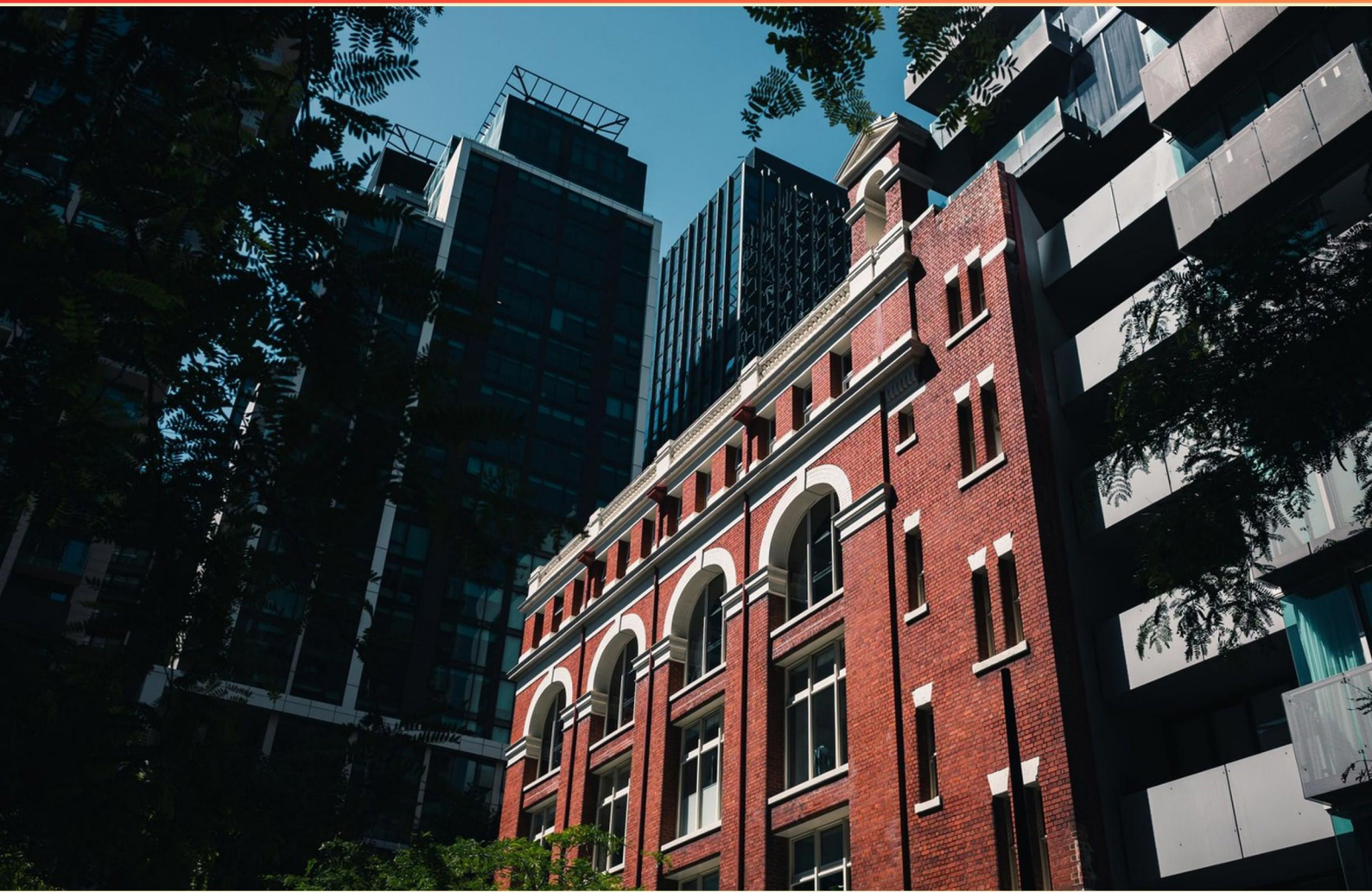


TXDOH BASIC CODE ENFORCEMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Sign regulations are grouped in what classifications?**
 - A. Ground signs, pole signs, and wall signs
 - B. Temporary signs and permanent signs
 - C. By size and shape
 - D. By color and font
- 2. What is the minimum number of days for notice before removal of a public nuisance, as specified in the rule?**
 - A. 5 Days
 - B. 10 Days
 - C. 15 Days
 - D. 20 Days
- 3. Under the housing code, the minimum living space for the first occupant is how many square feet?**
 - A. 150
 - B. 100
 - C. 200
 - D. 250
- 4. What level of government regulation establishes a board of Adjustments?**
 - A. City Ordinance
 - B. State Law
 - C. Federal Regulation
 - D. Municipal Charter
- 5. To obtain a lien for work done to bring a property into compliance, with whom must the mayor file a statement of expense?**
 - A. County Clerk
 - B. City Clerk
 - C. Recorder of Deeds
 - D. Treasurer

- 6. Which section of the comprehensive plan tells the average citizen what guidelines, principles, and standards the governing body and the planning and Zoning commissions will apply in making decisions?**
- A. Policies Document
 - B. Implementation Schedule
 - C. Executive Summary
 - D. Appendix
- 7. True or False: A person aggrieved by a decision, taxpayer, an officer, department, Board or Bureau of a municipality may all present to a court of record a verified petition stating that the decision of the Board of Adjustment is illegal in the whole or in part and specifying the grounds of illegality.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not Specified
 - D. Sometimes
- 8. True or False: If an abandoned motor vehicle is not claimed, the owner or lien holder waives all rights and interests in the item.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Cannot be determined
- 9. The two most basic types of signs are?**
- A. Temporary and seasonal
 - B. Permanent and temporary
 - C. Indoor and outdoor
 - D. Regulatory and advertisement
- 10. Which zoning concept involves creating a district in the ordinance text but not mapping it to specific parcels?**
- A. Floating Zones
 - B. Overlay Zones
 - C. District Zoning
 - D. General Zoning

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Sign regulations are grouped in what classifications?

A. Ground signs, pole signs, and wall signs

B. Temporary signs and permanent signs

C. By size and shape

D. By color and font

Sign regulations are organized by how a sign is mounted and where it sits on the property: ground signs, pole signs, and wall signs. This grouping reflects the physical installation and its impact on safety, sight lines, and property boundaries, which in turn guides permitting, size limits, setbacks, and mounting requirements. Ground signs are the freestanding ones anchored into the ground, such as monument signs at a curb or entry. Pole signs are elevated on a pole, often used along streets or in parking areas. Wall signs are attached directly to the building façade, with different rules for projection and clearance. This is the best answer because the classification is about mounting method and placement, which are the primary factors used in sign codes to regulate construction and compatibility with surroundings. Temporary versus permanent signs, size and shape, or color and font are design or usage attributes that may be regulated, but they do not constitute the standard way codes group sign types for enforcement.

2. What is the minimum number of days for notice before removal of a public nuisance, as specified in the rule?

A. 5 Days

B. 10 Days

C. 15 Days

D. 20 Days

Notice before removing a public nuisance is about giving due process: the property owner must be informed and given a chance to remedy or respond before enforcement action proceeds. The rule sets the minimum notice period at ten days, so ten days is the standard baseline that must be met. Shorter notices don't satisfy the requirement, while longer periods exceed the minimum but aren't the mandated minimum.

3. Under the housing code, the minimum living space for the first occupant is how many square feet?

A. 150

B. 100

C. 200

D. 250

Minimum habitable space is what the housing code requires for a dwelling to be considered suitable for living. For the first occupant, the baseline is 150 square feet. This size helps ensure there's enough room for basic daily activities and safe, comfortable movement within the unit. If more people live in the dwelling, additional space is needed, but the question focuses on the minimum for the first occupant, which is 150 square feet. The other options are either below the required minimum or simply larger than the minimum, with 200 or 250 still meeting the rule but not changing the fact that 150 is the minimum.

4. What level of government regulation establishes a board of Adjustments?

- A. City Ordinance
- B. State Law**
- C. Federal Regulation
- D. Municipal Charter

The authority to establish a board of adjustments comes from state law. State enabling statutes authorize municipalities to create zoning bodies and hear appeals or grant variances. A city or county then implements that framework by creating the board through its own ordinances or charter, but the power to form such a board originates in state statutes. Federal regulations don't apply here, and while local rules can organize the board, they operate under the state-provided authority.

5. To obtain a lien for work done to bring a property into compliance, with whom must the mayor file a statement of expense?

- A. County Clerk**
- B. City Clerk
- C. Recorder of Deeds
- D. Treasurer

The key idea is how a city ensures a nuisance abatement expense becomes a real-property lien. To perfect that lien and attach it to the property, the city must file a statement of expense with the official who records real property liens and related instruments in the county. In Texas, that responsibility rests with the County Clerk, who maintains the public records for deeds, liens, and other property documents. Once filed, the lien runs with the land and is enforceable against the property, ensuring the city can recover the costs if the owner doesn't pay. The City Clerk handles internal city records, not the formal record of property liens. The Recorder of Deeds performs a similar function in some jurisdictions, but in Texas practice the applicable filing is with the County Clerk. The Treasurer handles financial affairs, not recording liens against property.

6. Which section of the comprehensive plan tells the average citizen what guidelines, principles, and standards the governing body and the planning and Zoning commissions will apply in making decisions?

- A. Policies Document**
- B. Implementation Schedule
- C. Executive Summary
- D. Appendix

The Policies Document is the part of the comprehensive plan that tells the average citizen which guidelines, principles, and standards the governing body and planning and zoning commissions will apply in making decisions. It lays out the community's goals and policy directions and provides the decision-making framework for land use, zoning amendments, subdivision approvals, and development review, ensuring actions align with the plan's vision. The other sections serve different roles: the Implementation Schedule shows when actions will be undertaken, the Executive Summary offers a concise overview, and the Appendix contains supporting data, technical details, and maps.

7. True or False: A person aggrieved by a decision, taxpayer, an officer, department, Board or Bureau of a municipality may all present to a court of record a verified petition stating that the decision of the Board of Adjustment is illegal in the whole or in part and specifying the grounds of illegality.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Specified

D. Sometimes

The idea being tested is how a Board of Adjustment decision can be reviewed in court. In this process, anyone who is aggrieved by the decision—such as a private individual—has standing to seek judicial review, and the statute also makes clear that a taxpayer and municipal parties like an officer, department, board, or bureau can pursue it. The review is done by filing a verified petition in a court of record, arguing that the Board's decision is illegal either in whole or in part and stating the specific grounds of illegality. This framework gives broad access to challenge zoning actions, ensuring decisions stay within legal authority and follow proper procedures. So the statement is true because it aligns with the recognized avenue for challenging Board of Adjustment decisions.

8. True or False: If an abandoned motor vehicle is not claimed, the owner or lien holder waives all rights and interests in the item.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Cannot be determined

When a motor vehicle is declared abandoned, the period during which the owner or lien holder must claim it is part of the due process to protect everyone's interests while enabling timely removal. If no one claims the vehicle within that required notice period, their rights and interests are considered relinquished. This means the owner or lien holder can no longer assert a claim to the vehicle, and the jurisdiction is permitted to tow, store, and eventually dispose of it to recover costs and clear the nuisance. The purpose is to ensure abandoned vehicles don't remain indefinitely and that the property can be handled through the official disposition process without ongoing disputes. So, if the vehicle isn't claimed, waiving the rights is the intended outcome of the abandonment procedure.

9. The two most basic types of signs are?

A. Temporary and seasonal

B. Permanent and temporary

C. Indoor and outdoor

D. Regulatory and advertisement

Two fundamental categories of signs are permanent and temporary. Permanent signs are meant to stay in place for a long period, requiring durable materials, ongoing maintenance, and long-term permits. Temporary signs are used for a short duration—such as events or sales—and have shorter permit periods and time limits. This split guides which parts of the sign code apply, including installation, electrical, and permit requirements. Indoor versus outdoor describes location rather than duration, seasonal is a subset of temporary, and regulatory versus advertisement concerns purpose rather than how long the sign stays.

10. Which zoning concept involves creating a district in the ordinance text but not mapping it to specific parcels?

A. Floating Zones

B. Overlay Zones

C. District Zoning

D. General Zoning

Floating zones are districts defined in the zoning ordinance but not attached to any specific parcels on the zoning map. This approach puts the zone in the rulebook first, giving planners flexibility to apply it later when a suitable project comes forward. A parcel is brought into the floating zone through a rezoning action or map amendment, at which point the property must meet the district's standards. Because the zone "floats" until a property owner triggers the process, it's not tied to particular parcels from the start. This is different from overlay zones, which are mapped on top of existing parcels to add requirements in those locations. Traditional district zoning is directly mapped to parcels, and general zoning isn't the term used to describe the text-not-mapped concept.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://txdohbasiccodeenforcement.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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