



**THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF TEXAS**

AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

**George Sellers,
XXXXXXXXXXXX**

**Honorable Penrose Metcalfe
Chairman, Senate Committee
Austin, Texas**

Dear Senator Metcalfe:

**Opinion No. 0-5275
Re: Construction of Senate Resolu-
tions Nos. 35 and 103, passed at
the Regular Session of the 48th
Legislature, with respect to pub-
lic schools.**

**We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter with respect
to the above subject matters as follows:**

**"As Chairman of the Senate Committee, appointed
under authority of Senate Resolutions Nos. 35 and 103,
passed at the Regular Session of the Forty-eight
Legislature, which read respectively as follows:**

**"Whereas, The State of Texas is expend-
ing for free textbooks to be used in the pub-
lic schools from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 each
year; and**

**"Whereas, There are now pending before
the Legislature several bills proposing to al-
ter the subjects in adoption, and the method
of administration in the purchase and distri-
bution of textbooks; and**

**"Whereas, It is desirable that the
Legislature acquire impartial information
concerning the efficiency and compatibil-
ity of the administrative methods now pre-
scribed by law, and concerning the costs
and use of text books, and such other data
as may be needful to assist the Legislature
in determining whether to continue or to
change present laws and provisions relat-
ing to the purchase, distribution and use**

of free textbooks in the public schools of this State; now, therefore

“ Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas:

“ Section 1. That the Lieutenant Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five members of the Senate to sit at such time and places between this date and the date of the adjournment of the Regular Session of the Forty-eighth Legislature, as may to said committee seem necessary and proper; and to inquire into any other affairs and activities of governmental departments, institutions, persons, firms or corporations of whatever kind and character, as such activities in any way affect the situation above set forth, and shall have authority to investigate and inquire into such matters.

“ Sec. 2. That said committee shall have the power to formulate its own rules of procedure and evidence, and to provide for its own hours of meeting, recessing, and adjournment. Provided, however, that the rules of evidence to be followed shall be practically the same as followed in the courts of this State, and the committee is authorized to hold executive sessions, within its discretion, and then the committee may be governed by the rules of evidence applicable to any grand jury inquiry in this State.

“ Sec. 3. That the majority of the Membership of the committee shall have power to issue process for witnesses to any place in this State, and to compel their attendance, and produce all books and records, and upon disobedience of any subpoena the said committee shall have the power to issue attachments which may be addressed to and served by either the sergeant-at-arms appointed by said committee or any sheriff or any constable of this State; and said committee shall have authority to cite for contempt any one disobeying said process and to punish for such

contempt in the same manner as provided for by general law. Said committee shall have power to inspect and make copies of any books, records, or files and any and all other instruments and documents pertinent to the matter under investigation by said committee, and shall also have power to examine and audit the books of any person, firm, or corporation having dealings with departments and institutions under investigation by said committee. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations and fix the bonds of attached witnesses; and the committee shall further have all the powers necessary in order to accomplish the purposes for which it is appointed. Three Members of such committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business.

" 'Sec. 4. The witnesses attending under process shall be allowed the same mileage and per diem as is allowed witnesses before any grand jury in this State.

" 'Sec. 5. Said committee shall have power and authority to employ and compensate all necessary investigators, auditors, clerks, stenographers, and any other necessary employees, and it shall be the duty of said committee to make and keep a record of its investigations.

" 'Sec. 6. That said committee may call upon the Attorney General's Department, Auditing Department, and all other departments for assistance and advice; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General's Department to render opinions, give counsel and assistance to said committee on request of chairman or Members of said committee.

" 'Sec. 7. That said committee shall submit a report in writing to this Legislature at the earliest practicable time, and make such recommendations as it may choose to make. The compensation and expenses herein provided for incident to the work of such committee shall be paid out of the appropriation for

mileage and per diem and contingent fund of the Forty-eighth Legislature and out of any fund otherwise appropriated by said session of said Legislature for such purpose, upon sworn account of persons entitled to such pay, when approved by the chairman of said committee; and sufficient money is hereby appropriated out of the mileage and per diem and contingent fund of said Forty-eighth Legislature to meet the payment of such per diem and expenses of the Members of said committee, witnesses, fees, and other expenses incident to said investigation.

“ ‘Sec. 8. Said committee may include in its report its recommendation of any legislation that should be enacted or other action that should be taken.’

* * * * *

“ ‘Whereas, The Committee appointed under authority of S. R. No. 35 to investigate the free text book situation in Texas has made good preliminary progress towards its objective; and

“ ‘Whereas, These investigations have developed a real need for further study of the entire matter to the end that proper laws may be drafted to solve this perplexing problem; now, therefore, be it

“ ‘Resolved by the Senate of Texas, That this committee be continued after adjournment of the Legislature and that it be directed to study and investigate the situation as to free text books and such other matters affecting the schools of Texas as in its wisdom it may see fit and make its recommendations thereon to the next Regular Session of the Legislature, and that in carrying out the direction herein contained that the said committee shall have and execute all powers and authority granted and vested in it under the provisions of S. R. No. 35 and this resolution.’ ;

Senator Penrose Metcalfe, page 5.

"I have called the Committee together to investigate the differences that have arisen between the Board of Regents of the University of Texas and the President of the University and the Faculty, with the idea of determining what legislation, if any, may be needed to define more clearly the prerogatives, authority, and duties of the Board of Regents and the administrative officers and the Faculty of the said University; and to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of disagreements over conflicting authority; and to determine whether or not additional legislation may be necessary to further define the duties and qualifications of the Members of the Board of Regents and the President; and to study the advisability of such legislation as may be necessary to promote the welfare of the University, the largest school in Texas, to the end that it may become a university of the first class as ordained by the Constitution of the State of Texas.

"The authority of this Committee, under the aforesaid resolutions, to investigate these and related matters has been questioned; and we desire your prompt opinion as to whether or not we can immediately proceed to investigate the matters aforesaid under authority of the Resolutions as set forth herein."

It is academic to say that all public officers in this State are clothed with such powers only as are conferred upon them by law, either expressly or by necessary implication. It therefore becomes necessary for us to consider Resolutions Nos. 35 and 103 quoted by you, to determine whether or not the power of your Committee, under these Resolutions, includes the particular investigations inquired about in the concluding portion of your letter.

A resolution by the Senate, like a bill when passed is to be construed liberally with a view to effectuate the purpose of the body passing it.

Unlike a bill, as contradistinguished from a resolution, however, the investigation is not embarrassed by the constitutional requirement of title.

Section 35 of Article III of the Constitution, declaring that:
"No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the

Senator Penrose Metcalfe, Page 6.

various subjects and accounts, for and on account of which moneys are appropriated) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title * * *", relate to bills only and not to resolutions. So that, our inquiry is in that respect narrowed so as to eliminate any question of constitutional validity.

"The characteristic feature of a resolution is its enacting clause, 'Be it Resolved;' were any other term used, it would cease to be a resolution." --State v. Delesdenier, 7 Tex. 38, 1c 48.

So that, we are to construe resolutions as whole, giving to the "Whereas" clauses their proper consideration in discovering the senatorial intention. Such portions, however, have no legally controlling effect over other portions.

In Terrell v. King, 14 S.W. (2d) 786, Mr. Justice Greenwood, for the Supreme Court, said:

"The authority of each house to use legislative committees of inquiry and investigation is affirmed in Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (8th Ed.) at p. 275, where the author says:

" 'Each house must also be allowed to proceed in its own way in the collection of such information as may seem important to a proper discharge of its functions and whenever it is deemed desirable that witnesses should be examined, the power and authority to do so is very properly referred to a committee, with any powers short of final legislative or judicial action as may seem necessary or expedient in the particular case.' "

The Justice, speaking more concretely, further said:

"* * *. The Senate and the House are separate bodies, charged with duties, most of which are to be performed by each house separately, despite the fact that the concurrence of both houses is requisite to enact laws or certain resolutions. In declaring, in section 11 of article 3, that 'each house may determine

the rules of its own proceedings.' the Constitution plainly delegates to each house the choice of methods for the most advantageous use of its functions in the exercise of the State's 'legislative power,' which Mr. Cooley defines as 'authority under the Constitution to make laws and to alter and repeal them.' Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (8th Ed.) p. 183. Having such choice of methods, each house is fully authorized to appoint committees to make investigations and conduct inquiries and gather information with respect to the operation of subsisting laws and the need for their improvement, alteration, or repeal. McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 409, 4 L. Ed. 579. Not only does the Constitution, in the grant of the rule-making power, authorize either house to name such committees as it may deem necessary or proper for purposes of investigation and inquiry, when looking to the discharge of any legitimate function or duty of such house, but the Constitution goes further and makes consideration by a committee a condition precedent to the enactment of any law. Section 37, article 3.

"Since each house continues in existence after the end of a legislative session, as determined by Ferguson v. Maddox, 114 Tex. 93, 95, 96, 263 S.W. 888, and since each house is invested with independent responsibilities and duties, and is the sole judge of its own rules of procedure, we think the power of each house or of the Legislature cannot be denied to name committees to sit, either during sessions of the Legislature or in recess, for the purpose of gathering information considered requisite or helpful to enlightened or efficient legislation."

The case of McGrain v. Daughterty (U.S.) 71 Law Ed. 580, is quoted as follows:

"A legislative body cannot legislate wisely or effectively in the absence of information respecting the conditions which the legislation is intended to affect or change; and where the legislative body does not itself possess the requisite information -- which not infrequently is true -- recourse must be had to others who do possess it. Experience has taught that mere requests for such information often are unavailing, and also that information which is volunteered is not always accurate or complete; so some means of compulsion are essential to obtain what is

needed. All this was true before and when the Constitution was framed and adopted. In that period the power of inquiry -- with enforcing process -- was regarded and employed as a necessary and appropriate attribute of the power to legislate; indeed, was treated as inhering in it. Thus there is ample warrant for thinking, as we do, that the constitutional provisions which commit the legislative function to the two houses are intended to include this attribute to the end that the function may be effectively exercised.' "

This department has given many opinions upholding the validity, and construing in various respects, legislative resolutions appointing committees of investigation in aid and furtherance of their legislative duties, among which are Opinions Nos. 0-95, 0-933, 0-5245, 0-5067, and 0-5558, some or all of which may be helpful to you, copies of which opinions we hand you herewith.

After a careful study of the two resolutions together, it is the opinion of this department that your committee does have full authority to make the investigations mentioned in your inquiry with respect to the University of Texas and the Regents-President controversy that has recently arisen.

We are constrained to this conclusion by the consideration of the two resolutions as a whole, and especially by that portion of Resolution No. 103, declaring, "Resolved by the Senate of Texas, that this Committee be continued after adjournment of the Legislature, and that it be directed to study and investigate the situation as to free textbooks, and such other matters affecting the schools of Texas as in its wisdom it may see fit, and make its recommendations thereon to the next regular session of the Legislature."

Now, undoubtedly, the University of Texas is included in the broad language "the schools of Texas". Indeed, it is the highest, greatest, and in many respects, the most important institution of the many schools of Texas. It is to the schools of Texas what the Constitution is to the acts of the Legislature -- the supreme component part. Whatever affects the University of Texas affects in some degree every lesser State institution and public free school in the State -- every school.

Senator Penrose Metcalfe, Page 9.

Again, our conclusion is accentuated by the express power conferred by Resolution No. 35 as follows:

" * * * and to inquire into any other affairs and activities of governmental departments, institutions, persons, firms or corporations of whatever kind and character, as such activities in any way affect the situation above set forth, and shall have authority to investigate and inquire into such matters."

The Committee having begun but not having finished its task was by Resolution No. 103 continued over with all the powers conferred by Resolution No. 35, and in addition thereto the further power to investigation "such other matters affecting the schools of Texas as in its wisdom it may see fit."

Trusting that what we have said sufficiently answers your inquiry, we are

Yours very truly,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

By

(s) Ocie Speer
Assistant

OS:MR:fo
Encl.

APPROVED NOV. 16, 1944
(s) Grover Sellers
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

THIS OPINION CONSIDERED AND
APPROVED IN LIMITED CONFERENCE.