

TEXAS OPEN MEETINGS ACT LAWS MADE EASY



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The Texas Open Meetings Act Made Easy

The Open Meeting Act Made Easy is a handbook in a question and answer format that covers the most frequently asked questions about the Texas Open Meetings Act (“the Act”). The handbook addresses when the Act applies, what constitutes reasonable notice and the application of the Act to informal gatherings. Additionally, the handbook covers permissible subjects for closed meetings/executive sessions, who may attend a closed meeting/executive session, and the appropriate handling of a certified agenda. Finally, the handbook addresses the ability to “ratify” an action, civil enforcement of the Act, and criminal penalties for certain violations.

This “made easy” handbook provides answers in easy to understand language to the most frequently asked questions regarding the Act. The Act does apply to a variety of governmental entities, so although this information is geared towards the Act’s application to local governmental bodies, it will be useful to other officials and Texas citizens as well. TML is available to answer questions about this from city officials, who should nonetheless consult with their local legal counsel regarding the application of the law to the facts of each particular situation.

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I. Application of the Open Meetings Act

1. *When does the Open Meetings Act generally apply?*

The Open Meetings Act (hereinafter “the Act”) generally applies when:

1. a quorum¹ of a governmental body² is present and discusses public business,³ or
2. a quorum of a governmental body is present and the governmental body is receiving information from or providing information to a third party.⁴

2. *Are there different quorum requirements for different types of cities?*

Generally, according to the Act, the definition of quorum is “a majority of a governmental body, unless defined differently by applicable law or rule or charter of the governmental body.”⁵ However, cities have different quorum requirements depending on the type of city it is:

- **Home Rule:** Generally, the charter expressly states the quorum requirements for the meetings.
- **General Law Type A:**⁶
 - *Regular meetings:* majority of the councilmembers (3)
 - *Special meetings or meetings to impose taxes:* two-thirds (2/3rd) of the council members (4)
- **General Law Type B:** The mayor and three aldermen or four aldermen, if the mayor is absent.⁷
- **General Law Type C:** A majority of the board of commissioners (2).

3. *Does the Open Meetings Act always apply when a quorum of a governmental body is present?*

The Act does not always apply when a quorum of the governmental body is present. There are exceptions throughout the Act when it does not apply when a quorum of the governmental body is present. These situations are:

¹ See Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.001(6) (definition of “quorum”).

² See *id.* § 551.001(3) (definition of “governmental body”).

³ *Id.* § 551.001(4)(A).

⁴ *Id.* § 551.001(4)(B).

⁵ *Id.* § 551.001(6).

⁶ Tex. Loc. Gov’t Code § 22.039.

⁷ *Id.* § 23.028.

1. A social gathering that is unrelated to the body's public business, regional, state, or national conventions or workshops, ceremonial events, or press conferences, or the attendance by a quorum of a governmental body at a candidate forum, appearance, or debate to inform the electorate, as long as no formal actions are taken and the discussion of public business is only incidental to the event;⁸
2. Attendance at a legislative committee or state agency meeting if the deliberations at the meeting by the members of the governing body consist only of:
 - a. Publicly testifying at the meeting,
 - b. Publicly commenting at the meeting, and
 - c. Publicly responding at the meeting to questions asked by a member of the legislative committee or agency;⁹ or
3. When the staff or a member of the governing body of a city or county makes a report about items of community interest during a meeting of the governing body without giving notice of the subject of the report if no action is taken and possible action is not discussed regarding the information provided in the report. Items of community interest include:
 - a. Expressions of thanks, congratulations or condolence;
 - b. Information regarding holiday schedules;
 - c. An honorary or salutary recognition of a public official, public employee or other citizen, except that a discussion regarding a change in the status of a person's public office or public employment is not an honorary or salutary recognition for purpose of this subdivision;
 - d. A reminder about an upcoming event organized or sponsored by the governing body;
 - e. Information regarding a social, ceremonial or community event organized or sponsored by an entity other than the governing body that was attended or is scheduled to be attended by a member of the governing body or an official or employee of the political subdivision; and,

⁸ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(4). See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. H-785 (1976) at 2 (breakfast meetings of governing body must be purely social without any discussion of public business).

⁹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.0035.

- f. Announcement involving an imminent threat to the public health and safety of people in the political subdivision that has arisen after the posing of the agenda.¹⁰

4. May a quorum of the members of the governing body receive a briefing from staff without being subject to the Open Meetings Act?

A governing body is subject to the Act when it receives a briefing from staff.¹¹

5. Are committees of a governing body subject to the Open Meetings Act?

A committee created by a governmental body is not subject to the Act if it is purely advisory in nature.¹² However, if the committee has the power to make final decisions or the power to adopt rules regarding public business, then the committee is subject to the Act. Also, if the committee issues recommendations that are usually approved in full without discussion by the governing body or it routinely “rubber-stamps” the committee’s recommendations, then the committee is subject to the Act.¹³

The governing body will need to review the authority of the committee and how the committee’s actions are treated by it to determine whether the Act will apply to the committee. One factor may be the presence of members of the governing body on the committee, because even though they may constitute less than a quorum of the governing body, they may lack only the consent of one more member of the governing body to pass the committee’s decision.¹⁴ Also, the governmental body should review the committee’s bylaws, city charters, ordinances or orders to see if there is a special provision requiring the committee to follow the Act. If there is such a local requirement, it would apply even if the Act would not otherwise require compliance. However, the governing body cannot waive the requirements of the Act through an ordinance or an order.

Further, a committee meeting could be subject to the Act if a quorum of the appointing governmental body attends the meeting and deliberates with the committee about public business or public policy.¹⁵ The presence of a quorum of the appointing governmental

¹⁰ *Id.* § 551.0415. See Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. GA-668 (2008).

¹¹ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.001(4)(B).

¹² Tex. Atty Gen. Op. Nos. H-994 (1977), H-772 (1976).

¹³ *Willmann v. City of San Antonio*, 123 S.W.3d 469, 480 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 2003, pet. denied); Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. Nos. JC-60 at 3-5 (1999), H-438 (1974).

¹⁴ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. Nos. JC-60 (1999), Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-160 (1999) (ad hoc tax foreclosure committee that does not include members of the governing bodies that the committee serves is not subject to Act), JM-1072 (1989). See also *Tarrant Regional Water Dist. v. Bennett*, 453 S.W.3d 51 (Tex. App. — Fort Worth 2014, pet. denied) (meetings of water district’s board committees in which less than a quorum of the board were present were not subject to TOMA’s open-meeting requirements.).

¹⁵ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-313 (2000). (A component committee of the Board of the Edwards Aquifer Authority is subject to the Open Meetings Act when a majority of the voting members of the

body and deliberation about the appointing governmental body's public business would also constitute a meeting of that body, and that body would be subject to the Act, as well as the committee meeting.

6. *Are private or nonprofit entities that receive public funding subject to the Open Meetings Act?*

Private or nonprofit entities are not subject to the Act merely because that entity receives public funds.¹⁶ For instance, the attorney general has concluded that a local chamber of commerce was not subject to the Act even though it received and administered local hotel occupancy tax funds.¹⁷ Additionally, the attorney general has concluded that an economic development corporation formed under the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act and not the Development Corporation Act (Local Government Code Chapters 501-507) was not subject to the Act.¹⁸

Of course, a non-governmental entity may be made subject to the Act by the entity's own bylaws, by special state legislation pertaining to that entity, or by a contractual commitment by that entity to comply with the Act. Therefore, local private or nonprofit entities will want to consult their legal counsel about whether their bylaws, state law or a particular contractual commitment make them subject to the Act.

7. *What is the relationship between the Open Meetings Act and the Public Information Act?*

The Open Meetings Act and the Public Information Act are both intended to make government more accessible to the public. However, the two are completely separate statutes and operate independently of each other. The mere fact that a governing body may be able to withhold a document from the public under the Public Information Act does not mean that the governing body has the authority to meet in a closed meeting regarding the subject covered in that document.¹⁹ Likewise, the fact that the Open Meetings Act allows a governing body to have a closed meeting about a particular topic

Authority's Board, including the committee members, is present at a meeting of the committee, and the Board members "Receive information from, give information to, ask questions of, or receive questions from any third person, including an employee of the governmental body, about the public business or public policy" over which the Edwards Aquifer Authority has authority, regardless of whether the committee members or any Board members engage in a deliberation as defined by Government Code section 551.001(2).)

¹⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-98-40 at 2, LO-93-55, LO-96-113. See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1072 (1989) at 2 (local-level entity must fall within definition of "governmental body" to be covered by Act). See also Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(3) (definition of "governmental body").

¹⁷ Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-93-55, LO-96-113.

¹⁸ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-327 (2001). See also Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-206 (2004).

¹⁹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-595 (1986).

does not mean that related documents reviewed in the closed meeting may be withheld from the public.²⁰

II. Notice Provisions under the Act

8. *Where and for how long must an open meeting notice be posted?*

The Act requires that the notice for each open meeting be posted on a bulletin board at a place readily accessible to the public at all times in the county courthouse,²¹ school district's central administrative office²² or various locations for districts or political subdivisions that extend into a certain number of counties.²³ A city can post its notice on a physical or electronic bulletin board at a place readily accessible to the public at all times in the city hall.²⁴ The notice must be posted for at least 72 hours before the scheduled meeting.²⁵

Certain governing bodies that maintain an Internet website are required to concurrently post a notice or an agenda on the Internet.²⁶ Once those governing bodies make a good-faith attempt to post their notice on the Internet for the required time, the governing bodies satisfy the requirement of having the physical posting accessible to the public at all times, and the physical posting only has to be readily accessible to the public during the governing bodies' normal business hours.²⁷

Notice for an emergency meeting must follow the same procedure. However, the notice is only required to be posted one hour before the scheduled meeting, and it must state the reason for the emergency meeting.²⁸

9. *Is a governing body or an economic development corporation required to publish notice on its Internet website?*

The Act requires cities, counties, school districts, junior colleges, junior college districts, economic development corporations and regional mobility authorities to publish notice

²⁰ *City of Garland v. The Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 366-67 (Tex. 2000); Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-605 (1992) (names of applicants discussed in executive session are not confidential under Public Information Act); ORD-485 (1987) (investigative report considered in executive session may not be withheld).

²¹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.049.

²² *Id.* § 551.051.

²³ *Id.* §§ 551.053 (districts or political subdivision extending in to four or more counties); 551.054 (district or political subdivisions extending into fewer than four counties).

²⁴ *Id.* § 551.050. See *City of San Antonio v. Fourth Court of Appeals*, 820 S.W.2d 762, 768 (Tex. 1991) (posting in a kiosk immediately outside city hall is also permissible).

²⁵ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.043(a).

²⁶ *Id.* §§ 551.056, .043(b).

²⁷ *Id.* § 551.043(b)(1)-(3).

²⁸ *Id.* § 551.045 (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

of its open meetings on its Internet website, if it maintains an Internet website.²⁹ Additionally, the following governing bodies or economic development corporations are required to post their agenda, on their Internet websites:³⁰

1. A city with a population of 48,000 or more;
2. A county with a population of 65,000 or more;
3. A school district or a junior college district that contains all or part of the area within a city with a population of 48,000 or more;
4. An economic development corporation that was created by or for:
 - a. A city with a population of 48,000 or more, or
 - b. A county or district that contains all or part of the area within a city with a population of 48,000 or more; or,
5. A regional mobility authority.

The validity of an Internet posting of the notice or agenda made in good faith by the governmental body or the economic development corporation is not affected by the failure to comply with this requirement due to technical problems beyond the control of the governmental body or economic development corporation.³¹ Also, a political subdivision with authority to impose a tax at any time on or after January 1, 2019 and that maintains a publicly accessible Internet website is required to post each notice of an open meeting on its Internet website.³²

10. *Is a governmental body required to publish notice of its open meetings in the newspaper?*

The Act does not require a governmental body to publish notice in the newspaper.

11. *What information is required to be in the posted notice under the Open Meetings Act?*

The Act requires that the posted notice of an open meeting contain the date, hour, place and subject of each meeting.³³

²⁹ *Id.* § 551.056(a)-(b).

³⁰ *Id.* § 551.056(c). (Note: “Agenda” is not defined by the Act, but Black’s Law Dictionary defines “agenda” as “a list of things to be done, as items to be considered at a meeting.” “Agenda” and “notice” are often used interchangeably in discussing the Act because of the practice of posting agenda as the notice of a meeting or as an appendix to the notice.)

³¹ *Id.* § 551.056(d).

³² *Id.* § 2051.151, .152(a)(5) (as added by H.B. 305 of the 86th Leg.,R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.)

³³ *Id.* § 551.041.

12. How specific does the subject of the posted notice need to be?

The subject of the posted notice has to be sufficient to alert the public, in general terms, of the subjects that will be considered at the meeting.³⁴ However, descriptions such as “old business,” “new business,” “other business,”³⁵ “personnel”³⁶ and “litigation matters”³⁷ are usually not sufficiently detailed to meet the requirements of the Act.³⁸ Also, the more important the particular subject is to the community, the more specific the posted notice must be. Thus, the phrase “employment of personnel” was held to be a sufficient posting for hiring a school teacher.³⁹ However, the same court found that this phrase was not sufficient when the school was considering hiring a key supervisor such as a principal.⁴⁰

Finally, a governmental body must be sure that its postings are consistent with prior practice. For example, a Texas court has ruled that a notice calling for “discussion” of a certain item was not sufficient to allow a board to take action on that item when the board’s previous notices had always explicitly stated when an action might be taken.⁴¹

13. Is a posting indicating “public comment” sufficient notice of the subject to be discussed?

The attorney general has concluded that “public comment” generally provides sufficient notice under the Act of the subject matter of sessions where members of the general public address a governing body about their concerns.⁴²

14. Does a posting indicating “employee briefing session” or “staff briefing session” provide sufficient notice of the subjects to be discussed?

A posting simply indicating “employee briefing session” or “staff briefing session” does not provide the public with sufficient notice as to the subjects that will be discussed at a

³⁴ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. H-662 (1975).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Cox Enters., Inc. v. Bd. of Trustees*, 706 S.W.2d 956 (Tex. 1986). See also *Mayes v. City of DeLeon*, 922 S.W.2d 200 (Tex. App. — Eastland 1996, writ denied); *Point Isabel Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Hinojosa*, 797 S.W.2d 176 (Tex. App. — Corpus Christi 1990, writ denied).

³⁷ *Cox Enters., Inc. v. Bd. of Trustees*, 706 S.W.2d 956 (Tex. 1986).

³⁸ See Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. GA-668 (2008). (The city of Corpus Christi’s notice “does not sufficiently notify a reader, as a member of the interested public, of the subjects to be addressed at a meeting subject to the Open Meetings Act”.)

³⁹ *Point Isabel Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Hinojosa*, 797 S.W.2d 176 (Tex. App. — Corpus Christi 1990, writ denied).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *River Rd. Neighborhood Ass’n v. S. Tex. Sports*, 720 S.W.2d 551, 557 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 1986, writ dismissed w.o.j.).

⁴² Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-169 (2000). See Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.007 (as added by H.B. 2840 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019) (the public has the right to speak on items on the agenda.).

public meeting.⁴³ Unlike sessions involving “public comment,” which was discussed above, a governmental body is in a better position to ascertain from its employees or officers in advance what subjects will be addressed in a briefing session.

15. *Must a posting indicate which subjects will be discussed in a closed meeting?*

The Act does not require the posting to state which items will be discussed in a closed meeting.⁴⁴ Nonetheless, some entities indicate in their notices which items will be discussed in open session and which may be discussed in closed or executive session. Should a local entity consistently distinguish between subjects for public deliberation and subjects for a closed meeting, an abrupt departure from this practice could deceive the public and thereby render the notice inadequate.⁴⁵

16. *What may members of a governing body do if an unposted issue is raised at an open meeting?*

Members of the governing body may not deliberate or make any decision about an unposted issue at a meeting of the governing body. If an unposted item is raised by members or the general public, the governing body has four options. First, an official may respond with a statement of specific factual information or recite the governmental body’s existing policy on that issue.⁴⁶ Second, an official may direct the person making the inquiry to visit with staff about the issue. Third, the governing body may offer to place the item on the agenda for discussion at a future meeting.⁴⁷ Finally, the governing body may offer to post the matter as an emergency item if it meets the criteria for an emergency posting. (See Section VI for a discussion on emergency meetings.)

17. *May a governing body change the date of its meeting without posting a corrected notice for 72 hours before the meeting starts?*

The Act requires literal compliance.⁴⁸ For this reason, a governing body does not have authority to change the date of its meeting without posting the new date for at least 72 hours before the meeting.⁴⁹ If the governmental body is presented with an emergency, it could utilize its power to call an emergency meeting which only requires one hour notice. (See Section VI for a discussion on emergency meetings.)

⁴³ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-169 (2000) at 6. See *Hays County Water Planning P’ship v. Hays County*, 41 S.W.3d 174, 181 (Tex. App. — Austin 2001, pet. denied) (agenda that provided “presentation by Commissioner” considered to be insufficient notice, as nothing in agenda posting indicated subject matter of presentation); Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. GA-668 (2008).

⁴⁴ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-57 (1999) at 5. See also Tex. Att’y Gen. LO-90-27.

⁴⁵ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-57 (1999) at 5.

⁴⁶ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.042(a)(1)-(2).

⁴⁷ *Id.* § 551.042(b).

⁴⁸ *Acker v. Tex. Water Comm’n*, 790 S.W.2d 299 (Tex. 1990).

⁴⁹ See Tex. Gov’t Code §§ 551.041, .043 (notice must be posted for 72 hours in advance of meeting and notice must include place of meeting).

18. May a governing body change the time of its meeting without posting a corrected notice for 72 hours before the meeting starts?

The Act requires literal compliance.⁵⁰ For this reason, a governing body has no authority to change the time of its meeting without posting the new time for at least 72 hours before the meeting.⁵¹ Nonetheless, it is not necessarily a violation of the Act if a governing body or one of its committees starts its meeting a little later than the scheduled time. At what point the change in time would present a legal problem would be a fact issue. Local entities should consult their legal counsel if they decide to change a meeting time.

19. May a governing body change the location of its meeting without posting a corrected notice for 72 hours before the meeting starts?

The Act requires literal compliance.⁵² For this reason, a governing body has no authority to change the location of its meeting without posting the new location for at least 72 hours before the meeting.⁵³ However, on the day of the meeting, a governing body may change a meeting location to a bigger room within the same building to accommodate a large crowd. Governing bodies should consult their legal counsel if they decide to change a meeting location.

20. May a governing body continue a meeting to the next day without reposting?

A governing body may continue an open meeting to the next regular business day without reposting notice if the action is taken in good faith and not to circumvent the Act. If a meeting must be continued again, the governing body must give at least 72 hours notice.⁵⁴ Additionally, the attorney general has concluded that an executive session of a public meeting may be continued to the immediate next day if certain procedures are followed.⁵⁵

21. What is required of a governing body to cancel a posted meeting?

The Act does not set forth any particular requirements for canceling a posted meeting. The Act requires meetings to be properly posted, but it does not require that a meeting actually be held once the meeting has been posted. As a result, the Act does not expressly prohibit a governmental body from canceling a posted meeting at any time

⁵⁰ *Acker*, 790 S.W.2d 299.

⁵¹ See Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.041, .043 (notice must be posted for 72 hours in advance of meeting and notice must include place of meeting).

⁵² *Acker*, 790 S.W.2d 299.

⁵³ See Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.041, .043 (notice must be posted for 72 hours in advance of meeting and notice must include place of meeting).

⁵⁴ *Id.* § 551.0411(a). See also *Rivera v. City of Laredo*, 948 S.W.2d 787 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 1989, writ denied); Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-482 (1998) (Section 551.0411 codified the opinion set forth in DM-482 and the *Rivera* case.).

⁵⁵ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-285 (2000).

unless doing so would violate some other provision of law (e.g., a city charter requirement). It is important to note that once the meeting is canceled or the posted notice is taken down, a governmental body must repost and follow all the requirements of the Act for the rescheduled meeting.

III. Effect of Quorum on Issues Concerning the Act

General Quorum Provisions

22. *What constitutes a quorum for purposes of the Act?*

A quorum is considered by the Act to be a simple majority of the members of the governmental body.⁵⁶ However, certain laws, rules or charters of a governmental body might have specific quorum requirements. Different types of cities have different quorum requirements.⁵⁷ Local entities should check with their legal counsel.

23. *May a governing body hold a meeting if, for any reason, there is not a quorum present?*

A meeting subject to the Act probably cannot be convened unless a quorum is present in the meeting room. In fact, the Texas Supreme Court has ruled that a school board of trustees may not convene its meeting until a quorum is physically present in the same room.⁵⁸ However, Texas case law and attorney general opinions have not addressed whether a properly convened meeting could continue if a quorum is lost due to the later departure or temporary absence of a member of the governing body. In any case, the body could not take any action during a meeting if a quorum was not present.

Application of the Act if Quorum of Governing Body is Present

24. *Does the Act apply if a quorum of the governing body informally meets and no action or vote is taken on public business?*

The Act applies to a gathering of a quorum of a governing body if it discusses public business, regardless of whether there is any action or vote taken.⁵⁹ All requirements under the Act must be followed for such gatherings unless otherwise provided under state law. As noted earlier, the Act's requirements do not apply even when a quorum of

⁵⁶ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(6).

⁵⁷ See Question 2 of this paper.

⁵⁸ *Cox Enters.*, 706 S.W.2d 956.

⁵⁹ See *Bexar Medina Atascosa Water Dist. v. Bexar Medina Atascosa Landowners' Ass'n*, 2 S.W.3d 459, 462 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1999, pet. denied) (deliberations took place at informational gathering of water district board with landowners in board member's barn, where one board member asked question and another board member answered questions, even though board members did not discuss business among themselves).

the governmental body is present in certain enumerated circumstances. Refer to Section I for the list of the exceptions.

25. *May a quorum of a governing body serve on an appointed board or commission?*

Nothing in the Act would prohibit a quorum of a governing body from serving on a board or commission. However, the meetings of such a board or commission would have to meet all the requirements of the Act. Also, it would probably constitute a meeting of the governing body as well.

Additionally, under the common law doctrine of incompatibility, a governing body is prohibited in most circumstances from appointing one of its own members to board positions.⁶⁰ However, in certain situations, Texas statutes or a city charter can specifically allow a governing body to appoint its own members to a board or commission. For example, the Development Corporation Act indicates that a city council may appoint as many as four city council members to serve as board members of a Type B economic development corporation board.⁶¹ A governing body will want to discuss the issue with legal counsel before appointing one of its own members to a board or commission.

26. *May a quorum of members of a governing body sign a group letter or other document without violating the Act?*

If members meet in a quorum without following open meetings procedures to discuss, create and/or sign a group letter or document concerning public business, they could violate the Act.⁶² For example, circulation of a claim, bill or invoice among members for approval of payment in writing without discussion at a meeting would violate the Act.⁶³ Such communications are best considered at posted open meetings, and any signatures should be executed in response to a vote at the meeting on the issue. Also, it may be a violation of the Act if the members meet or communicate by phone, memo, email or social media⁶⁴ in numbers less than a quorum when those communications would involve a quorum of the members and those communications would constitute a deliberation⁶⁵ once a quorum of members engaged in a series of communications.⁶⁶

⁶⁰ See *Ehlinger v. Clark*, 8 S.W.2d 666 (Tex. 1928)

⁶¹ See Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 505.052(c).

⁶² Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-95 (1992).

⁶³ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-307 (2000).

⁶⁴ See Tex. Gov't Code § 551.006 (allows governmental bodies to discuss public business or public policy without it counting as a meeting on an online message board if the requirements are met.)

⁶⁵ See *id* § 551.001(2) (definition of deliberation was amended and means the following "a verbal or written exchange between a quorum of a governmental body, or between a quorum of a governmental body and another person, concerning an issue within the jurisdiction of the governmental body.") (as amended by S.B. 1640 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective June 10, 2019.)

⁶⁶ *Id.* § 551.143. (as amended by S.B. 1640 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective June 10, 2019.)

27. *May a quorum of members of a governing body attend a committee meeting of the governmental body?*

A quorum of members of a governing body may attend a committee meeting. However, the attendance of a quorum would constitute a meeting of the governing body that would require compliance with the Act in certain circumstances. In Attorney General Opinion JC-313, the attorney general concluded that if enough members of a governmental body attended a meeting of a component committee on which some members of the governmental body sit so that a quorum of the governmental body is present, then the committee would be subject to the Act, regardless of whether the committee members or any members of the governmental body spoke or otherwise engaged in deliberations.⁶⁷

28. *May a quorum of the members of the governing body attend a state legislative committee meeting without violating the Act?*

The attendance of a quorum of a governmental body at a meeting of a state legislative committee or agency does not constitute a meeting of that body, provided deliberations at the meeting by the members of that body consist only of publicly testifying at the meeting, publicly commenting at the meeting, or publicly responding at the meeting to questions asked by a member of the state legislative committee or agency.⁶⁸

29. *Could a gathering of less than a quorum of current board members with board members who have been elected, but not sworn in, constitute a quorum?*

No. The board members who have been elected, but not sworn in, would not count toward a quorum of the board under the Act.⁶⁹

Application of the Act to Gatherings of Less Than a Quorum

30. *Is a gathering of less than a quorum of a governing body subject to the Act?*

Generally, a gathering of less than a quorum of the governing body is not subject to the Act. It is advisable that if a standing committee or subgroup of the governmental body meets and a discussion of public business occurs, such gatherings be posted and conducted as open meetings. Moreover, if the governing body routinely approves decisions of a subcommittee consisting of less than a quorum of the governing body, the subcommittee must comply with the Act.⁷⁰ However, if the governing body has a series of discussions between members in numbers less than a quorum, these

⁶⁷ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. JC-313 (2000).

⁶⁸ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.0035.

⁶⁹ Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. GA-0355 (2005).

⁷⁰ *Willmann*, 123 S.W.3d at 480.

discussions could lead to a violation of the Act.⁷¹ The members of the governing body could violate the Act if the members know that these discussions will eventually involve a quorum of the members and would constitute a deliberation once a quorum of members engage in the series of communications.

It is common for several members to be present at a private or public gathering that is sponsored by another entity. The Act does not require that the gathering be treated as an open meeting if less than a quorum of members is present. However, as noted above, an official faces potential criminal penalties if such gatherings are considered a series of communications that members know will eventually involve a quorum of the members and would constitute a deliberation once a quorum of members engage in the series of communications.⁷⁴

32. *May less than a quorum of members of the governing body talk over the phone without violating the Act?*

The mere fact that less than a quorum of members of a governing body talk over the phone does not in itself constitute a violation of the Act. However, if members are using telephone conversations to conduct their deliberations about public business, there may be potential criminal violations.⁷⁵ Physical presence in one place is not necessary to violate the Act.⁷⁶ It remains a fact issue whether certain phone conversations between less than a quorum of members would be a violation of the Act.⁷⁷

33. *May less than a quorum of members of the governing body sign a group letter or other document without violating the Act?*

It is a fact issue whether the presence of less than a quorum of the governmental body's members' signatures on a group letter or other document constitutes a violation of the Act. For example, if the members at some time knowingly met in numbers less than a quorum to discuss signing the document or otherwise communicate by phone, memo or email in order to engage in prohibited communications, a violation of the Act would have occurred.⁷⁸

⁷¹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.143 (as amended by S.B. 1640 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective June 10, 2019.)

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *See Id.*

⁷⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-95 (1992).

⁷⁷ *See Hitt v. Mabry*, 687 S.W.2d 791 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 1985, no writ) (school trustees violated Act by telephone conferencing). *But see Harris County Emergency Serv, Dist. #1 v. Harris County Emergency Corps*, 999 S.W.2d 163 (Tex. App. — Houston [14th Dist.] 1999, no writ) (evidence that one board member of a five-member county emergency service district occasionally used telephone to discuss agenda for future meetings with one other board member did not amount to Act violation).

⁷⁸ *See Willmann*, 123 S.W.3d at 480; Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. JC-307 (2000), DM-95 (1992). *See also Esperanza Peace and Justice Center v. City of San Antonio*, 316 F. Supp. 2d 433 (W.D. Tex. 2001)

IV. Regular Open Meetings

Adoption of Procedural Guidelines to Administer the Act

34. Does state law set out procedural rules that apply to open meetings?

Relatively few procedural rules are contained in the Act for meetings of a governmental body. All meetings must be properly posted, and a governmental body is limited in how it can respond to inquiries about issues that are not listed on its notice. Additionally, during all meetings, minutes of the meeting must be kept, and certain procedures must be followed when holding a closed meeting.

However, state law does not impose general rules of parliamentary procedure for open meetings. For example, the Act does not specify rules on how many readings of an ordinance are required, who may make a motion, or whether a motion must be seconded. In order to answer these questions, a governing body must consult any applicable state laws and any rules of procedure that it has adopted.⁷⁹

35. Does the Act give individual members of the governing body a right to place items on an open meeting agenda?

The Act does not specifically address the power of individual officials to place items on the agenda for a meeting. However, the attorney general has ruled that the City of Dallas, a home rule city, may adopt a local provision that requires the consensus of several council members to place an item on the agenda.⁸⁰ In Attorney General Opinion DM-228, the attorney general concluded that individual county commissioners have a right to place items on the agenda for a county commissioner's court meeting.⁸¹ A home rule city, a general law city, or other political subdivision that has not adopted a procedure to place items on an open meeting agenda should consult its legal counsel regarding this issue.⁸²

(discussion of an illegal "walking quorum" facilitated by mayor and city manager). Also see Tex. Gov't Code § 551.143 (as amended by S.B. 1640 of the 86th Leg. R.S., Effective June 10, 2019.)

⁷⁹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-412 (2006) (stating that a governmental body may adopt Robert's Rules of Order if the adopted provisions are consistent with the Act and other applicable statutes). See Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 22.038(c) (the governing body of a Type A general law may determine the rules of its proceedings); Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-473 (1998) (home rule city is authorized to adopt reasonable rules of procedure as long as they are not inconsistent with the constitution, statutes or city charter provisions).

⁸⁰ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-473 (1998).

⁸¹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-228 (1993).

⁸² See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-63 (1983).

36. What is the role or power of the mayor or county judge during an open meeting?

The mayor or county judge serves as the presiding officer during an open meeting.⁸³ However, the Act itself does not define any specific powers of a mayor or county judge regarding the open portion of a meeting.

37. May a mayor or county judge vote on items or second motions that are made at an open meeting?

The Act does not address when a mayor or a county judge may vote on an item during an open meeting.

- **Home Rule Cities:** the power of the mayor to cast a vote is generally addressed in the city charter.
- **General Law Type A Cities:** state law specifies that the mayor may vote only in the case of a tie.⁸⁴
- **General Law Type B Cities:** State statutes do not address whether a mayor in a Type B general law city may vote on items. Some legal analysts have concluded that the mayor of a Type B city may vote on all items, even when there is not a tie.⁸⁵
- **General Law Type C Cities:** Again, state statutes do not address whether a mayor in a Type C general law city may vote on items. Whether mayors of a Type C city may vote on all items, might depend on the population of the Type C city.⁸⁶
- **Counties:** the county judge is a full voting member of the commissioners' court.⁸⁷

Also, the Act does not address who can or cannot make a second motion. As to who may make second motions, the answer would depend on what rules of parliamentary procedure have been adopted by the governmental body.

⁸³ See Tex. Const. Art. V, § 18(b) (county judge is the presiding officer of the county commissioners court); Tex. Loc. Gov't Code §§ 22.037 (mayor is presiding officer, in a Type A general law city), 23.027 (mayor is president of a Type B general law city), 51.051(a) (Type C general law city with population between 501 through 4,999 has the powers of a Type A general law city), 51.051(b) (Type C general law city with population of 201 through 500 has the powers of a Type B general law city); 81.001(b) (If present, county judge is the presiding officer of the commissioners court).

⁸⁴ Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 22.037(a).

⁸⁵ Alan J. Bojorquez, *Texas Municipal Law and Procedure Manual* § 1.23(2) (6th ed. 2015).

⁸⁶ See Tex. Loc. Gov't Code §§ 51.051, .052.

⁸⁷ *Id.* § 81.001(a). See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. O-2145 (1940); O-1716 (1939).

38. May members of a governing body enter their votes by proxy on an item without attending the meeting?

Though the Act does not address voting by proxy, the attorney general has opined that a member of a governing body may not vote by proxy.⁸⁸ A member of a governing body must be present at a meeting in order to deliberate and to vote.⁸⁹

39. May a governing body hold an open meeting by teleconference?

A meeting of a governing body may be held by teleconference call only if:

1. An emergency or public necessity exists; and,
2. It is difficult or impossible to convene a quorum at one location, or,
3. The meeting is held by an advisory board.⁹⁰

When holding such a meeting, there are several procedural requirements that must be met:

1. The meeting must be posted and open to the public in the same manner as a regular meeting.⁹¹ The governmental body is not required to state in the agenda that the meeting will be held by telephone conference call pursuant to the Act.⁹²
2. The meeting must be held in the same place where meetings of the governing body are usually held.⁹³
3. The identity of each speaker must be clearly stated prior to that person speaking.⁹⁴
4. The meeting must be set up to provide two-way communications throughout the entire meeting.
5. All portions of the meeting (other than executive sessions) must be audible to the public, including the entire conference call.⁹⁵
6. The meeting must be recorded and a copy of the recording must be made available to the public.

⁸⁸ Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-94-028.

⁸⁹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. DM-207 (1993); JM-584 (1986).

⁹⁰ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.125(b). (Note: There are specific governing bodies that have specific statutes within the Act regarding teleconferencing. The governing body will want to check with its legal counsel to make sure the right statute is being used for your governing body. See Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.121, .122, .123, .124.)

⁹¹ *Id.* § 551.125(c).

⁹² Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-352 (2001).

⁹³ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.125(d).

⁹⁴ *Id.* § 551.125(f).

⁹⁵ *Id.* § 551.125(e).

Since extraordinary circumstances are needed to hold a meeting by telephone conference call, governmental bodies cannot have an open meeting by teleconference merely because attending a meeting on short notice would inconvenience members of the governmental body. If a quorum of the governmental body convenes at the meeting location, absent members will not be allowed to participate from other locations by telephone conference call.⁹⁶ Further, it would be questionable to allow participation of a third party by teleconference in a meeting due to the strict requirements in this section. Legal counsel should be consulted if such a situation arises.

40. Does the Act allow a member or employee of a governmental body to participate in a governmental body's meeting via videoconference call⁹⁷?

The Act does authorize a member or employee of a governmental body to participate remotely in a meeting of the governmental body by means of a videoconference call.⁹⁸

41. What procedures must a governmental body that lies in either one or two counties follow when a member or employee will participate in a meeting via videoconference call?

1. A quorum of the governmental body must be present at one physical location.⁹⁹
2. The video and audio feed of the member's or employee's participation, as applicable, must be broadcast live at the meeting.¹⁰⁰
3. The meeting notice must specify where the quorum of the governmental body will be physically present and the intent to have a quorum present.¹⁰¹
4. Each portion of the meeting held by videoconference call that is required to be open to the public must be visible and audible to the public at the location where the quorum is present.¹⁰²
5. The governmental body must make at least an audio recording of the meeting and the recording must be made available to the public.¹⁰³
6. The location where the quorum is present, and each remote location from which a member of the governmental body participates, must have two-way audio and video communication with each other location during the entire meeting. Each

⁹⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-352 (2001) at 4.

⁹⁷ See Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(8) (definition of "videoconference call").

⁹⁸ *Id.* § 551.127(a-1); see also *id.* § 551.127(a) (providing that the Act does not prohibit a governmental body from holding an open or closed meeting by videoconference call, except as provided by Section 551.127).

⁹⁹ *Id.* § 551.127(b).

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* § 551.127(a-1).

¹⁰¹ *Id.* § 551.127(e).

¹⁰² *Id.* § 551.127(f).

¹⁰³ *Id.* § 551.127(g).

participant's face in the videoconference call, while speaking, must be clearly visible and audible to each other participant, and during the open portion of the meeting, to the members of the public in attendance at the location where a quorum is present, and at any other location of the meeting that is open to the public.¹⁰⁴

7. The audio and video signals perceptible by members of the public at each location of the meeting must meet or exceed minimum standards established by Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR) rules.¹⁰⁵
8. The audio and video signals perceptible by members of the public at the location where the quorum is present and any remote location must be of sufficient quality so that members of the public at each location can observe the demeanor and hear the voice of each participant in the open portion of the meeting.¹⁰⁶

The requirements set out above are in addition to requirements that otherwise apply to meetings under the Act.¹⁰⁷

42. *What happens in a governmental body that lies in either one or two counties if the audio or video communication is disconnected or another problem occurs that causes the meeting to no longer be visible and audible to the public?*

The Act provides that if a member of the governmental body participates by videoconference and the audio or video communication is lost or disconnected, that member could simply be counted absent for the portion of the meeting during which the communication is lost but that the meeting could continue so long as a quorum of the governmental body remains present at the meeting location.¹⁰⁹ Section 551.127(f) arguably gives the governmental body the alternative option of recessing the meeting for up to six hours in order to fix the problem. Recessing the meeting appears to be the only option if an employee, rather than a member, is participating by videoconference.

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* § 551.127(h).

¹⁰⁵ *Id.* § 551.127(i).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* § 551.127(j).

¹⁰⁷ See, e.g., *id.* § 551.127(d).

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* § 551.127(a-3).

43. What procedures must a governmental body that lies in three or more counties follow when a member or employee will participate in a meeting via videoconference call?

1. The member of the governmental body presiding over the meeting must be physically present at one location of the meeting that is open to the public during the open portions of the meeting.¹¹⁰
2. The meeting notice must specify the location and the intent to have the presiding officer physically present at the physical space described in 1, above.¹¹¹
3. Each portion of the meeting held by videoconference call that is required to be open to the public must be visible and audible to the public at the location where the presiding officer is physically present.¹¹²
4. The governmental body must make at least an audio recording of the meeting and the recording must be made available to the public.¹¹³
5. The location where the presiding officer is physically present and each remote location from which a councilmember participates shall have two-way audio and video communication with each other location during the entire meeting. Each participant's face in the videoconference call, while speaking, must be clearly visible and audible to each other participant and, during the open portion of the meeting, to the members of the public in attendance at the location where the presiding officer is present, and at any other location of the meeting that is open to the public.¹¹⁴
6. The audio and video signals perceptible by members of the public at each location of the meeting must meet or exceed minimum standards established by Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR) rules.¹¹⁵
7. The audio and video signals perceptible by members of the public at the location where the presiding officer is physically present and any remote location must be of sufficient quality so that members of the public at each location can observe the demeanor and hear the voice of each participant in the open portion of the meeting.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁰ *Id.* § 551.127(c), (e).

¹¹¹ *Id.* § 551.127(e).

¹¹² *Id.* § 551.127(f).

¹¹³ *Id.* § 551.127(g).

¹¹⁴ *Id.* § 551.127(h).

¹¹⁵ *Id.* § 551.127(i).

¹¹⁶ *Id.* § 551.127(j).

The requirements set out above are in addition to requirements that otherwise apply to meetings under the Act.¹¹⁷

44. May a governing body broadcast its meetings over the Internet?

The governing body may broadcast its open meetings over the Internet.¹¹⁸ If it chooses to broadcast its meetings in this fashion, the entity must establish an Internet site and provide access to the broadcast from that site. In addition, the Internet site must provide the same 72-hour notice of any meeting as is required by the Act.¹¹⁹

45. Is a governing body required to make an audio and video recording of its open meetings?

The following governing bodies are required to make an audio and video recording of its open meetings:

1. Home rule cities with population of 50,000 or more.
2. County with population of 125,000 or more.
3. School District with student enrollment of 10,000 or more.
4. Transit Authority or Department subject to Chapters 451, 452, 453 or 460 of the Transportation Code.¹²⁰

These governing bodies shall make an audio and video recording of each regularly scheduled open meeting.¹²¹ This does not include works sessions or special called meeting. The governing body shall make available an archived copy of the audio and video recording of those meetings on the Internet.¹²² The governing body is not required to establish a separate internet site.¹²³ It may make the recordings available on an existing internet site, including a publicly available video-sharing or social network site. If the governing body maintains an internet site, then it shall make the archived recordings available on that internet site or an accessible link to the archived recording.¹²⁴ The archived recordings shall be made available on the internet not later than seven days after the date the recordings were made.¹²⁵

The archived recordings shall be maintained on the internet for not less than two years after the date the recordings were made first available.¹²⁶ If there is a catastrophe¹²⁷ or

¹¹⁷ See, e.g., *id.* § 551.127(d).

¹¹⁸ *Id.* § 551.128(b). See *id.* § 551.128(a) (definition of “Internet” in this section.).

¹¹⁹ *Id.* § 551.128(c).

¹²⁰ *Id.* § 551.128(b-1).

¹²¹ *Id.* § 551.128(b-1)(1)(A). See *id.* § 551.128(b-1)(1)(B) (special requirements for school districts.).

¹²² *Id.* § 551.128(b-1)(2).

¹²³ *Id.* § 551.128(b-2).

¹²⁴ *Id.* § 551.128(b-3).

¹²⁵ *Id.* § 551.128(b-4)(1).

¹²⁶ *Id.* § 551.128(b-4)(2).

technical breakdown, the governing body is exempt from having the recordings up no later than seven day and maintaining up on the internet for two years.¹²⁸ Once, the catastrophe or technical breakdown is over, the governing body must make all reasonable efforts to make the required recordings available in a timely manner. Finally, these governing bodies can broadcast its regularly open meetings on television.¹²⁹

46. *May a governing body discuss public business over the Internet without it being considered a meeting?*

Members of a governing body can communicate or exchange information concerning public business or public policy under their supervision or control without it being a meeting if:¹³⁰

1. The communication is in writing.
2. The writings have to be posted on an online message board or a similar internet application and viewable and searchable by the public.
3. The communications have to be displayed in real time and for no less than 30 days after it is first posted.
4. The governing body can only have one online message board that is displayed on its website and can only be one click away from the primary governing body's internet web page.¹³¹
5. Only members of the governing body or staff member with authorization can post to the online message board. If a staff member posts a message, then staff member must post their name and title along with the message.¹³²
6. If governing body removes a post that has been up for 30 days, the governing body must maintain the posting for six years and the posting is considered public information.¹³³
7. The governing body may not vote or take any action by posting a communication to the online message board and a communication cannot be construed to be an action by the governing body.¹³⁴

Governing bodies should consult with their legal counsel when setting up an online message board.

¹²⁷ See *id.* § 551.0411 (definition of "catastrophe" in this section).

¹²⁸ *Id.* § 551.128(b-5).

¹²⁹ *Id.* § 551.128(b-6).

¹³⁰ *Id.* § 551.006(a).

¹³¹ *Id.* § 551.006(b).

¹³² *Id.* § 551.006(c).

¹³³ *Id.* § 551.006(d).

¹³⁴ *Id.* § 551.006(e).

47. *May a governing body use telephone conferencing, video conferencing or communication over the Internet to consult with its attorney?*

The Act does allow for the governing body to use telephone conferencing, video conferencing or communication over the Internet to consult with its attorney. The governing body can have a public consultation with its attorney in an open meeting or a private consultation in a closed meeting. The public consultation with the governing body's attorney must be audible to the public at the location specified in the notice of the meeting. This provision does not apply to a governing body whose attorney is an employee of the political subdivision.¹³⁵

48. *What accommodations must a governing body provide at its open meetings for an attendee who has a disability?*

Generally, a governing body must make its meetings accessible to persons with disabilities. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) provides that activities of state and local governing bodies, including meetings, are subject to the ADA.¹³⁶ In most cases, such a requirement means that the facility holding the meeting must be physically accessible to individuals with disabilities. Entities may ask individuals with disabilities to provide the entity with reasonable notice on any accommodations they may need to attend the meeting. Also, entities must be ready to provide an accessible meeting site and provide alternative forms of communications that address the needs of individuals with disabilities. This may involve providing sign language interpreters, readers, or large print or Braille documents upon request.

Managing Discussions at an Open Meeting

49. *What right does the public have to speak on a particular agenda item?*

The Act gives the public the right to speak on each item on the agenda at an open meeting of all governmental bodies, except for state agencies.¹³⁷

50. *When does the public have the right to speak on items on the agenda of an open meeting?*

The governmental body must allow the public the right to speak on items on the agenda either at the beginning of the meeting or during the meeting when the agenda item is being considered by the governmental body.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁵ *Id.* § 551.129.

¹³⁶ 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 12131 – 12165.

¹³⁷ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.007(a) (as added by H.B. 2840 of the 86th Leg., R.S., Effective September 1, 2019.).

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* § 551.007(b) (as added by H.B. 2840 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

51. *Is a governmental body allowed to adopt reasonable rules on the public's right to speak?*

Yes. A governmental body may adopt reasonable rules concerning the public's right to speak at an open meeting.¹⁴¹ The rules may include how long the person can address the governmental body on a given item. If the person addressing the governmental body needs a translator, the governmental body is required to allow at least twice the normal amount of time for the non-English speaker to address the body.¹⁴²

52. *May the governmental body still allow the public to ask questions about items not on the agenda?*

The governmental body may decide to allow the public to ask questions about item not on the agenda. If the governmental body allows the public to ask questions about items not on the agenda, the governmental body can still apply reasonable rules regarding the number, frequency, and length of presentation, but it cannot discriminate against speakers. The governmental body will not be able to deliberate on any item that is not on the agenda. For such an item, the governmental body may either: (1) make a statement of fact regarding the item; (2) make a statement concerning the policy regarding the item; or (3) propose that the item be placed on a future agenda.¹⁴³

53. *May the governmental body prevent the public from criticizing the governmental body or actions of the governmental body?*

A governmental body may not prohibit criticism of the governmental body, including criticism of any act, omission, policy, procedure, program, or services. However, this section "does not apply to public criticism that is otherwise prohibited by law."¹⁴⁴ What public criticism is prohibited by law remains to be seen. Defamation would probably fall under that prohibition. In any case, a governing body should be able to enforce a decorum policy for public speakers, so long as it doesn't prohibit criticism.

54. *What is the general distinction between a public hearing and an open meeting?*

During both an open meeting and a public hearing, members of the public must be given a reasonable opportunity to speak. However, there are special notice requirements for a public hearing in addition to the Act's notice requirements. For instance, when a city council is going to have an annexation hearing, it must publish notice of the hearing in a newspaper at some time between 10 and 20 days before the hearing. On the other hand, the only notice generally required for an open meeting is

¹⁴¹ *Id.* § 551.007(c) (as added by H.B. 2840 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

¹⁴² *Id.* § 551.007(d) (as added by H.B. 2840 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

¹⁴³ *Id.* § 551.042.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* § 551.007(e) (as added by H.B. 2480 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

the 72 hour posted notice. The governing body will need to review the statute that requires a public hearing for those specific notice requirements.

The Act does not address whether a governing body may set time limits on the remarks of its members at an open meeting. However, the governing body may adopt procedural rules for its meetings that are not inconsistent with the state or federal constitution, state or federal statutes, or with a home rule city charter.¹⁴⁸ Within these parameters, a governing body may arguably set reasonable time limits for its members' remarks in an open meeting.¹⁵⁰

56. *May members of the public be removed from an open meeting for causing a disturbance?*

The Act does not address removal of a member of the public from an open meeting for causing a disturbance. However, the presiding officer or the governing body as a whole may ask that individual members of the public be removed if they are causing a disturbance at an open meeting. What constitutes conduct that rises to the level of disorderly conduct is a fact issue for the governing body to consider. A local entity may want to consult its attorney for guidance on what actions may constitute "disorderly conduct" and adopt policies to put the public on notice.

57. *May members of the governing body be removed from an open meeting for causing a disturbance?*

The Act does not specifically address removal of a member of a governing body from an open meeting for causing a disturbance. Nonetheless, local entities have the power to take actions to promote an orderly meeting. Accordingly, if a member's conduct were to constitute disorderly conduct, the member could be warned and then, if necessary, the presiding officer or the governing body as a whole could require that the member be removed.¹⁵² A governing body should consult with its legal counsel if it wants to adopt rules of conduct for its members.

Keeping a Record of Open Meetings

¹⁴⁸ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. DM-473 (1998), H-188 (1973).

¹⁵⁰ Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-96-111; Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. H-188 (1973).

¹⁵² See Tex. Penal Code § 42.05 (disrupting meeting or procession); *State v. Markovich*, 77 S.W.3d 274 (Tex. Crim. App. 2002) (the best way to ensure that the rights of all individuals are protected is to determine whether the actor's behavior substantially impaired the conduct of the meeting before his or her actions could be criminalized).

58. What duty does a governing body have to keep minutes or recording of open meetings?

A governing body must either keep minutes or make a recording¹⁵³ of every open meeting.¹⁵⁴ If the body chooses to keep minutes rather than make a recording, the Act requires that the minutes indicate the subject of each deliberation and indicate every action that is taken.¹⁵⁵

59. What access does the public have to the minutes or recording of an open meeting?

The minutes or recording of an open meeting are open to the public and must be available for inspection or copying.¹⁵⁶ It should be noted that exceptions to required public disclosure in the Public Information Act do not apply to the minutes or recording of an open meeting. The local entity must permanently retain copies of the minutes or recordings of its meetings. The governing body is required by state law to post the minutes of an open meeting on its website if the governing body is a political subdivision with the authority to impose a tax at any time on or after January 1, 2019 and maintains a publicly accessible Internet website.¹⁵⁷ Also, the public postings of audio and video recording of regularly scheduled meetings depends on the type of governing body.¹⁵⁸

60. What right does the public have to record an open meeting?

The Act gives any member of the public a legal right to make a video or audio recording of an open meeting.¹⁵⁹ However, the Act also gives a governmental body a right to adopt reasonable rules that are necessary to maintain order. Thus, a governing body may regulate the location of recording equipment and the manner in which the recording is conducted. However, the body may not adopt any rule that would unreasonably impair a person's right to record an open meeting.

¹⁵³ See Tex. Gov't Code § 551.001(7) (definition of "recording").

¹⁵⁴ *Id.* § 551.021(a).

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* § 551.021(b).

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* § 551.022. See also Tex. Att'y Gen. ORD-225 (1979) (tapes of meetings used to assist in writing minutes are open records).

¹⁵⁷ Tex. Gov't Code §§ 2051.151, .152(a)(5) (as added by H.B. 305 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

¹⁵⁸ See *Id.* § 551.128(b-1)-(b-6).

¹⁵⁹ *Id.* § 551.023.

V. Closed Meetings/Executive Sessions¹⁶⁰

61. *What are the general subjects for which a governing body may hold a closed meeting?*

Under the Act, a governing body may generally hold a closed meeting for one or more of the following nine reasons:

1. consideration of specific personnel matters;¹⁶¹
2. certain consultations with its attorney;¹⁶²
3. discussions about the value or transfer of real property;¹⁶³
4. discussions about security personnel, security devices, or a security audit;¹⁶⁴
5. discussions about a prospective gift or donation to a governmental body;¹⁶⁵
6. discussions by a governing body of potential items on tests that the governing body conducts for purposes of licensing individuals to engage in an activity;¹⁶⁶
7. discussions of certain economic development matters;¹⁶⁷
8. discussions of certain competitive matters relating to a city-owned electric or gas utility for which the city council is the governing body;¹⁶⁸ and,
9. certain information relating to the subject of emergencies and disasters.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁰ Texas Government Code § 551.001(1) defines *closed meeting* as “a meeting to which the public does not have access.” The Act does not define *executive session*. Black’s Law Dictionary defines *executive session* as “a meeting, usually held in secret that only the members and invited nonmembers may attend.” These terms are widely used interchangeably. This publication will primarily use *closed meeting* because it is defined by the Act.

¹⁶¹ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.074.

¹⁶² *Id.* § 551.071.

¹⁶³ *Id.* § 551.072.

¹⁶⁴ *Id.* § 551.076.

¹⁶⁵ *Id.* § 551.073.

¹⁶⁶ *Id.* § 551.088.

¹⁶⁷ *Id.* § 551.087.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* § 551.086.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.* § 418.183(f).

Closed Meetings to Discuss Personnel Issues

62. *When may a governing body meet in a closed meeting to discuss personnel issues?*

The Act allows a governing body to hold a closed meeting to discuss the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline or dismissal of a public officer or employee.¹⁷⁰ Also, a governing body may hear a complaint or charge against such officer or employee in a closed meeting. However, the governing body is not allowed to meet in a closed meeting about an employee or official if the subject of the deliberation requests that the item be heard in a public hearing. Also, any final action by the governing body on a personnel matter must be taken in an open meeting.¹⁷¹

It is important to note that a governing body may meet in a closed meeting under the personnel exception only if the person being discussed is an officer or employee of the local entity. Neither the appointment of advisory committee members¹⁷² nor the hiring of independent contractors¹⁷³ is a proper subject for closed meetings under the personnel exception. In addition, the personnel exception allows only the discussion of a particular person or persons in a closed meeting. A governmental body may not discuss general policies regarding an entire class of employees in a closed meeting held under the personnel exception.¹⁷⁴ Such general policies must be addressed during the open portion of a meeting.

63. *Does a governing body have to post the name of an individual who is to be discussed in a closed meeting?*

A governing body is not required to post the name of the specific individual to be discussed in a closed meeting.¹⁷⁵ However, the more important the position being discussed, the more specific the posting will need to be in describing that position.¹⁷⁶ Thus, the phrase “possible dismissal of a police officer” would normally be a sufficient posting for a city to consider firing a police officer of low rank, unless unusual circumstances made the item particularly newsworthy. On the other hand, if a city is considering the dismissal of the police chief, for example, the city should indicate

¹⁷⁰ *Id.* § 551.074.

¹⁷¹ *Id.* § 551.102.

¹⁷² Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. DM-149 (1992).

¹⁷³ *Swate v. Medina Cmty. Hosp.*, 966 S.W.2d 693, 699 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 1998, pet. denied); Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. No. MW-129 (1980).

¹⁷⁴ *Gardner v. Herring*, 21 S.W.3d 767, 777 (Tex. App. — Amarillo 2000, no pet.); Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. H-496 (1975).

¹⁷⁵ See *City of San Antonio*, 820 S.W.2d 762 (the Act does not raise due process implications; individual notice is not required).

¹⁷⁶ See, e.g., *Point Isabel*, 797 S.W.2d 176.

“possible personnel action regarding police chief” so that the public is clearly informed as to which high-level position is under discussion.¹⁷⁷

64. Does a governing body have to give individual notice to the employee that he/she will be discussed in a closed meeting?

The Act does not require that an employee or officer be given individual notice of a closed meeting in which that person will be discussed.¹⁷⁸ However, it is possible that other sources, such as constitutional due process, state statutes, a contractual agreement, a city charter, or a city ordinance may require that certain staff employees or officers be given individual notice and a hearing before any disciplinary action is taken.¹⁷⁹ Local entities should consult their legal counsel regarding the applicable laws in such a situation.

65. Does an employee have a right to attend the closed meeting if he/she is being discussed?

When a governing body discusses an employee or officer in a closed meeting under the personnel exception, the person being discussed does not have an inherent right to attend the closed meeting. The governing body decides who the necessary parties are for attendance at the closed meeting. The governing body chooses whether to allow the attendance of the employee at the closed meeting.¹⁸⁰

66. Does an employee have a right to compel the governing body to hear a personnel matter regarding that employee in an open meeting instead of in a closed meeting?

The employee that is to be discussed under the personnel exception has a right to compel that the item be discussed in a public hearing instead of during a closed meeting.¹⁸¹ However, the Act does not give an employee or officer the right to compel that a personnel matter regarding that individual be discussed only within a closed meeting.¹⁸²

67. Is a governing body permitted to conduct personnel interviews for new hires or potential officers in a closed meeting?

A governing body is permitted to conduct personnel interviews for new hires or potential officers in a closed meeting under the personnel exception of the OMA. According to

¹⁷⁷ See *Mayes*, 922 S.W.2d 200.

¹⁷⁸ *City of San Antonio*, 820 S.W.2d 762 (Act does not raise due process implications; individual notice is not required); *Rettberg v. Tex. Dep't of Health*, 873 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App. — Austin 1994, no writ). (state agency executive secretary not entitled to individual notice); *Stockdale v. Meno*, 867 S.W.2d 123 (Tex. App. — Austin 1993, writ denied) (teacher not entitled to individual notice).

¹⁷⁹ E.g., Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 22.077 (hearing for removal of certain municipal officers in Type A city).

¹⁸⁰ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-6 (1983).

¹⁸¹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.074(b).

¹⁸² Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1191 (1990).

case law, the OMA does not restrict the personnel exception only to actions affecting a current employee of the governmental entity.¹⁸³

68. *May a governing body admit members of the public selectively to a closed meeting to give feedback on an employee or official being evaluated in the meeting?*

No, the closed meeting is for the benefit of the governing body to meet away from public scrutiny under limited exceptions. This purpose would be defeated by selectively admitting the public.¹⁸⁴

Closed Meetings for Consultations with an Attorney

69. *When may a governing body have a closed meeting using the exception for consultations with an attorney?*

The Act allows a governmental body to meet with its attorney to receive legal advice about:

1. pending or contemplated litigation;
2. settlement offers; or,
3. a matter in which the duty of the attorney to the governmental body under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas clearly conflicts with this chapter.¹⁸⁵

Also, the attorney general has concluded that a governmental body may meet with its attorney to receive legal advice on any matter.¹⁸⁶ However, the attorney general has warned that discussions in a closed meeting under the attorney consultation exception must relate solely to legal matters. The governing body may not discuss general policy matters that are unrelated to receiving legal advice from the attorney while in closed meeting under this exception.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸³ *Hispanic Educ. Committee v. Houston Independent School Dist.*, 886 F.Supp. 606, 611 (S.D. Tex. 1994). (Though there is an attorney general letter opinion, LO 88-52 (1988), that states a governmental entity cannot do interviews of non-employees in a closed meeting under the personnel exception of the Open Meetings Act, this case would control over that attorney general opinion.)

¹⁸⁴ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. GA-0511 (2007).

¹⁸⁵ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.071.

¹⁸⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-100 (1983). See also Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-238 (1984) (governing body may admit to executive session persons aligned with governing body and necessary to governing body's full communication with its attorney) (modified by Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-506 (2002) to require in addition that presence of person must not waive attorney-client privilege if person is admitted under attorney consultation exception).

¹⁸⁷ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-100 (1983) at 2.

70. May a governing body meet in a closed meeting for consultations with an attorney if the attorney is not physically present?

A governmental body may use a telephone conference call, video conference call, or Internet communications to consult with certain attorneys in a closed meeting. If the attorney is an employee of the local entity, such consultations via the Internet, telephone or video conference are not permitted. An attorney who receives compensation for legal services from which employment taxes are deducted by the entity is considered to be an employee of the entity.¹⁸⁸

71. May a governing body meet in a closed meeting with its attorney to discuss a proposed contract?

A governing body may consult with its attorney in a closed meeting to receive advice on legal issues raised by a proposed contract. However, the body may not discuss the merits of a proposed contract, financial considerations, or other non-legal matters related to the contract simply because its attorney is present.¹⁸⁹ General discussion of policy unrelated to legal matters is not permitted in a closed meeting under the Act merely because an attorney is present.

Other Types of Closed Meetings

72. May a governing body discuss the acquisition of real estate in a closed meeting?

The Act allows a governmental body to hold a closed meeting to discuss the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real estate.¹⁹⁰ However, such a closed meeting is allowed only if discussion of the real estate in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the ability of the governing body to negotiate with a third party.¹⁹¹ For example, a closed meeting may in certain cases be permitted to discuss what the local entity is willing to pay for real property that it plans to acquire. There is no comparable authority for a governing body to go into a closed meeting to discuss the acquisition of items of personal property, such as the purchase of a new computer system.

73. May a governing body discuss security personnel, security devices, or a security audit in a closed meeting?

The Act has permitted a governing body to discuss the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation, of security personnel or security devices in a closed

¹⁸⁸ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.129.

¹⁸⁹ *Olympic Waste Servs. v. City of Grand Saline*, 204 S.W.3d 496, 503-04 (Tex. App. — Tyler 2006, no pet.); Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-233 (2000) at 3. See also *Finlan v. City of Dallas*, 888 F. Supp. 779, 782 n.9 (N.D. Tex. 1995).

¹⁹⁰ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.072.

¹⁹¹ *City of Laredo v. Escamilla*, 219 S.W.3d 14, 20 (Tex. App. — San Antonio 2006, pet. denied). See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. MW-417 (1981).

meeting. Also, the Act allows discussion of security audits in a closed meeting.¹⁹² A governing body can also discuss security assessments or deployments relating to information resources technology; certain network security information¹⁹³; or the deployment, or specific occasions for implementation of critical infrastructure.¹⁹⁴

74. *May a governing body discuss a contract involving a prospective gift or donation in a closed meeting?*

A governing body may meet in a closed meeting to discuss the negotiations for a contract for a prospective gift or donation.¹⁹⁵ Such a contract must relate to a gift to be given to the state or to the governmental body. However, similar to the real estate exception, the governing body may meet in a closed meeting only if its negotiating position with a third person would be negatively affected by the body's discussion of the contract in an open meeting.

75. *May a governing body discuss a test item in a closed meeting?*

A governing body may discuss a test item or information related to a test item in a closed meeting if the item may be included in a test that the governing body administers to individuals who seek to obtain or renew a license or certificate that is necessary to engage in an activity.¹⁹⁶

76. *May the governing body of a public power utility discuss competitive matters in a closed meeting?*

The governing body of a public power utility (electric or gas utility)¹⁹⁷ is allowed to deliberate, vote or take final action in a closed meeting on any competitive matter.¹⁹⁸ The term "competitive matter" means a utility-related matter that is related to the public power utility's competitive activity, including commercial information, and would, if disclosed, give advantage to competitors or prospective competitors.¹⁹⁹ Also, the notice of the subject matter of an item that may be considered as a competitive matter is required to contain more than a general representation of the subject matter to be considered, such that the competitive activity of the public power utility with respect to the issue in question is not compromised or disclosed.²⁰⁰

¹⁹² Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.076, .089.

¹⁹³ See Tex. Gov't Code § 2059.055(b). (network security information that is confidential.)

¹⁹⁴ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.089.

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* § 551.073.

¹⁹⁶ *Id.* § 551.088.

¹⁹⁷ See *id.* § 551.086(b)(1) (definition of "public power utility").

¹⁹⁸ *Id.* § 551.086(c).

¹⁹⁹ *Id.* § 552.133 (definition of "competitive matter").

²⁰⁰ *Id.* § 551.086(d).

77. May a governing body discuss potential business incentives and other economic development negotiations in a closed meeting?

A governing body may meet in a closed meeting to discuss certain matters related to economic development.²⁰¹ It may discuss commercial or financial information that the governing body has received from certain business prospects. The business prospect must be one that the governing body is negotiating with for economic development purposes to locate, stay or expand in or near the territory of the local entity. Also, under this exception, a governing body may hold a closed meeting to discuss a potential offer of financial or other incentives to the business prospect.

Need for Statutory Authority to Hold Closed Meetings

78. May a governing body hold workshops or retreats in a closed meeting?

The provisions of the Act would apply to workshops or retreats of the governing body if a quorum of the body is present and the governing body deliberates about public business.²⁰² To go into a closed meeting, the local entity must show that the issue to be discussed fits within one of the specific statutory categories that allows for closed meetings.

79. Does the Public Information Act provide a basis for meeting in a closed meeting?

The governing body may not use the fact that the governing body will discuss documents that may be confidential under the Public Information Act, Chapter 552 of the Government Code, to justify a closed meeting. Instead, the governing body must specifically rely on one of the particular exceptions to the Open Meetings Act. The Open Meetings Act and the Public Information Act are entirely independent in their operation.²⁰³ (See Section I concerning the relationship between the Open Meetings Act and the Public Information Act.)

Procedural Requirements for Meeting in Closed Meetings

80. Is there a difference between the terms “executive session,” “closed meeting” and “closed session”?

No. All of these terms are used interchangeably. The important point to remember is that a governmental body may not exclude the public from a meeting unless the Act specifically authorizes such a closed meeting.²⁰⁴

²⁰¹ *Id.* § 551.087.

²⁰² See *Bexar Medina Atascosa Water Dist.*, 2 S.W.3d at 462.

²⁰³ Tex. Att’y. Gen. Op. No. GA-0019 (2003) at 6.

²⁰⁴ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.002. See n. 143.

81. May a city council meet in a closed meeting if a city charter provision requires that all city council meetings be conducted as open meetings?

A city council may not hold a closed meeting if the city charter specifically requires that all meetings or the type of meeting in question be held as open meetings.²⁰⁵

82. What notice must be posted to consider an item in a closed meeting?

The rules for posting closed meeting items are the same as the general rules for posting issues that will be considered in an open meeting.²⁰⁶ Most local governments indicate on the posting that the governmental body may be going into executive session on a particular topic and the statutory section that allows such an item to be considered in a closed meeting. However, the Act does not require the notice to state which items will be discussed in a closed meeting. Should a governing body consistently distinguish between subjects for public deliberation and subjects for executive session, an abrupt departure from this practice could render the notice inadequate.²⁰⁷

83. May an item be considered in a closed meeting if the posted agenda does not indicate it will be discussed in a closed meeting?

In certain cases, a properly posted agenda item may be considered in a closed meeting even though the posted agenda did not indicate that the item would be discussed in a closed meeting.²⁰⁸ As mentioned above, the rules for posting closed meeting items are the same as the rules for posting items that will be considered in open session.²⁰⁹ The Open Meetings Act requires only that the posted notice give reasonable notice of the subjects that will be discussed. There is no requirement that the local entity indicate whether an item will be handled in open or closed session. However, if the notices posted for a governmental body consistently distinguish between subjects for public deliberation and subjects for closed session deliberation, an abrupt departure from this practice may raise a question as to the adequacy of a notice to inform the public.²¹⁰

84. What procedure should a governing body follow to go into a closed meeting?

If a governing body chooses to discuss an item in a closed meeting, it must follow the statutory procedures required for such a meeting. The governing body must first convene in a properly posted open meeting. During that open meeting, the presiding officer must announce that a closed meeting will be held and identify the section(s) of

²⁰⁵ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.004. See *Shackelford v. City of Abilene*, 585 S.W.2d 665 (Tex. 1979).

²⁰⁶ See generally Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.041, .043. See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-511 (2007) at 4. (notice does not have to cite the section or subsection numbers of the provision authorizing the closed session.)

²⁰⁷ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-57 (1999).

²⁰⁸ *Id.*

²⁰⁹ See generally Tex. Gov't Code §§ 551.041, .043.

²¹⁰ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-57 (1999).

the Act authorizing such a closed meeting.²¹¹ A local entity may wish to have a prior written opinion from its attorney setting forth a reasonable basis for holding the closed meeting for the involved item whenever the matter is in dispute. Once a closed meeting has begun, the presiding officer must announce the date and time the session started.²¹² At the end of that closed meeting, the presiding officer must again announce the date and time. In most instances, a certified agenda or recording must be made.²¹³ Also, any action or vote on an agenda item may be taken only during an open meeting.²¹⁴

85. *May a governing body continue a closed meeting to the immediate next day?*

A closed session of an open meeting may be continued to the immediate next day so long as before convening the second-day closed meeting, a quorum of the governing body first convenes in an open meeting. The presiding officer must publicly announce that a closed meeting will be held and identify the section or sections of the Act under which the closed meeting is authorized.²¹⁵

86. *If a member of a governing body is not certain that a closed meeting is permitted what actions should the official take if a closed meeting is called?*

If a member is not certain that a closed meeting is permitted on an issue, the member may wish to consider refusing to attend or asking for a formal written interpretation from the local entity's attorney as to the legality of the meeting. Attendance at an unauthorized closed meeting may be a criminal offense.²¹⁶ If an official reasonably relies on a written opinion concerning whether a closed meeting is permitted from the governing body's attorney, the attorney general or a court, then the official has an affirmative defense to any criminal prosecution for violation of the Act.²¹⁷ Simply objecting or not speaking during an illegal closed meeting will not relieve the member of potential criminal liability for participating in the meeting.

87. *Who is permitted to attend a closed meeting?*

The Act does not specify who may or may not attend a closed meeting.²¹⁸ Generally, a governmental body has discretion to determine who may attend closed meetings.

²¹¹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.101. See *Lone Star Greyhound Park v. Tex. Racing Comm'n*, 863 S.W.2d 742, 747-48 (Tex. App. — Austin 1993, writ denied) (presiding officer's announcement of content of applicable section, but not section number, gives sufficient notice).

²¹² Tex. Gov't Code § 551.103 (c)(3) & (d).

²¹³ *Id.*

²¹⁴ *Id.* § 551.102.

²¹⁵ *Id.* § 551.101; Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-285 (2000). See also Tex. Gov't Code § 551.0411(a).

²¹⁶ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.144.

²¹⁷ *Id.*

²¹⁸ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-375 (2001).

Members of the public may not be selectively admitted to an executive session.²¹⁹ When a governmental body holds a closed meeting to discuss a lawsuit under the attorney consultation exception, section 551.071 of the Government Code, the governmental body's attorney must be present, but an opposing party may not be present.²²⁰ In considering whether to admit any nonmember to a closed meeting held under this section, a governmental body should consider:

1. whether the person's interests are adverse to the governmental body's;
2. whether the person's presence is necessary to the issues to be discussed; and,
3. whether the governmental body may waive the attorney-client privilege by including the nonmember.²²¹

With respect to closed meetings held under other exceptions in the Act, a governmental body has the right to determine which nonmembers may attend and may include a nonmember if the person's interests are not adverse to the governmental body's and the person's participation is necessary to the anticipated deliberation.²²²

88. *May a governing body prevent a member from attending a closed meeting?*

A governmental body can prevent one of its members from attending a closed meeting when that member is suing the governing body or entity.²²³ In Attorney General Opinion JM-1004, a school board had been sued by one of its own members and wanted to discuss the lawsuit with its attorney in an executive session. The attorney general concluded that the school board could exclude the member who had sued the district. The purpose of the exception for consultations with an attorney is, in part, to allow a governmental body to receive legal advice from its attorney without revealing attorney-client confidences to the opposing side. Admitting a member of a governing body who is on the opposing side of litigation to such an executive session would defeat the purpose of holding it.

89. *May a governing body prevent its staff from attending a closed meeting?*

As mentioned above, a governing body may exclude all nonmembers from attending a closed meeting.²²⁴ Thus, a governing body may exclude its staff from attending a closed meeting. There are attorney general opinions that have concluded that the county commissioners' court could exclude the county clerk from an executive session

²¹⁹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0511 (2007).

²²⁰ See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. JC-506 (2002), JC-375 (2001), JM-238 (1984).

²²¹ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-506 (2002).

²²² *Id.*

²²³ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1004 (1989).

²²⁴ See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. JM-6 (1983), JC-506 (2002); Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-97-017.

of the commissioners' court where no statute required the presence of the county clerk.²²⁵ Another opinion concluded that a contractual provision requiring a superintendent of schools to attend all executive sessions of her school board of trustees was valid under the Act, but would not preclude her exclusion by the board.²²⁶ However, some city charters and certain statutory provisions provide that the city secretary shall attend all city meetings.²²⁷

90. *May a governing body approve items or take a straw poll in a closed meeting?*

A court has held that a member of a governing body may indicate during an executive session how he or she plans to vote on an item.²²⁸ However, the governing body may not conduct a straw vote or a formal vote during such a session.²²⁹ The Act requires that any final action, decision or vote be taken in an open meeting.²³⁰

Production and Handling of Certified Agenda or Recording for Closed Meetings

91. *Is a governing body required to create a certified agenda or recording of discussions held in a closed meeting?*

A governing body must create a certified agenda or make a recording²³¹ of every closed meeting unless the closed meeting is being held under the exception for consultation with an attorney.²³² The governing body may stop taking notes or turn off the recording during the portion of a closed meeting that involves consultations with an attorney.

The presiding officer shall certify that the agenda or recording of the closed meeting is true and correct record of the proceeding.²³³ The certified agenda must state the subject matter of each deliberation and record any further action taken.²³⁴ The certified agenda does not have to be a verbatim transcript of what happened in the closed meeting, but it must summarize what was discussed on each topic.²³⁵ In addition, the

²²⁵ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. JM-6 (1983), GA-277 (2004).

²²⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-375 (2001).

²²⁷ See Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 22.073 (requires a city secretary in Type A city to attend all meetings and keep required minutes).

²²⁸ *Bd. of Trustees v. Cox Enters., Inc.*, 679 S.W.2d 86, 89 (Tex. App. — Texarkana 1984), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part on other grounds*, 706 S.W.2d 956 (Tex. 1986); *Nash v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 864 S.W.2d 163, 166 (Tex. App. — Tyler 1993, no writ).

²²⁹ *Id.*

²³⁰ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.102.

²³¹ See *id.* § 551.001(7) (definition of recording).

²³² *Id.* § 551.103(a).

²³³ *Id.* § 551.103(b).

²³⁴ *Id.* § 551.103(c)(1)-(2).

²³⁵ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-840 (1988) at 4-7.

certified agenda or recording must include an announcement by the presiding officer of the date and time that the closed meeting began and ended.²³⁶

92. Who is responsible for creating a certified agenda or recording of a closed meeting?

The Act does not specify a particular individual or officer responsible for producing the certified agenda or making the recording of a closed meeting. However, the presiding officer is responsible for certifying that the certified agenda or recording is a true and correct record of the proceedings.²³⁷ It is important to note that a member of a governing body commits a Class C misdemeanor if he/she participates in a closed meeting knowing that a certified agenda or recording is not being made.²³⁸

93. May a member of a governing body or staff release a copy of a certified agenda or recording to the public?

A certified agenda or recording kept during a closed meeting may be disclosed to a member of the public only under a court order.²³⁹ There are criminal penalties for releasing a copy of the certified agenda to the public without a court order.²⁴⁰

94. May a member of a governing body record a closed meeting for the member's own use?

A member of a governmental body has no right to record a closed meeting over the objection of a majority of the governmental body's members.²⁴¹

95. May a member of the governing body review a copy of a certified agenda or recording of a closed meeting?

A member of a governing body who attended a closed meeting may later review the certified agenda or recording of that closed meeting.²⁴² Also, a member who was absent during a closed meeting may review the certified agenda or recording. The governing body should adopt procedures for reviewing a certified agenda or recording to preserve the evidentiary integrity, but the governing body could not absolutely prohibit the review by a member. Once the member has left office, the member does not have the right to review the certified agendas or recordings of closed meetings.²⁴³ Also, the

²³⁶ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.103(c)(3), (d).

²³⁷ *Id.* § 551.103(b).

²³⁸ *Id.* § 551.145.

²³⁹ *Id.* § 551.104(c).

²⁴⁰ *Id.* § 551.146.

²⁴¹ *Zamora v. Edgewood Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 592 S.W.2d 649 (Tex. Civ. App. — Beaumont 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-351 (1985) at 2.

²⁴² Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. DM-227 (1993).

²⁴³ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-120 (1999).

governmental body may not provide the absent member with a copy of the certified agenda or recording of the closed meeting.²⁴⁴

96. *How should a governing body handle a certified agenda or recording once it is prepared?*

The Act contains two requirements on how a certified agenda or recording of closed meetings is to be handled once created:

1. the certified agenda or recording may not be disclosed to the public without a court order, and
2. the certified agenda or recording must be preserved for a period of at least two years after the date of the closed meeting.²⁴⁵

If any legal action involving the closed meeting is brought within this time period, the certified agenda or recording must be preserved until the action is finished. The governing body is the proper custodian for the certified agenda or recording, not the city secretary or county clerk; however the governing body may delegate its duty to these individuals.²⁴⁶

97. *May members of the governing body publicly discuss what was considered in a closed meeting?*

The Act does not prohibit a member from discussing or making statements about what occurred in a closed meeting.²⁴⁷ The fact that a person may legally discuss what occurred in a closed meeting does not mean that it is advisable to do so. For instance, it is possible that such a discussion could waive the governing body's claim of attorney-client privilege if a member revealed attorney-client communications that occurred during a closed meeting. Other statutes and professional obligations as well as possible civil rights violations, individual privacy concerns, and the best interest of the governing body and the citizens the member represents might counsel against such a course of action. A governing body will want to carefully review this issue with its legal counsel before attempting to enact any such policy.

²⁴⁴ Tex. Att'y Gen. LO-98-033.

²⁴⁵ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.104.

²⁴⁶ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. GA-0277 (2004) at 3.

²⁴⁷ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JM-1071 (1989). See Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. MW-563 (1980) at 5 (city ordinance attempting to prohibit public discussion of the contents of an executive session may raise First Amendment concerns but does not violate the Public Information Act).

98. Is the certified agenda or recording of the closed meeting confidential under the Public Information Act?

The certified agenda and recording of a closed meeting are considered confidential under the Public Information Act.²⁴⁸

99. Are notes made by an official in a closed meeting confidential under the Open Meetings Act or the Public Information Act?

The Open Meetings Act does not specifically address whether the notes made by an official during a closed meeting are confidential. Whether the notes made by an official in a closed meeting are confidential under the Public Information Act depends on whether an exception would apply to the information. Whether the Public Information Act would protect the notes would depend in part on their content and the facts surrounding their creation.²⁴⁹ Some factors that should be considered are:

1. who prepared the notes,
2. who possesses and controls the notes,
3. who has access to the notes,
4. whether the notes were used in conducting public business, and
5. whether public funds were expended in creating or maintaining the notes.

If there is a public information request for any such notes, the local entity will want to confer with its legal counsel.

VI. Emergency Meetings

100. What is sufficient cause for a governmental body to have an emergency meeting?

Under the Act, an emergency exists only if immediate action is required of a governmental body because of (1) “an imminent threat to public health and safety” or (2) “a reasonably unforeseeable situation.”²⁵⁰ A reasonably unforeseeable situation includes:

1. Fire, flood, earthquakes, hurricane, tornado, or wind, rain or snow storm;
2. Power failure, transportation failure, or interruption of communication facilities;

²⁴⁸ Tex. Att’y Gen. ORD-495 (1988).

²⁴⁹ See, e.g., Tex. Att’y Gen. ORD-635 (1995); ORD-574 (1990) (inter-agency and intra-agency written memoranda containing advice, recommendations and opinion can be withheld); ORD-462 (1987).

²⁵⁰ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.045(b) (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.).

3. Epidemic; or
4. Riot, civil disturbance, enemy attack, or other actual or threatened act of lawlessness or violence.²⁵¹

Additionally, an “imminent threat to public health and safety,” shall include a threat described above, if imminent.²⁵² The sudden relocation of a large number of residents from the area of a declared disaster to a governmental body’s jurisdiction is also considered a reasonably unforeseeable situation for a reasonable period immediately following the relocation.²⁵³

The courts and the attorney general have traditionally construed the emergency posting exception strictly.²⁵⁴ As a general rule, the members of a governmental body should ask themselves two questions when considering whether an emergency exists:

1. What would happen if the meeting on the “emergency” issue were postponed for 72 hours?
2. How long has the governing body known about the “emergency” issue?

If the governing body has known about the matter for more than 72 hours or the governing body cannot point to an imminent threat to public health or safety that would occur if action were not taken within 72 hours, then it would be difficult to argue that an emergency existed. Also, a situation is not “unforeseeable” merely because a deadline is less than 72 hours away. If the governing body knew about or should have known about the deadline in advance, then it may be difficult to argue that the situation was “reasonably unforeseeable”.²⁵⁵

101. What notice must the governing body provide for an emergency meeting or item?

A governing body must post notice of an emergency meeting, or the supplemental notice to add an emergency item to an already existing agenda of a properly posted meeting, at least one hour before the meeting is convened.²⁵⁶ The notice of an emergency meeting must “clearly identify the emergency or urgent public necessity.”²⁵⁷ The emergency is “clearly identified” when the governing body states the reason for the

²⁵¹ *Id.* § 551.045(b)(2) (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.)

²⁵² *Id.* § 551.045(b)(1) (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.)

²⁵³ *Id.* § 551.045(e).

²⁵⁴ See Tex. Att’y Gen. Op. Nos. JM-985 (1988), JM-1037 (1989) at 2-5, JC-57 (1999) at 4; *Markowski v. City of Martin*, 940 S.W.2d 720, 725 (Tex. App. — Waco 1997, writ denied).

²⁵⁵ See *River Rd. Neighborhood Ass’n*, 720 S.W.2d at 557-58.

²⁵⁶ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.045(a) (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S. Effective September 1, 2019.)

²⁵⁷ Tex. Gov’t Code § 551.045(c).

emergency.²⁵⁸ Notice of an emergency meeting must be posted in the same places as a governing body would post its notice of a regular or special called open meeting. (See Section II for a discussion on notice.)

102. *What action or deliberation may take place at a properly posted emergency meeting?*

A governing body may only deliberate or take action on a matter at an emergency meeting that: (1) directly relates to responding to the emergency or urgent public necessity identified in the notice of the meeting; or (2) an agenda item listed on a notice of the meeting before the supplemental notice was posted.²⁵⁹

103. *Is a quorum needed to conduct an emergency meeting?*

A quorum is generally required at an emergency meeting before a governmental body can conduct any official business. However, a quorum is not required if: (1) the local governmental entity is wholly or partly located in the area of a disaster declared by the president of the United States or the governor; and (2) a majority of the members of the governing body are unable to be present at a meeting of the governing body as a result of the disaster.²⁶⁰

104. *May a governing body add non-emergency items onto an agenda that was otherwise validly posted for one hour as an emergency?*

The Act does not allow a governing body to add non-emergency items to the agenda for an emergency meeting unless the non-emergency items have been posted for sufficient time.²⁶¹ The body must post the non-emergency items for at least 72 hours for them to be considered.

105. *Does the news media have a right to specific notice of an emergency meeting or emergency items added to an agenda of an open meeting?*

Members of the news media are entitled to specific notice of an emergency meeting or items that are to be considered on an emergency basis if they do two things.²⁶² First, they must file a request to be notified of an emergency meeting or emergency addition of items to an agenda. This request must be filed at the headquarters of the governmental body and include information on how to contact the member of the news media. The presiding officer or member of the governing body must notify the members of the news media by telephone, facsimile transmission, or electronic mail at least one hour before the meeting is convened. Second, the media member must agree to

²⁵⁸ *Piazza v. City of Granger*, 909 S.W.2d 529 (Tex. App. — Austin 1995, no writ).

²⁵⁹ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.045(a-1) (as added by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S., Effective September 1, 2019.)

²⁶⁰ *Id.* § 418.1102.

²⁶¹ See *id.* § 551.045(a-1) (as added by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S., Effective September 1, 2019.).

²⁶² Tex. Gov't Code § 551.047 (as amended by S.B. 494 of the 86th Leg., R.S., Effective 1, 2019.).

reimburse the local entity for the cost of providing the special notice. Members of the media are not entitled to special notice of an emergency meeting or emergency item unless they meet these criteria.²⁶³

106. *What if a disaster prevents a governing body from holding a meeting that was otherwise properly posted?*

If a catastrophe prevents a city council from holding an otherwise properly posted meeting, the governing body may convene at a convenient location within 72 hours of a properly posted meeting if the action is taken in good faith and not done to circumvent the Act.²⁶⁴ A catastrophe is defined as a condition or occurrence that interferes physically with the ability of a governmental body to conduct a meeting, including:

- (1) fire, flood, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, or wind, rain, or snow storm;
- (2) power failure, transportation failure, or interruption of communication facilities;
- (3) epidemic; or
- (4) civil disturbance, enemy attack, or other actual or threatened act of lawlessness or violence.²⁶⁵

If the governing body is unable to convene the meeting within those 72 hours, it may subsequently convene the meeting if it provides 72-hour notice of the meeting.²⁶⁶

VII. Enforcement of the Act's Requirements

Civil Enforcement of the Act

107. *What civil remedies does an individual have if the Act is violated?*

An individual may sue to prevent, stop, or reverse a violation of the Act.²⁶⁷ Standing for bringing such an action has been very liberally construed, even in areas like annexation challenges that normally require an action to be brought by the state's attorney.²⁶⁸ If a court finds that there will be or has been a violation of the Act, the court has at least four options:

²⁶³ *McConnell v. Alamo Heights Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 576 S.W.2d 470 (Tex. Civ. App. — San Antonio 1978, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (media is not entitled to notice unless they request it).

²⁶⁴ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.0411(b).

²⁶⁵ *Id.* § 551.0411(c).

²⁶⁶ *Id.* § 551.0411(b).

²⁶⁷ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.142(a).

²⁶⁸ See *City of Port Isabel v. Pinnell*, 161 S.W.3d 233, 241 (Tex. App. — Corpus Christi 2005, no pet.).

1. The court may order a governmental body or an official to stop violations of the Act, to avoid future violations of the Act or to perform a duty required by the Act.²⁶⁹
2. The court may invalidate any action that a governmental body has taken in violation of the Act.²⁷⁰
3. The courts may order the governmental body to provide back pay to the employee in cases where the Act was violated in the course of firing an employee.²⁷¹
4. The court, at its own discretion, may make the losing side in such a case pay cost of litigation and reasonable attorney fees.²⁷²

Also, the Act provides that an individual, corporation, or partnership that releases a certified agenda or recording of a closed meeting to the public may be held liable in a civil lawsuit.²⁷³ In such a suit, the person or entity that is harmed may get damages, attorney fees and court costs.

108. Is an action automatically void if it was accomplished without compliance with the Act?

Actions that violate the Act are not automatically void; rather they are voidable.²⁷⁴ Whether a particular action is voided is determined by the court. In fact, it is possible that a court may not void an action even if the court finds that the action was taken in violation of the Act.²⁷⁵ Nonetheless, it is always the safer course to attempt to achieve full compliance with the Act to avoid the likelihood of court challenges.

109. May a governing body later “ratify” an action that was handled in a meeting that did not comply with Act requirements?

If a governing body has taken an action at a meeting that may not have fully complied with the requirements of the Act, the governing body may at a later meeting reauthorize the same action. If the second meeting is held in accordance with all the requirements of law, including the Act, then the action under certain circumstances may be

²⁶⁹ See, e.g., *Forney Messenger, Inc. v. Tennon*, 959 F. Supp. 389 (N.D. Texas 1997) (injunctive relief available for violations of Act); *Cox Enters. Inc.* 679 S.W.2d 86 (declaratory judgment available for violations of Act).

²⁷⁰ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.141.

²⁷¹ *Ferris v. Bd. of Chiropractic Exam'rs*, 808 S.W.2d 514 (Tex. App. — Austin 1991, writ denied).

²⁷² Tex. Gov't Code § 551.142(b).

²⁷³ *Id.* § 551.146(a)(2).

²⁷⁴ *Id.* § 551.141. See *City of Point Isabel*, 161 S.W.3d 233 (actions violating notice provisions voidable).

²⁷⁵ *Collin County v. Homeowners Ass'n*, 716 F. Supp. 953, 960 n.12 (N.D. Tex. 1989); *TOMA Integrity, Inc. and John Dial v. Windermere Oaks Water Supply Corp.*, No. 06-19-00005-CV, 2019 WL 2553300, at *2 (Tex. App.— Texarkana June 21, 2019, no pet. h.)(mem. op., not designated for publication) (action voidable because of violation of the Act, but not void because challenge was not immediate.).

considered valid from the date of the second meeting.²⁷⁶ For example, if a governing body fires an employee at a meeting that does not meet the requirements of the Act, it may then fire the same employee at a later meeting that meets the requirements of the Act. However, the governing body may owe back pay to the employee for the time period between the first meeting and second meeting if a court voids the action taken at the first meeting to terminate the employment.²⁷⁷

Criminal Enforcement of the Act

110. What are the criminal penalties for noncompliance with the Act?

There are four provisions of the Act that provide criminal penalties for violation of the Act:

1. **Unauthorized Closed Meeting.** A member of a governing body commits a crime if he or she calls or aids in calling an unauthorized closed meeting; closes or aids in closing such a meeting; or participates in an unauthorized closed meeting.²⁷⁸ This violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of between \$100 and \$500, one to six months in jail, or both.²⁷⁹ However, if the member of a governing body relied on official written advice from a court, the attorney general, or the governing body's attorney regarding the legality of a closed meeting, the member has an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section of the Act.²⁸⁰ A governing body may want to ask its legal counsel to provide in advance a written opinion noting the legal authority for a closed meeting when doubt exists about the authority for it.
2. **Prohibited Series of Communications.**²⁸¹ A member of a governing body commits a crime if that member knowingly engages in at least one communication among a series of communications that each occur outside of an authorized meeting that concerns an issue within the jurisdiction of the governmental body in which the members engaging in the individual communications constitute fewer than quorum of members but the members engaging is the series of communications constitute a quorum of the governing body. The member must know at the time of the

²⁷⁶ *Lower Colo. River Auth. v. City of San Marcos*, 523 S.W.2d 641 (Tex. 1975) (increase in electric rates effective only from date reauthorized at lawful meeting).

²⁷⁷ *Ferris*, 808 S.W.2d 514.

²⁷⁸ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.144(a).

²⁷⁹ *Id.* § 551.144(b).

²⁸⁰ *Id.* § 551.144(c).

²⁸¹ The criminal violation of circumventing the Act by meeting in numbers less than a quorum was found unconstitutionally vague on its face by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals in *State of Texas v Doyal*, No. PD-0254-18, 2019 WL 944022, at *1 (Tex. Crim. App. Feb. 27, 2019).

communications that all the communications taken together would involve a quorum of the members and would constitute a deliberation once all members engaged in the series of communications.²⁸² This violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of between \$100 and \$500, one to six months in jail, or both.²⁸³

3. **Failure to Keep a Certified Agenda or Recording.** A member of a governing body commits a crime if he or she participates in a closed meeting knowing that a certified agenda or recording of the closed meeting is not being made.²⁸⁴ This violation is a Class C misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to \$500.²⁸⁵
4. **Disclosure of Copy of Certified Agenda or Recording.** An individual, corporation, or partnership commits a crime if it releases to the public a copy of the certified agenda or recording of a lawfully closed meeting.²⁸⁶ This violation is a Class B misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000, a jail term of up to 180 days, or both.²⁸⁷ Also, the person or entity that is harmed by the release of the certified agenda or recording may get damages, attorney fees and, court costs.²⁸⁸ However, if the defendant had good reason to believe releasing the certified agenda or recording was lawful, or was mistaken as to the nature or the content of the certified agenda or recording, the member has a defense to prosecution and an affirmative defense to any civil suit.²⁸⁹

111. *May a private citizen violate the Act by urging members of the governing body to place an item on the agenda or by informing some members how other members intend to vote on a particular item?*

A private citizen who acts independently to urge individual members to place an item on the agenda or to vote a certain way on an agenda item does not commit a violation of the Act, even if he or she informs members of other members' views on the matter. However, a person who is not a member of the governing body may be charged with a violation of an unauthorized closed meeting of the Act (section 551.144), but only if the person acts with intent to aid or assist a member or members who knowingly violate the Act.²⁹⁰

²⁸² *Id.* § 551.143(a) (as amended by S.B. 1640 of the 86th Leg., R.S., Effective June 10, 2019.).

²⁸³ *Id.* § 551.143(b).

²⁸⁴ *Id.* § 551.145(a).

²⁸⁵ *Id.* § 551.154(b). See Tex. Pen. Code § 12.23 (Class C Misdemeanor punishment).

²⁸⁶ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.146(a).

²⁸⁷ *Id.* § 551.146(b). See Tex. Pen. Code § 12.22 (Class B Misdemeanor punishment).

²⁸⁸ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.146(a)(2).

²⁸⁹ *Id.* § 551.146(c).

²⁹⁰ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-0307 (2000).

112. What is the role of the district attorney or prosecuting criminal county attorney regarding violations of the Act?

The district attorney or prosecuting criminal county attorney (depending on the county) has the authority to prosecute criminal violations of the Act. As with other alleged crimes, the local prosecutor retains the discretion to determine which alleged violations he or she will prosecute.

113. What is the role of the Office of the Attorney General regarding issues concerning the Act?

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) may issue an official opinion answering questions regarding the legal interpretation of the Act.²⁹¹ Only certain public officials are authorized to request an opinion. As mentioned above, the OAG will only make legal interpretations of the Act. The OAG cannot rule as to whether a specific person violated the Act on a specific occasion if the ruling would require a determination of the applicable facts.²⁹²

The OAG does not have enforcement authority with regard to the Act. The prosecution of criminal violations of the Act remains within the discretion and authority of the district attorney or prosecuting criminal county attorney. However, a local prosecutor may request assistance from the OAG in prosecuting a violation of the Act.²⁹³ It is within the discretion of that local prosecutor to determine whether to request such assistance from the OAG, and it is within the discretion of the OAG whether the interest of the State of Texas makes such assistance proper.

114. Could a governing body pay attorney fees incurred to defend its members charged with violating the Act?

The Act does not specifically address this issue. A governing body may spend public funds to reimburse a member for the legal expenses of defending against an unjustified prosecution of violations under the Act. However, the governing body may not decide to pay for such legal expenses until it knows the outcome of the criminal prosecution. If the member is found guilty, the governing body may not pay the legal expenses. Additionally, the member under prosecution is disqualified from voting on a resolution to pay his or her own legal fees or the legal fees of another member indicted on the same facts for the same offense.²⁹⁴

²⁹¹ Tex. Gov't Code §§ 402.041 - .045.

²⁹² Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. Nos. DM-95 (1992); JM-840 (1988); H-772 (1976).

²⁹³ Tex. Gov't Code § 402.028.

²⁹⁴ Tex. Att'y Gen. Op. No. JC-294 (2000).

VIII. Additional Information on the Act

115. *Are all elected or appointed government officials required to take training about the Act?*

Elected or appointed governmental officials must have a minimum of one hour of training that has been prepared or approved by the OAG. Officials have 90 days after their election or appointment to complete the required training.²⁹⁵ The official should receive a certificate of course completion, and the governmental body shall maintain the official's certificate. The certificate must be available for public inspection at any time. A training video is available online at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/open-meetings-act-training>.

116. *Where may local governmental bodies get more information about the Act?*

The Texas Municipal League (TML) has information on the Act on its website at <https://www.tml.org/343/Open-Meetings-Act>. Also, member cities of TML can email or call the TML Legal Staff with any questions concerning the Act. Additionally, the OAG produces the Open Meetings Handbook, an in-depth publication about the Act and its interpretation in attorney general opinions and court cases. That publication is available in a downloadable PDF format on the Attorney General's website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/open-meetings-act-training>. Finally, the OAG sponsors an Open Government Hotline where public officials and concerned citizens can get answers to basic questions about the Act. The Open Government Hotline number is (512) 478-6736 or (877) 673-6839 (OPEN-TEX).

²⁹⁵ Tex. Gov't Code § 551.005.