

1-1 By: Dale (Senate Sponsor - Schwertner) H.B. No. 3047
 1-2 (In the Senate - Received from the House May 10, 2017;
 1-3 May 10, 2017, read first time and referred to Committee on Business
 1-4 & Commerce; May 21, 2017, reported favorably by the following vote:
 1-5 Yeas 8, Nays 0; May 21, 2017, sent to printer.)

1-6 COMMITTEE VOTE

	Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-7 Hancock	X			
1-8 Creighton	X			
1-9 Campbell	X			
1-10 Estes	X			
1-11 Nichols			X	
1-12 Schwertner	X			
1-13 Taylor of Galveston	X			
1-14 Whitmire	X			
1-15 Zaffirini	X			

1-17 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
 1-18 AN ACT

1-19 relating to the meeting of a governmental body held by
 1-20 videoconference call.

1-21 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

1-22 SECTION 1. Section 551.127, Government Code, as amended by
 1-23 Chapters 159 (S.B. 984) and 685 (H.B. 2414), Acts of the 83rd
 1-24 Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, is reenacted and amended to
 1-25 read as follows:

1-26 Sec. 551.127. VIDEOCONFERENCE CALL. (a) Except as
 1-27 otherwise provided by this section, this chapter does not prohibit
 1-28 a governmental body from holding an open or closed meeting by
 1-29 videoconference call.

1-30 (a-1) A member or employee of a governmental body may
 1-31 participate remotely in a meeting of the governmental body by means
 1-32 of a videoconference call if the video and audio feed of the
 1-33 member's or employee's participation, as applicable, is broadcast
 1-34 live at the meeting and complies with the provisions of this
 1-35 section.

1-36 (a-2) A member of a governmental body who participates in a
 1-37 meeting as provided by Subsection (a-1) shall be counted as present
 1-38 at the meeting for all purposes.

1-39 (a-3) A member of a governmental body who participates in a
 1-40 meeting by videoconference call shall be considered absent from any
 1-41 portion of the meeting during which audio or video communication
 1-42 with the member is lost or disconnected. The governmental body may
 1-43 continue the meeting only if a quorum of the body remains present at
 1-44 the meeting location or, if applicable, continues to participate in
 1-45 a meeting conducted under Subsection (c).

1-46 (b) A meeting may be held by videoconference call only if a
 1-47 quorum of the governmental body is physically present at one
 1-48 location of the meeting, except as provided by Subsection (c).

1-49 (c) A meeting of a state governmental body or a governmental
 1-50 body that extends into three or more counties may be held by
 1-51 videoconference call only if the member of the governmental body
 1-52 presiding over the meeting is physically present at one location of
 1-53 the meeting that is open to the public during the open portions of
 1-54 the meeting.

1-55 (d) A meeting held by videoconference call is subject to the
 1-56 notice requirements applicable to other meetings in addition to the
 1-57 notice requirements prescribed by this section.

1-58 (e) The notice of a meeting to be held by videoconference
 1-59 call must specify as a location of the meeting the location where a
 1-60 quorum of the governmental body will be physically present and
 1-61 specify the intent to have a quorum present at that location, except

2-1 that the notice of a meeting to be held by videoconference call
2-2 under Subsection (c) must specify as a location of the meeting the
2-3 location where the member of the governmental body presiding over
2-4 the meeting will be physically present and specify the intent to
2-5 have the member of the governmental body presiding over the meeting
2-6 present at that location. The location where the member of the
2-7 governmental body presiding over the meeting is physically present
2-8 shall be open to the public during the open portions of the meeting.

2-9 (f) Each portion of a meeting held by videoconference call
2-10 that is required to be open to the public shall be visible and
2-11 audible to the public at the location specified under Subsection
2-12 (e). If a problem occurs that causes a meeting to no longer be
2-13 visible and audible to the public at that location, the meeting must
2-14 be recessed until the problem is resolved. If the problem is not
2-15 resolved in six hours or less, the meeting must be adjourned.

2-16 (g) The governmental body shall make at least an audio
2-17 recording of the meeting. The recording shall be made available to
2-18 the public.

2-19 (h) The location specified under Subsection (e), and each
2-20 remote location from which a member of the governmental body
2-21 participates, shall have two-way audio and video communication with
2-22 each other location during the entire meeting. The face of each
2-23 participant in the videoconference call, while that participant is
2-24 speaking, shall be clearly visible, and the voice audible, to each
2-25 other participant and, during the open portion of the meeting, to
2-26 the members of the public in attendance at the physical location
2-27 described by Subsection (e) and at any other location of the meeting
2-28 that is open to the public.

2-29 (i) The Department of Information Resources by rule shall
2-30 specify minimum standards for audio and video signals at a meeting
2-31 held by videoconference call. The quality of the audio and video
2-32 signals perceptible at each location of the meeting must meet or
2-33 exceed those standards.

2-34 (j) The audio and video signals perceptible by members of
2-35 the public at each location of the meeting described by Subsection
2-36 (h) must be of sufficient quality so that members of the public at
2-37 each location can observe the demeanor and hear the voice of each
2-38 participant in the open portion of the meeting.

2-39 (k) Without regard to whether a member of the governmental
2-40 body is participating in a meeting from a remote location by
2-41 videoconference call, a governmental body may allow a member of the
2-42 public to testify at a meeting from a remote location by
2-43 videoconference call.

2-44 SECTION 2. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

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