By: S. Davis of Harris (Senate Sponsor - Williams) H.B. No. 1016 (In the Senate - Received from the House April 15, 2013; April 18, 2013, read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs; May 3, 2013, reported favorably by the following vote: Yeas 8, Nays 1; May 3, 2013, sent to printer.) 1-1 1-2 1-3 1-4 1-5

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1-7		Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-8	Duncan	X			
1-9	Deuell	Χ			
1-10	Ellis	Χ			
1-11	Fraser	X			
1-12	Huffman	X			
1-13	Lucio	X			
1-14	Nichols		X		
1-15	Van de Putte	X			
1-16	Williams	X			

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

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1-41 1-42 1-43 1-44 1-45 relating to legal representation for civil suits against peace officers employed by a school district.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Sections 180.002(b), (c), and (d), Government Code, are amended to read as follows:

- (b) A municipality or <u>a school district or other</u> special purpose district shall provide a municipal or district employee who is a peace officer, fire fighter, or emergency medical services employee with legal counsel without cost to the employee to defend the employee against a suit for damages by a party other than a governmental entity if:
  - (1)legal counsel is requested by the employee; and
- the suit involves an official act of the employee (2) within the scope of the employee's authority.
- (c) To defend the employee against the suit, municipality or [special purpose] district may provide counsel already employed by it or may employ private counsel.
- (d) An employee may recover from a [If the] municipality or [special purpose] district that fails to provide counsel as required by Subsection (b)[, the employee may recover from it] the reasonable attorney's fees incurred in defending the suit if the trier of fact finds:
- (1) that the fees were incurred in defending a suit covered by Subsection (b); and
  (2) that the employee is without fault or that the employee acted with a reasonable good faith belief that the employee's actions were proper.

1-46 SECTION 2. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this 1-47 1-48 1-49 Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this 1-50 Act takes effect September 1, 2013.

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