

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 6:30 PM
NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
TUESDAY OCTOBER 8, 2024

Val Meixner, Mayor

Dr. Corey Evans, Mayor Pro Tem
Jim Rose, Alderman
Ronnie Hill, Alderman

Ron McWilliams, Alderman
Vicky Keller, Alderwoman
Elena Quintanilla, City Administrator

Notice is hereby given that a regular meeting for the governing body of the Town of Ransom Canyon is called for 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 8, 2024. The meeting will be held at City Hall located at 24 Lee Kitchens Drive in Ransom Canyon, Texas. The City Council agenda and packet are posted online at <https://www.ci.ransom-canyon.tx.us>. If you are making a public comment the day of the meeting, you must publicly attend the meeting. The following are instructions on how to access the meeting via telephone or video conference call:

Ransom Canyon is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Regular City Council Meeting October
Time: Oct 8, 2024 06:30 PM Central Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/99340416743?pwd=bGYN288e423esODBuGDLg0CbI8n9Wx.1>

Meeting ID: 993 4041 6743

Passcode: 676853

One tap mobile

+13462487799,,99340416743#,,,,*676853# US (Houston)

+16694449171,,99340416743#,,,,*676853# US

Dial by your location

• +1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

• +1 669 444 9171 US

• +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

- +1 719 359 4580 US
- +1 253 205 0468 US
- +1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
- +1 360 209 5623 US
- +1 386 347 5053 US
- +1 507 473 4847 US
- +1 564 217 2000 US
- +1 646 931 3860 US
- +1 689 278 1000 US
- +1 929 436 2866 US (New York)
- +1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)
- +1 305 224 1968 US
- +1 309 205 3325 US
- +1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Meeting ID: 993 4041 6743

Passcode: 676853

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/j/99340416743>

Ransom Canyon is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

CALL TO ORDER/PRAYER/PLEDGES AT 6:30 P.M.

1. CITIZEN COMMENTS - **In accordance with law, no Council *discussion or action* is to be taken until such matter is placed on the agenda.** Citizens shall be allowed to speak on any matter other than personnel matters, matters under litigation or matters concerning the purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property
2. DISCUSSION ITEM: Discuss Animal Control and the Offenses and Nuisance Ordinances Pertaining to Noises from Dogs.
3. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE MINUTES OF:
 - a. Regular Meeting on September 10, 2024
4. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE FINANCIALS
 - a. Financial Reports
 - b. August and September 2024 Claims & Demands
 - c. Financial Investment Report
5. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON Ordinance No. 24-00100824 amending the solid waste rate from \$25.00 per household to \$40.00 per household to support the increases from Caprock Waste-Waste Connections.

6. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON changes to the title of the Deputy City Secretary and the Operations Manager.
7. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON an independent contractor agreement for librarian services for fiscal year 2024-2025.
8. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON carryover of vacation time for the City Administrator.

A. DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

- a. Administration: Elena Quintanilla
 - City Administrator Schedule of Events
 - Texas Municipal League Meeting
 - Preparation for the Audit
 - Early Voting
- b. Court: Elena Quintanilla
 - No Court Report
- c. Operations: Cory Needham
 - Signage for the Entry
 - Update on Park Project
 - Tree Trimming Update
 - Wastewater Treatment Update
- d. Police: James Hill
 - Citations, Warnings, and Arrests
 - Police Training and Education
 - Rattlesnake Alert
 - Halloween Patrol
- e. Fire: Rand McPherson
 - EMS Calls
 - Fire Calls
 - Engine One Repairs
 - Pancake Breakfast
- f. Library: Elena Quintanilla
 - No Report

9. ADJOURN

Executive Session Disclosure Statement: The City Council reserves the right to adjourn into executive session at any time during the course of this meeting to discuss any of the matters listed above, as authorized by the Texas Government Code, Section 551.071 (Consultation with Attorney), 551.072 (Deliberations about Real Property), 551.073 (Deliberations about Gifts and Donations), 551.074 (Personnel Matters), 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices) and 551.087 (Economic Development).

If any accommodation for a disability are required, please notify the City Administrator's office at 806-829-2470 at least two (2) working days prior to the date of the meeting. The building has handicap parking areas and is wheelchair accessible at the front entrance to the building.

All items listed on this agenda are eligible for both discussion and action unless expressly limited.

CERTIFICATION

DATED THIS THE 4th DAY OF OCTOBER 2024

I, the undersigned authority, do hereby certify that the above Notice of Meeting of the governing body of Ransom Canyon, Texas is a true and correct copy of said notice that has been posted in the display case at the City Hall of Ransom Canyon, Texas, a place convenient and readily accessible to the general public at all times, and said notice was posted on or before October 4, 2024 by 4:00 PM and remained so posted continuously for at least 72 hours preceding the scheduled time of such meeting.

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

I certify that the attached notice and agenda of items to be considered by the City Council was removed by me from the front doors of City Hall on _____ day of _____, 2024.

Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary

**DISCUSSION ITEM #3:
Ordinances pertaining
to Animal Control and
Nuisances**

Town of Ransom Canyon, TX
Tuesday, October 1, 2024

Chapter 2. Animal Control

ARTICLE 2.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 2.01.001. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context indicates a different meaning:

Abandon. To leave unattended for more than seventy-two (72) hours without making reasonable arrangements for assumption of custody by another person.

Animal control officer. An employee or agent of the city designated by the city to investigate, administer, and enforce the city code and laws of the state pertaining to the care and control of animals within the city.

Animal. Any living nonhuman creature, vertebrate or invertebrate, domestic or wild.

At-large. Not under the control of the owner either by leash, chain, cord, or other suitable material attached to a collar or harness on the dog; not restrained securely within an enclosure or fenced premises.

Cat. Felis catus.

City. Town of Ransom Canyon.

Collar. A band, chain, harness or other suitable device worn around the neck of an animal to which a current rabies vaccination tag can be affixed.

Dangerous dog. Any dog that, because of its aggressive nature, training, or characteristic behavior, has demonstrated that it presents a risk of serious physical harm or death to human beings, or would constitute a danger to human life, physical well-being, or property if not kept under the direct control of the owner. This definition shall not apply to dogs utilized by law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. The term "dangerous dog" includes any dog that according to records of the city or any law enforcement agency:

- (1) Makes an unprovoked attack on a person that causes bodily injury and occurs in a place other than an enclosure in which the dog was being kept and that was reasonably certain to prevent the dog from leaving the enclosure on its own; or
- (2) Commits unprovoked acts in a place other than an enclosure in which the dog was being kept and that was reasonably certain to prevent the dog from leaving the enclosure on its own and those acts cause a person to reasonably believe that the dog will attack and cause bodily injury to that person; and

- (3) Meets the definition under state law, Texas Health and Safety Code chapter 822, regulation of animals.

Dangerous wild animal. An animal of a species defined as a "dangerous wild animal" in section 822.101 of the Texas Health and Safety Code (dangerous wild animals) as amended; or an animal of any other species of wild or feral mammal or reptile that by its nature or breeding is capable of inflicting serious bodily injury to a human.

Dog. A domesticated member of the canine family, *Canis familiaris*, but does not include a wolf, jackal, coyote, fox, or other wild animal of this family.

Exotic animal. Any animal not commonly domesticated. This does not include small caged animals that are typically sold through pet stores, including rabbits, commercially bred ferrets, indoor caged birds, nonpoisonous reptiles, amphibians and small mammals (hamsters, guinea pigs, rats, mice, and gerbils), and fish kept in an aquarium or ornamental pond.

Fenced yard. An area that is completely surrounded by a substantial fence of sufficient strength, height, construction, materials, and design as to prevent any harbored animal from escaping from the area and any part of the head of a harbored animal from extending over or above the fence line.

Fowl. Domestic birds to include chickens, hens, roosters, ducks, geese, and pigeons.

Harboring. The act of keeping and caring for an animal or providing premises to which the animal returns for food, shelter, or care for a period of seventy-two (72) hours or longer.

Humane officer. Any person designated by the state, a municipal government, or a humane society as a law enforcement officer who is qualified to perform such duties under the laws of this state.

Impound. To seize and hold in the custody of the animal control authority or another authority such as a veterinarian or animal shelter.

Livestock. Animals that are routinely raised on a farm and/or are generally found in agricultural habitats to include horses, cows, sheep, goats, swine, burros, donkeys, and mules.

Owner. An owner, custodian, caretaker, or person who feeds or harbors the subject animal for seventy-two (72) hours or longer. Persons caring for an animal at the specific request of an owner are not included in the definition of owner; however, they are required to keep the animal in compliance with this chapter.

Pet. Any animal kept for pleasure rather than utility.

Prohibited animal. An animal other than a common domestic or livestock animal, regardless of state or duration of captivity, that poses a potential physical or disease threat to the public or that is protected by international, federal, or state regulations, including but not limited to:

- (1) **Class Reptilia.** Family Helodermatidea (venomous lizards); Family Viperidae (rattlesnakes, copperheads, cottonmouths, other pit vipers and true vipers); Family Elapidae (coral snakes, cobras, elapids); the following listed species of Family Colubridae: *Dispholidus typus* (boomsnake), *Hydrodynastes gigal* (water cobra, boiga (mangrove snake, and *Thelotornis* (African twig snake); Order Ophidia, Family Boidae (racers, boas, water snakes, and pythons); and Order Crocodilia (crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and gavials);

- (2) *Class Aves.* Order Falconiformes (such as hawks, eagles, and vultures); Subdivision Ratitae (such as ostriches, rheas, cassowaries, and emus); Order Strigiformes (such as owls);
- (3) *Class Mammalia.* Order Carnivora, Family Felidae (such as lions, ocelots, margays, tigers, jaguars, leopards, and cougars), except commonly accepted domesticated cats; Family Canidae (such as wolves, wolf-dog hybrids, dingoes, coyotes, and jackals), except domesticated dogs; Family Mustelidae (such as weasels, skunks, wild ferrets, martins, mink, and badgers); Family Procyonidae (raccoon); Family Ursidae (such as bears); Order Marsupialia (such as kangaroos and common opossums); Order Edentata (such as sloths, anteaters, and armadillos); Order Primata (such as monkeys, chimpanzees, and gorillas); Order Rodentia (such as porcupines); and Order Ungulata (such as antelope, deer, and bison); Order Chiroptera (such as bats);
- (4) *Animals not listed.* The city council or the animal control officer may declare any species of animal not listed in this subsection as "prohibited" if the confinement of the animal within the city can be shown to constitute a threat to public health and safety.

Quarantine. Strict confinement under restraint by closed cage or paddock or in any other manner approved in this chapter or state law.

Secure enclosure. A fenced area that is:

- (1) Locked and in conformance with the requirements for enclosures established by the city and state law;
- (2) Capable of preventing the entry of the general public, including children;
- (3) Capable of preventing the escape or release of a dog; and
- (4) If applicable, clearly marked as containing a dangerous dog.

Stray animal. Any animal for which there is no identifiable owner or harborer.

Unprovoked. With respect to an attack or attempt to attack by a dog, that the dog was not hit, kicked, or struck by a person with any object or part of the attacked person's body nor was any part of the dog's body pulled, pinched, or squeezed or in any other manner provoked by the person attacked.

Vaccination. Inoculation of an animal with a vaccine that is licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and which is administered by a veterinarian for the purpose of immunizing the animal against rabies and which is administered in compliance with the requirements of this chapter and by state law.

Vicious animal. Any animal that constitutes a physical threat to human beings or other animals.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.002. Designation of animal control officer.

The chief of police or an individual appointed by the city council.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.003. Animal nuisance.

The following shall be considered a public nuisance and shall be unlawful:

- (1) The keeping of an animal which causes frequent or long continued noise, barking, howling, meowing, or whining in such a manner, with such intensity, or with such continued duration, so as to annoy, distress, or disturb the quiet comfort or repose of persons of ordinary sensibilities within the vicinity of hearing thereof;
- (2) The keeping of more than three (3) dogs and three (3) cats above the age of four (4) months within the city limits;
- (3) The keeping of livestock, fowl (with the exception of six (6) chickens per residence); swine; wild animals; bees; and other prohibited animals defined above;
- (4) The keeping of any animal as to endanger the public health or as to annoy neighbors or other nearby persons of ordinary sensibilities by the accumulation of feces and putrid materials which cause foul and offensive odors or the creation of a condition that is a breeding place for fleas or other vector;
- (5) The keeping of any animal which habitually deposits body wastes upon or destroys by chewing, scratching, digging or otherwise, property other than that of the owner of such animal;
- (6) The keeping of animals for which rabies vaccine is available and which remains unvaccinated against rabies; and
- (7) The failure to restrain and allow a dog to run at-large.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.004. Vaccination requirements.

- (a) Every owner of a dog or cat over four (4) months of age shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies. Thereafter all dogs and cats shall be immunized annually against rabies by means of an anti-rabies vaccine administered by a duly licensed veterinarian in accordance with the Texas Administrative Code, section 169.29 and pursuant to the Texas Health and Safety Code, sections 826.014 and 826.017, as amended.
- (b) Upon vaccination of an animal, the owner shall procure from the veterinarian a durable tag which is stamped with the tag number and year administered and a corresponding vaccination certificate. Such tag and identification tag shall be securely attached to a collar around the neck of the animal or a harness around the neck of and body of the animal vaccinated, except that cats shall not be required to wear such tag so long as the owner of the cat possesses such a tag and certificate.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.005. Maximum number of dogs and cats.

No single-family household in the city may keep more than a three (3) adult dogs and three (3) adult cats. This section does not restrict litters of kittens or puppies under four (4) months of age.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.006. Keeping chickens.

- (a) No single household in the city may keep more than six (6) chickens, regardless of the amount of acreage available. Keeping roosters and other fowl are prohibited in the city.
- (b) Chickens must not be visible from the street and must be totally enclosed within a privacy fence of a height of at least four (4) feet and must be located in the rear of the property. The fenced area containing chickens must be at least fifteen (15) feet from any adjacent lot. All shelters and fencing must be kept in good repair.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.007. Removal of animal waste.

It shall be an offense for any person to fail to promptly remove and dispose of, in a sanitary manner, feces left by a dog, cat, or other animal being owned, handled, or controlled by that person:

- (1) Upon a public area, included but not limited to walks, parks, recreation areas, public streets; and
- (2) Upon private property other than the premises of the owner, handler or controller of the animal.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.008. Standards of care and conduct.

Every person owning or having charge, care, custody, or control of any animal shall not engage in acts of cruelty and violence toward the animal and shall:

- (1) Provide basic necessities for the animal:
 - (A) Regular and adequate amounts of nutritious food that is appropriate to maintain the animal in good health;
 - (B) A constant and adequate supply of clean, fresh, potable water that keeps the animal hydrated for environmental conditions; and
 - (C) Care and medical treatment for injuries, parasites, and diseases that is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and minimize suffering.
- (2) Provide for proper shelter for the animal so that the animal is not exposed to constant sun and inclement weather;
- (3) Not abandon any animal in the city; and
- (4) Not place or confine any animal to remain in a motor vehicle or trailer under life-threatening conditions for a period of time as may endanger the health or well-being of the animal due to heat, cold, lack of food or water, or such other circumstances as may reasonably be expected to cause suffering, disability, or death.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.009. Disposition/impoundment authorized.

- (a) Any animal found to be in violation of any provision of this or any other ordinance of the city or other applicable provisions of any state law may be impounded by the city and delivered to an authorized animal shelter for disposition.
- (b) The animal control officer or any peace officer shall be authorized to capture and impound abandoned stray animals and dogs running at-large and place in an authorized animal shelter. The animal control officer or any peace officer may issue a citation to the owner of the dog whether or not the dog is subsequently impounded.
- (c) A reasonable effort will be made by the animal control officer to locate the owner of any captured dog, utilizing collar tag identification or other means, and to notify the owner by telephone or personal contact.
- (d) In the event that an animal is of a vicious nature, and the actions or behavior constitute an immediate threat to the health and safety of any person, or the animal is about to elude capture, the animal control officer or any peace officer shall be justified in immediately destroying the animal by the use of the most reasonable means available at the time.
- (e) Any animal, whether licensed or unlicensed, which in the professional judgment of the animal control officer or peace officer is in great pain and suffering due to injury from which the animal probably will not recover, or which appears to have rabies, and/or which is at-large and is posing an imminent danger to human beings or to other animals, may be destroyed by the use of the most reasonable means available at the time.
- (f) Any officer finding an animal in a motor vehicle or trailer in violation of the provisions in this chapter is authorized to obtain a locksmith at the owner's cost, or break and enter the vehicle if necessary, to remove the animal. Removed animals will be impounded in accordance with this chapter or placed in a veterinary clinic for safekeeping. Owners may claim their animals upon payment of all reasonable charges or fees that accrued for removal and maintenance of the animal, plus impoundment fees charged by the entity holding the impounded animal. At the time the animal is removed from the motor vehicle or trailer, the officer shall leave a written notice bearing their name and title, and the address of the entity where the animal may be claimed. The animal will be retained in accordance to the rules of the entity and may be disposed of by that entity in accordance with their rules and state regulations.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.010. Dogs running at-large.

No dogs shall be permitted to run at-large within the city. It shall be unlawful for the owner to allow the dog to run at-large. All dogs shall be confined to the premises owned and under the control of their owners at all time. Dogs on a leash, however, shall not be construed as running at-large, provided such leash is either attached to an immovable object or firmly grasped and at all times within the control of a person physically able to maintain control of the dog.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.011. Animal bites - reporting requirements.

A person who knows of an animal bite or scratch in an individual or another animal that the person could reasonably foresee as capable of transmitting rabies, or knows of an animal that the person suspects is rabid, shall report the incident and animal to the police department or city offices as soon as possible but not later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time of the incident.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.012. Enforcement and right of entry.

- (a) The provisions of this chapter and of state law, title 10, chapters 821 through 829 et seq., of the Texas Health and Safety Code, as amended, regarding health and safety of animals shall be enforced by an enforcement officer, and such person shall have the authority to issue citations to persons violating the provisions of this chapter or of state law.
- (b) For the purpose of discharging the duties imposed by this chapter and to enforce its provision, any officer is empowered at all reasonable times, upon a determination of probable cause and upon presentation of appropriate credentials if possible, to enter any premises upon which an animal is kept or harbored and to demand the exhibition, by the owner of a dog or cat, of the certificate of vaccination. It is further provided that a law enforcement officer may enter, upon a determination of probable cause and upon presentation of appropriate credentials if possible, the premises where an animal is kept in an allegedly cruel or inhumane manner and demand to examine or impound such animal, when in the officer's opinion, it requires humane treatment.
- (c) No officer shall, however, enter a private residence for purpose of making an inspection under this chapter without first receiving permission from an occupant of such residence or in an emergency situation and determination of probable cause, or by order of a magistrate or of a court of competent jurisdiction as provided by law. Those enforcing the provisions of this chapter and/or state law shall have the right to pursue and apprehend animals running at-large onto private property while enforcing the provisions of this chapter and shall not be guilty of trespass while doing so.
- (d) It shall be a violation of this chapter to interfere with an officer in the performance of their duties.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.01.013. Penalties and remedies.

Except as otherwise provided by state law:

- (1) Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). For a violation of this chapter and state law, the state punishment applies;
- (2) Each occurrence shall be deemed to be a separate violation; and
- (3) The city shall be entitled to pursue all other criminal and civil remedies to which it is entitled under the authority of other ordinance or state law.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

ARTICLE 2.02. DANGEROUS DOGS

§ 2.02.001. Declaration of dangerous dog.

In accordance with this chapter and state law:

- (1) If the animal control officer has cause to believe that a dog is a dangerous dog as defined by section 2.01.001 of this chapter and state law, Texas Health and Safety Code subchapter D section 822.041, "dangerous dogs," the officer may find and declare the dog a dangerous dog;
- (2) Within seventy-two (72) hours of declaring a dog dangerous, the animal control officer will notify the person owning the dog of its designation as a dangerous dog, and will provide the owner with a copy of this chapter. The notification to the owner will be provided in person or through certified mail return receipt requested. The notification will describe the dog and specify any particular requirements or conditions placed upon the owner of the dog; and
- (3) The notice shall inform the owner of the dog that they may request, in writing, an appeal of the dangerous dog determination within ten (10) days from the receipt of the certified mail or date of the personal notification of the dangerous dog declaration to contest the finding and designation.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.02.002. Requirements for owner.

In accordance with this chapter and state law:

- (1) If the owner of a dog that has been determined dangerous by the animal control officer elects not to appeal that decision, then within thirty (30) days of the expiration of the ten (10) day time period for appeal, the owner shall comply with the requirements listed in this chapter. If the owner of the dog that has been determined dangerous appeals that decision to the municipal court, or other court of jurisdiction, then such owner shall comply with the requirements of this article within thirty (30) days if such determination by the municipal court or other court of jurisdiction is rendered. If the dog is determined to be a dangerous dog, the requirements that must be met are as follows:
 - (A) Register the dangerous dog with the animal control officer;
 - (B) Restrain the dangerous dog at all times on a leash in the immediate control of a person or in a secure enclosure, as specified by state law; and
 - (C) Obtain liability insurance coverage or show financial responsibility in the amount specified by state law.
- (2) For purposes of this chapter, a person learns that they are the owner of a dangerous dog when:
 - (A) The owner is aware of an attack described in the definitions set forth in section 2.01.001 of this chapter;

- (B) The owner is informed by the animal control officer or other city official; or
- (C) A determination is made by the municipal court, or other court of jurisdiction, that the animal is declared a dangerous dog.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

§ 2.02.003. Appeal of dangerous dog determination.

- (a) Appeals from the animal control officer's determination that the animal is a dangerous dog will be heard by the municipal court or other court of jurisdiction in conformance with state law.
- (b) The appeal is a civil proceeding for the purpose of affirming or reversing the animal control officer's determination that the animal is a dangerous dog. If the dog has been impounded, the court judge may waive any and all fees associated with the impoundment and release the dog to its owner upon reversal of the animal control officer's determination.
- (c) An owner may further appeal the decision of the municipal or other court of jurisdiction to a county court or county court at law in accordance with section 882.0424 of the Texas Health and Safety Code.

(Ordinance 111219 adopted 12/10/19)

Town of Ransom Canyon, TX
Tuesday, October 1, 2024

Chapter 8. Offenses and Nuisances

ARTICLE 8.02. NOISE

§ 8.02.001. Purpose and scope.

- (a) This article shall be known as the noise ordinance.
- (b) This article applies to the control of all sound and noise within the limits of the city and its extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).
- (c) This article is designed to regulate sound and noise through the use of objective standards to promote compliance and enforceability, which will enhance the public health, safety, and general welfare of the city.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.002. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

"A" ban level. The total sound level of all noise as measured with a sound level meter using the A-weighting network.

Construction. Any site preparation, assembly, erection, substantial repair, alteration, or similar action, but excluding demolition for or of public or private rights-of-way structure, utilities or similar property.

Daytime. The continuous time period between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Decibel (dBa). A logarithmic unit of measure used in describing the amplitude of sound, which denotes the ratio between two quantities which are proportional to power; the number of decibels corresponding to the ratio of two amounts of power is 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of this ratio.

Demolition. Any dismantling, intentional destruction or removal of structures, utilities, public or private right-of-way surfaces, or other property.

Impulsive sound. Sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.

Motor vehicle. Any vehicle which is propelled or drawn by a motor, such as, but not limited to passenger cars, trucks, truck-trailers, semitrailers, campers, motor cycles, motor scooters, minibikes, golf carts, and motorized watercraft.

Nighttime. The continuous time period between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Noise disturbance. Any sound which:

- (1) Endangers or injures the health or safety of humans or animals;
- (2) Annoys or disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensitivities; or
- (3) Endangers or injures personal or real property.

Public space. Any real property or structures owned or controlled by a governmental entity.

Sound level meter. An instrument which includes a microphone, amplifier, output meter, and weighing networks for the measurement of sound pressure. The output meter reads sound pressure level when properly calibrated, and the instrument is of the type two or better, as specified in the American National Standards Institute Publication section 1.4-1983.

Vibration. A temporal and spatial oscillation or displacement, velocity, or acceleration in a solid material.

Vibration perception threshold. The minimum ground or structure-borne vibrational motion necessary to cause a normal person to be aware of the vibration by such direct means as, but not limited to, sensation by touch or visual observation of moving objects.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.003. General prohibitions.

No person within the town shall create, generate, emanate, make, continue or cause to be made or continued, any loud, unnecessary or unusual noise that annoys, disturbs, distresses, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, convenience, health, peace, or safety or any person of ordinary sensibilities within the town.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.004. Restriction on decibel levels.

- (a) Maximum decibel levels. No person shall cause, allow or permit the making of a noise, in the city limits or the city's extraterritorial jurisdiction, which exceeds 100 dBA during the daytime or 70 dBA during the nighttime as measured pursuant to subsection (b)(1) herein. A violation of this section is hereby declared a nuisance.
- (b) Noise measurement. Measurement of noise pursuant to this article shall be in accordance with this section.
 - (1) Method of measurement. Noise shall be measured with a sound level meter meeting the standards prescribed by the American Standards Association. The measuring instruments shall be maintained in calibration and good working order. Prior to taking a measurement of the noise in question, the environment shall be observed to determine

whether background noise is so close to the level of the sound being measured rendering a proper measurement impossible. Measurements recorded shall be taken so as to provide a proper representation of the noise being measured. The microphone shall be screened from wind and water and otherwise used in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

- (2) Location of measurement. Measurement of noise shall be taken upon city police having had their attention drawn to noise on view. Measurement of noise may also be taken from the real property line of the person alleging a violation of this article close to the point of origin of the noise.
- (3) Any sounds determined to not be readily subject to objective decibel measurement is thus subject to evaluation by whether the sound disturbs a reasonable adult of ordinary sensibilities.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.005. Specific prohibitions.

The following acts are declared to be loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noises in violation of this section:

- (1) Vehicles.
 - (A) Horns, signaling devices. The sounding of any horn or signaling device on any motor vehicle within the city, except as a danger warning; the creation by means of any such signaling device of any unreasonably loud or harsh sound; the sounding of any such device for any unnecessary and unreasonable period or time; the use of any horn, whistle, or other device operated by engine exhaust. This section does not apply to authorized emergency vehicles, which may use warning sounds.
 - (B) Engine exhausts. The discharge into the open air within the city of the exhaust of any steam engine, gasoline engine, motor vehicle, including motorized watercraft, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud or explosive noises therefrom.
 - (C) Defect from vehicle or load. The use within the city of any motor vehicle so out of repair or loaded in such a manner or with material of such nature as to create loud and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling, jarring noise or vibration.
- (2) Construction, repairing of buildings. The creation (including excavating), demolition, alteration, or repair of any building with the city, other than between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00 a.m.) and ten o'clock (10:00 p.m.), except in urgent necessity in the interest of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the city, which permit may be granted up to three (3) days while the emergency continues and which permit may be renewed for periods of three (3) days while the emergency continues.
- (3) Pile drivers, hammers. The operation within the city, other than between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00 a.m.) and ten o'clock (10:00 p.m.), of any pile driver, power shovel, pneumatic hammer, or other appliance, the use of which is attended by loud or unusual noises.
- (4) Mechanically powered tools. The operation within the city, other than between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00 a.m.) and ten o'clock (10:00 p.m.), of any noise-creating powered saw, sander, lawn or garden tools, blower, power fan, snow blower, drill, grinder, or other device, the operation of which causes loud disturbing noise.

- (5) Loudspeakers, amplifiers, paging systems. The playing, using, operating, or permitting to be played, used or operated any music player, radio receiving set, television, electronic device, musical instrument, phonograph, loudspeaker, sound amplifier, for producing or reproducing of sound which is cast upon the public streets of the city.
- (6) Yelling, shouting. Yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing on the public streets of Ransom Canyon between the hours of 10 o'clock (10:00 p.m.) and seven o'clock (7:00 a.m.) or at any time or place so as to annoy or disturb the peace, quiet, comfort or repose of persons within the city.
- (7) Animals, birds. The keeping of any animal or fowl that creates any bark, cry, howl, crow or other sound on a frequent, repetitive or continuous basis for 10 minutes or longer that disturbs the quiet, comfort or repose of persons of ordinary sensibilities in the immediate vicinity thereof.
- (8) Parks. It shall be unlawful for any person to use, operate or allow to be used or operated any device for the production of amplified sound in a town public park without prior written approval from the city.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.006. Nonapplicability.

- (a) Exceptions. The provisions of this article shall not apply to:
 - (1) The town or any public utility;
 - (2) Sound generated by an emergency vehicle for the purposes of alerting persons to an emergency;
 - (3) Sound produced by duly authorized officers, agents, or employees of a government, business, or agency in the performance of a governmental function; or
 - (4) Sound generated at or by a parade route during a lawful and permitted parade, a scheduled civic or sporting event, an outdoor festival celebration, or a musical, movie, or theatrical production sponsored, co-sponsored, or authorized by the city.
- (b) Variances. The city may grant variances from the technical application of this article upon finding that:
 - (1) The activity, operation, noise, or vibration will be of temporary duration and cannot reasonably be done in a manner that will comply with this article;
 - (2) No reasonable alternative is available to the application;
 - (3) The variance is not contrary to the public interest; and
 - (4) Due to special circumstances, a literal enforcement of this article would result in undue hardship (which does not necessarily include financial hardship).

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.007. Nuisance.

Any unreasonable loud, disturbing noise which causes material distress, discomfort, or injury to persons of ordinary sensibilities in the immediate vicinity thereof is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is hereby prohibited. Additionally, any noise of such character, intensity and continued duration, which substantially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of private homes, property owner's association facilities, and government facilities by persons of ordinary sensibilities, is hereby declared to be a nuisance and is hereby prohibited.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.008. Criminal prosecution.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per offense. Each day that a provision of this article is violated shall constitute a separate offense. An offense under this article is a misdemeanor.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

§ 8.02.009. Civil remedies.

Nothing in this article shall be construed a waiver of the city's right to bring a civil action to enforce the provisions of this article and to seek remedies as allowed by law, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) Injunctive relief to prevent specific conduct that violates this article or to require specific conduct that is necessary for compliance with this article; and
- (2) A civil penalty up to \$500.00 a day when it is shown that the defendant was actually notified of the provisions of this article and after receiving notice committed acts in violation of this article or failed to take action for compliance with this article; and
- (3) Other available relief.

(Ordinance 031219 adopted 5/14/19)

AGENDA ITEM #4

APPROVAL OF

MINUTES

Regular Meeting on

September 10, 2024

Ransom Canyon City Council Meeting Minutes
Regular Meeting, September 10, 2024
Ransom Canyon City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive

1. Call to Order

The regular city council meeting was called to order at 6:33 p.m. by Mayor Val Meixner. The City Council met in person at City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive, Ransom Canyon, Texas 79366. The following City Council members physically attended the meeting: Mayor Val Meixner, Mayor Pro Tem Dr. Corey Evans, Councilmembers Ronnie Hill, Jim Rose and Vicky Keller. Councilmember Ron McWilliams was absent. Staff members attending the City Council meeting included City Administrator, Elena Quintanilla; City Secretary Sheila Jennings; Chief of Police, James Hill; Public Works Director, Cory Needham; and Fire Chief, Rand McPherson. The prayer was said by Mayor Val Meixner, followed by pledges of allegiance. The list of guests in attendance at the meeting is attached.

2. Citizen Comments

Linda Williams commented that citizens should recognize Angie Fikes for her years of service as the Librarian. She also provided the City Council with gift boxes from the former Mayor to remind City Council members that common sense should be considered when making decisions.

3. Recognition

Allen Butler was recognized by the City Council as the Citizen of the Year for the Town of Ransom Canyon for his volunteer efforts in serving the community.

4. Texas Municipal League Financial Boot Camp

Martie Simpson, Representative of the Texas municipal League Financial Boot Camp provided the City Council with an update of their services to the Town of Ransom Canyon.

5. Minutes

The minutes for the special meeting on August 13, 2024 were approved on a motion made by Councilmember Vicky Keller; seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Corey Evans; the motion carried unanimously.

6. Financials

The financial reports and the August 2024 claims and demands were postponed until the next meeting on a motion made by Councilmember Vicky Keller, seconded by Councilmember Jim Rose; motion carried unanimously.

7. Public Hearing on the Budget

The City Council began the public hearing for the budget at 7:16 p.m. The City Administrator provided the updates on changes for specific line items in the budget. There were no comments from citizens regarding the budget. The public hearing for the budget closed at 7:34 p.m.

8. Adoption of Budget

The City Council approved Ordinance 24-00200 adopting the 2024-2025 Budget on a motion made by Councilmember Jim Rose, seconded by Councilmember Ronnie Hill; motion carried unanimously.

9. Property Tax Adoption

The City Council approved Resolution No. 24-091024 to ratify the 2024-2025 Fiscal Year budget on a motion made by Councilmember Vicky Keller, seconded by Councilmember Jim Rose; the motion carried unanimously.

10. Proposed Property Tax Rate

The City Council approved Ordinance No. 24-00210, setting the property tax rate/levy for the 2024-25 tax year at the No New Revenue Rate of .588759 per \$100.00 of taxable value as follows: .497916 per \$100.00 of taxable value for Maintenance and Operations and .090843 per \$100.00 of taxable value for Debt on a motion made by Councilmember Vicky Keller, seconded by Councilmember Ronnie Hill; the motion carried unanimously.

11. Designation of Newspaper

The City Council approved the *Slatonite* as the official newspaper for the 2024-2025 fiscal year on a motion made by Vicky Keller, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Corey Evans; motion carried unanimously.

12. Interlocal Agreement for the Failure to Appear Program

The City Council approved an interlocal cooperation contract for the Failure to Appear Program with the Texas Department of Public Safety to support the Town's Municipal Court Program on a motion made by Mayor Pro Tem Corey Evans, seconded by Councilmember Ronnie Hill; motion carried unanimously.

13. Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (TMLIRP) Election Ballot

The City Council cast an official ballot for the Election of Places 11-14 of the Board of Trustees for the TMLIRP on a motion made by Councilmember Ronnie Hill, seconded by Corey Evans; motion carried unanimously.

A. Building Review Committee

The Building Review Committee met in the month of August to discuss house plans for a renovation at 25 East Lakeshore for owner Roger Lowe. The builder is Shane Wiskeamper.

B. Department Reports

- a. Administration: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
 - She discussed her schedule for the next few weeks.
 - The budget reformat update was discussed by Martie Simpson earlier in the meeting.
 - Sheila Jennings has been hired as the Assistant City Administrator/City Secretary and Karen Lavery has been hired as the Executive Assistant.
 - Staff will begin preparing for the audit.
- b. Court: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
 - Judge Matthews held a zoom court meeting with a defendant who paid their court costs and fees immediately.
- c. Operations: Cory Needham reported the following:
 - The wastewater treatment plant construction continues to progress.
 - The concrete for the sidewalk will be installed soon at the park. The contractors are working on the lighting and the basketball courts.
 - The Operations Department will be trimming the trees and limbs in the right of way zones.
 - He reminded citizens that if they need access through the emergency road when a situation arises, they are allowed to use their driver's license to get through the gate at Buffalo Springs Lake.
- d. Police: Chief James Hill reported the following:
 - There were four (4) written warnings, five (5) citations, and no arrests in the Canyon this month.
 - Police Department dropped off three dogs to the Slaton Animal Shelter where they work to get them adopted.
- e. Fire: Rand McPherson reported the following:
 - The Volunteer Fire Department responded to three (3) fire calls and eight (8) EMS calls.
 - Engine One Fire Truck is in the shop and waiting on repairs.
- f. Library: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
 - Staff is interviewing for a new librarian.

14. Executive Session

The City Council entered a closed session at 7:58 p.m. to discuss Chapter 551, Texas Government Code in accordance with Section 551.074 (Personnel Matters, Executive Assistant.)

15. Return to Open Session

The City Council closed the Executive session at 8:44 p.m. and reopened the regular session at 8:44 p.m.

16. Adjournment

City Council adjourned the meeting at 8:46 p.m. on a motion made by Councilmember Vicky Keller, seconded by Councilmember Ronnie Hill; the motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED:

Val Meixner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sheila Jennings, City Secretary

**AGENDA ITEM #5:
APPROVAL OF
FINANCIAL REPORTS
Claims and Demands
for
August & September,
2024**

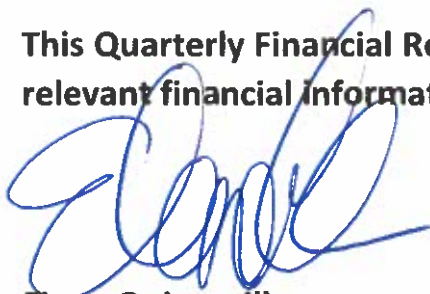
ABOUT THIS QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

This report has been prepared by the Town of Ransom Canyon's City Administrator. The Quarterly Financial Report is intended to provide our users (internal and external) with information regarding the town's financial position and economic activity. This report includes information for the Quarter ending September 30, 2024.

The Report is presented in the following three sections:

1. The Financial Summary section reports the performance of the major operating funds of the Town. This section also highlights accounts payable transactions.
2. The Quarterly Investment section provides information regarding the current balances in the Town's bank accounts, along with any current debts to be paid.
3. The Southwest Economy Report for the Quarter provides information on the Texas Economy to review the Market Outlook in the State of Texas. This quarter has articles that provide information regarding the Texas Economy.

This Quarterly Financial Report is intended to provide our users with timely and relevant financial information regarding the Town of Ransom Canyon.



Elena Quintanilla
City Administrator
24 Lee Kitchens Drive
Ransom Canyon, TX

FINANCIAL REPORT - GENERAL FUND
GENERAL FUND
 Fiscal Year 2023 - 2024
 MONTH ENDING AUGUST 31, 2024

FUND 01 OPERATING/GENERAL FUND	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUES					
VECTOR CONTROL					
Mosquito Spray Air	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,030.50	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 2,470.00	29.43%
Total Vector Control Revenue	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,030.50	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 2,470.00	29.43%
BUILDING					
Building Permits	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 15,345.10	\$ (5,345.10)	153.45%
Total Building Revenue	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 15,345.10	\$ (5,345.10)	153.45%
FRANCHISE					
Atmos	\$ 11,000.00	\$ -	\$ 12,280.24	\$ (1,280.24)	111.64%
South Plains Electric Cooperative	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ 18,898.38	\$ (898.38)	104.99%
South Plains Telephone	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,072.57	\$ 927.43	53.63%
Southwestern Bell Communications	\$ 100.00	\$ 5.88	\$ 29.96	\$ 70.04	29.96%
Miscellaneous	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 558.11	\$ (58.11)	111.62%
Internet	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 848.72	\$ 9,062.09	\$ (1,562.09)	120.83%
Total Franchise Revenue	\$ 39,100.00	\$ 854.60	\$ 41,901.35	\$ (2,801.35)	107.16%
AD VALOREM TAX					
Delinquent Taxes	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 943.15	\$ 2,056.85	31.44%
Current Taxes	\$ 1,145,103.00	\$ 142.91	\$ 1,157,195.34	\$ (12,092.34)	101.06%
Penalty and Interest Taxes	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,667.40	\$ 332.60	83.37%
Tax Certificates	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 279.37	\$ (179.37)	279.37%
Total Ad Valorem Revenue	\$ 1,150,203.00	\$ 142.91	\$ 1,160,085.26	\$ (9,882.26)	100.86%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
LIBRARY					
Library Revenue	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,695.00	\$ 2,805.00	37.67%
Total Library Revenue	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,695.00	\$ 2,805.00	37.67%
COURT					
Court Fees	\$ 600.00	\$ -	\$ 612.00	\$ (12.00)	102.00%
Court Fines	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 432.16	\$ 1,715.16	\$ (515.16)	142.93%
Total Court Revenue	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 432.16	\$ 2,327.16	\$ (527.16)	129.29%
OTHER REVENUE					
City Sales Tax	\$ 26,000.00	\$ -	\$ 25,105.36	\$ 894.64	96.56%
Recreational Revenue	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 6,717.75	\$ (5,217.75)	447.85%
RV Storage Annual	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ 9,450.00	\$ 2,550.00	78.75%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 3,433.95	\$ 32,699.53	\$ (12,699.53)	163.50%
Transfer from Enterprise Fund	\$ 171,631.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,631.00	0.00%
COVID/ARPA Grants	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	0.00%
Lubbock County Fire Grant	\$ 55,643.00	\$ -	\$ 54,554.00	\$ 1,089.00	98.04%
Total Other Revenue	\$ 316,774.00	\$ 3,433.95	\$ 128,526.64	\$ 188,247.36	40.57%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,525,877.00	\$ 6,394.12	\$ 1,350,910.51	\$ 174,966.49	88.53%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
COURT					
Judge Contract	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 740.63	\$ 4,259.37	14.81%
Court Operating Expense	\$ 2,400.00	\$ -	\$ 170.06	\$ 2,229.94	7.09%
Court Education Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00	0.00%
Total Court Expenses	\$ 10,400.00	\$ -	\$ 910.69	\$ 9,489.31	8.76%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION					
Payroll	\$ 306,271.00	\$ 13,286.60	\$ 239,295.89	\$ 66,975.11	78.13%
Fuel Allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Audit	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,873.25	\$ 32,311.90	\$ (12,311.90)	161.56%
Computer Expense	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 2,212.41	\$ 31,066.82	\$ 16,433.18	65.40%
Election Expense	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	0.00%
Xerox Expense	\$ 6,500.00	\$ -	\$ 7,153.84	\$ (653.84)	110.06%
Pitney Bowes	\$ 2,750.00	\$ -	\$ 2,669.14	\$ 80.86	97.06%
General Liability Insurance	\$ 1,014.00	\$ -	\$ 3,194.12	\$ (2,180.12)	315.00%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 516.00	\$ -	\$ 467.35	\$ 48.65	90.57%
E&O/Real & Personal, Crime Ins.	\$ 7,257.00	\$ -	\$ 7,111.04	\$ 145.96	97.99%
Legal Expense	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 1,543.70	\$ 6,693.72	\$ 18,306.28	26.77%
Legal Expenses/Codifying Ordinances	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,598.15	\$ 4,401.85	37.12%
LCAD Expense	\$ 18,500.00	\$ -	\$ 20,080.00	\$ (1,580.00)	108.54%
Meetings-Education Expense	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ 11,181.55	\$ 1,818.45	86.01%
TML Conference City Council	\$ 11,000.00	\$ -	\$ 594.09	\$ 10,405.91	5.40%
Association Dues Expense	\$ 1,700.00	\$ -	\$ 1,529.53	\$ 170.47	89.97%
Admin Office Supplies	\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ 6,636.25	\$ 1,863.75	78.07%
Postage Expense	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ 4,083.42	\$ 3,416.58	54.45%
Public Relations Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,777.42	\$ 222.58	96.82%
Office Utility Expense	\$ 12,390.00	\$ -	\$ 9,469.76	\$ 2,920.24	76.43%
Office Telephone Expense	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 236.36	\$ 6,338.69	\$ 4,661.31	57.62%
Security System	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 4,700.00	6.00%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,823.25	\$ 176.75	91.16%
Credit Card Fee Expense	\$ 9,500.00	\$ -	\$ 16,891.38	\$ (7,391.38)	177.80%
Total Administration Expenses	\$ 534,898.00	\$ 19,212.32	\$ 418,267.31	\$ 116,630.69	78.20%

FIRE DEPARTMENT	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
	Part-time Salaries	\$ 1,500.00	-	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00
Computer Expense	\$ 1,500.00	-	\$ 1,691.71	\$ (191.71)	112.78%
Dues Expense	\$ 500.00	-	\$ 47.00	\$ 453.00	9.40%
Education Expense	\$ 6,000.00	-	\$ 3,401.99	\$ 2,598.01	56.70%
Lubbock County Grant	\$ 55,643.00	-	\$ 55,928.40	\$ (285.40)	100.51%
Equipment Expense	\$ 4,000.00	-	\$ 9,092.49	\$ (5,092.49)	227.31%
Supplies	\$ 500.00	-	\$ 27.03	\$ 472.97	5.41%
Auto & APD Insurance	\$ 3,472.00	-	\$ 8,872.43	\$ (5,400.43)	255.54%
Real & Personal Property Insurance	\$ 5,582.00	-	\$ 7.66	\$ 5,574.34	0.14%
Tanker Truck Payment	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 375.00	-	\$ 326.38	\$ 48.62	87.03%
Medical Equipment Expense	\$ 4,000.00	-	\$ 3,027.91	\$ 972.09	75.70%
Personal Equipment Expense	\$ 2,500.00	-	\$ 2,423.95	\$ 76.05	96.96%
Radio Repaira Expense	\$ 3,000.00	-	\$ 3,282.01	\$ (282.01)	109.40%
Public Relations	\$ -	-	\$ 2,995.98	\$ (2,995.98)	0.00%
Building Utilities Expense	\$ 7,000.00	-	\$ 7,035.93	\$ (35.93)	100.51%
Fire Station Building Expense	\$ 3,000.00	-	\$ 11,063.78	\$ (8,063.78)	368.79%
Telephone Expense	\$ 2,000.00	-	\$ 1,167.08	\$ 832.92	58.35%
Vehicle Repair Expense	\$ 18,500.00	-	\$ 13,670.71	\$ 4,829.29	73.90%
Bunker Gear Expense	\$ -	-	\$ 2,730.00	\$ (2,730.00)	0.00%
Total Fire Expenses	\$ 119,072.00	-	\$ 126,792.44	\$ (7,720.44)	106.48%
LIBRARY					
Payroll	\$ 24,098.00	3,012.16	\$ 23,093.76	\$ 1,004.24	95.83%
Library Programs Expense	\$ 9,000.00	214.06	\$ 7,504.94	\$ 1,495.06	83.39%
CH Foundation Expense	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Utilities Expense	\$ 3,000.00	-	\$ 2,379.49	\$ 620.51	79.32%
Building Repair	\$ -	-	\$ 444.50	\$ (444.50)	0.00%
Telephone Expense	\$ 1,400.00	-	\$ 1,305.42	\$ 94.58	93.24%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 80.00	-	\$ 30.89	\$ 49.11	38.61%
Total Library Expenses	\$ 37,578.00	3,226.22	\$ 34,759.00	\$ 2,819.00	92.50%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
POLICE					
Payroll	\$ 347,301.00	\$ 21,480.62	\$ 295,665.19	\$ 51,635.81	85.13%
Ammo Expense	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 31.48	\$ 3,168.52	0.98%
Animal Control	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150.00	0.00%
Dues Expense	\$ 400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400.00	0.00%
Education Expense	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ 75.95	\$ 3,924.05	1.90%
EMT Education Expense	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	0.00%
Emergency Management Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Gas-Oil Expense	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 1,268.00	\$ 13,831.49	\$ 1,168.51	92.21%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Auto & APD Insurance Expense	\$ 3,472.00	\$ -	\$ 3,402.56	\$ 69.44	98.00%
Law Enforcement Liability Insurance	\$ 3,156.00	\$ -	\$ 3,092.88	\$ 63.12	98.00%
E&O/Real and Personal Property Ins.	\$ 6,681.00	\$ -	\$ 6,546.57	\$ 134.43	97.99%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 6,801.00	\$ -	\$ 6,752.93	\$ 48.07	99.29%
Cell Phone Expense	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 257.40	\$ 2,815.21	\$ 934.79	75.07%
Office Supply Expense	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 5.94	\$ 494.06	1.19%
Small Equipment Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 110.79	\$ 2,889.21	3.69%
Radio Repair Expense	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	\$ 3,751.20	\$ (251.20)	107.18%
Telephone Expense	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 998.32	\$ 501.68	66.55%
Vehicle Repair Expense	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 10,786.93	\$ 10,990.63	\$ 14,009.37	43.96%
Camera Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Surveillance Vido Cameras	\$ 6,506.00	\$ -	\$ 5,711.99	\$ 794.01	87.80%
Computer Expense	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ 7,230.76	\$ 269.24	96.41%
Uniform Expense	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	0.00%
Boat Maintenance Expense	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 71.46	\$ 928.54	7.15%
Police Vehicle Payment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Lake Repair and Maintenance Expense	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 737.69	\$ 262.31	73.77%
Community Events Expense	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,562.41	\$ 937.59	62.50%
Total Police Expenses	\$ 449,917.00	\$ 33,792.95	\$ 363,385.45	\$ 86,531.55	80.77%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ROADS AND GROUNDS					
Payroll	\$ 77,337.00	\$ 4,854.10	\$ 65,689.40	\$ 11,647.60	84.94%
Street Sweeping Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,704.07	\$ 2,295.93	67.20%
Contract Road Repair Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Equipment Repair	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 137.95	\$ 1,348.84	\$ 651.16	67.44%
Grounds Maintenance Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 33.05	\$ 4,115.27	\$ 2,884.73	58.79%
Materials and Supplies Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 290.96	\$ 2,029.64	\$ 970.36	67.65%
Street Signs Expense	\$ 1,300.00	\$ -	\$ 900.89	\$ 399.11	69.30%
Tree Trimming Expense	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,285.94	\$ 2,485.94	\$ (485.94)	124.30%
Park Expense	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ 7,706.17	\$ 293.83	96.33%
Total Roads and Grounds Expense	\$ 107,637.00	\$ 7,602.00	\$ 88,980.22	\$ 18,656.78	82.67%
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER					
Emergency Operations Center	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 99.42	\$ 13,920.15	\$ 9,079.85	60.52%
EOC Siren	\$ 4,875.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,875.00	0.00%
Total Emergency Ops Ctr Expense	\$ 27,875.00	\$ 99.42	\$ 13,920.15	\$ 13,954.85	49.94%
BONDS					
Bond Principal	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ 238,272.39	\$ (108,272.39)	183.29%
Bond Interest	\$ 97,130.00	\$ -	\$ 97,130.00	\$ -	100.00%
Bond Servicing Fee	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 83,552.01	\$ (82,552.01)	8355.20%
Indirect Cost Allocation	\$ 171,631.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,631.00	0.00%
Total Bonds Expense	\$ 399,761.00	\$ -	\$ 418,954.40	\$ (19,193.40)	104.80%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 1,648,863.00	\$ 63,833.49	\$ 1,451,138.82	\$ 197,724.18	88.01%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ (122,986.00)	\$ (57,439.37)	\$ (100,228.31)	\$ (22,757.69)	

FUND 02 ENTERPRISE FUND	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ENTERPRISE REVENUES					
UTILITY REVENUE					
Water Revenue	\$ 874,292.00	\$ 96,963.98	\$ 686,957.89	\$ 187,334.11	78.57%
Sewer Revenue	\$ 245,000.00	\$ 22,344.23	\$ 244,424.73	\$ 575.27	99.77%
Garbage Revenue	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 13,219.16	\$ 144,343.40	\$ 5,656.60	96.23%
Penalty Revenue	\$ 4,700.00	\$ -	\$ 5,415.66	\$ (715.66)	115.23%
Turn On Revenue	\$ 500.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ (1,200.00)	340.00%
Total Utility Revenue	\$ 1,274,492.00	\$ 132,627.37	\$ 1,082,841.68	\$ 191,650.32	84.96%
BUILDING REVENUE					
Tap Connection Fees	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 6,600.00	\$ (3,400.00)	206.25%
Total Building Revenue	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 6,600.00	\$ (3,400.00)	206.25%
INTEREST REVENUE					
Interest Revenue	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 5,986.92	\$ 89,701.45	\$ (14,701.45)	119.60%
Total Interest Revenue	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 5,986.92	\$ 89,701.45	\$ (14,701.45)	119.60%
OTHER REVENUE					
Sewer - Buffalo Lake	\$ 180,000.00	\$ -	\$ 145,614.57	\$ 34,385.43	80.90%
Total Other Revenue	\$ 180,000.00	\$ -	\$ 145,614.57	\$ 34,385.43	80.90%
BUDGETED SURPLUS					
Credit Card Processing Fees	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 816.17	\$ 5,166.27	\$ 833.73	86.10%
Total Budgeted Surplus	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 816.17	\$ 5,166.27	\$ 833.73	86.10%
TOTAL ENTERPRISE REVENUES	\$ 1,538,692.00	\$ 139,430.46	\$ 1,329,923.97	\$ 208,768.03	86.43%

ENTERPRISE EXPENSES

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
OPERATIONS					
Payroll	\$ 137,143.00	\$ 9,641.53	\$ 118,164.48	\$ 18,978.52	86.16%
Dues/Fees	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 906.07	\$ 493.93	64.72%
Operations School	\$ 12,500.00	\$ -	\$ 4,028.55	\$ 8,471.45	32.23%
Operations Cell Phone	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 226.83	\$ 2,824.42	\$ 3,175.58	47.07%
Engineering	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ 16,103.38	\$ 8,896.62	64.41%
Building Inspection	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 937.50	\$ 8,925.00	\$ (2,925.00)	148.75%
Garbage Contract	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 29,246.38	\$ 114,689.70	\$ 5,310.30	95.57%
Gas and Oil	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 1,172.00	\$ 11,801.91	\$ 6,198.09	65.57%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ 3,120.00	\$ -	\$ 3,269.54	\$ (149.54)	104.79%
Shop Materials	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,056.60	\$ 943.40	52.83%
Building Repairs	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 353.76	\$ 12,573.35	\$ (573.35)	104.78%
Equipment Repair	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 229.98	\$ 2,465.85	\$ 7,134.15	25.69%
Vehicle Repair	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ 27.00	\$ 24,973.00	0.11%
Small Tools	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (27.48)	\$ 527.48	-5.50%
Uniforms	\$ 6,800.00	\$ -	\$ 4,344.84	\$ 2,455.16	63.89%
Equipment	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,008.14	\$ 1,811.14	\$ 6,188.86	22.64%
Mosquito Spray Ground	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ 4,663.85	\$ 2,836.15	62.18%
Mosquito Spray Air	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ 11,496.18	\$ 1,503.82	88.43%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 4,712.00	\$ -	\$ 4,663.85	\$ 48.15	98.98%
Auto and APD Insurance	\$ 3,472.00	\$ -	\$ 3,402.56	\$ 69.44	98.00%
General & E&O Insurance	\$ 2,615.00	\$ -	\$ 2,315.53	\$ 299.47	88.55%
Rea/Personal/Mobile Insurance	\$ 6,423.00	\$ -	\$ 6,294.05	\$ 128.95	97.99%
Total Operations Expenses	\$ 430,785.00	\$ 43,076.12	\$ 335,800.37	\$ 94,984.63	77.95%
SEWER					
Chemicals	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 4,972.47	\$ 10,027.53	33.15%
Payroll	\$ 113,627.00	\$ 7,117.88	\$ 86,271.31	\$ 27,355.69	75.93%
Permits	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00	50.00%
Lab Charges	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 134.55	\$ 4,819.51	\$ 1,180.49	80.33%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
Utilities	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ 29,521.40	\$ 15,478.60	65.60%
Sewer Sludge Hauling	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 36.44	\$ 717.97	\$ 1,282.03	35.90%
Repair and Maintenance	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 1,008.15	\$ 17,345.88	\$ (1,345.88)	108.41%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 1,963.00	\$ -	\$ 1,916.68	\$ 46.32	97.64%
Total Sewer Expenses	\$ 202,090.00	\$ 8,337.02	\$ 146,815.22	\$ 55,274.78	72.65%
WATER					
Payroll	\$ 84,156.00	\$ 5,153.65	\$ 71,617.98	\$ 12,538.02	85.10%
System Fees	\$ 1,600.00	\$ -	\$ 1,346.26	\$ 253.74	84.14%
Lab Charges	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,871.70	\$ 1,128.30	62.39%
Water Purchases	\$ 370,000.00	\$ 37,922.86	\$ 263,854.25	\$ 106,145.75	71.31%
Utilities	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,507.00	\$ 2,493.00	72.30%
Meters	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 434.97	\$ 3,029.12	\$ (29.12)	100.97%
Repair	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 544.40	\$ 6,216.03	\$ 1,783.97	77.70%
Tank Inspection	\$ 800.00	\$ -	\$ 431.88	\$ 368.12	53.99%
Total Water Expenses	\$ 479,556.00	\$ 44,055.88	\$ 354,874.22	\$ 124,681.78	74.00%
TOTAL ENTERPRISE EXPENSES	\$ 1,112,431.00	\$ 95,469.02	\$ 837,489.81	\$ 274,941.19	75.28%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ 426,261.00	\$ 43,961.44	\$ 492,434.16	\$ (66,173.16)	

CAPITAL PROJECTS
2024-2025

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
CAPITAL REVENUES					
Draw from TP&W Reserve	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ -	100.00%
TWDB Construction	\$ 3,220,448.49	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ 2,712,870.58	\$ 507,577.91	84.24%
American Rescue Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Total Capital Expenses	\$ 3,220,548.49	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ 2,712,970.58	\$ 507,577.91	84.24%
CAPITAL EXPENSES					
Water Meter Replacement Prog	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ 86,760.74	\$ (56,760.74)	289.20%
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,672,470.03	\$ 1,327,529.97	55.75%
City Park Improvements	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 87,857.60	\$ 112,142.40	43.93%
Seal Coat Repairs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,457.00	\$ (32,457.00)	
Fire Truck	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ 23,999.59	\$ 11,000.41	68.57%
Total Capital Expenses	\$ 3,265,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,903,544.96	\$ 1,361,455.04	58.30%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ (44,451.51)	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ 809,425.62	\$ (853,877.13)	-1820.92%

FINANCIAL REPORT - GENERAL FUND
GENERAL FUND
 Fiscal Year 2023 - 2024
 MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

FUND 01 OPERATING/GENERAL FUND	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
OPERATING REVENUES					
VECTOR CONTROL					
Mosquito Spray Air	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,030.50	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 2,470.00	29.43%
Total Vector Control Revenue	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,030.50	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 2,470.00	29.43%
BUILDING					
Building Permits	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 15,895.10	\$ (5,895.10)	158.95%
Total Building Revenue	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 15,895.10	\$ (5,895.10)	158.95%
FRANCHISE					
Atmos	\$ 11,000.00	-	\$ 12,280.24	\$ (1,280.24)	111.64%
South Plains Electric Cooperative	\$ 18,000.00	-	\$ 18,898.38	\$ (898.38)	104.99%
South Plains Telephone	\$ 2,000.00	-	\$ 1,072.57	\$ 927.43	53.63%
Southwestern Bell Communications	\$ 100.00	-	\$ 29.96	\$ 70.04	29.96%
Miscellaneous	\$ 500.00	-	\$ 558.11	\$ (58.11)	111.62%
Internet	\$ 7,500.00	-	\$ 9,062.09	\$ (1,562.09)	120.83%
Total Franchise Revenue	\$ 39,100.00	-	\$ 41,901.35	\$ (2,801.35)	107.16%
AD VALOREM TAX					
Delinquent Taxes	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 155.72	\$ 1,098.87	\$ 1,901.13	36.63%
Current Taxes	\$ 1,145,103.00	\$ 523.31	\$ 1,157,718.65	\$ (12,615.65)	101.10%
Penalty and Interest Taxes	\$ 2,000.00	-	\$ 1,667.40	\$ 332.60	83.37%
Tax Certificates	\$ 100.00	-	\$ 279.37	\$ (179.37)	279.37%
Total Ad Valorem Revenue	\$ 1,150,203.00	\$ 679.03	\$ 1,160,764.29	\$ (10,561.29)	100.92%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
LIBRARY					
Library Revenue	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,695.00	\$ 2,805.00	37.67%
Total Library Revenue	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,695.00	\$ 2,805.00	37.67%
COURT					
Court Fees	\$ 600.00	\$ 121.00	\$ 733.00	\$ (133.00)	122.17%
Court Fines	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,815.16	\$ (615.16)	151.26%
Total Court Revenue	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 221.00	\$ 2,548.16	\$ (748.16)	141.56%
OTHER REVENUE					
City Sales Tax	\$ 26,000.00	\$ -	\$ 25,105.36	\$ 894.64	96.56%
Recreational Revenue	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 6,717.75	\$ (5,217.75)	447.85%
RV Storage Annual	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ 9,450.00	\$ 2,550.00	78.75%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,223.72	\$ 34,133.25	\$ (14,133.25)	170.67%
Transfer from Enterprise Fund	\$ 171,631.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,631.00	0.00%
COVID/ARPA Grants	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	0.00%
Lubbock County Fire Grant	\$ 55,643.00	\$ -	\$ 54,554.00	\$ 1,089.00	98.04%
Total Other Revenue	\$ 316,774.00	\$ 1,223.72	\$ 129,960.36	\$ 186,813.64	41.03%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,525,877.00	\$ 3,704.25	\$ 1,353,794.26	\$ 172,082.74	88.72%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
COURT					
Judge Contract	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -	\$ 740.63	\$ 4,259.37	14.81%
Court Operating Expense	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 2,195.06	\$ 204.94	91.46%
Court Education Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 653.85	\$ 653.85	\$ 2,346.15	21.80%
Total Court Expenses	\$ 10,400.00	\$ 2,678.85	\$ 3,589.54	\$ 6,810.46	34.51%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION					
Payroll	\$ 306,271.00	\$ 19,469.02	\$ 258,764.91	\$ 47,506.09	84.49%
Fuel Allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Audit	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,873.25	\$ 32,311.90	\$ (12,311.90)	161.56%
Computer Expense	\$ 47,500.00	\$ 13,387.52	\$ 44,454.34	\$ 3,045.66	93.59%
Election Expense	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	0.00%
Xerox Expense	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 667.00	\$ 7,820.87	\$ (1,320.87)	120.32%
Pitney Bowes	\$ 2,750.00	\$ -	\$ 2,669.14	\$ 80.86	97.06%
General Liability/Insurance	\$ 1,014.00	\$ -	\$ 3,194.12	\$ (2,180.12)	315.00%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 516.00	\$ -	\$ 467.35	\$ 48.65	90.57%
E&O/Real & Personal, Crime Ins.	\$ 7,257.00	\$ -	\$ 7,111.04	\$ 145.96	97.99%
Legal Expense	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 5,798.37	\$ 12,492.09	\$ 12,507.91	49.97%
Legal Expenses/Codifying Ordinances	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 995.00	\$ 3,593.15	\$ 3,406.85	51.33%
LCAD Expense	\$ 18,500.00	\$ -	\$ 20,080.00	\$ (1,580.00)	108.54%
Meetings-Education Expense	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 242.19	\$ 11,423.74	\$ 1,576.26	87.87%
TML Conference City Council	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 1,916.92	\$ 2,511.01	\$ 8,488.99	22.83%
Association Dues Expense	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,549.53	\$ 150.47	91.15%
Admin Office Supplies	\$ 8,500.00	\$ 1,367.38	\$ 8,003.63	\$ 496.37	94.16%
Postage Expense	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 537.53	\$ 4,620.95	\$ 2,879.05	61.61%
Public Relations Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 633.19	\$ 7,410.61	\$ (410.61)	105.87%
Office Utility Expense	\$ 12,390.00	\$ 955.11	\$ 10,424.87	\$ 1,965.13	84.14%
Office Telephone Expense	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 493.99	\$ 6,832.68	\$ 4,167.32	62.12%
Security System	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 618.42	\$ 918.42	\$ 4,081.58	18.37%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,823.25	\$ 176.75	91.16%
Credit Card Fee Expense	\$ 9,500.00	\$ -	\$ 16,891.38	\$ (7,391.38)	177.80%
Total Administration Expenses	\$ 534,898.00	\$ 48,974.89	\$ 465,368.98	\$ 69,529.02	87.00%

FIRE DEPARTMENT	BUDGET		CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL		BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET		
Part-time Salaries	\$	1,500.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,500.00	0.00%
Computer Expense	\$	1,500.00	\$	975.00	\$	2,666.71	\$	(1,166.71)	177.78%
Dues Expense	\$	500.00	\$	-	\$	47.00	\$	453.00	9.40%
Education Expense	\$	6,000.00	\$	-	\$	3,401.99	\$	2,598.01	56.70%
Lubbock County Grant	\$	55,643.00	\$	-	\$	55,928.40	\$	(285.40)	100.51%
Equipment Expense	\$	4,000.00	\$	-	\$	9,092.49	\$	(5,092.49)	227.31%
Supplies	\$	500.00	\$	-	\$	27.03	\$	472.97	5.41%
Auto & APD Insurance	\$	3,472.00	\$	-	\$	8,872.43	\$	(5,400.43)	255.54%
Real & Personal Property Insurance	\$	5,582.00	\$	-	\$	7.66	\$	5,574.34	0.14%
Tanker Truck Payment	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$	375.00	\$	-	\$	326.38	\$	48.62	87.03%
Medical Equipment Expense	\$	4,000.00	\$	-	\$	3,027.91	\$	972.09	75.70%
Personal Equipment Expense	\$	2,500.00	\$	-	\$	2,423.95	\$	76.05	96.96%
Radio Repaira Expense	\$	3,000.00	\$	-	\$	3,282.01	\$	(282.01)	109.40%
Public Relations	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,995.98	\$	(2,995.98)	0.00%
Building Utilities Expense	\$	7,000.00	\$	643.90	\$	7,679.83	\$	(679.83)	109.71%
Fire Station Building Expense	\$	3,000.00	\$	58.24	\$	11,122.02	\$	(8,122.02)	370.73%
Telephone Expense	\$	2,000.00	\$	116.76	\$	1,283.84	\$	716.16	64.19%
Vehicle Repair Expense	\$	18,500.00	\$	22,899.07	\$	36,569.78	\$	(18,069.78)	197.67%
Bunker Gear Expense	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,730.00	\$	(2,730.00)	0.00%
Total Fire Expenses	\$	119,072.00	\$	24,692.97	\$	151,485.41	\$	(32,413.41)	127.22%
LIBRARY									
Payroll	\$	24,098.00	\$	-	\$	23,093.76	\$	1,004.24	95.83%
Library Programs Expense	\$	9,000.00	\$	573.27	\$	8,078.21	\$	921.79	89.76%
CH Foundation Expense	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
Utilities Expense	\$	3,000.00	\$	64.00	\$	2,443.49	\$	556.51	81.45%
Building Repair	\$	-	\$	8.00	\$	452.50	\$	(452.50)	0.00%
Telephone Expense	\$	1,400.00	\$	119.46	\$	1,424.88	\$	(24.88)	101.78%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$	80.00	\$	-	\$	30.89	\$	49.11	38.61%
Total Library Expenses	\$	37,578.00	\$	764.73	\$	35,523.73	\$	2,054.27	94.53%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
POLICE					
Payroll	\$ 347,301.00	24,084.99	\$ 319,750.18	\$ 27,550.82	92.07%
Ammo Expense	\$ 3,200.00	-	\$ 31.48	\$ 3,168.52	0.98%
Animal Control	\$ 150.00	-	\$ -	\$ 150.00	0.00%
Dues Expense	\$ 400.00	-	\$ -	\$ 400.00	0.00%
Education Expense	\$ 4,000.00	-	\$ 75.95	\$ 3,924.05	1.90%
EMT Education Expense	\$ 1,500.00	-	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	0.00%
Emergency Management Training	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Gas-Oil Expense	\$ 15,000.00	1,396.00	\$ 15,227.49	\$ (227.49)	101.52%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Auto & APD Insurance Expense	\$ 3,472.00	-	\$ 3,402.56	\$ 69.44	98.00%
Law Enforcement Liability Insurance	\$ 3,156.00	-	\$ 3,092.88	\$ 63.12	98.00%
E&O/Real and Personal Property Ins.	\$ 6,681.00	-	\$ 6,546.57	\$ 134.43	97.99%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 6,801.00	-	\$ 6,752.93	\$ 48.07	99.29%
Cell Phone Expense	\$ 3,750.00	257.40	\$ 3,072.61	\$ 677.39	81.94%
Office Supply Expense	\$ 500.00	-	\$ 5.94	\$ 494.06	1.19%
Small Equipment Expense	\$ 3,000.00	299.99	\$ 410.78	\$ 2,589.22	13.69%
Radio Repair Expense	\$ 3,500.00	-	\$ 3,751.20	\$ (251.20)	107.18%
Telephone Expense	\$ 1,500.00	111.04	\$ 1,109.36	\$ 390.64	73.96%
Vehicle Repair Expense	\$ 25,000.00	1,464.00	\$ 12,454.63	\$ 12,545.37	49.82%
Camera Expense	\$ -	44.00	\$ 44.00	\$ (44.00)	0.00%
Surveillance Vido Cameras	\$ 6,506.00	-	\$ 5,711.99	\$ 794.01	87.80%
Computer Expense	\$ 7,500.00	39.52	\$ 7,270.28	\$ 229.72	96.94%
Uniform Expense	\$ 2,500.00	-	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	0.00%
Boat Maintenance Expense	\$ 1,000.00	-	\$ 71.46	\$ 928.54	7.15%
Police Vehicle Payment	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Lake Repair and Maintenance Expense	\$ 1,000.00	-	\$ 737.69	\$ 262.31	73.77%
Community Events Expense	\$ 2,500.00	-	\$ 1,562.41	\$ 937.59	62.50%
Total Police Expenses	\$ 449,917.00	27,696.94	\$ 391,082.39	\$ 58,834.61	86.92%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ROADS AND GROUNDS					
Payroll	\$ 77,337.00	\$ 6,133.38	\$ 71,822.78	\$ 5,514.22	92.87%
Street Sweeping Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,704.07	\$ 2,295.93	67.20%
Contract Road Repair Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Equipment Repair	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 175.89	\$ 1,524.73	\$ 475.27	76.24%
Grounds Maintenance Expense	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 1,727.15	\$ 5,842.52	\$ 1,157.48	83.46%
Materials and Supplies Expense	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,057.99	\$ 3,087.63	\$ (87.63)	102.92%
Street Signs Expense	\$ 1,300.00	\$ -	\$ 900.89	\$ 399.11	69.30%
Tree Trimming Expense	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,485.94	\$ (485.94)	124.30%
Park Expense	\$ 8,000.00	\$ -	\$ 7,706.17	\$ 293.83	96.33%
Total Roads and Grounds Expense	\$ 107,637.00	\$ 9,094.41	\$ 98,074.73	\$ 9,562.27	91.12%
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER					
Emergency Operations Center	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 125.88	\$ 14,046.03	\$ 8,953.97	61.07%
EOC Siren	\$ 4,875.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,875.00	0.00%
Total Emergency Ops Ctr Expense	\$ 27,875.00	\$ 125.88	\$ 14,046.03	\$ 13,828.97	50.39%
BONDS					
Bond Principal	\$ 130,000.00	\$ -	\$ 238,272.39	\$ (108,272.39)	183.29%
Bond Interest	\$ 97,130.00	\$ -	\$ 97,130.00	\$ -	100.00%
Bond Servicing Fee	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 83,552.01	\$ (82,552.01)	8355.20%
Indirect Cost Allocation	\$ 171,631.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,631.00	0.00%
Total Bonds Expense	\$ 399,761.00	\$ -	\$ 418,954.40	\$ (19,193.40)	104.80%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 1,648,863.00	\$ 111,223.94	\$ 1,560,489.64	\$ 88,373.36	94.64%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ (122,986.00)	\$ (107,519.69)	\$ (206,695.38)	\$ 83,709.38	

FUND 02 ENTERPRISE FUND	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
ENTERPRISE REVENUES					
UTILITY REVENUE					
Water Revenue	\$ 874,292.00	\$ 74,550.64	\$ 761,508.49	\$ 112,783.51	87.10%
Sewer Revenue	\$ 245,000.00	\$ 22,278.30	\$ 266,703.53	\$ (21,703.53)	108.86%
Garbage Revenue	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 13,202.50	\$ 157,545.90	\$ (7,545.90)	105.03%
Penalty Revenue	\$ 4,700.00	\$ -	\$ 5,415.66	\$ (715.66)	115.23%
Turn On Revenue	\$ 500.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ (1,200.00)	340.00%
Total Utility Revenue	\$ 1,274,492.00	\$ 110,131.44	\$ 1,192,873.58	\$ 81,618.42	93.60%
BUILDING REVENUE					
Tap Connection Fees	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 7,700.00	\$ (4,500.00)	240.63%
Total Building Revenue	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 7,700.00	\$ (4,500.00)	240.63%
INTEREST REVENUE					
Interest Revenue	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 3,693.67	\$ 93,435.12	\$ (18,435.12)	124.58%
Total Interest Revenue	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 3,693.67	\$ 93,435.12	\$ (18,435.12)	124.58%
OTHER REVENUE					
Sewer - Buffalo Lake	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 53,554.14	\$ 199,168.71	\$ 34,385.43	110.65%
Total Other Revenue	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 53,554.14	\$ 199,168.71	\$ 34,385.43	110.65%
BUDGETED SURPLUS					
Credit Card Processing Fees	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 914.63	\$ 6,080.90	\$ (80.90)	101.35%
Total Budgeted Surplus	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 914.63	\$ 6,080.90	\$ (80.90)	101.35%
TOTAL ENTERPRISE REVENUES	\$ 1,538,692.00	\$ 168,293.88	\$ 1,499,258.31	\$ 92,987.83	97.44%

ENTERPRISE EXPENSES

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
OPERATIONS					
Payroll	\$ 137,143.00	\$ 9,272.95	\$ 127,437.43	\$ 9,705.57	92.92%
Dues/Fees	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 1,256.07	\$ 143.93	89.72%
Operations School	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 3,916.92	\$ 7,945.47	\$ 4,554.53	63.56%
Operations Cell Phone	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 416.21	\$ 3,240.63	\$ 3,240.63	54.01%
Engineering	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ 16,103.38	\$ 8,896.62	64.41%
Building Inspection	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 9,875.00	\$ (3,875.00)	164.58%
Garbage Contract	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 47,250.05	\$ 161,939.75	\$ (41,939.75)	134.95%
Gas and Oil	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 1,457.88	\$ 13,259.79	\$ 4,740.21	73.67%
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ 3,120.00	\$ 302.61	\$ 3,572.15	\$ (452.15)	114.49%
Shop Materials	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,056.60	\$ 943.40	52.83%
Building Repairs	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 993.47	\$ 13,566.82	\$ (1,566.82)	113.06%
Equipment Repair	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 3,393.01	\$ 5,858.86	\$ 3,741.14	61.03%
Vehicle Repair	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 9,475.28	\$ 9,502.28	\$ 15,497.72	38.01%
Small Tools	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ (27.48)	\$ 527.48	-5.50%
Uniforms	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 577.12	\$ 4,921.96	\$ 1,878.04	72.38%
Equipment	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,060.99	\$ 2,872.13	\$ 5,127.87	35.90%
Mosquito Spray Ground	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ 4,663.85	\$ 2,836.15	62.18%
Mosquito Spray Air	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 666.62	\$ 12,162.80	\$ 837.20	93.56%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 4,712.00	\$ -	\$ 4,663.85	\$ 48.15	98.98%
Auto and APD Insurance	\$ 3,472.00	\$ -	\$ 3,402.56	\$ 69.44	98.00%
General & E&O Insurance	\$ 2,615.00	\$ -	\$ 2,315.53	\$ 299.47	88.55%
Real/Personal/Mobile Insurance	\$ 6,423.00	\$ -	\$ 6,294.05	\$ 128.95	97.99%
Total Operations Expenses	\$ 430,765.00	\$ 80,083.11	\$ 415,883.48	\$ 15,382.78	96.54%
SEWER					
Chemicals	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 637.14	\$ 5,609.61	\$ 9,390.39	37.40%
Payroll	\$ 113,627.00	\$ 7,642.64	\$ 111,000.98	\$ 2,626.02	97.69%
Permits	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00	50.00%
Lab Charges	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 211.60	\$ 5,031.11	\$ 968.89	83.85%

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
Utilities	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ 29,521.40	\$ 15,478.60	65.60%
Sewer Sludge Hauling	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 36.44	\$ 717.97	\$ 1,282.03	35.90%
Repair and Maintenance	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 1,008.15	\$ 17,345.88	\$ (1,345.88)	108.41%
Worker's Compensation Insurance	\$ 1,963.00	\$ -	\$ 1,916.68	\$ 46.32	97.64%
Total Sewer Expenses	\$ 202,090.00	\$ 8,337.02	\$ 146,815.22	\$ 55,274.78	72.65%
WATER					
Payroll	\$ 84,156.00	\$ 5,153.65	\$ 71,617.98	\$ 12,538.02	85.10%
System Fees	\$ 1,600.00	\$ -	\$ 1,346.26	\$ 253.74	84.14%
Lab Charges	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,871.70	\$ 1,128.30	62.39%
Water Purchases	\$ 370,000.00	\$ 37,922.86	\$ 263,854.25	\$ 106,145.75	71.31%
Utilities	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ 6,507.00	\$ 2,493.00	72.30%
Meters	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 434.97	\$ 3,029.12	\$ (29.12)	100.97%
Repair	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 544.40	\$ 6,216.03	\$ 1,783.97	77.70%
Tank Inspection	\$ 800.00	\$ -	\$ 431.88	\$ 368.12	53.99%
Total Water Expenses	\$ 479,556.00	\$ 44,055.88	\$ 354,874.22	\$ 124,681.78	74.00%
TOTAL ENTERPRISE EXPENSES	\$ 1,112,431.00	\$ 95,469.02	\$ 837,489.81	\$ 274,941.19	75.28%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ 426,261.00	\$ 43,961.44	\$ 492,434.16	\$ (66,173.16)	

CAPITAL PROJECTS
2024-2025

	BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
CAPITAL REVENUES					
Draw from TP&W Reserve	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	0.00%
TWDB Construction	\$ 3,220,448.49	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ (31,406.26)	100.98%
American Rescue Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
Total Capital Expenses	\$ 3,220,548.49	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ 3,251,854.75	\$ (31,306.26)	100.97%
CAPITAL EXPENSES					
Water Meter Replacement Prog	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	\$ 86,760.74	\$ (56,760.74)	289.20%
Sewer Plant Rehabilitation	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,018,775.96	\$ 1,072,470.03	\$ 1,927,529.97	35.75%
City Park Improvements	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 57,808.80	\$ 87,857.60	\$ 112,142.40	43.93%
Seal Coat Repairs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,457.00	\$ (32,457.00)	0.00%
Fire Truck	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ 23,999.59	\$ 11,000.41	68.57%
Total Capital Expenses	\$ 3,265,000.00	\$ 1,076,584.76	\$ 1,303,544.96	\$ 1,961,455.04	39.92%
REVENUES/EXPENSES	\$ (44,451.51)	\$ 2,175,269.99	\$ 1,948,309.79	\$ (1,992,761.30)	-4383.00%



Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

No need for Texas to come up dry in pursuit of adequate water supplies

On the record: A conversation with Sheila Olmstead
September 30, 2024

Sheila Olmstead is a professor at the Jeb E. Brooks School of Public Policy at Cornell University, where she studies the economics of environmental policy, particularly involving water. She was previously a professor at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin. She discusses the competing demands for water in Texas and the challenges that growth poses.

Q. As water has become scarcer in Texas, does the state face a demand or a supply problem?

It's helpful to take a step back first and think about the different types of water resources in the state. When a lot of people think about the idea of running out of water or the concept of scarcity, they have a kind of bathtub model in mind.

There are examples of resources like that in Texas. The southern portion of the Ogallala Aquifer in the Panhandle of the state is a perfect example. It's essentially a nonrenewable resource. It's at 50 percent or less of its original reserve because of pumping activity, mostly for agriculture. Once it's no longer economically viable to pump the remaining water out of that aquifer, the resources are essentially used up.

But most water resources don't work quite like that. Some groundwater resources are highly replenished, like the Edwards Aquifer in Central Texas. The recharge rates vary from 44,000 to 2 million acre-feet per year. [An acre-foot is the amount of water needed to cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot.]

We've got a pace of use that we're worried about and also a pace of replenishment. Those two things kind of counterbalance each other. After a pretty wet period in the 1990s and 2000s, we seem to be experiencing drier periods currently. And that contributes to worries about running out of groundwater supplies. But it's better to think about those kinds of resources as having high variability than being on some kind of monotonic trend of decreasing availability over time.

That's the groundwater story. And then there's a surface water story—Texas has 15 primary river basins, many of which have networks of dams and reservoirs and other infrastructure meant to kind of mitigate against those challenges of variable supply, which have always been with us.

Parts of the west [portion of the U.S.] are experiencing longer, drier periods; but they're also experiencing more extreme rainfall. The tendency is for a hotter climate. A hotter atmosphere holds more water. So, it's not necessarily the case that climate change means it's hot and dry. The whole regime of water resource supply is changing. We tend to get a lot more of our rain in a much more condensed period.

Those are both challenges for water supply. If you're running a drinking-water treatment plant, you're just as worried about flooding events as you are about how you're going to manage peak demand in the summer.

Q. What about rising demand that comes with economic and population growth?

When we think about scarcity, we think about a gap between the demand for water and the available supply. The supply, for the most part, is coming from nature. There's some reuse. Also, building dams and reservoirs, things that we can do to affect that supply side.

But the demand side is much more of a set of policy questions that end up being relevant to how scarce the resource is going to be economically and whether we should worry about it. According to the Texas Water Development Board, if we

think about agricultural demand as being things like irrigation and livestock, that's about 55 percent of the water used in Texas.

Municipal use is about one-third. The remaining water goes to manufacturing, power generation and mining. Most Texas cities are really acutely aware of scarcity and its challenges, and they use various pricing approaches and nonprice conservation policy approaches to reduce average consumption over time and accommodate growth.

If you looked at a city like Austin or San Antonio, you would see average consumption per household is actually decreasing. Sometimes it's moving around a little and sort of depends on weather and other factors. It's not necessarily decreasing total consumption. But as you have population growth, you're getting more efficient on the water demand side.

Agriculture contributes less than 10 percent of GDP for the state. Essentially, it means that there are more water conservation opportunities relatively in agriculture than there are in the cities. Households—firms connected to a city water system—are paying, in some cases, quite high prices for the water that they use. And that just traditionally has not been true in the agricultural sector.

Q. You've written about nonprice approaches to water. How do they work?

In the electricity sector, we might call this demand management, and demand management broadly includes price-based approaches as well. In the water sector, nonprice approaches are just much more common. They include things that I would call water rationing—mandated reductions in the quantity that's withdrawn from an aquifer or from a river or stream.

Sometimes, rationing is implemented at the local level, such as when cities tell customers you can only water lawns on Monday and Wednesday if your house number ends in an even number.

Rice farmers who depend on the lower Colorado River in the southeastern part of the state are going to have to receive less water than their rights would entitle them to in order to provide more water during a drought to thirsty cities. Water rationing in all of those forms is one big category of nonprice approaches.

There are also mandates or subsidies for water-efficient fixtures and appliances—faucets, toilets, dishwashers, washing machines in the residential sector, and irrigation systems in the agricultural sector. If you are driving out to West Texas, you'll see some of the big center-pivot irrigation systems that spray right from the top of the hose. Instead, you can have a nozzle that's designed to point right down at the crops, which is really efficient in the delivery of water to what you're producing.

Q. What about changing the kind of the things that we grow, moving to things that use less water?

That's one of the most fascinating things about thinking of water relative to other kinds of resources, which are typically allocated in markets. What you're describing is the job of a price—to transmit information about resource scarcity and the value of its use.

That's really a hard problem. It's as hard as any economic planning problem that you can imagine. You know, it is the information that's closest to what a farmer would need or what a city planner would need to decide.

With markets, you know what the uses are and what that economic value is and where the water should go—what crops should farms produce, what kinds of livestock should be grown. Markets are great at answering those kinds of questions very efficiently, in a very decentralized manner.

And the fact that we typically don't have them [markets] for water is exactly what creates some of the kind of crazy allocation/misallocation problems that we see and that become particularly acute during periods of shortage.

Q. How should we think of energy exploration and fracking in terms of water resources?

The best work that I know on the issue of how much water fracking uses in the state and whether there are sufficient supplies to make the resource economically productive for the long run is done by scientists at the University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology. And those folks have shown, I feel pretty convincingly, that water supply is not really a serious constraint on oil and gas production in the state.

Firms have been able to contract for enough water to run their operations and to invest in treatment to a level of quality that allows reuse. Maybe not as much as what's happened in other parts of the country where there's much less capacity for wastewater disposal. There certainly is reuse happening in the state, and that helps as well.

But there is another water challenge for fracking operations that's going to continue to be a major issue in the Permian Basin and elsewhere in the state. And if you ask folks in the industry, they would point to what to do with the very large volumes of produced water that come out of an oil or gas well, along with the intended [oil and gas] resource.

If there is a significant concern with respect to water resources associated with fracking, it's much more about managing these huge wastewater flows than about water availability.

There are all kinds of questions firms have and that the state is currently dealing with: whether it could be reused for agriculture if it were treated to a certain standard?

Or are there places where we can put this [well water] back into rivers and streams?

Q. Given water shortages around the state, is constructing desalination plants a good solution to providing water for communities and industrial use?

In Texas, there's quite a bit of desalination already happening, but not of seawater. If you think about things like brackish groundwater, brackish surface water, there's actually quite a large number of these plants—I think the number is something like 53 different municipal desalination facilities in the state. All of them are using desalination to remove salts from brackish groundwater or brackish surface water.

The reason that we don't see a lot of seawater desalination is because it's very expensive, especially relative to other options. There are some estimates from the Texas Water Development Board that the average cost to produce an acre-foot of desalinated water from brackish sources, say groundwater, is in the \$300 to \$800 range.

The average cost for desalination of seawater ranges from \$800 to \$1,400 per acre-foot. It's really quite a bit more expensive. It's one of those things that cities tend to look at when they've run out of other good, cheaper options.

Q. What is the long-term water outlook for this region of the country?

Obviously, some of the biggest challenges that water managers are going to face are challenges related to the changing climate and increasing variability. How you deal with the current state of the world is quite different than in the past many decades.

That's true on both ends of the [weather] spectrum—longer, drier periods; more condensed, more intense wetter periods and flooding that sometimes results from that.



Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas community banks grapple with national stresses as elevated rates pose new tests

Mariam Yousuf and Prithvi Kalkunte

August 14, 2024

Community banks in Texas weathered banking stress and its aftermath in March 2023 like the rest of the banking industry. Now, Texas community banks and their regional bank counterparts confront additional challenges this year that include a reliance on commercial real estate, unrealized losses on securities and uncertainty regarding future sources of funding.

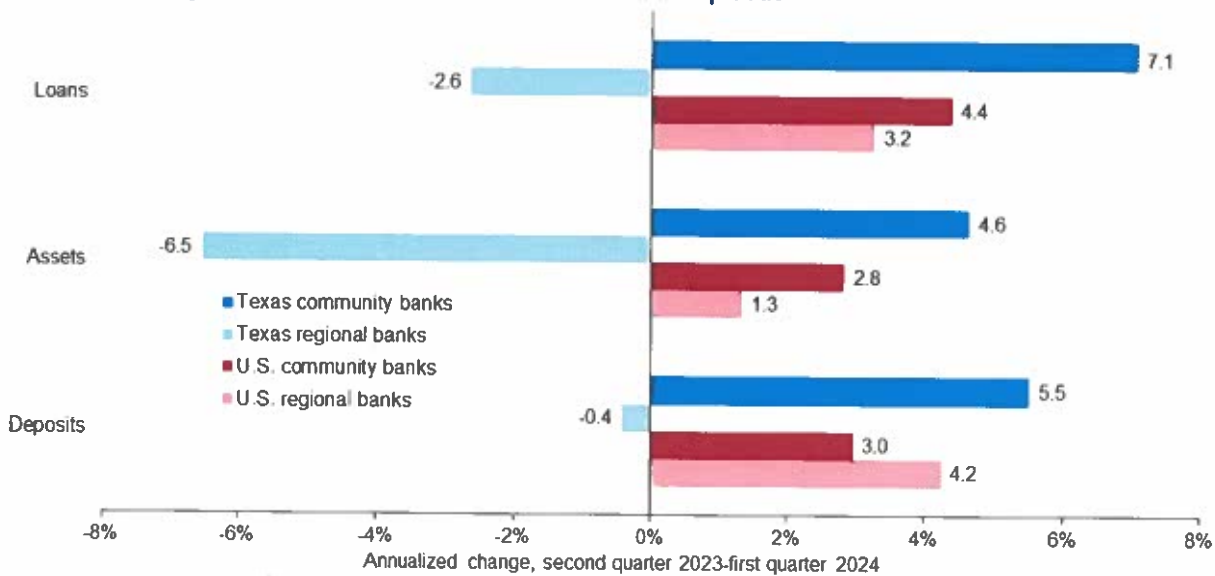
Community banks have long been both a reflection of and a foundation for Texas' economic strength. In the past year, these banks grew faster than Texas regional banks, despite the latter's size advantage. The closures of Silicon Valley Bank and First Republic Bank in California and Signature Bank in New York in spring 2023 and a subsequent deposit drain across the country affected regional banks more severely than community institutions.

Despite community banks' relative strength in Texas, the outlook through year-end 2024 comes with evolving downside risks, particularly involving unrealized losses on fixed-income holdings, such as Treasuries, and commercial real estate loans on projects suffering from weak postpandemic occupancy. These challenges have become more pronounced in the current higher interest rate environment.

Community banks lead in deposits, loans and assets

Texas community bank deposits grew (5.5 percent) from the second quarter of 2023 through the first quarter of 2024, while regional bank deposits dropped slightly (-0.4 percent) (*Chart 1*). Similarly, community banks grew their loans (7.1 percent) and assets (4.6 percent), but regional banks shrunk both loans (-2.5 percent) and assets (-6.5 percent).

Chart 1
Texas community banks shine since the 2023 U.S. bank stress episode



NOTES: Includes only commercial banks. Community banks have assets less than \$10 billion. Regional banks have assets between \$10 billion and \$100 billion.

SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income.

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In addition to outperforming regional banks in the state, Texas community banks outperformed U.S. regional and community banks in terms of loans, assets and deposits.

Texas community bank profitability ticked up in the first quarter of 2024, with return on average assets rising after declining in the second half of 2023. This reflects both Texas' economic growth premium and the strength of community banks in the state.

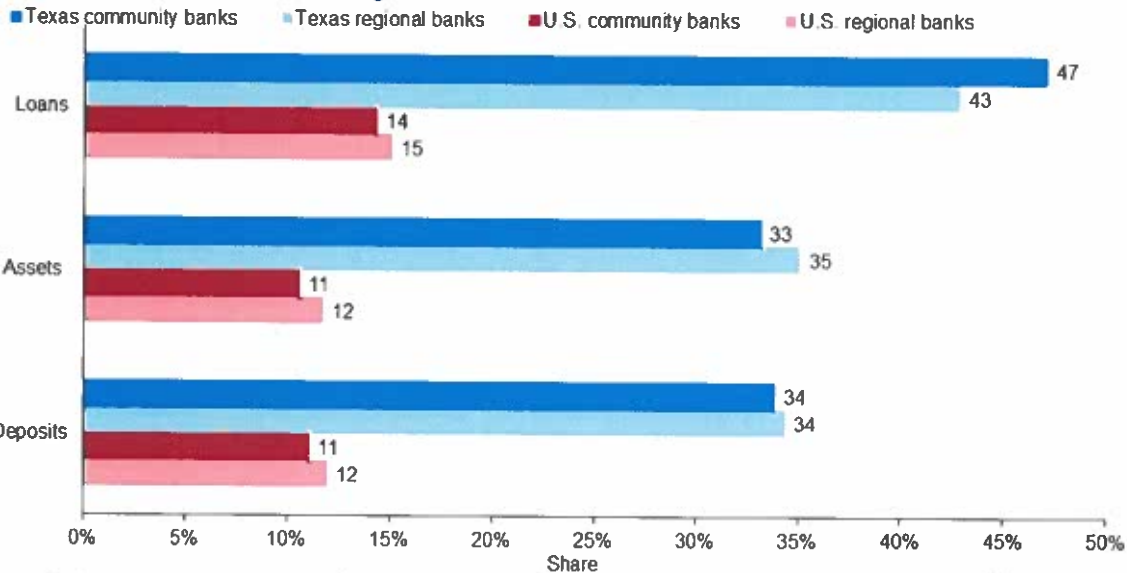
Texas has most community banks of any state

Texas historically has been a community banking state; it has more community banks than any other state, around 370. (Illinois ranks second, with about 330 such banks). Community banks each have total assets of less than \$10 billion, while regional banks hold total assets of between \$10 billion and \$100 billion.

Among Texas banks, 99.7 percent were community banks in 2005. The share and number of community banks have declined nationally and in Texas, the share slipping to 97 percent in the state and U.S. Community bank presence in Texas remains strong, with an outsized share of deposits, assets and loans when compared with community banks nationwide. In Texas, they account for around 47 percent of loans, 33 percent of assets and 34 percent of deposits held by banks in the state (*Chart 2*).

Chart 2

Community, regional banks have significant Texas market shares



NOTE: Data are from first quarter 2024 and includes only commercial banks. Community banks have assets less than \$10 billion. Regional banks have assets between \$10 billion and \$100 billion. Share doesn't total to 100 percent because large banks are excluded.
SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income.

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Nationwide, community banks hold just 14 percent of all loans, 11 percent of assets and 11 percent of deposits. Unsurprisingly, the main reason for the difference is that the largest U.S. banks are not headquartered in Texas, but they maintain branches and lend in the state.

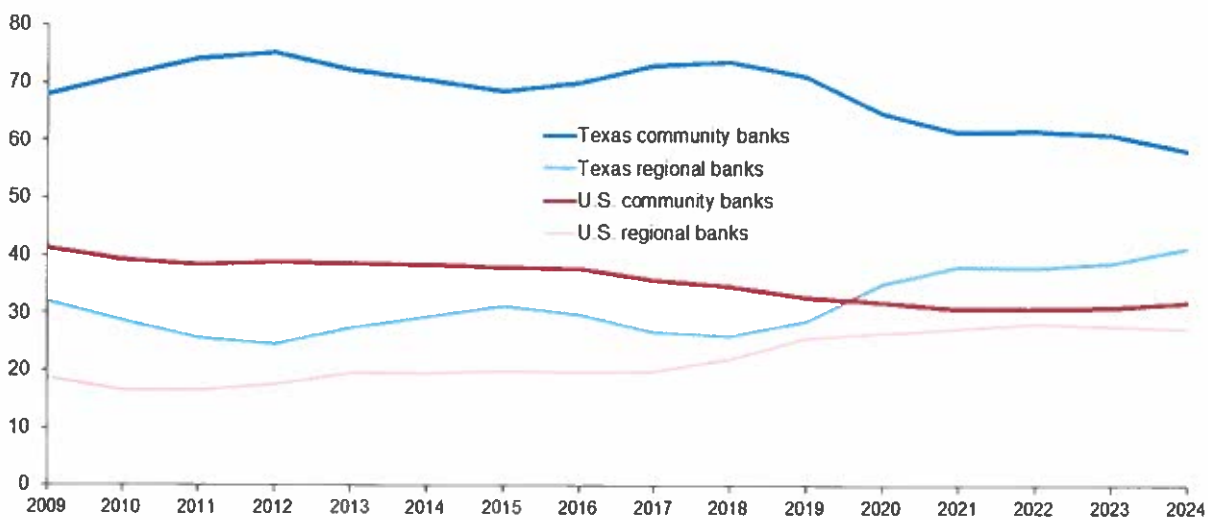
Risks lie ahead in an evolving economy

Since the Federal Reserve began raising its benchmark federal funds interest rate in March 2022, banks holding fixed-income assets such as Treasuries have incurred unrealized losses. (The value of bonds moves inversely to interest rates.) Additionally, liquidity has tightened as deposits have stagnated, and there are fewer funding options than before the 2023 spring bank stress episode.

Texas community banks are disproportionately exposed to commercial real estate (CRE) loans, and some CRE categories are struggling, particularly **offices and hotels**. More than 58 percent of all CRE loans held by Texas banks are held by community banks compared with 42 percent by Texas regional banks (*Chart 3*).

Chart 3**Texas regional banks boost share of commercial real estate loans; community banks pull back**

Share, commercial real estate loans



NOTES: Data are through the first quarter of 2024 and include only commercial banks. Community banks have assets less than \$10 billion. Regional banks have assets between \$10 billion and \$100 billion. Remaining share held by large banks.
SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income

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The Texas community bank CRE share has dropped from a post-Global Financial Crisis peak of 77 percent in 2011. This decline became pronounced in 2018. Nationally, community banks only hold 32 percent of CRE loans and regional banks hold even less, 28 percent. The U.S. community bank share began its decline around 2015.

Put another way, CRE loans have an outsized presence in individual Texas community bank portfolios. In the first quarter of 2024, 55 percent of all Texas community bank loans were CRE loans compared with 42 percent for regional banks in the state. Nationally, 51 percent of community bank loans are in CRE compared with 42 percent for regional banks.

Some community bank leaders argue such characterizations ignore the type of CRE loans they hold. Their CRE loans are often essentially for owner-occupied structures—offices for professionals, such as doctors and dentists.

The heavy reliance on CRE in Texas means shocks can easily be transmitted. If the commercial real estate industry struggles, banks holding those loans will encounter difficulties and vice versa. Nationally, commercial real estate has hit a rough patch since the pandemic, when work-from-home arrangements pushed office [vacancy rates higher](#) and building valuations lower.

This has [generated significant uncertainty](#) about the health of CRE loans and, in turn, the health of community and regional banks, especially in Texas. The Texas ratio is one indicator to watch.

Texas ratio gained relevance during state banking collapse in the '80s

During the turbulent 1980s when [recessions and oil-price shocks](#) wracked the state's economy, hundreds of Texas banks failed. Texas banks had capitalized on high oil prices and aggressively lent to the energy sector in the 1970s. In addition, demand for office buildings increased as the energy sector grew, and Texas banks lent extensively to fund the structures.

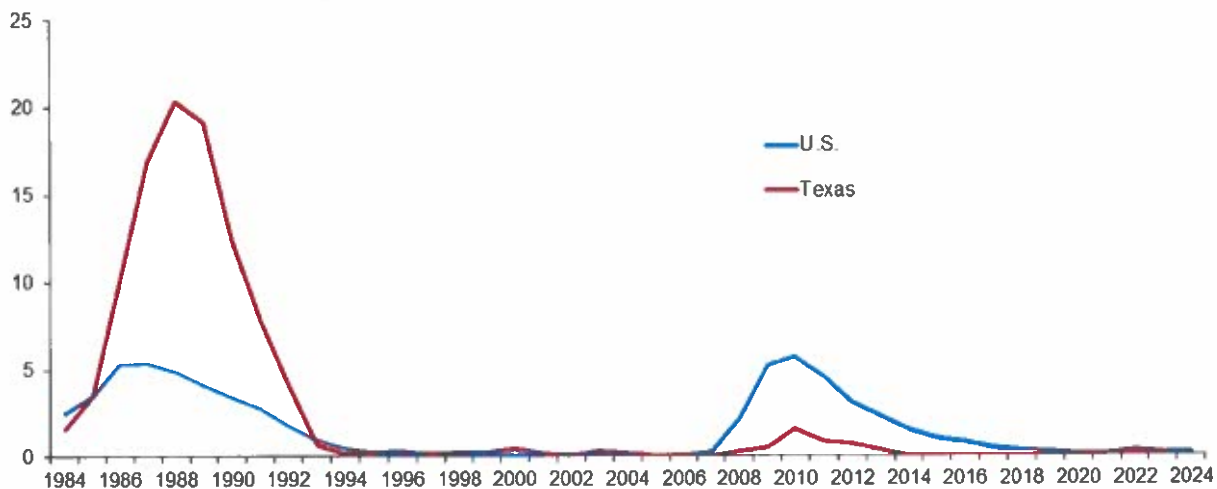
As oil prices peaked and then collapsed by the mid-80s, Texas banks continued to aggressively make commercial real estate loans, leading to overbuilding. Office space demand dropped, and vacancy rates rose, ultimately leading to a bust in commercial real estate in 1986. During the ensuing banking crisis, more than 600 Texas banks failed or were acquired, including [nine out of the 10](#) largest commercial banks in Texas. (San Antonio-based Frost Bank was the lone survivor.)

The Texas ratio was born out of these troubles. Intended to gauge how significant a bank's troubled loans are, it is calculated by dividing a bank's non-performing loans plus repossessed real estate by the sum of its tangible common equity and loan loss reserves. A ratio above 100 percent implies a bank's capital cannot cover its potential asset losses.

The Texas ratio peaked in the 1980s when slightly more than 20 percent of banks in the state exceeded 100 percent compared with 5 percent nationally (*Chart 4*).

Chart 4
Texas ratio shows no sign of systemic bank distress in U.S., Texas

Banks with Texas ratio >100, percent



NOTES: The Texas ratio refers to the sum of loans past due 90 days or more, nonaccrual loans and other real estate owned, expressed as a percent of the sum of tangible equity and loan loss reserves. 2024 data are through the first quarter of 2024.
SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income.

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The tables turned during the Global Financial Crisis, when the ratio exceeded 100 percent at almost six out of every 100 U.S. banks. The ratio in Texas didn't exceed 2 percent.

More recently, no bank in Texas in 2023 and 2024 had a ratio exceeding 0, compared with a 0.2 percent share of institutions nationally during the two years. This is in line with previous routine fluctuations of the ratio and is not a sign of concern. Movement higher could indicate problems on the horizon for Texas and the nation.

Banks carry unrealized losses from fixed-income investments

Savings skyrocketed as the pandemic took hold in 2020. Bank deposits surged, a development the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis [has chronicled](#). Businesses and households received significant pandemic-related financial assistance and savings built up, just as spending on services eased due to the pandemic lockdowns.

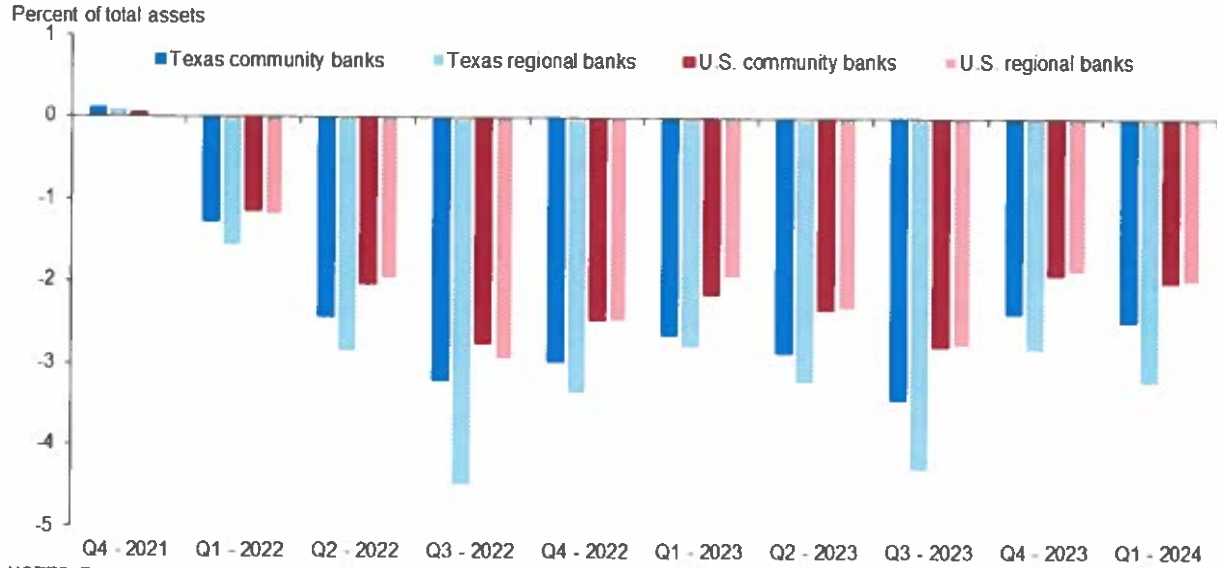
Unable to lend those deposits, banks instead acquired interest-bearing assets such as Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities. They were purchased when interest rates were low, meaning their value would decline when and if interest rates rose, which rates subsequently did in 2022 when the Federal Reserve began tightening monetary policy.

If these securities are held to maturity, the banks will get their invested principal plus interest. Should the banks require their invested funds before maturity, the securities would need to be sold at a loss, [potentially eroding capital buffers](#).

Such losses led to the [failure of Silicon Valley Bank](#), triggering concern nationwide about the liquidity and solvency of the banks after depositors became aware of the large amount of unrealized losses on bank balance sheets.

Both regional and community banks in Texas have carried more unrealized losses on securities as a percentage of total assets relative to their peers nationally since 2022 (*Chart 5*).

Chart 5
Noteworthy unrealized losses remain at Texas community and regional banks



NOTES: Data are through the first quarter of 2024 and include held-to-maturity and available-for-sale profits/losses. Only data for commercial banks are shown. Community banks have assets less than \$10 billion. Regional banks have assets between \$10 billion and \$100 billion.
SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Unrealized losses have fluctuated quarterly. Unrealized losses peaked at 4.5 percent of assets in the third quarter of 2022 for Texas regional banks (falling to 3.2 percent in the first quarter of 2024) compared to 3.5 percent for Texas community banks in the third quarter of 2023 (falling to 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2024). While the situation is anticipated to improve further as interest rates stabilize and more securities mature, the losses are worrying. Should the banks become compelled to sell the fixed-income securities at a loss, the banks' ability to lend would be impeded.

For their part, banks have improved contingent liquidity planning since the March 2023 stress episodes. To reduce the risk of uninsured deposits and bank runs, banks have also increased the use of [reciprocal deposits](#), exchanging pieces of large deposits among themselves so individual portions remain below the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.'s \$250,000 insurance cap.

Liquidity access a leading banker concern

Access to liquidity is a top outlook concern for Texas banks, according to the Dallas Fed's [May Banking Conditions Survey](#), with 51 percent of respondents rating it a top three concern for the subsequent six months.

Banks are still competing for deposits, and there is uncertainty if deposits will increase in the remainder of 2024. If deposits don't rise, banks will have to look elsewhere for funds. The Bank Term Funding Program, a Federal Reserve-sponsored source of liquidity created in the wake of the spring 2023 bank stress episode, expired in March 2024. Around [30 percent](#) of the survey respondents said they used the program in 2023.

Additionally, potential changes to the lending practices of the federally backed Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system could pose further challenges to banks. These changes could limit access for some banks to FHLB loans, which traditionally support mortgage lending and community investment. The [March survey](#) showed 75 percent of respondents expressed some degree of concern regarding potential changes to FHLB funding, with some 21 percent "extremely concerned." No official rule change has been proposed.

The Federal Reserve is the lender of last resort, but the stigma and rules about using the discount window deter banks from relying on the facility for emergency funding unless under extreme duress.

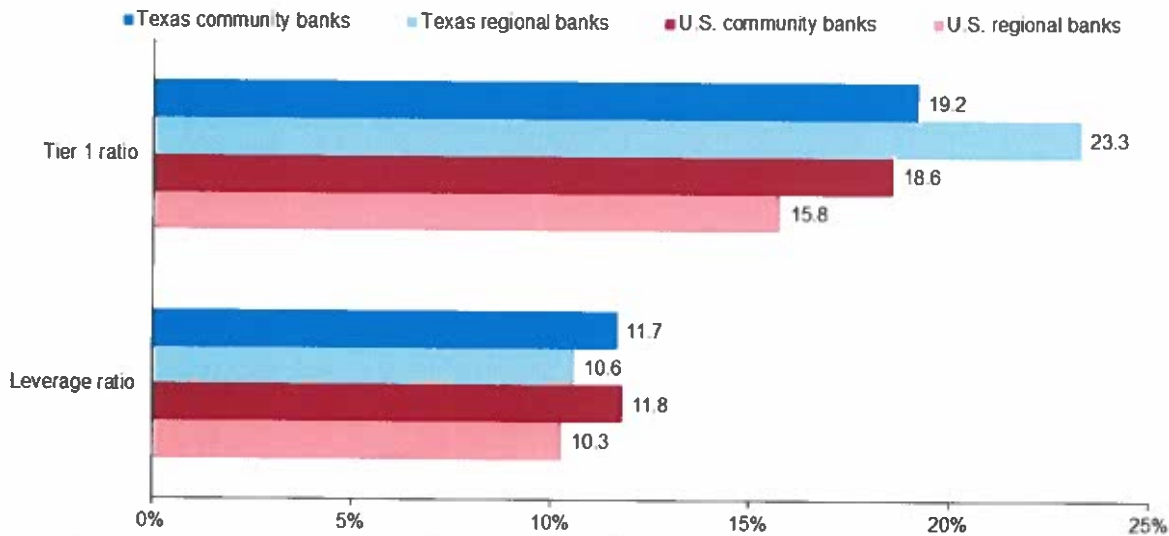
Banks need funds to grow their loan portfolios. Competition for deposits and fewer sources of emergency funding will likely limit access to liquidity for banks and make it more costly to source funds. That could rein in loan growth.

Bank capital absorbs losses

Banks can prepare for unexpected declines in asset values by holding on to capital. The most cited measure of a bank's capital holdings is the tier 1 capital ratio: Equity and reserves divided by risk-weighted assets, with riskier assets carrying larger weights. (In banking parlance, a loan is an asset.)

The tier 1 capital ratio for Texas community banks (19.2 percent) is on par with U.S. community banks (18.6 percent) (Chart 6). This significantly exceeds the required minimum tier 1 capital ratio of 6 percent.

Chart 6
Texas community banks' tier 1 ratio lower, leverage higher than state's regional banks



NOTES: Data are from the first quarter of 2024 and include only commercial banks. Community banks have assets less than \$10 billion. Regional banks have assets between \$10 billion and \$100 billion. The tier 1 capital ratio refers to a bank's equity and reserves divided by its risk-weighted assets.

SOURCE: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Reports of Condition and Income.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas regional banks' ratio (23.3 percent) exceeds their U.S. regional peers (15.8 percent). This is because Texas regional banks have fewer risky assets, thus shrinking the risk-weighted denominator of the tier 1 ratio.

Looking at the leverage ratio, which does not utilize risk-weightings, the gap between Texas and U.S. regional banks closes almost entirely.

On average, community banks tend to hold more capital than regional ones do. There are [several reasons](#) for this, including small banks' greater risk profiles because they lack diversification. Community banks also tend to be more risk averse than other types of banks, and they pursue an approach that's the opposite of big banks' too-big-to-fail mentality. Community banks know they will not be bailed out during times of trouble. Thus, the additional capital buffer will help them navigate future challenges.

In some cases, community banks use the community bank leverage ratio framework, which reduces capital requirements to a [9 percent tier 1 leverage ratio](#). (This still exceeds the 5 percent required in the general applicable rule.)

While Texas community banks persevered through a trying 2023, risks remain. Commercial real estate, unrealized losses and liquidity concerns persist and will not dissipate quickly.

About the authors



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The views expressed are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas or the Federal Reserve System.



Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Electricity providers hard pressed to keep up with growing tech-heavy demand

On the record: A conversation with Kunal Patel

July 10, 2024

Kunal Patel is a senior business economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Patel, a member of the Bank's energy group, analyzes and investigates topics in the energy sector. He discusses the strains on the power grid, including those arising from Texas' growing population, electrification of the economy, nearshoring and evolving technologies.

Q. After two decades of practically no growth in U.S. power consumption, grid planners are now expecting annual growth over the next decade of about 1.3 percent. What changed?

I think if you were to have asked that same question last year, most people would have said, "No, there's still no growth." So, this is new. What's interesting is that when you go back to the '80s and the '90s, we saw a lot of power growth.

We saw 3 percent annual growth in the '80s, 2 percent in the '90s. If you think about households, we were buying lots of different appliances like fridges. In Texas, you know, we sometimes have two or three fridges. We were also buying TVs.

But then moving into the last 20 years, it's just been very slow. This is due to two main trends: efficiency and offshoring. I think everyone's seen all these energy-efficiency stickers that are on everything that they buy. Everything we were buying became more efficient. The other big thing was a lot of offshoring of manufacturing, whether it was steel, aluminum or other products. We offshored a lot of heavy, energy-intensive manufacturing.

More recently, the surprise has been AI [artificial intelligence]; there's a need for more electricity to power AI. There's also a big push for onshoring of manufacturing. And so, that's essentially what's changed.

Q. What about data centers?

People talk about data centers, and they tie them into AI. Data centers are not new; they have been used since the advent of the internet to process all the data that we use for the internet, whether it's for storage or whether it's just to go to a website. But these centers also run AI applications.

Q. So, is it the combination of AI and the reliance on data centers that's going to contribute to the demand for more power in the future?

That's correct. You can literally see every day or two a news release about a new data center being built. They're being built all over the U.S., all over the world, and they do consume power. Now, we don't know exactly how much; there are no reliable statistics. The number that comes out is somewhere between 2 percent and 4 percent of U.S. power.

Q. You mentioned nearshoring and industrial policy bringing some plants back to the U.S., for example, computer chip manufacturing. Obviously, those are not built yet, but when they're up and running, is that going to be a significant factor in the growth of future power consumption?

I think so. Manufacturing generally is energy intensive. The specific one I'm following is chip manufacturing, because chip manufacturing is a 24/7 process that uses a lot of power. Battery manufacturing also uses a lot of power. Tracking the

amount of projects that are out there, there's about \$500 billion in announced projects, although there will likely be less in the final number.

I think that [many of] these projects will be built over the next 10 years. So, you should see a slow and steady increase in power consumption.

Q. You mentioned batteries. Are those batteries for electric vehicles? What kind of batteries are those?

They're for electric vehicles, but they're also for grid storage. Previously, there was just no way to store power. You produce it and you consume it. Batteries have been a way to store that power but for only a limited amount of time—four to eight hours. In the future, as we use more wind and solar, we're going to need more battery storage.

When I'm trying to divide up [power] demand between the two—electric-vehicle manufacturing and batteries—I lean a little bit more toward electric vehicles [consuming most power].

Q: Why has Texas power demand grown in the past 20 years even before the recent national growth spurt?

I think if you were to ask an expert about power demand for the past two decades, they'd say, "It's not going anywhere in the U.S." And then they would say, "Well, except for Texas." In Texas, we've had a lot of net migration. Population increases do contribute to power demand, but it's not the primary driver.

We've also had some specific manufacturing projects in Texas—new chemical plants, new LNG [liquefied natural gas] export facilities. In the oil fields, there's a push to electrify, essentially moving from using generators to actually pulling power from the grid.

And in Texas, we've had a lot of crypto mining. Part of the reason to do crypto mining in Texas is our deregulated market. Power prices are cheaper than in other parts of the U.S. We also saw the price of electric power in Texas decline in the past decade, before rising in recent years.

That's different than in the U.S., where we've seen increasing power prices. That's because in Texas, as natural gas prices have fallen, we've seen lower power prices. So, all of these different factors have led to an increase in power consumption in Texas over the past decade. I'd put that number at about 2 percent annual growth.

Q: A lot of our growth in terms of power capacity has come from renewables—solar and wind energy. Are renewables still going to be the answer? What's the power supply going to look like for the grid?

When we're looking at wind and solar, they make up about 15 percent of the U.S. grid. In some locations, such as Texas, it's around 30 percent. And we will see more wind and solar. Anybody that's looking to build a data center is also looking to sign a power purchase agreement for wind and solar power.

I think the big question going forward is that with wind and solar, we use the word intermittent—their availability depends on whether the sun is shining or the wind is blowing. As we retire a lot of older dispatchable power sources—coal-powered plants, for example—the big question is will we have enough power on a very hot or cold day?

And so, the big thing everyone is looking at is what will be the advances in battery storage, because battery storage is very important for wind and solar. My expectations are we're going to see more wind and solar. But we really need to watch and make sure that we have the battery storage out there, that we have the dispatchable energy generation out there.

Q. These redundancies that you talk about—dispatchable power—is that going to raise the price of electricity?

We've seen power prices move up a bit in the U.S. and Texas, but the price you pay as a consumer isn't exactly the price that's in these tradable [electricity] markets. When you get a bill, you'll see that there is a price for power. And then there's a fee for transmission and distribution—the cost of actually delivering electricity from the power plant to your home. And there are also taxes.

You should expect that we're going to have to spend more on transmission and distribution. Our infrastructure was built 40 to 60 years ago. It has to be replaced. There's a lot of capital spending that goes into that. So, you should see your bills continue to increase.

We've seen power prices increase for retail consumers. I expect it [price of electricity] to slowly increase, but nothing too crazy.

Q. We know that reliability has become an issue with the dependency on renewables. Would connecting the Texas power grid to other states' grids improve reliability and maybe reduce some of the vulnerability we experienced, such as during the 2021 winter storm blackout?

When we think about the 2021 freeze, there has been a big debate. With an interconnected grid, you have the ability to import power from other parts of the U.S. However, that depends on if they are having the same issues we are having in Texas, as was the case during that winter storm.

On the other side, there is a benefit of having our own grid in that we can make our own decisions. As long as we're making the right decisions, then we benefit. The other big thing with the interconnected grid is that if there is an issue in one part of the grid, it could cascade to other parts of the grid.

Q. What are the benefits and costs of investing in the power grid, and who should pay?

Over the next 10 years, 20 years, 30 years, it seems very clear that we're going to see more power consumption. The question is how much? I don't think anybody has a number out there. I've seen estimates for 1 percent all the way up to 5 percent growth per year.

I think a reasonable number is generally 1 to 2 percent. I think the big question, of course, is who pays for all of these investments?

When business investments are made, there are economic benefits. These businesses provide jobs; they provide capital spending. Now, each one is different. Some of these businesses, like a data center, will have a lot of capital spending but not as many jobs.

But if you move to chip manufacturing, if you look at battery production, there are a lot of jobs, a lot of spending, a lot of bringing in people from out of state. There are a lot of different changes that must occur. People are trying to weigh the benefits of that versus the costs.



Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Cattle ranchers have no beef with sizzling prices as consumers keep buying

On the record: A conversation with Dr. David Anderson

August 05, 2024

David Anderson is a professor and extension economist with the Department of Agricultural Economics at Texas A&M University. He discusses what's driving cattle and beef prices from feedlots in the Texas Panhandle to supermarkets at a time when the size of the overall U.S. herd is at a more-than-six-decade low.

Q. Texas is the biggest beef-producing state in the country. How have ranchers here been doing?

We've had some record-high calf prices lately—not only this year, but last year as well. We've also hit record-high fed-cattle prices. These prices come after a bunch of years of financial losses, particularly on the ranch side of things.

Prior to the recent price rises, we had a number of years of low prices, particularly relative to costs. Throughout the economy, costs have been [getting] higher. We see the same thing on the ranch, whether it's fertilizer for pastures or fuel. That's also on top of some years of drought that forced us to cut our herd sizes. And so, we have fewer animals to sell to take advantage of these higher prices.

Q. You mentioned cattle prices are high. What about beef prices?

We've had record-high beef prices for more than a year now, and we hit our all-time record last July [2023]. I'm using a data series from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It's [beef prices are] also reported by the USDA [United States Department of Agriculture], and it's a monthly retail price at grocery stores. In this case, it's choice beef—the USDA grade that you would see at the grocery store. This is the beef price that goes into the monthly Consumer Price Index.

Part of that [high beef prices] is [due to] higher costs throughout the economy. Getting from where the cattle are produced to where we buy beef at the grocery store, we can think of the costs [rising] along that chain. Just like everything else, we see higher costs for transportation, for keeping the lights on at the grocery store, the refrigerators running, the labor bill.

Prices are also higher because we've been decreasing beef production. Tighter supplies are feeding into higher prices. And a third part of higher prices is very good beef demand. Consumers appear to like beef, and so they've continued to buy it. Demand's been very good, particularly in the area of higher-quality grades.

Q. Along the production cycle for cattle, from ranchers to consumers, are there any stages where just a few companies have a disproportionate market share?

We have forever dealt with concentration in this industry. We have an industry that is sort of hourglass shaped. We have a lot of cow calf producers, we have fewer feedlots, we have relatively fewer meat-packers. Then, you can think about that hourglass expanding when you get into grocery stores and restaurant chains.

People in the industry are often concerned about market power or the potential for monopoly power, particularly on the meat-packer side. We can go back to the Packers and Stockyards Act, passed in 1921, that dealt with market power in meatpacking and largely the cattle industry.

Q. You mentioned that beef production is declining. Why is that?

It's really on the supply side, and we can think of the supply side being driven by production costs and drought. In Texas, we have the most cows by far of any state. We've got the most cattle on feed of any state by far. A decade ago, we had record-high beef prices following 2011, Texas' driest year on record. That severe drought drove down the number of cows.

If it doesn't rain and there's no grass, there's nothing for the cows to eat. It's really expensive to buy feed. Production just becomes cost prohibitive, and we start selling off our herds because there's just not the grass for them.

In fact, we have the fewest beef cows in the U.S. since 1961, and the fewest total cattle since 1951. The other part of that is about economics. We expanded our herds following the last drought because we had record-high prices. Markets work. High prices seem to expand production. And we did that [expand herds], which drove prices down.

Then, we had financial losses and bad economic conditions starting at the ranch, which along with drought, led us to start cutting our herds. That's the bigger picture. We struggled with drought, and we struggled with financial losses.

Q. It seems like the wildfires that we saw in the Texas Panhandle this spring dealt a blow to the cattle supply in Texas. How great were the losses?

We've all seen the pictures, and it's devastating. It's [especially] devastating if it hits your ranch.

As big as those fires were in terms of total cattle numbers, they were relatively small in the big picture. Our estimate of the economic loss from the drought is about 15,000 head.

We have 4.1 million beef cows in the state, and so the effects are what you might consider a local disaster. In the overall cattle market and in beef prices to consumers, there's really no effects that we would see.

Q. What is your outlook for U.S. cattle supply?

The cattle industry is very cyclical. We tend to characterize it as being 10 years long, although we've had shorter and longer cycles. And by cycle, we measure from one [market] bottom to the next bottom.

Our cow numbers are declining. We've been cutting the size of our herd, and so, when we have fewer cows and fewer calves, we get less beef production. We're looking at less beef production than in 2023, and 2023 was lower than 2022, which was the record-largest beef production [year] in the U.S.

A lot of that was because we were forced to cull a lot of cows from our herd, and so they went to a meat-packer. That boosts beef production at the expense of the future. So, we're ready for less beef production each year over the next several years, which gets us to this idea of a cycle and how fast could we respond to record-high calf prices.

We've got to get a market signal to want to expand. But then, we also need rainfall and pastures and grass for the cattle to eat. Let's say those factors come into play, and a rancher wants to expand their herd, they are going to do that by keeping some of their female calves that are born this spring, so that they're going to start having calves in the future.

For a calf born this spring, we might consider that they're going to have their first calf when they are two years old. That gets us to the spring of 2026. And then her first calf—let's say it goes to a feedlot and then a meat-packer—is not going to reach its full-grown weight for another roughly 18 months. So, it's almost a four-year period to start seeing beef production increase from the market signals we have today.

You can think of a cow as an investment. We have a present value of future returns from her offspring over her life.

Q. Are the recurring droughts that we see in Texas changing anything about how the industry goes about its business?

Drought means we have fewer cows. In recurring droughts, our ability to expand and to have more cows is affected.

Droughts have long-term effects in terms of the time required for pastures to fully recover. These drought conditions have long-term effects on our ability to have as many cows as we used to have.

I commented that we have the smallest cow herd since 1961 in the U.S. Part of the reason is that cows are bigger today than they used to be. We've seen real big increases over time in terms of beef production per cow. So, while we have fewer cows, those cows produce more beef. [That] is a big offsetting part to having fewer cows.

Q. How does this all make us think about the food supply long term?

Shortage is not something I worry about. We don't have a shortage. What we do have is a market at work where, from these biology and economic signals, when we produce less, the price goes up. Price rations the market. Higher prices reflect the demand for beef and tighter supply.

We import beef into the U.S. We also export beef. We've been exporting roughly 10–11 percent of our beef production. When we think about beef, or any meat, there are different cuts. We have all the way from steaks—high-value things—to low-value cuts. We tend to export high-value products. We also tend to export low-value beef products.

We can think about something like liver, for instance. We just don't eat much beef liver anymore. And so we export a lot of that, and we get more value by exporting it than what we could selling it domestically.

On the import side, something like 70 percent of what we import is really lean beef trimmings to go into ground beef. We all like a hamburger.

As our cow herd has gotten smaller, we produce less of that lean beef to go into ground beef; so, we import more of it.

AGENDA ITEM 6:
Solid Waste Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 24-00100824

DATE PASSED: FIRST READING

PERTAINING TO: SOLID WASTE RATES

DATE EFFECTIVE: December 1, 2024

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SOLID WASTE RATE, PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE IN THE SOLID WASTE RATES IN SECTIONS (a) AND (b); IN ARTICLE THIRTEEN, SECTION 13.04.001 ENTITLED "COLLECTION FEE"; REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR SECTIONS IN CONFLICT THEREWITH; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON, TEXAS, BY ITS MAYOR AND ALDERMEN:

SECTION 1 : THAT rates for the provision of solid waste to the residents of the Town of Ransom Canyon are hereby established as follows:

- (a) There is hereby levied and assessed by the city, for the purpose of providing general revenues for the current expenses of the city, a garbage and trash collection fee, said fee to be effective from and after the date of passage and publication hereof, as follows: **\$40.00 (Forty dollars and no cents) per month per household.**
- (b) Said fee shall be billed to the person occupying and/or owning the property as a part of the monthly water bill, and failure to pay such fee in full shall amount to a failure to pay said bill, with all attendant consequences.

SECTION 2: THAT should any paragraph, section, sentence, phrase, clause, or word of this Ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 3: THAT the City Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause publication of the descriptive caption of this Ordinance as an alternative method of publication provided by law.

PASSED ON SECOND READING THIS 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON

VAL MEIXNER, MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ELENA QUINTANILLA, CITY SECRETARY

GARRETT FERGUSON, ATTORNEY

AGENDA ITEM 7:
Job Descriptions

**ASSISTANT CITY ADMINISTRATOR/CITY
SECRETARY - EXEMPT**

JOB SUMMARY

Under the direction of the City Administrator, this position is a highly responsible administrative position that is responsible for the administrative activities of the City in the absence of the City Administrator. The Assistant City Administrator/City Secretary as needed.

JOB DUTIES

- ▶ Performs payroll and maintains all payroll records and reports for the City Auditor;
- ▶ In the absence of City Administrator, serves as the City Secretary for the City Council;
- ▶ Generates monthly payroll reports to the Texas Municipal Retirement System;
- ▶ Serves as the staff liaison for the Building Review Committee and consults on a regular basis with construction contractors regarding ordinances and deed restrictions of the city;
- ▶ Provides compliance information for new construction and remodel project requests;
- ▶ Works closely with the Building Inspector before and during project construction to ensure compliance with projects;
- ▶ Issues building permits and maintains all building-related files, including permits for sprinklers and roofing;
- ▶ Generates a monthly water and waste water usage report for the Operations Department and the City Council;
- ▶ Maintains residential utility accounts, including metered and non-metered services, delinquent accounts, incoming and outgoing residents, and utility deposit refunds;
- ▶ Maintains water meter books;
- ▶ Provides utility usage information to City Administrator, Operations Manager, and City Auditor
- ▶ Assists the Chief of Police with weed and rubbish ordinance compliance, including notification letters contracting lot mowing services, billing to property owners;
- ▶ Processes bank and credit card drafts for residents;
- ▶ Submits monthly utility billing sales tax revenue report to Secretary of State;
- ▶ Reviews check request for accuracy;
- ▶ Prints checks to vendors frequently;
- ▶ Compiles monthly invoices, wastewater flows, and Operations records for monthly billing of expense related to the wastewater processing for Buffalo Springs Lakes;
- ▶ Reviews and proofreads correspondence, memos, and reports to ensure accuracy;
- ▶ Other duties as assigned.

KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES:

Knowledge:

- ▶ Principles and practices of public or business administration.
- ▶ Principles and practices of team-oriented management.
- ▶ Duties and responsibilities of the Office of the City Secretary.
- ▶ Laws related to elections.
- ▶ Office management methods and procedures.

Ability to:

- ▶ Communicate effectively both verbally and in writing.
- ▶ Establish and maintain effective working relationships with staff, citizens, and organizations in the city.
- ▶ Work with budgets and utilize the financial software system.
Utilize strong problem-solving skills.
- ▶ Quickly gain knowledge of state laws.
- ▶ Maintain accurate files and legal records.
- ▶ Supervise clerical staff.

Physical Requirements:

- ▶ Frequently lift and carry up to 10 pounds and occasionally lift up to 25 pounds.
- ▶ Frequently carry up to 10 pounds and occasionally carry up to 25 pounds.
- ▶ Occasionally stand during the shift
- ▶ Push and pull objects
- ▶ Place arms above, at, or below shoulder height.

Education and Experience:

Any combination equivalent to the education and experience likely to provide the required knowledge and abilities would be qualifying. A typical way of gaining such knowledge and abilities would be:

- ▶ A Bachelor's degree, in a related field.
- ▶ At least three years of progressively responsible administrative and supervisory experience; or any combination of relevant education and experience.
- ▶ Valid current Texas Driver's license.

JOB SUMMARY

Under the direction of the City Administrator, this position is responsible for managing and coordinating all aspects of city operations including water and sewer utility maintenance, park maintenance, roads and grounds, and other infrastructure associated with the city.

JOB DUTIES

- ▶ Supervises employees in the Operations Department involved with water, sewer, roads and grounds;
- ▶ Plans, directs, and supervises the water supply, water treatment, and water distribution of the city;
- ▶ Plans, directs, and supervises the wastewater treatment of the city;
- ▶ Performs performance evaluations on employees;
- ▶ Responsible for the operations, sewer, water, and roads and grounds budgets for the city;
Provides direction and planning for the development and delivery of park and recreation projects;
- ▶ Ensures compliance with policies and procedures, implementing plans, and delegating and monitoring work assignments related to the city infrastructure;
- ▶ Identifies capital projects needs and provides input regarding capital improvement projects;
- ▶ Ensures compliance with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality with water and sewer infrastructure;
- ▶ Serves as the Building Official for the City;
Implements, manages, and enforces the International Business Code regulations;
- ▶ Assists engineers in applying for water and sewer improvements and permits and performs plumbing inspections;
- ▶ Prepares daily, monthly and annual reports required by state and federal agencies;
- ▶ Maintains current knowledge of current state regulations by attending schools and training to maintain required licenses;
- ▶ Ensures adequate training of the departmental personnel in areas of safety, operations, maintenance and preventive maintenance and ensures that all appropriate licenses are met for operations;
- ▶ Operates equipment necessary to perform mowing and shredding;
- ▶ Implements and manages mosquito and vector control for the City;
- ▶ Responsible for repairing streets;
- ▶ Makes reports to the City Council on a monthly basis;
- ▶ Maintains membership in professional associations such as the Texas Water Utilities Association, Caprock Water Association, Texas Mosquito Control ICC Membership;
- ▶ Other duties as assigned.

KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITIES:

KNOWLEDGE

- ▶ Laws and ordinances and technical reports related to the Operations Department.
- ▶ City budgeting process, particularly since Operations administers over 50% of the budget.
- ▶ The principles and practices of water supply, treatment and distribution.
- ▶ The principles and practices of wastewater treatment.
- ▶ Laboratory procedures for water and sewer testing.
- ▶ Industrial safety practices.
- ▶ Water and wastewater system operation and maintenance.
- ▶ Federal and State regulatory requirements.

ABILITY TO:

- ▶ Communicate effectively both verbally and in writing.
- ▶ Establish and maintain effective working relationships with staff, citizens, and organizations in the city.
- ▶ Plan and direct the work of others.
- ▶ Prepare and administer a budget.
- ▶ Negotiate and administer contracts.
- ▶ Make effective presentations.
- ▶ Maintain a valid Texas Driver's license.
- ▶ Drive a vehicle.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENT

- ▶ Frequently lift and carry up to 10 pounds.
- ▶ Occasionally lift and carry up to 50 pounds.
- ▶ Frequently flex upper trunk forward at the waist and partially at the knees.
- ▶ Frequently rotate upper trunk to the left or right while sitting or standing.
- ▶ Place arms above, at and below shoulder height.
- ▶ Coordinate eye, hand and foot movements to operate a vehicle.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Any combination equivalent to the education and experience likely to provide the required knowledge and abilities would be qualifying. A typical way of gaining such knowledge and abilities would be:

- ▶ A Bachelor's degree, in a related field, is preferred but not required.
- ▶ At least two years in a progressively responsible position after obtaining a Class C

license

- ▶ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Class C Water License.
- ▶ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Class C Waste Water License.
- ▶ Weed and pest control license with the Structured Pest Control Board.
- ▶ Customer service inspection license preferred.

AGENDA ITEM 8:
Librarian Contract

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into this the 8th day of October 2024, by and between Ransom Canyon ("City"), Principal, and Mary Roberts ("Contractor"), Independent Contractor.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Principal is an incorporated City in the State of Texas; and

WHEREAS, Principal desires to contract with Contractor for the purpose of having a person with experience and knowledge to manage and operate the City's public library.

NOW THEREFORE in consideration for the exchange of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

City hereby appoints Contractor to perform the services as set forth herein.

Contractor Duties and Obligations

1. The Librarian will be required to maintain a log of all hours worked at the Library.
2. The Librarian will be required to maintain the library hours of Tuesday and Thursday 2:30 pm – 6:00 pm and one Saturday a month from 12:00 pm – 3:00 pm., allowing for flexibility to switch out Saturdays for another day when attendance is greater. A calendar will be posted to show hours of the library.
3. The Librarian will inform the City Administrator when she will be on vacation and unable to open the Library.
4. The Librarian will be required to attend all city council meetings to report on the library.
5. The Librarian will be required to perform normal librarian duties including cataloging library materials and purchasing.
6. The Librarian will be required to plan and execute six events, a reading challenge, and other activities throughout the year.
7. The Librarian will be required to maintain any and all duties that are required of a librarian.

Compensation

The amount to be paid to Contractor will be \$15.00 an hour. If the agreement is cancelled, then payment will be made until the 30th day after termination notice.

Term

This agreement shall go from October 8, 2024 until September 30, 2025 and continue in effect until terminated by either party with 30-days written notice to the other.

Assignment

This agreement cannot be assigned.

Choice of Law

All disputes concerning the validity, interpretation, or performance of this agreement and any of its terms or provisions, or any of its rights or obligations or the parties hereto, shall be governed by and resolved in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas. Contractor expressly submits to the jurisdiction and venue of the state courts in Lubbock County, Texas with respect to any litigation arising under this agreement.

Attorney's Fees

If any arbitration or other legal action is initiated by either of the parties hereto, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the other party reasonable and necessary attorney's fees in addition to any other relief that may be awarded.

Notices

All written notices permitted or required to be delivered by the provisions of this agreement shall (unless otherwise provided) be placed in the United States Mail by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, postage prepaid and addressed to the following addresses:

TO THE PRINCIPAL:	City of Ransom Canyon 24 Lee Kitchens Drive Ransom Canyon, Texas 79366
TO THE CONTRACTOR:	Mary Roberts 19 West Brookhollow Ransom Canyon, Texas 79366

Or such address as the parties may from time to time designate in writing.

Waiver and Delay

No waiver by either party of any breach or series of breaches or defaults in performances of either party, and no failure, refusal or neglect of either party to exercise any right, power, or option given to it hereunder or to insist upon strict compliance with performance of either party's obligations under this agreement, shall constitute a waiver of the provisions of this agreement with respect to any subsequent breach thereof or a waiver by either party of its right at any time hereafter to require exact and strict compliance with the provisions hereof.

Entire Agreement

This Agreement contains all of the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties hereto with reference to the subject matter hereof. No other agreements, oral or otherwise, shall be deemed to exist or to bind either of the parties hereto, and all prior agreements and understandings are superseded hereby. This contract cannot be modified or changed except by written instruments signed by all parties hereto.

Severability

In the event that any part, article, paragraph, sentence, addendum, or clause of this agreement shall be indefinite, invalid, or otherwise unenforceable, the indefinite, invalid, or unenforceable provision shall be deemed deleted and the remaining part of the agreement shall continue in full force and effect. If any tribunal or court of competent jurisdiction deems any provision hereof unenforceable, such provision shall be modified only to the extent necessary to render it enforceable and this agreement shall be valid and enforceable and the parties hereto agree to be bound by and perform same as thus modified.

RANSOM CANYON, Principal

Mary Roberts, Contractor

By: _____
Val Meixner, Mayor

By: _____
Mary Roberts

DATE: _____

DATE: _____