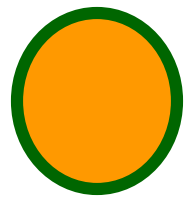
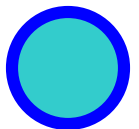
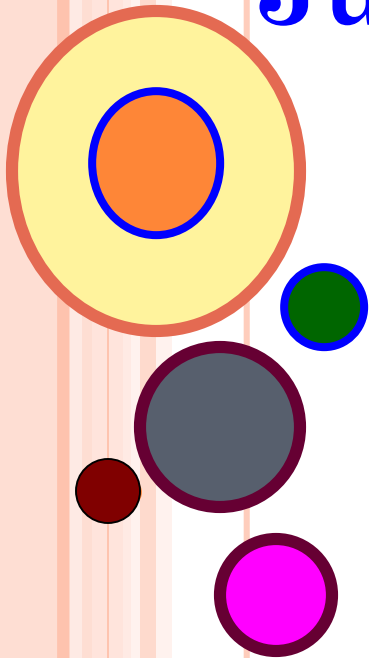


TRUSTEE ORIENTATION



CLEAR LAKE CITY COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESSFUL BOARDS IN
COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

June 13, 2015



This 2015 Trustee Workshop Presentation has been prepared in reference to Bylaw 3.3. Policy 401-14 Code of Conduct "Comply with the Law - Comply with all applicable laws and legal requirements." The OATH will be administered by the President, during the June annual Board Meeting of the Board of Trustees, has all the effect as a legally binding statement "bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully" ❄️. **I am not an Attorney nor have any legal background.** However, I have performed many hours of research for this presentation using Texas Laws & AG Legal Opinions as a guide.

This presentation includes specific references to Texas Articles of Law, House / Senate Bills signed by Texas Governors, and Attorney General's written Opinions which appear to be applicable to the CLCCA. This presentation also includes but not limited to: Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA), Texas Business Organization Code (BOC), Open Meetings (OM) 2014 Handbook which explains and refers exclusively to the TOMA, Texas Property Codes (TPC) and internal CLCCA Governing Documents and Board approved Resolutions, Articles of Incorporation, now called the Certificate of Amendment, Bylaws & Policies.

Hyperlinks are included in certain places throughout this presentation. The last page of this presentation has Hyperlinks to Texas Governmental Documents & Index for Texas Attorney General Legal Opinions, Robert Rules of Order On-Line that is referenced in Bylaw 6.8 and the 1968 Black's Law Dictionary, Forth Edition.

OATH OF OFFICE TOMA 551.005 (REQUIRED)

CODE OF CONDUCT POLICY 401-14

Prior to being seated as a Trustee, the newly elected or appointed Candidate will recite the following found in the Policy 401-14

Administered by the President or Presiding Officer:

As an appointed or elected member of this Board of Trustees, I am committed to upholding all Texas Laws and all CLCCA documents and resolutions governing the operations and administration of the Board of Trustees, and the CLCCA, as well as assuming the fiduciary responsibilities required to govern the CLCCA; providing for maintenance, preservation and architectural control of properties within the boundaries of the CLCCA jurisdiction, and promoting the health, recreation and wellbeing of the residents and of the community.

TRUSTEE APPLICATION

Initials: _____ This is to certify that my signature below is evidence that I have been provided with a copy of the Association Bylaws which I have read and understand. If elected, I will fulfill my responsibilities, assigned duties, implement Board established governing documents and the Laws of the State of Texas and will act in the best interest of the Association.

TRUSTEE DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES (POLICY 408-13)

- Attend Board Meetings
- Elected to terms of three years
- Chair and attends committee meetings
- Reviews Attorney General's Training Video for the Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA) in accordance with TOMA 551.005 and submit completion certificate to the GM within ninety (90) days having taken the Oath of Office.
- Attends other meetings as a representative for the CLCCA for various other organizations as appointed by the President. Coordinates with their alternate, in-case the primary representative is unable to attend scheduled meetings
- Point of Contact (POC) for Property Owners concerns with their respective Residential / Commercial Cores
- Submits requests to the GM for items to be placed onto the agenda (Policy 401-1)
- Helps resolve deed restrictions within their respective cores
- The Commercial Trustee must be a member of the Architectural Review Committee (ARC) & Budget and Finance Committee (BFC)
- Must attend the Trustee Workshop per Bylaw 3.3.

BOT / GM / PRESIDENT

- **2014 CLCCA CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT ARTICLE V**

The direction and management of the affairs of this corporation and the control and disposition of its properties and funds **shall be vested in a Board of Trustees** composed of such number of persons as may be fixed by the by-laws of the corporation. The Trustees **shall** continue to serve until their successors are selected in the manner provided in the by-laws of the corporation.

- **12/13/2013 BYLAW 2.1 Form of Management**

This corporation shall take a "Board-Manager" form. All powers of the corporation shall be vested in the Board of Trustees except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws and **applicable to all Trustees at all times**. The Board shall employ a General Manager (Ref: Policy 408-8), who shall execute the bylaws and administer the business of the corporation in accordance with the policies, Board approved resolutions, and budget adopted by the Board of Trustees.

- **03/01/1988 / 04/13/2010 / 02/12/2015 Bylaw 7.5**

The President **shall** be the Chief Executive Officer of the corporation and **shall** see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Trustees are carried into effect. He **shall** preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees. **The President shall attest and certify closed session minutes and documents as may be required. (Ref: Policy 408-9)**

BYLAWS 8.1 & 8.3

- Bylaw 8.1 Provisions for Regulation and Management

The Bylaws may contain any provisions for the regulation, operation, and management of the affairs of the CLCCA in accordance with the Texas Business Organizations Code, Texas Property Codes, the Certificate of Formation or Certificate of Amendment, Deed Restrictions, the Texas Open Meetings Act, and the Texas Public Information Act. **These By-Laws as currently written are the laws of the Corporation.** They **shall be explicitly followed** by all members of the Board of Trustees without deviation. If an amendment to the as-written By-Laws is desired, the amendment procedures set forth below in Article VIII, Section 8.2 must be followed.

- Bylaw 8.3 Policy Statements

The Board may adopt policy statements and other resolutions not inconsistent with these Bylaws, the Certificate of Amendment and the Deed Restrictions which **have the same effect as Bylaws.** **These policy statements currently written are also the laws of the Corporation.** They **shall be explicitly followed** by all members of the Board of Trustees without deviation.

STAFF WORKORDERS POLICY 401-5

It is the policy of the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the Clear Lake City Community Association (CLCCA), Inc. that the employees of the Association be supervised by the General Manager and that all work orders be given to employees by the General Manager. The following will govern interactions between employees and the Board of Trustees.

- The Board of Trustees is encouraged to communicate with all the employees of the Association to gather input about how the Association is operating or should operate. Whenever appropriate, the General Manager should be asked to join the discussion.
- Board members will not give work orders to employees other than the General Manager.
- The General Manager may consult with the President of the Board before carrying out work orders submitted by board members, unless the order has been specifically authorized by the Board of Trustees either by vote or policy. Deed restrictions business may be conducted between each Trustee and the General Manager or the Administrative Assistant without notifying the Board President.
- Each member of the Board of Trustees may request that the General Manager gather such information as may be necessary for Board of Trustee activities, such as estimates for work by contractors, information about City of Houston services, Association financial information, deed restriction enforcement status, etc.
- The duties and responsibilities of Trustees and Officers of the Association to exclude day-day interaction with Employees and Staff, except for the General Manager. The General Manager will have exclusive responsibility for directing the Staff & Employees regarding their day-to-day activities.

TPC 202.001 & 202.006 TAB - Legal Requirements

All Board Approved Resolutions that govern the CLCCA for the Administration and Operations shall be filed with Harris County!

All Documents filed with Harris County in the Real Property Records

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/BillLookup/history.aspx?LegSess=82R&Bill=HB1821>

- **Sec. 202.001. DEFINITIONS. (Effective Date 01/01/2012)**
- (1) "Dedictory instrument" means each document governing the establishment, maintenance, or operation of a residential subdivision, planned unit development, condominium or townhouse regime, or any similar planned development. The term includes a declaration or similar instrument subjecting real property to:
 - (A) restrictive covenants, bylaws, or similar instruments governing the administration or operation of a property owners' association;
 - (B) properly adopted rules and regulations of the property owners' association; or
 - (C) all lawful amendments to the covenants, bylaws, instruments, rules, or regulations.
- (2) "Property owners' association" means an incorporated or unincorporated association owned by or whose members consist primarily of the owners of the property covered by the dedicatory instrument and through which the owners, or the board of directors or similar governing body, manage or regulate the residential subdivision, planned unit development, condominium or townhouse regime, or similar planned development.
- **Sec. 202.006. PUBLIC RECORDS. (Effective Date 01/01/2012)**
- (a) A property owners' association shall file all dedicatory instruments in the real property records of each county in which the property to which the dedicatory instruments relate is located.
- (b) A dedicatory instrument has no effect until the instrument is filed in accordance with this section.

BYLAW ARTICLE X: INDEMNIFICATION First Receipt 09/14/1999

The Association shall indemnify every Trustee or officer, his heirs, executors and administrators, against all loss, cost and expense, including attorney's fees, reasonably incurred by him in connection with any action, suit or proceeding to which he may be made a party by reason of his being or having been a Trustee or officer of the Association, **except in matters of gross negligence or willful misconduct.** In the event of a settlement, indemnification shall be provided only in connection with such matters in which the **Association is advised by counsel that the person to be indemnified has not been guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of his duty** as such Trustee or officer in relation to the matter involved. The foregoing rights shall not be exclusive of other rights to which such Trustee or officer may be entitled. All liability, loss, damage, cost and expense incurred or suffered by the Association in connection with the foregoing indemnification provision shall be treated and handled by the Association as Common Expenses; provided, however, nothing contained in the Article X shall be deemed to obligate the Association to indemnify any Owner of a Lot or Commercial Unit who is or has been a Trustee or officer of the Association with respect to any duties or obligations assumed or liabilities incurred by him under and by virtue of the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions for any subdivision in Clear Lake City as an Owner of a Lot or Commercial Unit covered thereby.

Definition of Terms & Phrases in Texas Law

Code Construction for Texas Statutory Laws

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.311.htm

GOVERNMENT CODE TITLE 3.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBTITLE B. LEGISLATION

CHAPTER 311. CODE CONSTRUCTION ACT

SUBCHAPTER B. CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS AND PHRASES

Sec. 311.016. "MAY," "SHALL," "MUST," ETC. The following constructions apply unless the context in which the word or phrase appears necessarily requires a different construction or unless a different construction is Expressly provided by statute:

- (1) "May" creates discretionary authority or grants permission or a power.**
- (2) "Shall" imposes a duty.**
- (3) "Must" creates or recognizes a condition precedent.**
- (4) "Is entitled to" creates or recognizes a right.**
- (5) "May not" imposes a prohibition and is synonymous with "shall not."**
- (6) "Is not entitled to" negates a right.**
- (7) "Is not required to" negates a duty or condition precedent.**

Black's Law Dictionary (Direct Quotes)

ETHICAL – Of or relating to moral action, motive, or character

FIDUCIARY - A person holding the character of a trustee, or a character analogous to that of a trustee, in respect to the trust and confidence involved in it and the scrupulous good faith and candor which it requires. (*scrupulous = meticulous / thorough / rigorous / conscientious*)

GOOD FAITH - Honesty of intention, and freedom from knowledge of circumstances which ought to put the holder upon inquiry.

INTEGRITY - As occasionally used in statutes prescribing the qualifications of public officers, trustees etc., this term means soundness of Moral principle and character, as shown by one person dealing with others in the making and performance of contracts, and fidelity and honesty in the discharge of trusts.

LEGAL - Conforming to the law; according to law; required or permitted by law; not forbidden or discountenanced by law; good and effectual in law.

OATH - Any form of attestation by which a person signifies that he is bound in conscience to perform an act faithfully and truthfully. (*attestation = verification / confirmation / testimony*)

OPINION - A document prepared by an attorney for his client, embodying his understanding of the law as applicable to a state of facts submitted to him for that purpose.

RESOLUTION - A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote.

MY OPINION

All Policies / Bylaws / other CLCCA governing documents approved by the Board of Trustees, provided they do not violate / conflict with higher level CLCCA documents or Texas Laws are Resolutions of the Board of Trustees to be followed by all Trustees without exception at all times and enforced by the President (Bylaw 7.5) & Vice-President (Bylaw 7.6).

[THERE SHOULD BE NO SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ANY GOVERNING DOCUMENT]

Attorney General Greg Abbott

2012 OM HANDBOOK

My Fellow Texans:

- The Texas Open Meetings Act honors the principle that government at all levels in this state should operate in a way that is open and accessible to the people. As Attorney General, I am committed to that vision as well, and I am working to ensure that Texas government is as transparent as possible.
- Texas courts have upheld the statutory duty of public officials to conduct open meetings, except in certain limited circumstances, and have affirmed that **ignorance of the law does not shield anyone from compliance with the law.**
- Public officials often ask my office for guidance in complying with the Open Meetings Act, and one of the ways we respond is to provide this *Open Meetings Handbook*. The *Handbook*, also available on the Internet at www.oag.state.tx.us/open/publications_og.shtml, is designed to help public officials avoid unintentional violations of the law and to help all Texans understand how the Open Meetings Act affects them.
- Part of the great trust that the public has bestowed upon government officials is the confidence they will conduct business responsibly and in the open. My commitment to enforcing the open government laws of Texas is unwavering, and it is my sincere hope that this *Handbook* will serve as a guide for all governmental bodies as they conduct the people's business.
- Other open government resources are available on the OAG website at www.texasattorneygeneral.gov. These resources include frequently asked questions. Texans can also call our open government telephone hotline (877-OPEN- TEX) with their questions.

Open Meetings (OM) Handbook (HB)

As stated by the Honorable Greg Abbott, Texas Attorney General in the previous slide, second page of the Open Meetings Handbook pertains only to the Texas Open Meetings Act Ethics Code 551 and no other statute of Texas Law.

It is a guide to inform the public official to what each article of law within the TOMA means to strive for open government and provides footnotes about cases that have appeared before the Texas Appeals & Supreme Courts, Texas Attorney General Legal Opinions, and Texas Case Law in the administration of the TOMA

(Page 1) **I: Introduction A: Open Meetings Act**

“The Open Meetings Act (the “Act”) was adopted to help make governmental decision-making accessible to the public. It requires meetings of governmental bodies to be open to the public, except for expressly authorized closed sessions, and to be preceded by public notice of the time, place and subject matter of the meeting. The provisions of **[the Act] are mandatory and are to be liberally construed in favor of open government.**”

Robert Rules of Order (Voting & Committees)

<http://www.kkytbs.org/forms/parliamentaryprocedure.pdf>

Parliamentary Procedures At A Glance

<http://rulesonline.com/>

Bylaw 6.8 – “Robert Rules of Order will act as a guideline for all meetings”

<http://rulesonline.com/rror-08.htm#47>

Votes that are Null and Void even if Unanimous: No motion is in order that conflicts with the laws of the nation, or state, or with the assembly's constitution or by-laws, and if such a motion is adopted, even by a unanimous vote, **it is null and void**.

Proxy Voting: A proxy is a power of attorney given by one person to another to vote in his stead and it is also used to designate the person who holds the power of attorney. **It is unknown** to a strictly deliberative assembly, and is in conflict with the idea of the equality of members, which is a fundamental principle of deliberative assemblies.

<http://rulesonline.com/rror-09.htm#52>

Committees, Special and Standing: (Bylaws 6.6 & 7.9) It is usual in deliberative assemblies, To have all preliminary work in the preparation of matter for their action done by means of committees. The committee may be either a "standing committee," appointed for a definite time, as a session or a year; or a "**special [or select] committee**," appointed for a **special purpose**.

<http://rulesonline.com/rror-11.htm#64>

A Quorum: The quorum of any other deliberative assembly with an enrolled membership (unless the by-laws provide for a smaller quorum) is a majority of all the members.

Certificate of Formation (1963 Articles of Incorporation)

2009 Certificate of Amendment Page 8 of 9 Article X

“Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding the Trustee **shall not**:

- 1) lend any part of the corporation assets to;
 - 2) pay any compensation, other than that set forth in Article VI to;
 - 3) make any services, benefits, or facilities of the corporation available on a preferential basis to;
 - 4) purchase any securities or other property for other than adequate consideration in money or money's worth to;
 - 5) sell any securities or other property for other than adequate consideration in money or money's worth to;
 - 6) engage in any other transaction which diverts any part of the corporate assets to; any person, association or corporation who has contributed property or money to the corporation, nor shall the Trustees ever engage, participate, or intervene in any activity or transaction which would cause the corporation to lose its status as an exempt organization under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the use, directly or indirectly, of any part of the corporation's funds or property in
- Any such activity or transaction is hereby expressly prohibited.”**

Bylaw 1.2 Neither any donation made to this corporation nor any fund or property arising there from, in whatever form it may take, shall be diverted from the purposes here set out.

Texas Business Organizations Code (BOC)

Former Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act 1396

www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/forms/boc/boc-np-2010.pdf

BOC Applicable Chapters for Non-Profit Corporations

- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.1.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.2.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.3.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.4.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.5.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.10.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.11.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.20.htm>
- <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.22.htm>

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9> (Obsolete 01/01/2010)

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9/1396-2.13> - Voting (B)

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9/1396-2.18> - Committees (B)

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9/1396-9.11> - Telephone

Texas Business Organizations Code (BOC)

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/BillLookup/history.aspx?LegSess=78R&Bill=HB1156>

- In 2003, the Texas Legislature enacted the Texas Business Organizations Code (BOC), which codified the provisions of the statutes governing nonprofit corporations. The BOC represented a major restructuring of the business organization statutes, and also made substantive changes to the law in existence at the time of its enactment.
- Because the structure, organization, and language of the BOC differed from existing statutes, the Legislature delayed the effectiveness of the BOC until January 1, 2006. In addition, the Legislature provided for a four-year period of transition before the repeal of the statutes codified by the BOC and the mandatory application of the BOC to pre-existing entities. Consequently, on January 1, 2010, a Texas entity that was formed before January 1, 2006 and that has not elected to adopt the BOC will automatically be subject to the BOC.

Business Organization Code

- **Sec. 22.002. MEETINGS BY REMOTE COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.**

Subject to the provisions of this code and the certificate of formation and bylaws of a corporation, a meeting of the members of a corporation, the board of directors of a corporation, or any committee designated by the board of directors of a corporation may be held by means of a remote electronic communications system, including videoconferencing technology or the Internet, **only if**:

- (1) each person entitled to participate in the meeting consents to the meeting being held by means of that system; and
- (2) the system provides access to the meeting in a manner or using a method by which each person participating in the meeting can communicate concurrently with each other participant.

See TOMA 551.125 & 551.045 for more Restrictions

Business Organization Code

2012 TOMA HB Made EASY

- **Sec. 22.215. VOTING IN PERSON OR BY PROXY (Bylaw 9.12)** A director of a corporation may vote in person or, if authorized by the certificate of formation or bylaws of the corporation, by proxy executed in writing by the director.
- **Sec. 22.219. OTHER COMMITTEES (Bylaws 6.4 & 7.9).** (a) The board of directors of a corporation, by resolution adopted by the majority of the directors at a meeting at which a quorum is present, or the president, if authorized by a similar resolution of the board of directors or by the certificate of formation or bylaws of the corporation, may designate and appoint one or more committees that do not have the authority of the board of directors in the management of the corporation.

(b) The membership on a committee designated under this section may be limited to directors.
- **Bylaw 9.12.** Proxy voting is not allowed for matters of the Board (06/11/02)

http://www.abilenetx.com/CitySecretary/documents/OpenMeetingsMadeEasy2012_000.pdf

37. 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. A member of a governing body must be present at a meeting in order to deliberate and to vote.

Acting in Good Faith (Cut & Paste)

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9>

- **TEXAS NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT (TNPCA) VERNON'S TEXAS CIVIL STATUTE ARTICLE 1396 (Repealed thru HB 1156 01/01/2010)**

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/CV/32/9/1396-2.26>

Art. 1396-2.26. LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Item D. A director shall not be liable under this Article if, in the exercise of ordinary care, he acted in good faith and in reliance upon the written opinion of an attorney for the corporation.

- **BUSINESS ORGANIZATION CODE CHAPTER 22**

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.22.htm#22.228

Sec. 22.228. RELIANCE ON WRITTEN OPINION OF ATTORNEY.

A director is not liable under Section 22.226 or 22.227 if, in the exercise of ordinary care, the director **acted in good faith** and in reliance on the written opinion of an attorney for the corporation

OPEN MEETINGS BY REMOTE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm#551.125 TOMA 551.125

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/74R/billtext/html/HB02508F.htm> (b1 & b2)

TOMA 551.125 – Other Governmental Body (2 Specific Conditions MUST be Met)

TOMA 551.045 – Exception to General Rule Notice to Emergency Meeting/Agenda

BOC 22.002 – Meetings by Remote Communications Technology (**Unanimous Vote**)

BOC 22.215 – Voting in Person or by Proxy with Proxy Power of Attorney

LO1994028 – AG Dan Morales 1994 Letter Opinion base upon 1942 Texas Supreme Court Decision – **MUST BE PRESENT TO VOTE** (Texas Common Law)

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm#551.129>

TOMA 551.129 – Consultations between Governmental Body and its attorney

Use of phone call is permitted both Open & Closed

Email Polls - Making individual phone calls to poll members on an issue is a criminal violation. Walking Quorum. (TOMA 551.143)

www.oag.state.tx.us/media/videos/2005openmeetings.wmv

AG Training Video Ethics TOMA 551.005 Phone Calls *Time Index* 24:28 - 24:58

AG Legal Opinions pertaining to Governmental Bodies Remote Communications

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/47mattox/op/1986/pdf/jm0584.pdf>

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/48morales/op/1993/pdf/dm0207.pdf>

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/49cornyn/op/2000/pdf/jc0194.pdf>

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/49cornyn/op/2001/pdf/jc0352.pdf>

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/50abbott/op/2005/pdf/ga0379.pdf>

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/48morales/lo/1994/pdf/lo1994028.pdf> Voting

DUTY

The primary responsibility of each and every board member is to come together to act as one leadership voice for the community, recognizing that their fiduciary duty is to follow Federal & Texas Statutory Law, CLCCA Governing Documents, IE: Certificate of Formation, Bylaws Policies & Resolutions, while preserving, maintaining, and enhancing the value of the assets of the community and corporation as defined in the Oath of Office and Policy 401-14 Code of Conduct.

...AS SERVANT LEADERS

- Board members see their role as one of serving the property owners of the association and the community at large, not feeding their own personal agendas
- Board members see their role as temporary stewardship of the Property Owner's whom they serve
- Board members act as process facilitators, finding out the best way to do things in their community legally
- Board members emphasize empowering others in the community to build strong relationships

...AS STAFF FACILITATORS

- Board members see staff members as part of the team, not as opponents
- Board members are respectful of staff inquiries, rather than demanding a response
- Board members establish and follow protocols in working with staff per CLCCA Governing Documents.
- Normally, but not always, the President is the Single Point of Contact (POC) with the General Manager for all staff inquiries by Trustees
- Board members rely on staff to implement board decisions and policies
- Board members differentiate between policy making decisions and managerial task managing

SUCCESSFUL CHARACTERISTICS

“Texas courts have upheld the statutory duty of public officials to conduct open meetings, except in certain limited circumstances, and have affirmed that ignorance of the law does not shield anyone from compliance with the law.”

[OM 2012 HB second page, behind title page]

- Presiding Officer maintains control throughout the meeting
- Listening first is a priority
- Strive for unanimity and community harmony
- Separate business from social matters
- Time efficient and conscientious
- **Support board decisions – based upon Texas Statutory Laws & CLCCA Governing Resolutions & Documents**
- **They come prepared to meetings reviewing meeting packet at least 24 hours prior to the Board Meeting**
- Understand they are responsible for other's castles

PROPERTY OWNER ASSOCIATION (POA) BASICS

- Plan and Prepare for Board Meetings – Board Packet
- Conduct Board Meetings in a Business Environment
- Provide Notice to the Public & Property Owners Pursuant to TOMA Code 551.043 (72 Hour Minimum Notice)
- Follow the Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA 551) as interpreted by the Texas Attorney General Texas OM Handbook & Texas OM Handbook Made Easy
- Follow the Texas Business Organization Code (BOC) Specifically Chapter 22*
- Adhere to Certificate of Formation/Certificate of Amendment

*** The Texas Nonprofit Corporation Act (TNPCA) also known as the Vernon's Texas Civil Statue Article 1396 was codified into the Business Organization Code (BOC). This was created by HB 1156 signed into law on 05/19/2003. The BOC became a Mandatory Statue for all Nonprofit Corporations that also revoked the TNPCA on**

01/01/2010. REF: Pages 1&2 Hyperlink.

www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/forms/boc/boc-np-2010.pdf

POA BASICS

- Conduct Brief Public Forum at the Beginning of Regular & Special Meetings of the Board (Policy 401-8) Limit 2 Minutes per person
- Use Agenda and Stick To It (TOMA 551.041 & 551.042)
- Follow Robert's Rules of Order (Bylaw 6.8) Parliamentary Procedures
- Keep Meetings Moving
- Dealing with Conflicts During Meetings
- Taking Proper Meeting Minutes and record all Board actions (TOMA 551.021 & TOMA 551.022 Retention)
- Refrain from taking unilateral actions without majority Board quorum consent (Bylaws 2.1 & 6.7) upon duly (**Legal**) made motions and voted and approved by the quorum of Board of Trustees present

www.legis.state.tx.us/BillLookup/Text.aspx?LegSess=73R&Bill=SB248
<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm#551.021>

Open Meetings 2012 Handbook (Page 53)

“551.021. MINUTES OR TAPE RECORDING OF OPEN MEETING REQUIRED.

(a) A governmental body shall prepare and keep minutes or make a tape recording of each open meeting of the body.

(b) The minutes must:

- (1) state the subject of each deliberation; and**
- (2) indicate each vote, order, decision, or other action taken.”**

OTHER ISSUES TO BE AWARE

Conflicts of Interest CLCCA Policy 401-12

- Removal and Replacement of Directors
(Bylaws 5.1 – 5.4 & BOC 22.211 & BOC 22.212)
- CLCCA Required to Ensure Property Owner Compliance with Rules, Regulations, and Deed Restrictions (Policies 409-1 & 409-2)

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/clcca/pages/29/attachments/original/1418838316/BP025_Statement_401-12A_Conflict_of_Interest.pdf?1418838316 – Policy 401-12 Conflict of Interest

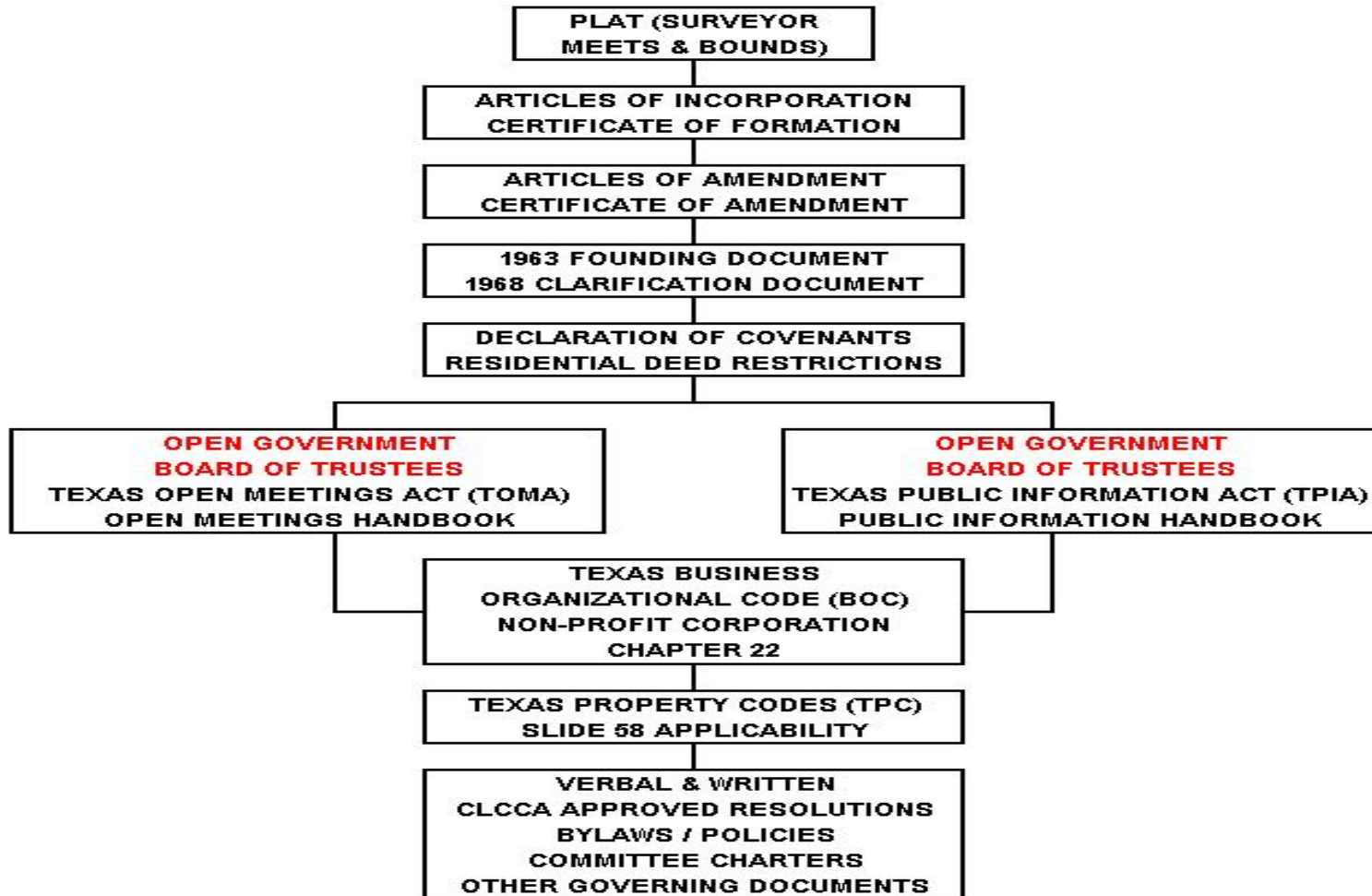
“A conflict of interest is defined as an actual or perceived interest by a Board member in an action that results in, or has the appearance of resulting in, personal, organizational, or professional gain. Officers and members are obligated to always act in the best interest of the organization.”

“**Record of Conflict**--The official minutes of the Board shall reflect that the conflict of interest was disclosed and the interested person (s) did not participate in the final discussion or vote and did not vote on the matter.”

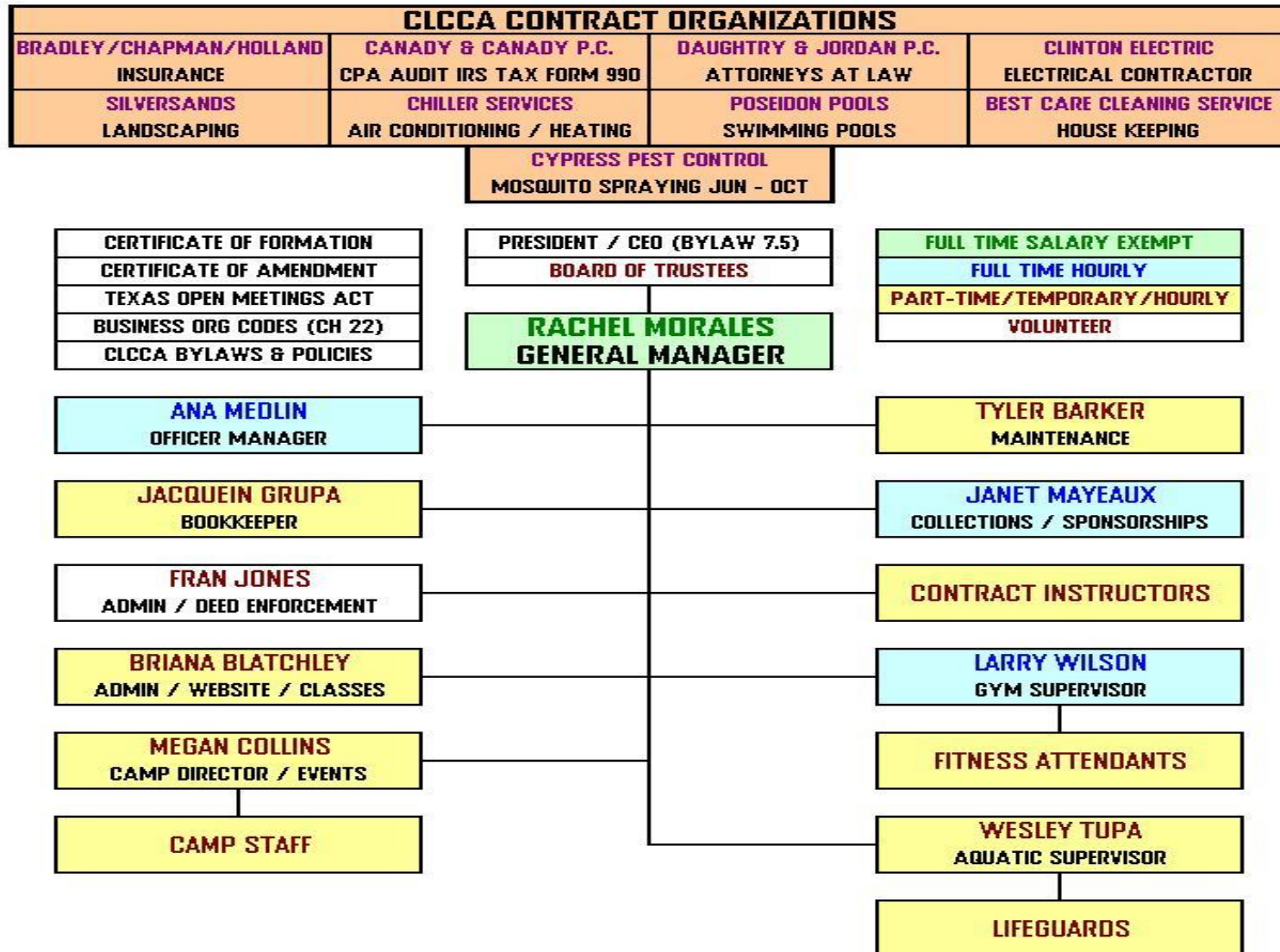
LEGAL DOCUMENTS HIERARCHY

- Legal Documents for Association (in order of hierarchy)
[Management Certificate relevant documents plus Texas Laws]
 - Plat
 - Certificate of Formation / Certificate of Amendment
 - 1963 CLCCA Founding Document (Boundaries & CSC Fee)
 - 1968 CLCCA Clarification to Founding Document
 - Declaration of Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (aka Residential Deed Restrictions)
 - TOMA Code 551 & TPIA Code 552
 - Texas Business Organizational Code Chapter 22
 - Texas Property Codes 201 – 215
 - Bylaws / Policies
 - Operational & Administrative Policies, Resolutions (Written & Verbal), Regulations, and Governing Documents (Based upon Bylaws 2.1 / 6.7 & TPC 202.001 & 202.006)

LEGAL DOCUMENTS HIERARCHY



CLCCA MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



EXPECTATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

For Board Members of Employees:

- ✓ Staff works for the community
- ✓ Staff works when others are not
- ✓ Staff is paid to do a job, an exemplary job
- ✓ Untold number of hours spent by full-time employees....be respectful of their time off
- ✓ When you leave your job and go home, how do you expect to be treated?

EXPECTATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

For Staff Employees of Board Members:

- ✓ Board Members have volunteered and have lives...this is our job as staff, not theirs.
- ✓ Board Members have a Fiduciary Duty to act in the best interest of the Association as a WHOLE according to law, not just their Core or their own personal political agenda. It's a temporary "Stewardship."
- ✓ Board Members will support board decisions regardless of how they voted as an individual.
- ✓ Board Members have the right and obligation to ask questions. But the manner in which they ask will be a respectful inquiry per Robert Rules of Order during Board & Committee Meetings.
- ✓ Board Members will be respectful of staff member's time, especially at night meetings when the staff member has already worked a full day.
- ✓ When you leave your job and go home, how do you expect to be treated?

BOARD MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES

- This is a business meeting of the Board of Trustees, where directors make decisions concerning the operation and administration of the association in compliance with Federal & Texas Statutory Laws and CLCCA Governing Resolutions.
- Two types – open meetings and closed executive meetings (As described in TOMA 551 and the OM 2014 HB)

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm>

Meetings of Less than a Quorum in Attempt to Evade the Act:

“Walking Quorums” (OM 2014 HB Page 20)

On occasion, a governmental body has tried to avoid complying with the Act by deliberating about public business without a quorum being physically present in one place and claiming that this was not a “meeting” within the Act. (TOMA 551.143)

Secret ballots during open meetings – Prohibited JH-1163 1978

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinions/opinions/45hill/op/1978/pdf/jh1163.pdf>

CONDUCT AT BOARD MEETINGS

- Comply with CLCCA Resolutions and Governing Documents and relevant Texas Laws (Policy 401-14)
- Act in the best interests of the community as a whole
- Work within the association's framework (documents) and refrain from unilateral action (Bylaws 2.1 & 6.7)
- Hold themselves to high standards [Fiduciary].

CLCCA Policy 401-14 Code of Conduct

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/clcca/pages/29/attachments/original/1418838319/BP027_Statement_401-14A_Code_of_Conduct.pdf?1418838319

CONDUCT AT BOARD MEETINGS

NO SIDEBAR CONVERSATIONS

- Seek Professional and Legal Advice (when requested by Trustees)
 - **Perform Duties Faithfully and Truthfully**
 - Don't Debate
 - Behave Professionally at Board Meetings. ***Do not hold side conversations while other Trustees are speaking@** concerning topics listed on the agenda. **Only one Trustee speaks at a time and when it is your turn to speak and recognized by the Presiding Officer**
 - Maintain confidentiality when appropriate.
 - **Disclose conflicts of interests**
 - Refrain from defaming or harassing others
 - If the association has a normally unruly type attending the meetings the chair of the meeting should have a gavel to restore order when needed.
 - Come prepared to conduct business and limit comments to the topic being discussed.
 - Trustees – Announcement Turn **OFF** PDA & Cell Phones.
- @ Recorder Microphones pickup conversations making it difficult for the Secretary for transcribing minutes, especially when more that one person is speaking.**

CONDUCT AT BOARD MEETINGS

- Come prepared
- **Review the meeting agenda packet in advance of the meeting.**
- Address all questions & corrections to the entire Board including the GM **24 Hours PRIOR to the meeting so the GM and Board Members can have responses for the meeting.**

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/clcca/pages/29/attachments/original/1418838314/BP024_Statement_401-11A_Whistleblowers.pdf?1418838314

Policy 401-11 (Whistleblower) First Paragraph 03/09/2010

“Clear Lake City Community Association (CLCCA) requires trustees, officers and employees to observe high standards of business and personal ethics in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities. As employees and representatives of the CLCCA, **we must practice honesty and integrity in fulfilling our responsibilities and comply with all applicable laws and regulations.**”

TYPES OF BOARD MEETINGS

- Regular – Held on the 3rd & (5th) Wednesday of Every Month [Bylaw 6.1] (5th Wednesday on any given month that has 5 Wednesdays)
- Special – Called for any purpose by the President or two Trustees acting together [Does not require the President to approve or endorse the effort] with a minimum ten (10) days notice to all board members or if eight (8) board members waive their notice to ten (10) days it may be called sooner but not less than three days (72 Hours) public notice in compliance with [TOMA 551.043 & Bylaw 6.3]
- After the 72 Hour notice requirement has passed, any additional item added to the agenda, must be of an emergency nature [TOMA 551.045] requires the information to be posted 2 hours prior to the start of the meeting in their normal location (Bulletin Board).
- Special Meetings also allow, but not required, a public comment period by the public. [Policy 401-8].

TYPES OF BOARD MEETINGS (EMERGENCY)

- Emergency Board Meetings – TOMA Code 551.045 Called regarding an unexpected situation (NO pre-existing conditions or long term existing situation). Generally an emergency is such that without immediate action the Association would be exposed to new legal liability, severe loss to capital equipment or condition of land, or loss of normal operations.) President may call alone – or two Trustees acting together **[Does not require the President to approve or endorse the effort].** (Bylaw 6.5) An Emergency Item can also be added to an existing Board Agenda, as long as it complies with TOMA Code 551.045.

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

- The most important part of a Board Meeting (TOMA 551.041). This is the plan of action for the Board to follow. Board meetings should last no more than three (3) hours with Public Comments included (Policy 401-8).
- Draft agenda is emailed out two Friday's before the regular meeting date. (Policy 401-1)
- Submissions to be placed on the agenda are due (along with all attachments) the Tuesday Noon of the week prior to the meeting. (Policy 401-1)
- Vague items like: "Discuss Maintenance and Possible Motion" will NOT be included (Violates Policy and OMA); A proper item would be: "Discuss Maintenance Frequency of Bathrooms at Recreation Center and any Necessary Motion to increase frequency."

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm#551.041>

Sec. 551.041. NOTICE OF MEETING REQUIRED. A governmental body shall give written notice of the date, hour, place, and subject of each meeting held by the governmental body.

Rights of the Public

OM 2014 Handbook Page 36

- A meeting that is “open to the public” under the Act is one that the public is permitted to attend.
- The Act does not entitle the public to choose the items to be discussed or to speak about items on the agenda.
- A governmental body may, however, give members of the public an opportunity to speak at a public meeting. (Policy 401-8)
- If it does so, it may set reasonable limits on the number, frequency and length of presentations before it, but it may not unfairly discriminate among speakers for or against a particular point of view. (Policy 401-8 – Two Minutes)

OPEN MEETINGS

What do I do if an un-posted issue is raised at an open or closed executive meeting? (TOMA Code §551.042)

Four OPTIONS

- a. A Trustee may respond with a statement of specific factual information or recite the governmental body's existing policy on that issue.
- b. A Trustee may direct the person making the inquiry to visit with staff about the issue.
- c. The governing body may offer to place the item on the agenda for discussion at a future meeting.
- d. The governing body may offer to post the matter as an emergency item, but ONLY IF the item meets the criteria for an emergency posting (Bylaw 6.5 & TOMA 551.045).

(Monthly Agenda & Packet: Policy 401-1D Item #2 09/18/2008)

Items which do not appear on the written agenda of the regular scheduled meeting shall not be taken up. [\[Not to be discussed\]](#)

USING AGENDA = SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Motion / Second / Discussion / Vote **Motion shall be in the Meeting Agenda**

Stick to the Agenda – Do not Deviate!

If you are reviewing the financials and the landscaper's invoice comes up, don't start talking about the landscaper's performance, or how bad the grass looks. Wait until committee reports. Finish the agenda before starting another subject.

The motion should be specific!

When making decisions ensure that a motion is made (with a second) PRIOR to beginning discussion.

MEDIA RELATIONS

The US Navy Expression – Loose Lips Sink Ships

If you don't want to see it on TV or in print, DON'T SAY IT!

Know who you are dealing with.....and talk to them.

Build a relationship with the reporter –
the reporters are key, not the editor.

Declining to comment may be the best policy

If a Trustee should write an Opinion Article for the Newspaper, **DO NOT** mention you are a CLCCA Trustee. All Items involving the CLCCA must be cleared thru the Communications Committee and voted upon by the Full Board of Trustees. [Policy 410-2]

MEDIA RELATIONS

Terms of Engagement:

On-the-record – Automatically assumed once the reporter identifies him/herself.

Off-the-record – Has different meanings to different reporters – YOU MUST CLARIFY MEANING. If you don't want to be "Quoted" then make the reporter put his pen down, this reduces the chance that an off-the-record comment will be published accidentally, and serves as a signal that the reporter acknowledges the off-the-record status of the comment.

Background: Information you provide that is simply meant to educate the reporter. You should clarify to what extent the source will be revealed.

Off-the-record is NOT recommended! If you don't want to see it on TV or in print, DON'T SAY IT!

MEDIA RELATIONS

Tips In Dealing

- Ask reporter to read back any quotes/comments to avoid being misquoted.
- You can manage the process to minimize errors and show organization in best light – but do not attempt to control the process. Reporters hate to feel pushed or manipulated.
- Published out of context??? ALWAYS be thoughtful about what you say.
- Don't joke!!! It might become a headline.
- There is no shame in saying "I Don't Know."
- If it's a difficult question – you MAY ask to think about it for a minute.
- Press the POSITIVE side of what you do.
- Off-the-record is NOT recommended!
- If at all possible, utilize ONE spokesperson.

OPEN MEETINGS

Committee Meetings – Is committee “advisory”? (Bylaw 6.4)

If recommendations of committee are generally “rubber-stamped” they are not “advisory” and ARE subject to Open Meetings. (Advisory Bodies – OM 2014 HB Page 14)

■ Notice Requirements (TOMA 551.041 – 551.056)

Minimum 72 hrs – Regular / Special Meeting (TOMA 551.043)

Minimum 2 hrs – Emergency Board Meeting or Emergency Agenda Item added to existing Board meeting Agenda (TOMA 551.045)

■ MUST have date, hour, and place of meeting AND a description of each subject to be discussed. (TOMA 551.041)

■ A governmental body must give the public advance notice of the subjects it will consider in an open meeting or a closed executive session. (OM 2014 HB Page 24)

CLOSED EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Allowed Executive Session Subjects:

1. Consideration of specific personnel matters;
2. Attorney consultations;
3. Discussions about the value or transfer of real property;
4. Discussions about security personnel, security devices, or a security audit;
5. Discussions about a prospective gift or donation to the city;
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;
7. Discussions of certain economic development matters;
8. Discussions of certain competitive matters – utility and city related
9. Certain information relating to the subject of emergencies and disasters.

CLOSED EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Executive Session - Personnel

- ❖ Appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline or dismissal of a public officer or employee
- ❖ Complaints or charges against such officer or employee –
UNLESS the employee or officer requests that it be heard in open session
- ❖ Employee does not necessarily have the right to attend.
- ❖ The public can NOT be invited selectively to give feedback on employee.

CLOSED EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Executive Session - Attorney Consultations

- ❖ Legal advice about pending or contemplated litigation or about settlement offers
- ❖ Does NOT include discussions about general policy matters.
- ❖ Potential contracts may be discussed ONLY in closed to receive advice on legal issues raised by contract. Merits of the contract MUST be reviewed in open session.

CLOSED EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Executive Session – Who May Attend?

“Only the members of a governmental body have a right to attend an executive session, except that the governmental body’s attorney **must** be present when it meets under section 551.071.” (OM 2014 HB Page 53)

Attorney – If discussion involves litigation, opposing party may not be present.

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 non-member.

Staff attendance is not required – they may be excluded or included based on above.

CLOSED EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Executive Session - Records of Meeting

- Certified Agenda OR Tape Recording
 - ❖ You may turn the recording off when consulting with the attorney.
 - ❖ Records (Agenda/Tape) must be kept for 2 yrs!
- Records of meeting may ONLY be released to the public under COURT ORDER. - CRIMINAL PENALTIES APPLY
- Texas Courts have held that a member of a governmental body has **NO RIGHT** to tape an executive session over the objection of a majority of the governmental body's members.
- There is a CHANCE that an individual's notes taken during an executive session COULD be subject to TPIA Request.

(551.102) FINAL ACTION "A governmental body's final action, decision or vote on any matter within its jurisdiction may be made only in an open session held in compliance with the notice requirements of the Act."

(OM 2014 HB Page 38) **TOMA 551.041 / 551.042 / 551.043.**

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

There are two types: <http://rulesonline.com/rror-09.htm#52>

- **Standing Committees** are appointed to serve during the Governing Body existence, normally for one year. Each Standing Committee shall have a Charter which is documented in the 404 Policies Series.
- **Special Committees** are appointed to carry out a specific task and generally but not always last for a limited term of six months.

Every Trustee will generally chair a committee and serve on two other committees as members.

The Committee Chair will generate an agenda and coordinate the Committee Activities in scheduling a room per Policy 408-15 with sufficient time to comply with Notice Provisions TOMA 551.043. The Chair will generally serve as Secretary and type the meeting minutes after the conclusion of the meeting and submit them to the GM to be placed into the following month's Board Packet.

Committee Meeting notices shall be at least three calendar days (72 hours).

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

- Bylaw 4.1 – “Rules governing elections shall be those which govern elections for public office in the State of Texas except as required by the Texas Property Code or stated specifically herein.”
- Bylaw 4.3 - Elections for Trustees shall be held on the first Saturday of May in any given year. Early voting will begin two (1) business week prior to election day. Voters must appear in person at the place of voting which shall be the Clear Lake Recreation Center, 16511 Diana Lane, Houston, Texas 77062-5796. Absentee ballots will be provided by mail to voters with disabilities or conflicts who are unable to attend in person. The Absentee ballot will be returned by mail to the CLCCA, 16511 Diana Lane, Houston, TX 77062, ATTN: Election Judge. The Absentee ballot must be received by Friday, prior to the election day on Saturday. If a voter has requested and received an Absentee ballot and comes to vote in person on the day of the election, the voter must present the unmarked Absentee ballot to the election judge.
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”) prohibits discrimination against disabled individuals in the activities, services and programs of public entities. All the activities of state and local governmental bodies are covered by the ADA, including meetings. (Page 66 OM 2014 Handbook)

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/BillLookup/history.aspx?LegSess=80R&Bill=HB556>

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/EL/htm/EL.61.htm#61.012>

- ACCESS BY PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.
- (a) Except as provided by Section 61.013, each polling place must provide at least one voting station that:
 - (1) complies with:
 - (A) Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Section 794) and its subsequent amendments;
 - (B) Title II of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. Section 12131 et seq.) and its subsequent amendments; and
 - (C) the requirements for accessibility under 42 U.S.C. Section 15481(a)(3) and its subsequent amendments; and
 - (2) provides a practical and effective means for voters with physical disabilities to cast a secret ballot.

Criminal Violations of Chapter 552 Texas Public Information Act (TPIA)

Criminal violations of Chapter 552 of the Texas Government Code, the Texas Public Information Act. Texas law specifies only three criminal offenses arising from violations of the Act:

- Code 552.351 Destruction, removal or alteration of public information**
- Code 552.352 Distribution or misuse of confidential information**
- Code 552.353 Failure or refusal of an officer for public information to provide access to or copying of public information**

All other violations of the Public Information Act are civil violations. Remedies for civil violations, please call the Texas Attorney General's Open Government Hotline at 877.673.6839

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.552.htm

POTENTIAL PENAL CODE CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS:

Repeated violations of the TOMA & TPIA will subject a Trustee to Penal Code for official misconduct and possible theft or fraud!

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/BillLookup/history.aspx?LegSess=80R&Bill=HB3674>

A property owners' association is subject to this chapter (TOMA 551.0015 & TPIA 552.0036) in the same manner as a governmental body.

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PE/htm/PE.6.htm>

TITLE 2: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY CHAPTER 6 CULPABILITY GENERALLY:

Sec. 6.01. REQUIREMENT OF VOLUNTARY ACT OR OMISSION.

- (a) A person commits an offense only if he voluntarily engages in conduct, including an act, an omission, or possession.
- (b) Possession is a voluntary act if the possessor knowingly obtains or receives the thing possessed or is aware of his control of the thing for a sufficient time to permit him to terminate his control.
- (c) A person who omits to perform an act does not commit an offense unless a law as defined by [Section 1.07](#) provides that the omission is an offense or otherwise provides that he has a duty to perform the act.

POTENTIAL PENAL CODE CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS:

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PE/htm/PE.1.htm>

TITLE 1: INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS:

Sec. 1.07. DEFINITIONS EXCERPT. (32) "Oath" includes affirmation. (34) "Omission" means failure to act.

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PE/htm/PE.31.htm#31.01

Sec. 31.01. TITLE 7: OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY CHAPTER 31 THEFT DEFINITIONS:

1) "DECEPTION" (A) creating or confirming by words or conduct a false impression of law or fact that is likely to affect the judgment of another in the transaction, and that the actor does not believe to be true; (B) failing to correct a false impression of law or fact that is likely to affect the judgment of another in the transaction, that the actor previously created or confirmed by words or conduct, and that the actor does not now believe to be true;

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PE/htm/PE.32.htm#32.03

Sec. 32.03 . TITLE 7: OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY CHAPTER 32 FRAUD DEFINITIONS: AGGREGATION OF AMOUNTS INVOLVED IN FRAUD. When amounts are obtained in violation of this chapter pursuant to one scheme or continuing course of conduct, whether from the same or several sources, the conduct may be considered as one offense and the amounts aggregated in determining the grade of offense.

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PE/htm/PE.39.htm#39.02

Sec. 39.02. TITLE 8: OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CHAPTER 39 ABUSE OF OFFICE: ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY. (a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (1) violates a law relating to the public servant's office or employment; or (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.

Texas Property Codes (TPC) Trustee Workshop 08/11/12

✳️ TPC 209.003 ARTICLES NOT APPLICABLE

209.0041 / 005 / 0051 / 0056 / 0057 / 0058 / 0059 / 00592 / 00593 / 0062

POA EXISTED BEFORE JANUARY 01, 1974

AND / OR SUBJECT TO TOMA 551.0015 AND / OR SUBJECT TO TPIA 552.0036

http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.5.htm	001 - 207
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.201.htm	001 – 013
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.202.htm	001 – 011 & 018
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.203.htm	001 – 005
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.204.htm	001 – 011
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.205.htm	N/A
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.206.htm	N/A
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.207.htm	001 – 006
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.208.htm	N/A
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.209.htm	✳️ 001 - 004 / 007 - 014
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.210.htm	N/A
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.211.htm	N/A
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.212.htm	001 – 012
http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PR/htm/PR.215.htm	N/A

Trustee Election Requirements

CLCCA Resolutions & State Documents

- 1968 Clarification Document Film Code 096-23-1161 File Number C756528 (Page 4): Regulations governing elections shall be those which govern elections for public office in the State of Texas
- Bylaw 4.1: Rules governing elections shall be those which govern elections for public office in the State of Texas except as required by the Texas Property Code or stated specifically herein. (Last Update to Article 4.1: 10/18/2011)
- Bylaw 9.13 - The Board of Trustees may adopt policy statements to clarify the deed restrictions and operational procedures. (First Created 09/14/1999)
<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/EL/htm/EL.1.htm>
- Sec: 1.007. DELIVERING, SUBMITTING, AND FILING DOCUMENTS.
- Sec. 1.011. SIGNING DOCUMENT BY WITNESS.
- Sec. 1.018. APPLICABILITY OF PENAL CODE.

HELPFUL HYPERLINKS

Texas Statutes, AG Legal Opinions, OMHB & AG FAQ, Secretary of State Instructions for Nonprofit Corporations, Black's Law Dictionary, and Robert Rules of Order Online.

- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/> Index to Texas Governmental Statues
- ❖ <http://www.legis.state.tx.us/Home.aspx> State Legislature Home
- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.551.htm> TOMA
- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.552.htm> TPIA
- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.1.htm> BOC
- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.2.htm> BOC All Entities
- ❖ <http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/BO/htm/BO.22.htm> BOC
- ❖ http://www.abilenetx.com/CitySecretary/documents/OpenMeetingsMadeEasy2012_000.pdf TOMA HB Easy
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/faq/og-frequently-asked-questions> AG FAQ
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/og/open-government-related-publications> AG Publications
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinion/requests-for-opinion-rqs> Request for Opinions
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/opinion/index-to-opinions> Index by LO & INTLS
- ❖ <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/forms/boc/boc-np-2010.pdf> SOS BOC Non-Profit Corporations
- ❖ http://vk.com/doc166032981_321380439?hash=dd5ff0b65e469fa26e&dl=b0861c839dbb36307c Law Dictionary
- ❖ <http://rulesonline.com/> Robert Rules of Order On-Line 4th 2000 Edition
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/media/videos/play.php?image=2005openmeetings&id=149> TOMA Video
- ❖ <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/media/videos/play.php?image=2005openrecords&id=150> TPIA Video
- ❖ <http://gov.texas.gov/news/bills> Legislative Action
- ❖ <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/> Texas Legislature online