of the council. Section 11-43-40, Code of Alabama 1975. In these cities and towns, the mayor may vote on any issue before the council, introduce measures and participate in debates to the same extent as members of the council.

In cities with populations of more than 12,000, the mayor is not a member of the council. However, he or she has a veto over any permanent action taken by the council. The council can override the veto by a two-third votes. Section 11-43-40, Code of Alabama 1975.

The council is the legislative branch. The council has authority over the finances and property of the municipality. The council establishes policies; passes ordinances; sets tax levels; determines what sorts of services the municipality will offer; and has authority over all other legislative aspects of municipal government. Candidates must understand that individual councilmembers, acting alone, have no greater power or authority than any other citizen of the municipality. The council can only act as a body at a legally convened meeting.

Council Meetings & Public Participation

Problems frequently arise over public participation in council meetings. This is probably due to the misconception of a council meeting as a public hearing. It is not. A council meeting is intended as a gathering of elected officials brought together to conduct the affairs of the municipality. It is a business meeting. The meeting is open to the public not so much to obtain citizen input but to allow the public to observe the affairs of government to ensure appropriate and legal representation by their elected officials. Although most councils do set aside a time for public comment, Alabama law does not guarantee citizens the right to speak at a council meeting. The Open Meetings Act, found in Chapter 25A of Title 36, Code of Alabama 1975, grants citizens the right to be present at public meetings, but it does not grant them an absolute right to express their views at the meeting. Furthermore, the municipality may establish reasonable guidelines governing public participation in the meeting. AGO 98-00134.

Public Records

Potential candidates must also be aware that problems often arise over public records. Controversies over what is public and what is not public are common. It is probably best

to assume as a starting point that all records a municipality keeps are public. Section 36-12-40 and 36-12-41, Code of Alabama 1975, guarantee every citizen the right to inspect and make copies of all public writings, unless otherwise expressly provided by statute. While most records maintained by a municipality are public, some are not available for public inspection even by elected officials. For example, sensitive tax information is protected by state law, and employee withholding information cannot be released. Municipalities are encouraged to establish reasonable procedures governing access to public records. Citizens who wish to view public records must follow these procedures. The custodian of records may ask for a reason for viewing the records and must be convinced that the reason is legitimate. Also, the municipality may charge for making copies. AGO 2008-073.

Additionally, not all records are public. Some records, such as ongoing police investigation files, some material in personnel records, confidential tax information and similar records containing information not for public consumption, are not open to the public.

For potential candidates, it is important to note that individual councilmembers and the mayor generally have no greater right to inspect municipal records than do any other members of the public. See AGO 2000-053.

Conclusion

This article does not answer every conceivable question regarding municipal government, nor could it. Municipal government is multifaceted. It is difficult to even list all the functions performed by municipalities and even harder to explain the laws which govern their operation. Multi-volume sets of books have been written which provide only a brief overview.

What is often overlooked, however, is the community nature of a municipality. Although municipal governments are legally recognized entities with a certain amount of control over the affairs of their citizens, municipalities are still communities. They are organized by citizens who feel a need for the services and protection the government provides. In order to make the government effective, elected officials, and the citizens they represent, must work together in a spirit of cooperation, cooperation based on an understanding of what the municipality is permitted to do under state law. The League hopes this article will help foster this spirit of cooperation. ■

The League encourages municipal clerks to make copies of this article to make potential candidates aware of the regulations that will govern their actions as municipal officials. This article should also serve as a refresher for elected officials who are presently in office.