NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING
TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2026

Val Meixner, Mayor

Jim Rose, Alderman
Ronnie Hill, Alderman
Scottie Hildebrandt, Alderman

Vicky Keller, Mayor Pro Tem
Alicia (Ali) Lucero, 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, January 13, 2026. 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.townofransomcanyon.gov. **If you make a public comment on 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
Time: Jan 13, 2026 06:30 PM Central Time (US and Canada)
Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/99734763820?pwd=kSvV67eFTxaoSNaPPVUqbQr629TNAe.1

Meeting ID: 997 3476 3820
Passcode: 547203

One tap mobile
+13462487799,,99734763820#,,,,*547203# US (Houston)
+12532050468,,99734763820#,,,,*547203# US

Join instructions
https://zoom.us/meetings/99734763820/invitations?signature=Q19mAsUuCAVtpl9TZfidBfYDmR7_dCXh7fxY6vaTF5U

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRAYER/PLEDGES

2. 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

3. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE MINUTES OF:
    a. Special Meeting – December 15, 2025

4. ACTION ITEM: APPROVE FINANCIALS
    a. Financial Reports
    b. December 2025 Claims & Demands
    c. Quarterly Financial Investment Report

5. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON an audit letter to hire Terry & King, CPA's, P.C., for the 2024-2025 audit.

6. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON first reading of an ordinance to add an additional fee of fifteen dollars ($15.00) per month in the solid waste rate for residents who dispose of garbage more than five (5) times per month at the citizen collection station.

7. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON second reading of an ordinance to amend Article 13.01 in the General Provisions of the rates and charges for water and sewer services to reflect the same language as the water billing policy adopted by City Council in March 2025.

8. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON an Order of Election (Orden de Elección) – Call for an election of a three Alderman At-Large for two-year terms (tres concejales general por termino de dos años).

9. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON a joint resolution, R26-011326 which calls for the election to be held jointly with all cities and schools inside Lubbock County that may need an election to be held through September 30, 2026.

10. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON a contract with Lubbock County for election services.

11. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON Resolution 021125-1 to adopt the use of Hart Verity Data Version 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build Version 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central Version 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count Version 2.7.1, Hart Intercivic Verity Duo Controller Version 2.7.2, Hart Verity Duo Writer Version 2.7.2, Hart Verity Scanner Version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo Go Equipment for the city election.

12. ACTION ITEM: CONSIDER AND ACT UPON THE FOLLOIWNG APPOINTMENTS AND ITEMS AS THEY RELATE TO THE May 2, 2026 Election:

    A. Roxzine Stinson, Elections Administrator as the Joint Elections Officer
    B. Roxzine Stinson, Election Administrator as the Joint Early Voting Clerk
    C. The Elections Office at 1308 Crickets Avenue as the main early voting polling place

- Election Law Seminar
- Elections
- City Audit and Financial Closeout Process

b. Court: Elena Quintanilla
- No Court Report

c. Operations
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Update
- Winterizing Equipment
- Resident Winter Precautionary Measures
- Christmas Decorations
- New Signage with New Phone Numbers

d. Police: James Hill
- Citations, Warnings, and Arrests
- Police Personnel
- Holiday Traffic
- Disaster Recovery/Emergency Management Planning/Communications

e. Fire: Angela Hill
- EMS/Fire Calls
- Water Tender
- Christmas Parade
- Tour of Homes

f. Library: Mary Roberts
- Library Attendance
- Kits for bird watching, crocheting, and lego-building
- Rehabilitation in Bathroom

12. ADJOURNMENT

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 is 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 7th DAY OF JANUARY 2026

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 January 7, 2026 by 4:00 PM and remained so posted continuously for at least three business days preceding the scheduled time of such meeting.

Sheila Jennings, 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 ______________________, 2026.

____

Sheila Jennings, City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #3
APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Special Meeting on December 15, 2025

Ransom Canyon City Council Meeting Minutes
Special Meeting, December 15, 2025
Ransom Canyon City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive

1. Call to Order
   The Special City Council meeting was called to order at 6:30 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, Councilmembers Mayor Pro Tem Vicky Keller, Ronnie Hill, Jim Rose, Alicia "Ali" Lucero, and Scottie Hildebrandt. Staff members attending the City Council meeting included City Administrator, Elena Quintanilla, City Secretary, Sheila Jennings, Public Works Director, Cory Needham, Police Chief, James Hill, Fire Chief, Angela Hill, and Librarian, Mary Roberts. The prayer was said by Librarian, Mary Roberts, followed by pledges of allegiance. The list of guests in attendance at the meeting is attached.

2. Citizen Comments
   Alan Butler asked if signs could be posted for the council meetings for the public to see.

3. Consent Items on Agenda #3, 4 and 5
   The City Council approved the minutes from the Special meeting on November 18, 2025; the Financials for November 2025; and the second reading to increase the solid waste rate from forty dollars ($40.00) per household to forty-five dollars ($45.00) per household. All were addressed with one motion made by Councilmember Alicia "Ali" Lucero; seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Vicky Keller; the motion carried unanimously.

4. Ordinance Amending Article 13.01 of water and sewer rates
   The City Council approved the first reading of amending Article 13.01 in the General Provisions of the rates and charges for water and sewer services to reflect the same language as the water billing policy adopted by the City Council in March 2025. A motion was made by Councilmember Jim Rose and seconded by Councilmember Ronnie Hill; the motion carried unanimously.

   A. Building Review Committee Meeting
      The Building Review Committee did not meet in the month of November.

   B. Department Reports
      1. Administration: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
         - She will be out for a few days.
         - Elena talked about the new phone system.

- She talked about Resound Networks expanding the internet coverage.
- She gave a Legislative Update on some of the bills.
- Elena said the auditors will be back in February.

2. Court: Elena Quintanilla reported the following:
   No report for court.

3. Operations: Cory Needham reported the following:
   - He said the final walk through has been completed with the engineer and contract company for the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
   - The new employee has started.
   - They have put the salt spreader on the truck so they are ready for winter weather.
   - The Christmas décor is up at the Sewer Plant, at the front entrance and the four-way stop.

4. Police: Chief James Hill reported the following:
   - There were twenty-one (21) written warnings, nine (9) citations, and three (3) arrests in the Canyon this month.
   - He had a winter weather meeting in Plainview.
   - Officer Garza has been taking a grant writing class in Lubbock.
   - Animal concerns – Chief Hill asked for people not to leave their dog/cat food out at night. Coyotes and foxes have been seen around the canyon.
   - The holiday traffic is picking up.
   - Clay is running background checks on two (2) females for the open police position.

5. Fire: Chief James Hill reported for Fire Chief Angela Hill:
   - The Fire Department had zero (0) fire calls and four (4) EMS calls.
   - The UTV was taken in today to get the wrap put on.
   - They have started on the paperwork for the Water Tender truck.
   - The Christmas Parade went well.

6. Library: Mary Roberts reported the following:
   - There have been around 55 kids in attendance.
   - Pancakes with Santa had a very good turnout.
   - There were 150 food items that were donated from the Food Drive.
   - Tables were purchased from the marina at Buffalo Lake for use outside of the library.

6. <u>Adjournment</u>
City Council adjourned the meeting at 7:14 p.m. on a motion made by Councilmember Alicia "Ali" Lucero, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem, Vicky Keller; the motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED:

Val Meixner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sheila Jennings, City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #4: APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL REPORTS

Claims and Demands for December, 2025

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 December 31, 2025.

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 the general ledger 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

MESSAGE FROM THE CITY MANAGER REGARDING FINANCIALS

January 6, 2025

Dear Mayor and City Council,

In the month of December 2025, some of the major financial transactions included capital expenses for payment #10 to contractor L. Howard Construction for the wastewater treatment plant in the amount of $261,777.91 and payment to Missouri Petroleum for street seal coat expenses of $32,850.42. The lease/payment of $33,099.00 for the fire truck occurred this month. This transaction was paid out of the Lubbock County Fire Suppression Grant and can be seen as an expense in the Operating Budget of the Fire Department. In the Capital line item for sewer plant rehabilitation, there was another purchase of $11,129.13 to replace a pump which was charged to this line item, in addition to a payment to Parkhill for sewer plant engineering in the amount of $7500.00.

Other high-cost line items worth noting include water utilities purchased from Lubbock Power and Light in the amount of $20,601.55 for the water that we purchase for all residents. The Police Department had to renew their reporting software in the amount of $5000 which is an annual expense in the Police Department. Other top expenses included computer costs from CTSI in the amount of $10,882.20 which includes our monthly technical support costs in addition to the purchase of two new computers and two new laptops which were in the cycle to update this year. The Operations Department also had to replace all four tires for two vehicles in the amount of $2,654.80. These are the major expenses for the month of December.

Sincerely,

Maria Elena Quintanilla
City Administrator

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
REVENUE SUMMARY					
UTILITY REVENUE	1,030.00	0.00	0.00	1,030.00	0.00
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	7,500.00	950.00	5,275.00	2,225.00	70.33
FRANCHISE REVENUE	45,240.00	1,697.44	11,367.34	33,872.66	25.13
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	1,318,942.00	298,270.14	322,719.12	996,222.88	24.47
INTEREST REVENUE	83,000.00	5,531.13	16,203.68	66,796.32	19.52
LIBRARY REVENUE	5,000.00	4,329.00	4,329.00	671.00	86.58
COURT REVENUE	1,650.00	0.00	472.00	1,178.00	28.61
OTHER REVENUE	63,500.00	(35,395.42)	15,331.96	48,168.04	24.14
BUDGETED SURPLUS	63,127.00	704.85	58,942.42	4,184.58	93.37
TOTAL REVENUES	1,588,989.00	276,087.14	434,640.52	1,154,348.48	27.35
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
CITY COURT	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00
ADMINISTRATION	604,303.00	44,726.03	136,061.47	468,241.53	22.52
OPERATIONS	39,000.00	1,275.00	3,769.07	35,230.93	9.66
FIRE DEPARTMENT	141,137.00	34,762.56	77,614.38	63,522.62	54.99
LIBRARY	26,099.00	1,512.83	4,738.34	21,360.66	18.16
POLICE DEPARTMENT	442,511.00	33,439.17	104,301.86	338,209.14	23.57
SEWER DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT	111,434.00	7,143.04	8,224.76	103,209.24	7.38
WATER DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER	23,500.00	111.43	320.93	23,179.07	1.37
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.00	(101,878.56)	0.00	0.00	0.00
BONDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,396,984.00	21,091.50	335,030.81	1,061,953.19	23.98
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	192,005.00	254,995.64	99,609.71	92,395.29	51.88

01 -GENERAL FUND
REVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
UTILITY REVENUE					
401 WATER REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
402 SEWER REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
403 GARBAGE REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
404 PENALTY REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
405 MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
406 MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	1,030.00	0.00	0.00	1,030.00	0.00
407 GAS LIGHTS REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
408 TURN ON REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
409 RV REVENUE MONTHLY PAYEES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL UTILITY REVENUE	1,030.00	0.00	0.00	1,030.00	0.00
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE					
410 BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	7,500.00	950.00	5,275.00	2,225.00	70.33
411 TAP CONNECTION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	7,500.00	950.00	5,275.00	2,225.00	70.33
FRANCHISE REVENUE					
420 ATMOS FRANCHISE REVENUE	12,000.00	0.00	1,765.04	10,234.96	14.71
421 SPEC FRANCHISE REVENUE	18,000.00	0.00	6,795.95	11,204.05	37.76
422 SOUTH PLAINS TEL FRANCHISE REV	2,000.00	0.00	252.63	1,747.37	12.63
423 SBC FRANCHISE REVENUE	40.00	0.00	5.04	34.96	12.60
424 MISC FRANCHISE REVENUE	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
425 INTERNET REVENUE	13,000.00	1,697.44	2,548.68	10,451.32	19.61
TOTAL FRANCHISE REVENUE	45,240.00	1,697.44	11,367.34	33,872.66	25.13
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE					
443 DELINQUENT TAX REVENUE	2,000.00	1,429.46	1,500.25	499.75	75.01
444 CURRENT TAX REVENUE	1,316,142.00	296,819.55	321,197.74	994,944.26	24.40
445 TAX P&I REVENUE	750.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00
446 TAX CERTIFICATE REVENUE	50.00	21.13	21.13	28.87	42.26
447 MISC TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
448 TAX COLLECTION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	1,318,942.00	298,270.14	322,719.12	996,222.88	24.47
INTEREST REVENUE					
455 INTEREST INCOME	83,000.00	5,530.53	16,202.75	66,797.25	19.52
456 I&S INTEREST EARNED	0.00	0.60	0.93	(0.93)	0.00
457 CONSTRUCTION INTEREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL INTEREST REVENUE	83,000.00	5,531.13	16,203.68	66,796.32	19.52
LIBRARY REVENUE					
465 LIBRARY REVENUE	5,000.00	4,329.00	4,329.00	671.00	86.58
466 CH FOUNDATION GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIBRARY REVENUE	5,000.00	4,329.00	4,329.00	671.00	86.58

01 -GENERAL FUND
REVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
COURT REVENUE					
476 SEIZURE INCOME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
477 COURT FEES	650.00	0.00	162.00	488.00	24.92
478 COURT FINES	1,000.00	0.00	310.00	690.00	31.00
479 COURT TRUST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL COURT REVENUE	1,650.00	0.00	472.00	1,178.00	28.61
OTHER REVENUE					
480 BUFFALO LAKE REVENUE	0.00	(40,369.84)	0.00	0.00	0.00
481 POA REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
482 TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
483 CITY SALES TAX REVENUE	32,000.00	2,641.76	7,856.58	24,143.42	24.55
484 COPS FAST GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
485 SCHOLARSHIP DONATION REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
486 LEOSE TRAINING REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
487 RECREATIONAL REVENUE	8,000.00	(212.00)	(212.00)	8,212.00	2.65-
488 RV STORAGE REVENUE ANNUAL PAY	8,500.00	910.00	1,400.00	7,100.00	16.47
489 MISC REVENUE	15,000.00	1,634.66	6,287.38	8,712.62	41.92
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	63,500.00	(35,395.42)	15,331.96	48,168.04	24.14
BUDGETED SURPLUS					
490 TRANSFER IN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
491 NOTE PROCEEDS - CITIZENS BANK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
492 INSURANCE RECOVERIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
493 LUBBOCK COUNTY FIRE GRANT	57,127.00	0.00	56,722.27	404.73	99.29
494 TX PARKS AND WILDLIFE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
495 CC PROCESSING FEES	6,000.00	704.85	2,220.15	3,779.85	37.00
496 JAG GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
497 BULLET PROOF VESTS GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
498 SECO GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BUDGETED SURPLUS	63,127.00	704.85	58,942.42	4,184.58	93.37
TOTAL REVENUES	1,588,989.00	276,087.14	434,640.52	1,154,348.48	27.35

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND

CITY COURT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
504-4020	JUDGE CONTRACT	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
504-4030	COURT OPERATING EXPENSE	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
504-4040	COURT EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
TOTAL CITY COURT		9,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,000.00	0.00

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND
ADMINISTRATION
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
505-5000	PAYROLL	320,601.00	26,324.59	83,817.22	236,783.78	26.14
505-5005	PAYROLL SERVICE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5006	FUEL ALLOWANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5010	AUDIT EXPENSE	19,000.00	0.00	0.00	19,000.00	0.00
505-5020	COMPUTER EXP	74,941.00	11,450.54	16,995.38	57,945.62	22.68
505-5030	ELECTION EXP	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
505-5040	XEROX EXPENSE	8,000.00	529.76	1,821.22	6,178.78	22.77
505-5050	PITNEY BOWES EXPENSE	1,650.00	0.00	309.57	1,340.43	18.76
505-5070	GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	100.00
505-5071	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	555.00	25.00	555.00	0.00	100.00
505-5075	E&O/REAL & PERSONAL, CRIME IN	9,066.00	0.00	8,060.67	1,005.33	88.91
505-5080	LEGAL EXPENSE	20,000.00	127.50	363.50	19,636.50	1.82
505-5081	LEGAL EXPENSE CODIFY CITY ORD	7,000.00	0.00	629.00	6,371.00	8.99
505-5090	LCAD EXPENSE	28,000.00	0.00	6,336.00	21,664.00	22.63
505-5100	MEETINGS-EDUCATION EXPENSE	17,000.00	1,004.60	3,630.20	13,369.80	21.35
505-5101	CITY COUNCIL TRAINING	20,000.00	2,212.42	3,648.28	16,351.72	18.24
505-5105	ASSOCIATION DUES EXPENSE	2,100.00	0.00	495.00	1,605.00	23.57
505-5110	ADMIN OFFICE SUPPLIES	10,000.00	691.28	895.37	9,104.63	8.95
505-5120	POSTAGE EXPENSE	8,000.00	11.87	11.87	7,988.13	0.15
505-5130	PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPENSE	8,000.00	1,562.85	2,435.49	5,564.51	30.44
505-5140	OFFICE UTILITY EXPENSE	12,390.00	0.00	1,489.44	10,900.56	12.02
505-5150	OFFICE TELEPHONE EXPENSE	9,000.00	755.62	2,478.26	6,521.74	27.54
505-5155	SECURITY SYSTEM	1,000.00	30.00	90.00	910.00	9.00
505-5160	SCHOLARSHIP GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5170	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
505-5175	CREDIT CARD FEE EXPENSE	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
505-5180	OTHER USES OF FUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
505-5300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	604,303.00	44,726.03	136,061.47	468,241.53	22.52

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND

OPERATIONS

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
506-6000	PAYROLL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6010	DUES AND FEES EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6015	OPERATIONS SCHOOL EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6016	OPERATIONS CELL PHONE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6020	ENGINEERING EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6030	BUILDING INSPECTION EXPENSE	25,000.00	1,275.00	3,750.00	21,250.00	15.00
506-6040	GARBAGE CONTRACT EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6050	GAS AND OIL EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6055	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6060	SHOP MATERIALS EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6080	BUILDING REPAIR EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6100	EQUIPMENT REPAIR EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6105	VEHICLE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6110	SMALL TOOLS EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6120	UNIFORMS EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6150	JOHN DEERE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6160	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6170	MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	7,000.00	0.00	19.07	6,980.93	0.27
506-6171	MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
506-6175	DUMP TRUCK REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6200	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6210	AUTO & APD INSURANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6220	GENERAL /E&O LIABILITY INS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6230	REAL/PERSONAL/MOBILE PROP INS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OPERATIONS		39,000.00	1,275.00	3,769.07	35,230.93	9.66

01 -GENERAL FUND
FIRE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
507-7008	PART-TIME SALARIES	8,600.00	0.00	0.00	8,600.00	0.00
507-7020	COMPUTER EXPENSE	1,600.00	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	0.00
507-7030	DUES EXPENSE	500.00	0.00	220.00	280.00	44.00
507-7040	EDUCATION EXPENSE	6,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	66.67
507-7045	LUBBOCK COUNTY GRANT	57,127.00	33,099.59	55,826.86	1,300.14	97.72
507-7050	EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
507-7055	SUPPLIES	1,000.00	0.00	506.55	493.45	50.66
507-7060	AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	4,548.00	0.00	4,547.67	0.33	99.99
507-7061	REAL & PERSONAL PROP INSURANC	7,374.00	0.00	7,374.25	(0.25)	100.00
507-7065	TANKER/ENGINE 2 TRUCK PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7070	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	388.00	18.00	388.00	0.00	100.00
507-7080	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	6,000.00	0.00	2,354.83	3,645.17	39.25
507-7090	PERSONAL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	2,500.00	171.96	171.96	2,328.04	6.88
507-7100	RADIO REPAIR EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
507-7130	PUBLIC RELATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7140	BUILDING UTILITIES EXPENSE	9,000.00	0.00	632.65	8,367.35	7.03
507-7145	FIRE STATION BUILDING REPAIR	5,000.00	545.43	545.43	4,454.57	10.91
507-7150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	1,500.00	271.71	390.31	1,109.69	26.02
507-7160	VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	20,000.00	655.87	655.87	19,344.13	3.28
507-7170	BUNKER GEAR CAPITAL EXP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
507-7190	INTEREST EXPENSE ASB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		141,137.00	34,762.56	77,614.38	63,522.62	54.99

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND

LIBRARY

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
508-8020	PAYROLL	11,440.00	655.20	2,402.40	9,037.60	21.00
508-8030	LIBRARY PROGRAMS EXPENSE	9,000.00	711.25	1,805.63	7,194.37	20.06
508-8035	CH FOUNDATION GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
508-8140	UTILITIES EXPENSE	4,000.00	0.00	178.55	3,821.45	4.46
508-8145	BUILDING REPAIR	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
508-8150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	1,350.00	121.38	242.76	1,107.24	17.98
508-8160	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	109.00	25.00	109.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL LIBRARY		26,099.00	1,512.83	4,738.34	21,360.66	18.16

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)
AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

01 -GENERAL FUND
POLICE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
509-9000	PAYROLL	327,423.00	21,282.30	65,462.30	261,960.70	19.99
509-9010	AMMO EXPENSE	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
509-9015	ANIMAL CONTROL	100.00	133.99	133.99	(33.99)	133.99
509-9020	DUES EXPENSE	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
509-9021	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	550.00	0.00	0.00	550.00	0.00
509-9022	CODE ENFORCEMENT	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
509-9030	EDUCATION EXPENSE	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00	0.00
509-9040	EMT EDUCATION EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9041	EMERGENCY MGT TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9050	GAS -OIL EXPENSE	15,000.00	835.65	1,835.18	13,164.82	12.23
509-9055	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9060	AUTO & APD INSURANCE EXPENSE	4,548.00	0.00	4,547.67	0.33	99.99
509-9065	LAW ENFORCEMENT LIABILITY INS	2,666.00	0.00	2,666.00	0.00	100.00
509-9066	E&O/REAL & PERSONAL PROP INS	7,374.00	0.00	7,374.25	(0.25)	100.00
509-9067	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	6,900.00	4.00	6,771.00	129.00	98.13
509-9070	CELL PHONE EXPENSE	3,750.00	0.00	257.27	3,492.73	6.86
509-9090	OFFICE SUPPLY EXPENSE	500.00	0.00	364.17	135.83	72.83
509-9110	SMALL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00	0.00
509-9130	RADIO REPAIR EXPENSE	3,700.00	0.00	0.00	3,700.00	0.00
509-9150	TELEPHONE EXPENSE	1,500.00	268.24	383.37	1,116.63	25.56
509-9160	VEHICLE REPAIR EXPENSE	30,000.00	1,816.23	4,303.35	25,696.65	14.34
509-9170	CAMERA EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9175	SURVEILLANCE VIDEO CAMERAS	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	0.00
509-9180	COMPUTER EXPENSE	8,000.00	8,767.60	9,166.93	(1,166.93)	114.59
509-9200	UNIFORM EXPENSE	2,500.00	331.16	945.44	1,554.56	37.82
509-9210	BOAT MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
509-9215	05 POLICE VEH PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9220	LAKE REPAIR & MAINT EXPENSE	1,000.00	0.00	77.70	922.30	7.77
509-9221	COMMUNITY EVENTS EXPENSE	1,700.00	0.00	13.24	1,686.76	0.78
509-9230	INTEREST EXPENSE - FMCC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9240	BULLET PROOF VEST MATCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509-9300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	442,511.00	33,439.17	104,301.86	338,209.14	23.57

01 -GENERAL FUND
ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
511-1000	PAYROLL	64,834.00	5,602.01	5,602.01	59,231.99	8.64
511-1100	STREET SWEEPING EXPENSE	6,600.00	0.00	0.00	6,600.00	0.00
511-1101	CONTRACT ROAD REPAIR EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
511-1110	EQUIPMENT REPAIR	13,000.00	0.00	415.66	12,584.34	3.20
511-1115	GROUNDS MAINTENANCE EXPENSE	7,000.00	378.92	378.92	6,621.08	5.41
511-1120	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES EXPENSE	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00
511-1124	STREET SIGNS EXPENSE	8,000.00	1,162.11	1,828.17	6,171.83	22.85
511-1130	TREE TRIMMING EXPENSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
511-1140	PARK EXPENSES	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00
511-1300	CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS AND GROUNDS DEPT		111,434.00	7,143.04	8,224.76	103,209.24	7.38

01 -GENERAL FUND
EMERGENCY OPS CENTER
EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
514-1405	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	20,000.00	111.43	285.29	19,714.71	1.43
514-1410	EOC SIREN	3,500.00	0.00	35.64	3,464.36	1.02
TOTAL EMERGENCY OPS CENTER		23,500.00	111.43	320.93	23,179.07	1.37

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
REVENUE SUMMARY					
UTILITY REVENUE	1,273,900.00	97,823.29	433,953.16	839,946.84	34.06
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00	0.00
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTEREST REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER REVENUE	250,000.00	40,369.84	40,369.84	209,630.16	16.15
BUDGETED SURPLUS	108,800.00	(3,018.08)	(8,289.04)	117,089.04	7.62-
TOTAL REVENUES	1,634,900.00	135,175.05	466,033.96	1,168,866.04	28.51
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
OPERATIONS	485,065.00	37,082.83	109,023.16	376,041.84	22.48
SEWER DEPARTMENT	234,595.00	10,030.25	54,425.66	180,169.34	23.20
WATER DEPARTMENT	476,283.00	29,586.88	88,510.23	387,772.77	18.58
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BONDS	438,957.00	950.00	950.00	438,007.00	0.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,634,900.00	77,649.96	252,909.05	1,381,990.95	15.47
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0.00	57,525.09	213,124.91	(213,124.91)	0.00

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

REVENUES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
UTILITY REVENUE					
400 MISCELLANOUS GARBAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
401 WATER REVENUE	770,000.00	54,173.75	259,614.89	510,385.11	33.72
402 SEWER REVENUE	268,000.00	22,362.87	89,319.60	178,680.40	33.33
403 GARBAGE REVENUE	230,000.00	21,286.67	84,958.67	145,041.33	36.94
404 PENALTY REVENUE	5,400.00	0.00	60.00	5,340.00	1.11
405 MOSQUITO SPRAY GROUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
406 MOSQUITO SPRAY AIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
408 TURN ON REVENUE	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
TOTAL UTILITY REVENUE	1,273,900.00	97,823.29	433,953.16	839,946.84	34.06
BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE					
411 TAP CONNECT FEES	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00	0.00
TOTAL BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE	2,200.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00	0.00
AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE					
443 DELINQUENT TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
444 CURRENT TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
445 TAX P &I REVENUEE(I&S)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AD VALOREM TAX REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INTEREST REVENUE					
455 INTEREST REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL INTEREST REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER REVENUE					
480 SEWER - BUFFALO LAKE	250,000.00	40,369.84	40,369.84	209,630.16	16.15
489 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	250,000.00	40,369.84	40,369.84	209,630.16	16.15
BUDGETED SURPLUS					
490 TRANSFER IN	108,800.00	0.00	0.00	108,800.00	0.00
494 COVID GRANT FUNDS - CLFRF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
495 CC PROCESSING FEES	0.00	(3,018.08)	(8,289.04)	8,289.04	0.00
499 CASH SHORT/LONG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BUDGETED SURPLUS	108,800.00	(3,018.08)	(8,289.04)	117,089.04	7.62-
TOTAL REVENUES	1,634,900.00	135,175.05	466,033.96	1,168,866.04	28.51

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

OPERATIONS

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
506-6000	PAYROLL	146,674.00	12,428.03	37,759.63	108,914.37	25.74
506-6010	DUES/FEES	1,400.00	0.00	440.00	960.00	31.43
506-6015	OPERATION SCHOOL	11,000.00	798.68	1,223.68	9,776.32	11.12
506-6016	OPERATIONS CELL PHONE	4,000.00	0.00	204.39	3,795.61	5.11
506-6020	ENGINEERING	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
506-6030	BUILDING INSPECTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6040	GARBAGE CONTRACT (W&S)	200,000.00	17,984.98	35,828.46	164,171.54	17.91
506-6050	GAS AND OIL	15,000.00	771.35	1,522.58	13,477.42	10.15
506-6055	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	3,120.00	322.70	556.50	2,563.50	17.84
506-6060	SHOP MATERIALS	4,000.00	175.50	612.93	3,387.07	15.32
506-6080	BUILDING REPAIRS	12,000.00	1,365.99	2,222.49	9,777.51	18.52
506-6100	EQUIPMENT REPAIR	8,000.00	2,654.80	2,654.80	5,345.20	33.19
506-6105	VEHICLE REPAIR	30,000.00	44.00	66.00	29,934.00	0.22
506-6110	SMALL TOOLS	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
506-6120	UNIFORMS	8,000.00	536.80	1,216.05	6,783.95	15.20
506-6130	BAD DEBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6160	EQUIPMENT	10,000.00	0.00	3,559.98	6,440.02	35.60
506-6170	MOSQUITO SPRAY - GROUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6171	MOSQUITO SPRAY - AIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
506-6200	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	6,064.00	0.00	5,849.00	215.00	96.45
506-6210	AUTO & APD INSURANCE	4,548.00	0.00	4,547.67	0.33	99.99
506-6220	GENERAL / E&O INSURANCE	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00	100.00
506-6230	REAL/PERSONAL/MOBILE INSURANC	8,259.00	0.00	8,259.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL OPERATIONS		485,065.00	37,082.83	109,023.16	376,041.84	22.48

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

SEWER DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
510-1000	SEWER CHEMICALS	7,000.00	20.00	51.48	6,948.52	0.74
510-1001	PAYROLL	110,912.00	8,855.27	30,083.18	80,828.82	27.12
510-1005	PERMITS	2,500.00	0.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	50.00
510-1010	LAB CHARGES	6,000.00	566.05	1,203.65	4,796.35	20.06
510-1014	UTILITIES	90,000.00	0.00	7,995.17	82,004.83	8.88
510-1016	SEWER SLUDGE HAULING	2,000.00	385.81	740.60	1,259.40	37.03
510-1020	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	14,000.00	203.12	10,918.58	3,081.42	77.99
510-1030	BAD DEBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
510-1100	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	2,183.00	0.00	2,183.00	0.00	100.00
510-1101	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL SEWER DEPARTMENT		234,595.00	10,030.25	54,425.66	180,169.34	23.20

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

WATER DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
512-1000	PAYROLL	84,883.00	7,159.23	23,134.42	61,748.58	27.25
512-1200	SYSTEM FEES	1,600.00	1,337.70	1,337.70	262.30	83.61
512-1205	LAB CHARGES	3,000.00	389.00	1,029.00	1,971.00	34.30
512-1210	WATER PURCHASES	355,000.00	20,601.65	49,802.81	305,197.19	14.03
512-1214	UTILITIES	9,000.00	0.00	1,455.00	7,545.00	16.17
512-1215	METERS	14,000.00	0.00	11,474.00	2,526.00	81.96
512-1220	REPAIR	8,000.00	99.30	277.30	7,722.70	3.47
512-1230	BAD DEBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
512-6165	TANK INSPECTION	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00
TOTAL WATER DEPARTMENT		476,283.00	29,586.88	88,510.23	387,772.77	18.58

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

02 -ENTERPRISE

BONDS

EXPENDITURES

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
545-4500 BOND PRINCIPAL	185,000.00	0.00	0.00	185,000.00	0.00
545-5000 BOND INTEREST	251,957.00	0.00	0.00	251,957.00	0.00
545-5010 BOND SERVICING FEE	2,000.00	950.00	950.00	1,050.00	47.50
545-6000 DEPRECIATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL BONDS	438,957.00	950.00	950.00	438,007.00	0.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,634,900.00	77,649.96	252,909.05	1,381,990.95	15.47
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	0.00	57,525.09	213,124.91	(213,124.91)	0.00

*** END OF REPORT ***

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

03 -CAPITAL

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY					
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1,056,323.00	415,136.02	433,886.02	622,436.98	41.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,056,323.00	415,136.02	433,886.02	622,436.98	41.08
REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,056,323.00)	(415,136.02)	(433,886.02)	(622,436.98)	41.08

REVENUE & EXPENSE REPORT (UNAUDITED)

AS OF: DECEMBER 31ST, 2025

03 -CAPITAL

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURES

		CURRENT BUDGET	CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	BUDGET BALANCE	% OF BUDGET
520-4900	BUDGETED SURPLUS TRANSFER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-4910	CONSTRUCTION SAVINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-4911	GENERATOR	36,000.00	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	0.00
520-4920	OPERATING RESERVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5000	POLICE DEPT VEHICLE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5003		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5005	DAM REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5007	E. LAKESHORE DR SAVINGS PLAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5008	SEWER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5009	OPERATIONS VEHICLE	50,454.00	0.00	0.00	50,454.00	0.00
520-5010	SEAL COAT/STREET REPAIR	42,850.00	32,850.42	32,850.42	9,999.58	76.66
520-5011	SEWER JETTER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5012	OPERATIONS VEHICLE	0.00	52,516.37	52,516.37	(52,516.37)	0.00
520-5013		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5015	CITY HALL DEBT PAYMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5016	CITY HALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5017	CITY HALL REPAIRS/FURNITURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5018	CITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5027	SHREDDER	55,396.00	49,362.19	49,362.19	6,033.81	89.11
520-5028		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5029	WATER LINE REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5030	WATER TANK REPAIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5071		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5073	SEWER PLANT REHABILITATION	871,623.00	280,407.04	299,157.04	572,465.96	34.32
520-5080	ROOSEVELT ISD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5090	MASTER CONTROL VALVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5095	ISOLATION VALVE FRONT ROAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5102		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5150	PRESSURE SUSTAINING VALVES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5160	CAMERA SYSTEMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5200	GARAGE ADDITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5300	WATER METER REPLACEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5400	DUMP TRAILER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5500	POLICE VEHICLE GRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5600	METAL DETECTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5700	SKID LOADER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5701	VACTRON	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5800	BUFFALO FLOW METER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5810	EMERGENCY ROAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5811	LAWN MOWER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520-5812	LAND ACQUISITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		1,056,323.00	415,136.02	433,886.02	622,436.98	41.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1,056,323.00	415,136.02	433,886.02	622,436.98	41.08
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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas electricity providers draw on variety of sources

On the record: A conversation with Jim Burke

December 12, 2025

Jim Burke is president and chief executive officer of Vistra Corp., the largest competitive power producer in the country and the parent company of retail providers TXU Energy and Dynegy. Burke has worked in the retail electric industry since 2001. He discusses the outlook for electric power generation in Texas as data centers and artificial intelligence demands are expected to reframe the business.

Q. What is the size and scope of Vistra's operations?

We've got about 60 generating plants across the country. About half of our output, though, is for Texas. We produce about a quarter of Texas' electricity needs, and we serve 5 million homes and businesses across the country. And again, about half of those are in Texas. We don't have a really large workforce. It's only about 7,000 people across the country.

Part of growing outside of Texas really came about because of the acquisition in 2018 of Dynegy, which was headquartered in Houston. That gave us a national footprint. Most recently, we added three nuclear plants to our portfolio as part of the acquisition of [Akron, Ohio-based] Energy Harbor, which has two plants in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania to go along with the one we have in Glen Rose, Texas [75 miles southwest of Dallas].

It's been a great expansion for us. Our people are excited, and it puts us all the way from California to Maine. But our footprint is anchored here in Texas. We can only operate where competitive markets exist, which is in about half the country.

Q. How does the Texas electricity market differ from others?

Texas went further toward competition than any other state. It's the 10th-largest power market in the world just on its own. In fact, Texas is about 10 percent of the U.S. electric grid.

What's really driven Texas more than any other state is that you have open access. If you want to build a power plant in Texas, you can build a gas plant, a solar farm, a wind turbine, put a battery on the grid and the Public Utility Commission (PUC) does not need to approve that.

Of course, you need to get your permits and make sure you have the authority from the counties to do it. We've attracted over $100 billion of capital to Texas just in generation since 2000. And none of that is in rate base. None of that is anything that the customer is required to pay for.

Those are all investors hoping to make money in the power sector, but with no guarantee. That is very different from a lot of states. In other states, that happens through the regulated utility. Texas went further, and I think it's seen the benefits of it because this is one of the only states that has seen consistent growth in the electricity sector for the past 25 years.

Q. How has the Texas grid changed since the February 2021 statewide freeze?

I should start by acknowledging that the event was devastating for Texans. We can't go through that again. As a state, the loss of life is unacceptable. The disruption for the state was also very costly. The Legislature went to work very quickly to look at what happened. It passed Senate Bill 3 during the legislative session in 2021 to make sure that winterization activities were top of mind. [Senate Bill 3 requires utilities to develop emergency preparedness plans.]

The Public Utility Commission of Texas has jurisdiction over the electric grid, and it also oversees ERCOT [the Electric Reliability Council of Texas, which manages the market]. Activities regarding winterization and inspections and communications have all improved.

The Railroad Commission of Texas oversees the oil and natural gas industries. A critical part of the value chain for powering the electric grid is natural-gas-fired generation, [accounting for] about 50 percent of the electric grid. They've been working on winterization activities as well. And it's critical that they continue to do so.

I'm confident we're in a better place as a state if a similar storm were to occur. But I will tell you, no two storms are alike. We've got to remain vigilant.

The mix on the grid has changed. There are a lot more batteries on the grid right now. There's a lot more solar on the grid right now, which actually can help in the winter during the day if it's not cloudy. But we've got to be prepared for an electric grid that can handle three to five days of cold and cloud cover and with little wind.

I still think we need to pay some attention to that because the ERCOT system does not have a reserve, and it doesn't have a capacity market like other states. [Providers in a capacity market are paid for reserve generating capacity that can be tapped when needed.]

Q. How likely is the state to achieve grid redundancy?

Texas has always had a history of charting its own path. I think it can still do so on the electric grid. There are many large customers, in particular, who operate all across the country who prefer Texas' electric market. I think that's why you've seen industry and businesses continue to come to Texas.

We're not advocating that a capacity market is the only way to solve this. The question still to be answered is whether you're valuing energy, which is paying for energy when it's produced and *only* when it's produced. Or do you also pay for certain resources to be on the sidelines and available to respond?

They may not be producing at that moment, but if you needed them, there's no mechanism in Texas today to pay for that. Investors aren't going to put resources on the grid to sit on the sidelines with no compensation. What Texas is trying to figure out is, "How do I have the best of the energy market, where you only get paid if you're producing, but also give the peace of mind of something being in reserve, which may only be needed 1 percent of the hours in the year?" But that's when people need it most.

I think it can be solved without going to a full blown capacity market. I think our customers expect it. I will tell you that we have older assets on the grid that could have been retired, but we keep them around for these moments, and there isn't necessarily a compensation model for that. If we don't have the generation to do it, we have to go into the wholesale market and buy it at [what would likely be expensive] spot prices.

Q. How has the proliferation of data centers and bitcoin mining operations changed the business of providing electricity?

Texas has been growing at 5 to 6 percent in the last two to three years on an energy basis, that's the kilowatt hours or megawatt hours on an annual basis. Peak demand in the ERCOT service area has actually not grown over the last couple years.

The weather has not been quite as hot for the last couple of summers, and we're starting to see more flexible load come into the system. Large industrial customers and even the crypto companies are learning that when the prices get higher on the electric grid, which means the grid is getting tighter, they're using less energy.

That's a good thing because it provides an opportunity for energy to serve other customers, including residential. The last two to three years have not been about AI [artificial intelligence]. There has been cloud computing, so that's not new. But there has been electrification and home heating. There has been electric vehicle demand, there has been chip manufacturing, there has been onshoring of manufacturing.

Even in West Texas, there's the electrification of the oil and gas fields. In fact, we announced that we're going to be spending about $1 billion in West Texas to expand our Permian Basin gas plant. We're going to triple the output of that facility because customers need the power.

I think what's captured people's imagination is all of the announced load. Is that going to turn into real megawatts that we have to serve? And where's that power going to come from?

What that means for the country is that we could see the data center consumption of power on the grid go from 3 or 4 percent of total consumption to maybe 9 or 10 percent of total consumption.

Everything is big when you scale it to the size of the electric sector, but it's doable. What gives me comfort is this country has a lot of untapped generation already on the grid. In Texas there are power plants called combined cycle gas turbines, which are basically highly efficient gas turbines that are able to run at baseload [to meet continuous, 24-hour demand], but they're running at only 40 to 45 percent of their capability.

There's a lot of wind and solar on the grid. We're now the nation's leader in both of those categories and are becoming the nation's leader in energy storage. When those are producing, the gas plants will back down. If load comes on to the system, the gas plants can actually ramp back up with the invested capital that's already on the system.

You have got to have the transmission to connect all this, and the PUC just approved the beginnings of what we'd call the transmission superhighway, these are 765-kilovolt lines, which can carry a lot more electricity.

Q. Given the overall rising demand for electricity, is there a place for nuclear power?

We're fortunate that Texas has two nuclear plants. We own one of them, the one in Glen Rose, called Comanche Peak. [The other is the South Texas Project near Bay City.] Those projects were started and then interrupted with the Three Mile Island incident [a partial nuclear meltdown near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in March 1979]. Additional engineering was required, and additional safety measures were put in place.

It ended up being very expensive, and the country lost its will to build new nuclear. But these plants have run extremely well. We're fortunate that last year we were successful in relicensing Comanche Peak, so that it has a license to run into the 2050s.

These are highly valuable resources from a grid reliability standpoint because they run 24/7. You take them offline for refueling, and then they come back online in 30 days or less.

It has not been cost-effective to build new nuclear. Now, nuclear is being announced with small modular reactors as well as building large-scale nuclear such as what Georgia just completed [the Vogtle Units 3 and 4 reactors in Waynesboro]. Georgia did that in a rate-regulated market, meaning they [Georgia Power] have cost recovery on building new nuclear.

That project went about three times over the original expected budget, and it ended up costing more than $30 billion more to build those two new units. A comparable amount of natural gas capacity in today's dollars, would probably be on the order of $4 billion to $5 billion, to put in perspective the capital cost difference. The operating costs are not that different.

If the hyperscalers [such as data centers] and the large technology companies are looking for carbon-free generation, there is a hope that they would be willing to sign contracts for new nuclear, whether that's a small modular reactor or a large unit.

It really comes down to customer preference, who's going to pay for that carbon-free attribute.

Q. Why have electricity prices around the country been rising?

We are seeing electricity prices rise across most of the country, but that's recent. And it's worse in some parts of the country than it is in others. We haven't really borne the brunt of it in Texas per se. But it's definitely an issue in New York,

New Jersey and a handful of other places.

Lawrence Berkeley Labs and the Brattle Group, a consulting firm that follows this industry closely, put out a report recently. Electric rates rose slower than the rate of inflation from 2010 to 2024. They've gone up and down because they are a bit cyclical. But over time, they've actually not even kept pace with inflation. But in the most recent years, they've been catching up and actually growing at a rate faster than inflation.

That's just the nature of the category. They [the public] recognize it when it starts to outpace inflation. And that's logical. It's the same thing as gasoline.

There are a couple drivers on what's happening outside of Texas. A lot of the other states have over a number of years been more difficult to build new assets in, and there's been more retirement of coal.

As the load started to grow, even at a 2 to 3 percent level—which was up from zero—the grid started to lose its excess capacity. Old stuff was retiring; new stuff wasn't coming onto the grid. They [other states] do not have some of the renewable footprint that Texas has. So, the question was, what were you going to build to replace it?

I think price signals represent where supply and demand meet. That's true, whether it's in New Jersey, whether it's in Ohio, or whether it's in Texas.

Where you're seeing the price pressure, you're seeing it in two places. It's where supply and demand for wholesale electricity are getting tighter. It's also the portion of the electric bill that is the wires-and-poles portion of the bill. The bill is almost equally made up of those two parts. What's happening with the wires-and-poles build-out affects prices. And that's played out differently in different parts of the country.

Q. With all the new solar and wind generation in Texas, what's the future of natural gas-powered electric generation in the state?

The state of Texas passed the Texas Energy Fund with the idea that if there are lower-interest loans that could help incentivize gas plants, that might help bridge some of the revenue requirements that are not showing up in the market price for power.

The cost of building gas plants has more than doubled in the past five years. However, there has been more renewables penetration on the electric grid, which means you have many more hours when the price of electricity at the wholesale level can approach zero or even be negative. As an asset owner, you're looking at your prospects for revenue and you're saying, "Unless I can get a contract—an offtake agreement—I'm actually just having to sell into the wholesale market, which is highly volatile."

So far, the corporate entities that buy power through offtake agreements have shown a preference for wind and solar to meet their sustainability objectives. They have not shown a preference for an offtake coming from gas plants. The question is, if gas is valued because it's flexible, and it can be the backup resource, and it can be reliable, how should it be valued in a wholesale market?

We talk about reliability, affordability and sustainability—and we say in that order. Texas has historically had a little bit more of a leaning toward the affordability angle. And now they're starting to pay more attention to the reliability angle.

This is an edited and abridged version of a conversation available on the *Southwest Economy Podcast*.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas economy cools as concerns about tariffs, uncertainty persist

Tucker Smith, Luis Torres and Ethan Dixon
November 14, 2025

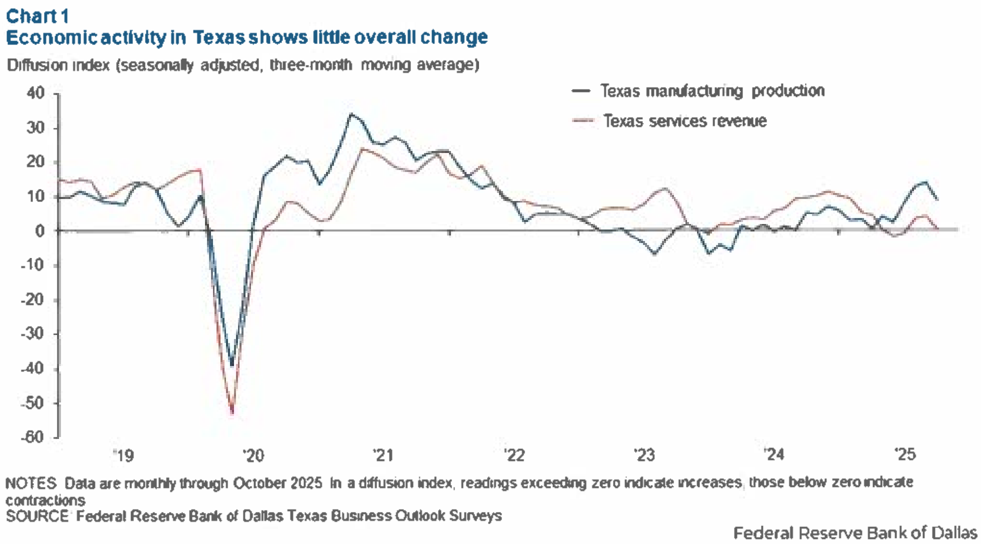
After heating up during the summer, the Texas economy appears to have cooled in the fall. The Texas Business Outlook Surveys headline indexes indicate an easing of economic growth in October, and survey respondents reported increasing price pressures due to tariffs. Those tariffs along with reduced immigration and heightened policy uncertainty have affected the regional economy.

Tariffs, reduced immigration and heightened policy uncertainty continue to impact the Texas economic outlook. Texas Business Outlook Surveys (TBOS) respondents are signaling increasing price pressures largely due to tariff pass-through. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, a broad package of federal spending and tax policies signed in July, is expected to encourage business investment.

Most recently, growth in the Texas economy appears to be subsiding following an upturn during the summer, according to TBOS.

Economic activity in Texas decelerates

TBOS headline output indexes, which increased in July and August, flattened in September and weakened in October (*Chart 1*). The manufacturing production index declined but remained positive, indicative of moderate growth, while the near zero services revenue index as reflected in the three-month moving average suggests stalled growth in October.



Downloadable chart

Hiring muted, wage growth unchanged

The TBOS employment indexes suggest limited hiring in September and October. Data on Texas payroll employment from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are only available through August due to the federal government shutdown. The data suggested state job growth of 0.7 percent—the annualized three-month moving average through August, well below Texas' long-run average of about 2 percent.

Historically, the TBOS employment indexes have closely followed state jobs data and can help fill the data gap resulting from the federal government shutdown. While the manufacturing employment index suggests modest employment growth in October, the services employment index turned negative, indicating slight job losses on net.

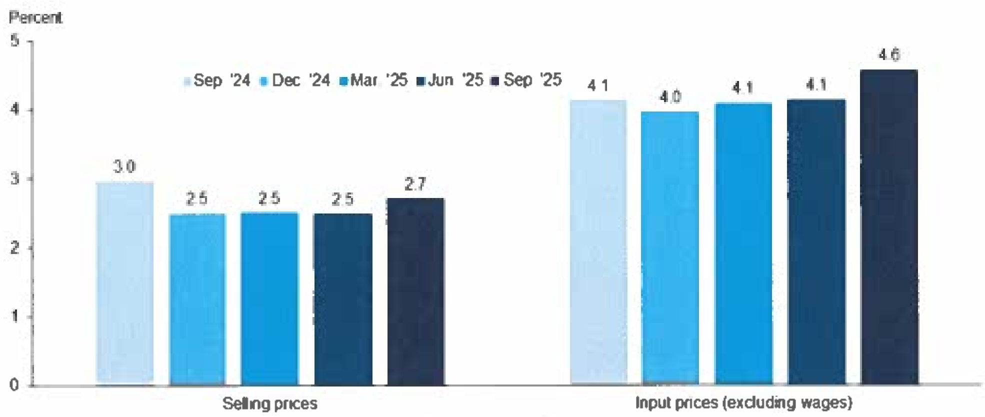
Other data are also consistent with a low-hiring, low-firing environment. Initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits are at normal levels, and layoff announcements at Texas firms remain well below typical levels through October.

TBOS firms reported that wages increased 3.8 percent over the 12 months ended in September, largely unchanged from June. Expectations for wage growth over the upcoming 12 months increased from 3.1 percent in June to 3.4 percent in September. Both services and manufacturing firms indicated modest increases in expected wage growth. The absence of softening wage growth expectations suggests labor market slack is not increasing in Texas.

Price pressures increase in the region

TBOS firms reported their selling prices in September rose 2.7 percent over the prior 12 months, up from the 2.5 percent reported for the 12 months ended in June (*Chart 2*). Much of the uptick can be attributed to firms passing along some input price increases.

Chart 2
Texas firms report increased selling price and input price growth over the past 12 months



NOTES: Executives from 279 Texas businesses responded during the survey collection period, Sep 16-24, 2025. Shown are averages, calculated as trimmed means with the lowest and highest 5 percent of responses omitted.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys

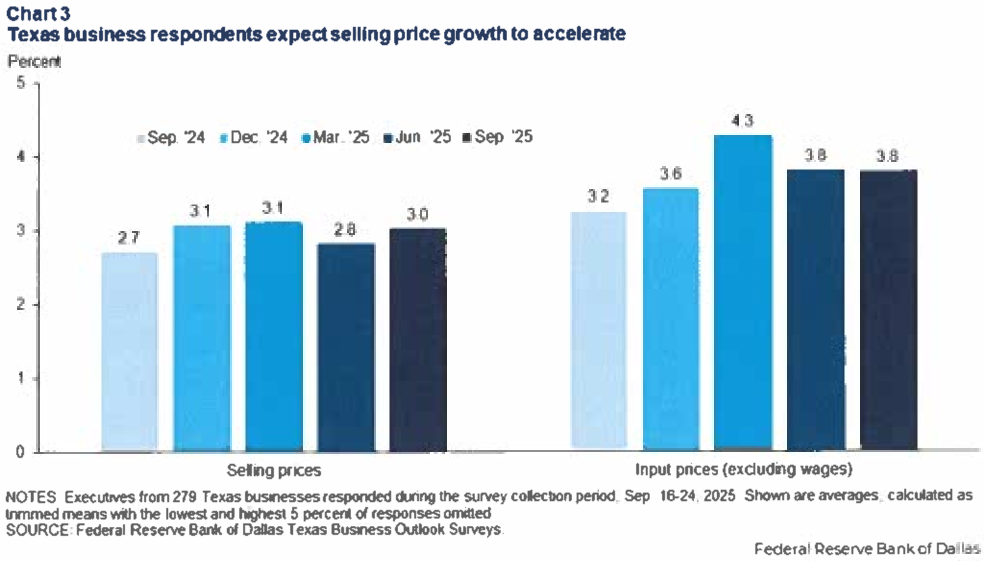
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

Input price growth had hovered around 4.1 percent since September 2024, jumping to 4.6 percent this past September. Tariffs appeared to play a key role; nearly half of firms reported in August that their input costs rose because of higher tariffs, and more than a quarter said they increased selling prices as a result. Tariffs are increasingly working through the economy.

"Input prices continue to increase as duties and tariffs take effect and remain in place," a TBOS respondent in textiles said. We are "unsure of demand and will also need to increase our prices due to rising costs."

Heightened cost pressures boosted selling price expectations among Texas businesses (*Chart 3*). Anticipated selling price growth over the upcoming 12 months edged up from 2.8 in June to 3.0 percent in September, signaling that while firms anticipate continued pass- through of tariff costs, a marked jump in pricing is not anticipated.

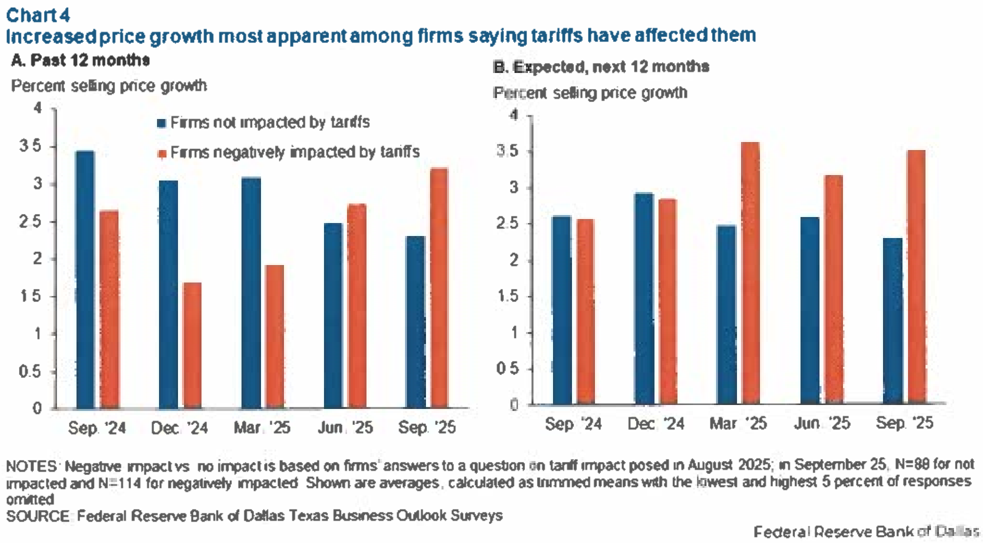


Downloadable chart

Notably, expected input price growth held at 3.8 percent despite the recent jump in input prices. This indicates that while tariffs are moving through production costs now, firms do not expect cost pressures to further accelerate.

Accelerating price growth concentrated among tariff-affected firms

The uptick in price growth may largely reflect one-time tariff-related increases. Chart 4 examines reported selling price growth separately for TBOS firms that indicated in August that they were or were not negatively affected by tariffs.



Downloadable chart

The rate of selling price growth for TBOS firms affected by tariffs increased from 2.6 percent for the 12 months ended in September 2024 to 3.2 percent in September 2025. Over the same period, the rate of selling price growth for firms reportedly unaffected by tariffs fell from 3.4 percent to 2.3 percent. While there may be other factors contributing to the variance in pricing decisions across the two groups, increased input costs from higher tariffs likely played a key role.

Expectations of selling price growth among firms unaffected by tariffs have been somewhat stable over the past year, hovering between 2.3 and 2.9 percent, while expectations among tariff-impacted firms shot up from 2.6 percent in September 2024 to a high of 3.6 percent in March before easing to 3.5 percent in September.

However, tariff-impacted firms expect price growth in the next 12 months to only slightly rise from the 3.2 percent increase experienced over past 12 months. The outlook suggests that firms on average do not anticipate much further escalation of tariff pass-through.

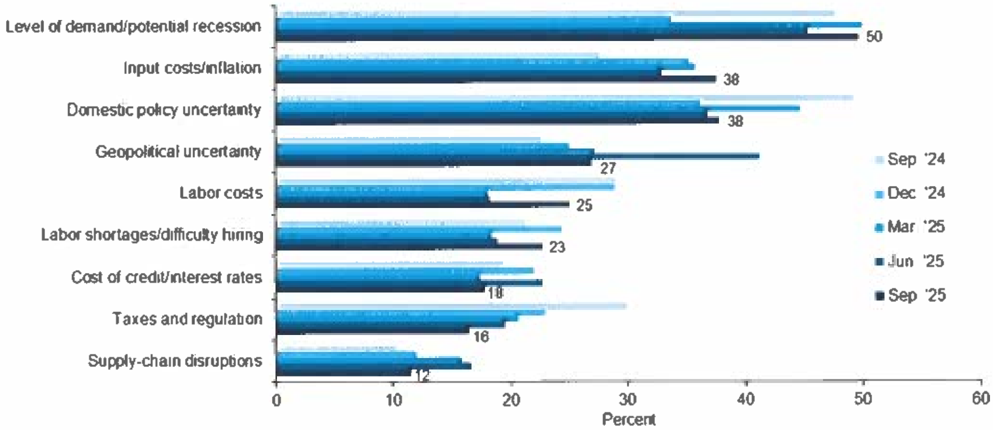
Although manufacturing firms are disproportionately affected by tariffs, notably some 40 percent of services firms—particularly retailers—said tariffs hurt them, with 38.0 percent citing increased input costs and 19.1 percent citing higher selling prices.

Policy uncertainty poses risk to the outlook

Tariffs and policy uncertainty pose risks to the outlook, as does falling immigration and the chilling effect of immigration enforcement. Declining oil prices are an additional concern. Texas is the No. 1 oil-producing state, and oil prices have fallen below the $65 per barrel price many firms say is required to profitably drill new wells.

Overall, demand remains the top outlook concern among Texas businesses (*Chart 5*). The shares of firms citing inflation and domestic policy uncertainty rose in September, while geopolitical uncertainty retreated to the No. 4 spot.

Chart 5
Texas businesses worry about demand, fear policy uncertainty and inflation



NOTES: Executives from 304 Texas businesses responded during the survey collection period, Sep. 16-24, 2025. The shares reporting other (7 percent in September 2025) and none (3 percent) are not shown.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act could provide a boost, as one-third of businesses said in the September TBOS they expect its tax provisions to positively affect their firms. Most frequently, companies said they anticipated or were already undertaking increased capital expenditures consistent with the act's capital investment incentives. Others plan to shift or already have shifted planned capital expenditures forward.

The six-week federal government shutdown, which began Oct. 1 and ended Nov. 12, has created a short-term drag on economic growth. As of August, 223,000 federal civilian employees worked in Texas, representing 1.6 percent of the state's workforce. The Bipartisan Policy Center as of Oct. 14 estimated that 670,000 federal civilian employees nationwide were furloughed and 730,000 worked without pay. An estimated 96,000 people were furloughed in Texas.

Additionally, the shutdown paused Small Business Administration loans, delaying $307 million in average monthly funding Texas firms typically receive. Another $675 million for infrastructure improvements and other projects in the state were also deferred. The impact of suspension of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides food assistance to 3.5 million Texans, is also a headwind.

Modest growth anticipated through end of 2025

The Dallas Fed in September forecasted that employment will increase 1.3 percent this year, slightly below the 1.5 percent growth rate in 2024. Taking into consideration recent TBOS and other labor market data, it is likely that Texas

employment growth will remain well below its 2 percent long-run annual trend rate.

Texas businesses continue to face an ambiguous economic climate. As one TBOS contact noted: "Overall uncertainty about the strength of the economy is our largest concern."

About the authors

Tucker Smith is a research economist in the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Luis Torres is a senior business economist in the San Antonio Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Ethan Dixon is a research analyst in the Research Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Fast-growing Texas metros offer blueprint to handle U.S. housing shortage

On the record: A conversation with Cullum Clark

November 17, 2025

Cullum Clark is the director of the Bush Institute-SMU Economic Growth Initiative and an adjunct professor of economics at Southern Methodist University. Clark leads the Bush Institute's work on domestic economic policy and economic growth. He discusses his recent report, "Build Homes, Expand Opportunity: Lessons from America's Fastest-Growing Cities."

Q. You write that America has been building too few homes for decades. How big is the shortfall?

We estimate that America in the 21st century has underbuilt by 6 to 8 million housing units. We created a pretty simple model predicting how many [housing units] we would need per year based on population growth. We assumed a long-term, very gentle downtrend in the number of people per household—more adult singles, fewer kids—and then made some assumptions about normal [housing unit] replacement.

If you fit that model from 1960 through 2000, it fits really, really well. It shows we produced enough housing for about 40 years. We then fell off the trend in a very discontinuous way with the financial crisis in 2008–09, after which we were way, way below what we needed.

Underbuilding translated to about a 20 percent [housing price] increase relative to incomes in the 21st century. Before that, prices and incomes mostly moved together over time. That's across the whole country. Home price appreciation varies enormously across states and metropolitan areas. There are places that had very little increase in home prices relative to incomes; some places had a lot more than 20 percent.

Q. When young people today say owning a home seems unattainable, is that a real thing?

It's very real. It's 20 percent real on average. And it's way more than that in a lot of the places where the young people wish to live. They're likely to gravitate toward relatively high-opportunity places, like growing metropolitan areas with rich job markets. Those places typically have had bigger-than-20-percent increases in home prices relative to incomes.

Q. What else are you saying about the demand side?

During the pandemic, there was clearly an enormous increase in the demand to live in some places, offset by low growth or even shrinkage in the demand in other places.

I think that we saw much greater than average increases in home price-to-income and rent-to-income in places that also experienced giant influxes of people—big upward inflections in the net inbound migration rates from elsewhere in the United States. People moved to places such as Dallas-Fort Worth, Austin, Houston, San Antonio, Raleigh, Nashville and Phoenix and several places in Florida.

You see an upward shock in the number of people moving in and also better-than-average or higher-than-average home price increases. I would call that telltale evidence of positive demand in those places; the demand shock was super powerful.

Places that were better than average typically at building new homes were overwhelmed. I think that's the basic story of Texas. The thing that's harder to say is whether there was truly a nationwide, positive demand shock for housing.

There's some anecdotal evidence that people did experience something of an upward demand shock for space maybe because working in a tiny, cramped bedroom was a little annoying to some people. That was anecdotal. It's not super easy to find that in the evidence.

I believe there was a kind of mini-speculative bubble in some places that has partly unwound now. Places that had the most evidence of that are the places that typically have seen retrenchment in prices in the past two years since interest rates started going up.

Q. How did we get into such a housing deficit?

We have two factors that kind of got superimposed on each other. One, there was a longer trend starting, some would say, in the '80s toward localities and states just turning the screws, making it harder to build housing.

Notwithstanding, we got something of a building boom in the mid-2000s. Then we got a housing bust and the financial crisis [2007–09]. Out of the financial crisis, we got a whole witch's brew of problems. This was the second factor.

After the financial crisis, the banking sector was capital constrained as was, in general, the whole financial system. The federal government imposed a number of tests, a number of restraints on the mortgage market that some thought were going to result in a really dark period for mortgage origination. More specifically, the federal government determined that a lot of the problems that families had were actually the results of predatory, arguably, illegal decisions on the part of lenders, loan originators and the investment banks that packaged the securities.

The federal government basically said, "Well, we're not going to do that again. We're going to make it much, much harder for you to fool someone into getting a mortgage they can't afford," which can pretty easily translate into, "We're just going to make it harder for you to originate new mortgages."

All those things were factors, and I think they were kind of gone by the mid-2010s. Homebuilding rates didn't suddenly take a turn up. They just gradually got better and better over the course of the 2010s.

Q. You identified places that got it right in terms of keeping up with housing demand. Which communities are you referring to, and what did they do?

There is a tendency to say, "Well, if the home prices are high, or if new building is low, they must have bad policies in that state or that locality."

That's not a very good argument because low building can reflect low demand, and high prices could reflect high demand without there being underlying policy differences with regard to housing supply.

We relied on predictive models essentially asking, "What would you expect across 250 metropolitan areas of America?" If places were far off those predictions, it raised the suspicion that they built way fewer homes than the model said they should have. It raised the suspicion that they might be places with exceptionally bad housing policies that make it really hard to build housing.

Likewise, if localities outperformed, we inferred that they were good, and then we tried to confirm that by actual observation of policies and whatever evidence that we could find. We mostly agree with the conventional wisdom: Big Texas metropolitan areas are way better than average at allowing housing to be built. Big California metros along the coast are exceptionally bad.

On the whole, we confirmed the conventional wisdom on which places do better and which places do worse. But there were surprises. For example, people observe that in New York City, apartments in Manhattan are really expensive. But we concluded that actually, New York was kind of a middling performer, so not a bad one. When I lived in New York in the early '90s, the home-price-to-income ratio was about the same as San Francisco and L.A.

Now, there's a huge difference. Home prices in San Francisco and L.A. are something like 50 percent higher relative to incomes than in New York City. They [New York City] actually had a whole lot of reform when Mike Bloomberg was mayor for three terms, reforms that were not matched on the West Coast.

I think there's also a sense that in the mountain and desert states, some places that grew pretty fast, like Denver and Phoenix, must be relatively housing-growth friendly. Here was another surprise. We concluded that they're actually not. They're below-average performers. It's just that we've had an aging population. [Those] people like natural amenities like golfing in the winter and hiking. There was a giant increase in the demand to live there—Denver, Phoenix and also smaller mountain towns like Boise. They didn't have especially good housing policies, but they still had pretty good growth in housing supply.

Q. What are the places that are doing things right? And what are they doing?

While there is no single magic bullet, we generally observe that these places allow construction of new apartment buildings and townhomes in their core areas.

Houston, for example, has probably the best environment of any big city in America for building townhomes because they did a minimum lot size reform starting in 1998. And then they expanded it in 2013 with very quantifiable results; there are a lot of studies of Houston's success. Austin had cranes everywhere in the core city over the past 10 years or so.

What is less visible to those who live in the core city are the huge differences across metropolitan areas, what's happening on the periphery, how much outward expansion there was and the form it took.

In Texas, we do suburban growth like it's going out of style, like virtually no place else in this country. Our fast-growing suburbs in Dallas–Fort Worth or Austin or Houston aren't Nirvana. It's not like they did every imaginable thing right. But, in general, they wanted to grow. They planned for growth. They built highways to grow. And they had reasonably supportive environments for most kinds of housing.

Texas metros have been kind of a growth paradise by the standards of American cities, despite their flaws. Places in Texas, almost across the board, while they have far-from-perfect policies, they have better policies in almost every imaginable policy category if you want more housing supply growth than, say, the West Coast.

Q. What about the costs of urban sprawl and other adverse environmental impacts?

We are basically saying that, generally speaking, it would be a good thing for the American people if in-demand metropolitan areas, which are experiencing growing populations, try to plan for intelligent, sustainable outward expansion. That means, for example, allowing a wide variety of housing types including townhomes and starter homes on relatively small lots as well as apartments.

It also means a high degree of mixing of uses and adequately providing for green space and, of course, adequately providing for infrastructure. We are generally saying, if thoughtfully done, a certain amount of outward expansion is, in fact, part of the answer. It's not the only answer.

It's a challenge. Some Texas suburbs want to grow so badly that they're in effect cutting deals with developers that take so much tax revenue off the rolls for the long term that they're having a hard time even providing adequately for policing. We have a growth mindset in Texas, but we don't have all aspects of the execution fully down. The road infrastructure, the water— I mean, we've generally succeeded in Texas at building out these things ahead of growth.

Q. Urban planners frequently suggest that increased housing density, typical in most European cities, is the answer to housing supply and affordability. Why aren't you convinced that density—more apartments and condos—is the answer?

It's inconceivable that we will replicate major European cities on a large scale. Yes, individual neighborhoods, but not at really large scale to have it like central London or central Paris or something other than what we have in New York, which

is its own distinct flavor.

Among other things, the population of the country isn't going to grow very fast. It's hardly growing at all right now. In the future, it may actually shrink, some analysts think. So there just isn't going to be the demand or probably the appetite in terms of rules to try to promote a gigantic increase in density.

I really think it's important to note that density is an outcome, not a policy. In the real-world political economy circumstances in the United States, it is not possible for a federal, state or local government to say, "Let there be high density." The Chinese Communist Party could do that, if they wish, by sweeping away several square miles in Beijing and ordering developers who are state owned to build what they [the party leaders] want. But that doesn't happen in this country, and I hope that it never does.

In Brooklyn, in Manhattan and in parts of San Francisco, there's a demand for distinct pockets of density, in particular walkable, cool places. When people get older, they want a little more space. It's just kind of the human way, it seems.

We don't say density is the answer. We say allowing a wide range of housing types in a lot more places—core city, suburban, traditional, downtown—is desirable. We are on the record in favor of policies that would allow greater density to emerge in places where there is a demand for it.

I think we'll see that happen. All over Texas in the big metropolitan areas, we've had the emergence of many relatively dense, walkable, mixed-use alternative downtowns. We've actually been pretty good at alternative downtowns in Plano and Frisco and Allen and McKinney and suburban locations all over the Austin, Houston and San Antonio areas.

Q. What are the lessons learned from your report in terms of addressing the housing shortfall in the future?

We have a long list of federal, state and local policy recommendations in the report. At the local level, we discuss specific policies that would allow for smaller lot sizes, permitting and parking reform, and building apartments in commercially zoned areas for mixed use developments.

There's also a decent amount of upside to be had, I would argue, from just allowing more innovation. People think of manufactured housing as an unsightly trailer home. Actually, if you look at images of manufactured housing in American cities, you'll see there's no shortage of communities where it has been allowed, where you have a smallish but very pleasant-looking home, which was more or less entirely built in a factory and plopped down off a truck.

You have the technologies that are nascent, like 3D printing and so on, that ought to be given a shot to see what they can do.

We have a bit of an optimistic case. Some people think there is no reversing this [deteriorating housing affordability], but that really need not be the case.

We make a quantitative case that says that if you take the kind of policy package as it exists in 25 leading sunbelt metropolitan areas that we identify in the report—Dallas–Fort Worth, Austin, Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh, Nashville and some others—we would have several million more homes than we do, something on the order of 5 or 6 million, and we would have considerably lower home prices.

We're now in a period of very low population growth and housing reform. If we don't totally mess it up, the net combination of slow demand growth and a somewhat better supply environment ought to actually mean that home prices go up less than people's incomes [go up] over the next 10 or 20 years.

This is an edited and abridged version of a conversation available on the *Southwest Economy Podcast*.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Has the opioid crisis peaked in Texas and the U.S.?

Ethan Dixon and Pia Orrenius
November 10, 2025

Texas drug-related fatalities fell in 2024 from their 2023 peak. Although the rate of Texas fatalities has been relatively low, the state nonetheless has lost more than 76,000 lives to drug overdoses since 1999, along with hundreds of billions of dollars in economic output and medical cost. A similar incidence decline nationally offers hope that the worst is past.

The modern U.S. opioid crisis began in the 1990s with the rising abuse of prescription opiates such as OxyContin, or oxycodone as it's generically known. A crackdown on legal opiates in the 2010s led to increased use of illegally sourced opiates, especially fentanyl. Deaths rose sharply across the nation, peaking in 2022 at 112,109, a rate of 33.6 deaths per 100,000 people compared with a rate of 22.7 per 100,000 in 2019 before the pandemic.

Unlike chronic diseases that typically impact the elderly, the opioid crisis disproportionately affects young adults and working-age people, exacting high social and economic costs. Nationally, estimates of the annual cost of the opioid crisis exceed $1 trillion per year. While state figures vary, one study estimated Texas' yearly costs exceeded $100 billion, which includes medical expenditures, public safety spending, and lost earnings and productivity.

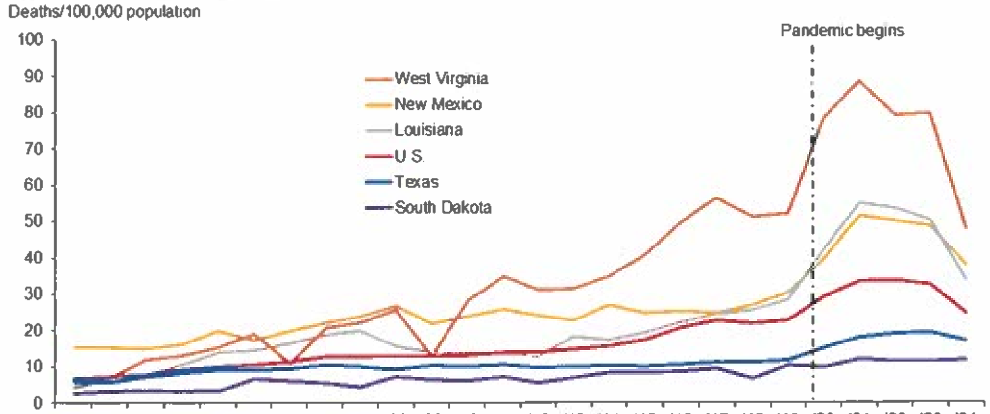
Despite that expense, the magnitude of overdoses in Texas hasn't been as high as elsewhere. Among the possible reasons are an economy that offers opportunities that make drug use less appealing; demographics, including a large Hispanic population that historically has appeared less inclined to opioid overdosing, and comparatively less use of the powerful synthetic narcotic fentanyl.

After years of mounting deaths and costs from opioid addition, recent declines in both Texas and the nation suggest the worst may have passed.

Overdose rates vary across the nation

Although the opioid crisis has been researched extensively, researchers still do not understand the reasons for the regional variation in its intensity. Some states, such as West Virginia, have been hit hard, while others, such as South Dakota, have remained relatively less affected (*Chart 1*).

Chart 1
State drug-related mortality rates trending lower



NOTES: Shown are the number of drug-related deaths per capita with a drug as the underlying cause, based on death certificate data. Data for 2024 are preliminary.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Downloadable chart

Texas had an average drug-related mortality rate less than one-third that of West Virginia from 1999–2023. This difference was even more pronounced during the height of the opioid crisis in 2022. Texas averaged 11 deaths per 100,000 over the period (19 in 2022), while West Virginia averaged 36 deaths per 100,000 (79 in 2022). Louisiana and New Mexico have higher mortality rates than Texas, but lower than West Virginia. The median state rate was 33 deaths per 100,000 at the peak in 2022.

At least three factors may help explain Texas' lower overdose rate. Lower uptake of fentanyl is one. It is the leading cause of drug deaths. Yet, despite Texas' proximity to the southern border, a main source of illegal fentanyl, only 34 percent of Texas overdoses between 2019 and 2023 involved fentanyl. The state rate is nearly half the U.S. rate, 62 percent. New Mexico and Louisiana also trail the national percent of overdoses from fentanyl.

A larger Hispanic population appears to be another factor. Hispanics, making up 40 percent of Texas' population, experience a significantly lower drug overdose mortality rate than other groups. In 2022, non-Hispanic Texans died at a rate of 23 per 100,000, while Hispanics died at a rate of 13 per 100,000. Notably, the Hispanic overdose death rate has been rising rapidly.

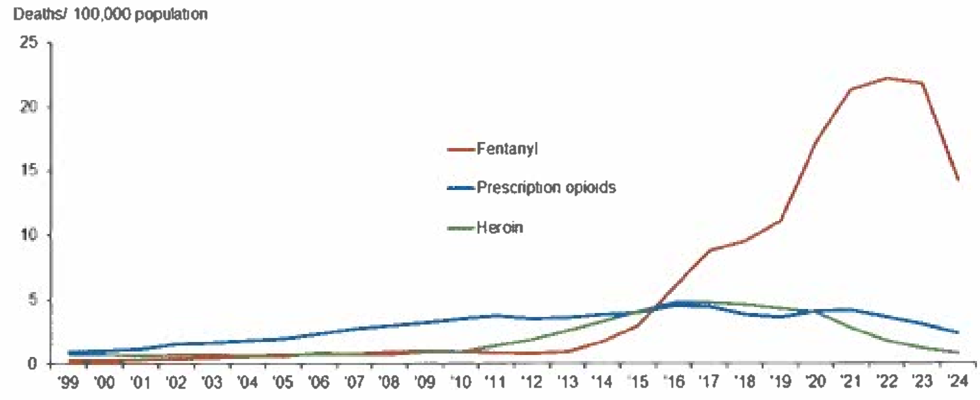
Finally, favorable economic factors may play a role. Plentiful economic opportunity, rising wages and low unemployment could help explain Texas' lower death rate from drugs. A lack of jobs and chronic poverty correlate with higher drug mortality.

U.S. opioid abuse has long history

Opioid abuse is not just a 21st century phenomenon. After the Civil War, many Americans injected morphine or ingested opioids in medicines. In the 1960s and '70s, heroin abuse emerged, notably in Vietnam, where studies found 20 percent of U.S. enlisted personnel were afflicted.

The modern opioid crisis is characterized by phases. Prescription opioids dominated early on, followed by the rise of heroin and the surge of fentanyl. Death certificate data by type of opioid causing death illustrate the evolution (*Chart 2*).

Chart 2
Opioid crisis has gone through phases, national drug death data show



NOTES: Shown are the number of deaths with a drug as an underlying cause and a specific drug as one of the multiple causes of death, based on annual death certificate data. 2024 data are provisional. Data include multi-counting from multi-drug deaths. Categories are approximations based on the literature. "Prescription" includes prescription opioids and oxycodone.
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Downloadable chart

Aggressive marketing and overprescription of long-release OxyContin and short-release opioids, such as Vicodin and Percocet, prevailed in the mid-1990s. After OxyContin was reformulated to make it harder to abuse and many states increased oversight over prescription opioids in the mid-2010s, research suggests some users switched to heroin.

Increasing prescription drug abuse preceded the widespread use of fentanyl, a potent, fully synthetic opioid. While there have been past outbreaks of fentanyl use, the current one is significantly larger.

Fentanyl-based overdoses dominate the ongoing phase of the opioid crisis, particularly affecting states east of the Mississippi River. Most recently, deaths have increased from polydrug use, typically fentanyl and a stimulant.

Non-fatal overdoses are the unseen side of the opioid crisis, with 8.4 non-fatal overdoses for every fatal overdose in 2019.

Texas established the Opioid Abatement Fund Council in 2021 to spend $1.6 billion the state is to receive over an 18-year period from a multi-state lawsuit settlement with 13 pharmaceutical companies that the states had alleged caused the opioid crisis.

Supply of opioids evolves

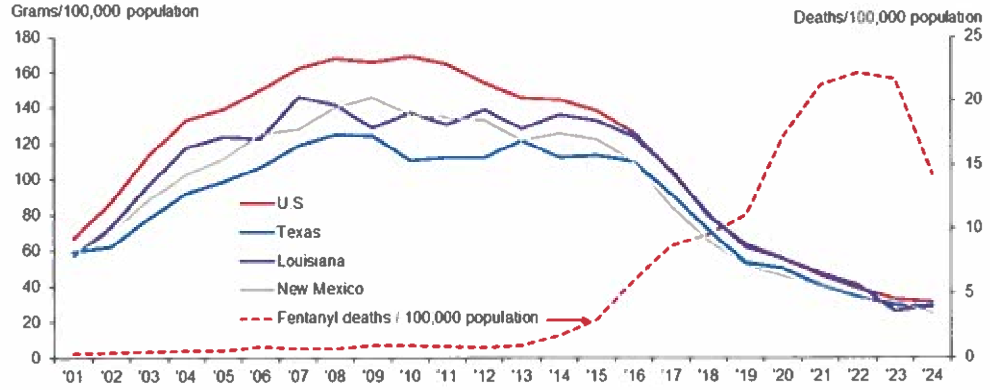
Availability and cost are key to the origin of the opioid crisis. It started with legal prescriptions—hospitals, pharmacies, outpatient facilities and pill-mill pain clinics—before shifting to illegal sources.

More than 40 percent of those misusing painkillers in 2024 obtained them from friends or family, according to the 2024 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. (Drugs obtained legally but used illegally count as misuse.)

By 2024, 82 percent of those who abused fentanyl used illegally-made fentanyl, up from 69 percent in 2022. About 70 percent of fentanyl pills seized in the U.S. in 2019 are believed to have been manufactured in Mexico, likely using precursor chemicals sourced from China. The federal government has increased enforcement at the border with Mexico to thwart fentanyl trafficking.

While the legal supply of fentanyl peaked in 2010, fentanyl deaths continued rising until 2022 (*Chart 3*). The data also highlight the regional variation in legal fentanyl supply. Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana are below the national average of per capita distribution of legal fentanyl.

Chart 3
Deaths rise despite declining legal supply of fentanyl



NOTES: Shown are states' annual distribution of fentanyl-based drugs and national fentanyl deaths per capita. Fentanyl deaths are based on official underlying death counts through 2023 and provisional multiple-cause-of-death counts for 2024, based on death certificate data. Fentanyl deaths include those who died of drug overdose that listed fentanyl as a contributing cause.
SOURCES: Drug Enforcement Administration's Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Downloadable chart

Demand for opioids appears to decline

In 2024, 3.0 percent of Americans misused opiates (8.6 million), down from 3.6 percent in 2021. This includes the misuse of prescription opioids and the use of heroin and illegally made fentanyl. (*Please see box below.*) For context, only 0.3 percent of European Union adults misused opioids (860,000) in 2023, the latest date for which data are available.

Researchers first noticed the opioid crisis among low-educated, middle-age non-Hispanic white males. Opioids were considered a contributing factor to a rise in mortality among this group beginning in the late 1990s and are part of the trend economists term "deaths of despair." Though most people who die from drug use are non-Hispanic whites, the drug crisis affects non-Hispanic blacks, whites and Native Americans at similar rates.

The highest drug-related death rate in most states is among working-age adults (ages 25 to 64). The overdose rate among men is about twice that of women. The gender gap has increased with the prevalence of fentanyl. Education plays a role as well. The mortality rate from drug overdoses for men with high-school education or less is 25 times that of women with bachelor's degrees or higher.

The type of opioids consumed during different stages comes with a demographic shift in fatalities. From 1999 to 2010, when prescription opioids dominated, the share of deaths involving young adults (ages 20 to 39) and males declined. After 2010, when the fentanyl phase began, those shares rose.

In some areas with disproportionate concentrations of strenuous physical occupations—manufacturing, mining and agriculture—opiates got an early hold due to the prevalence of on-the-job injuries. Because of this, some research has used mining sites as a proxy for the demand for opioids for pain relief.

Research tends to find more evidence of correlation than causation when investigating the link between adverse economic conditions and opioid use and deaths. Identifying causality is difficult, as the relationship works both ways: job loss may trigger opioid overdoses, but opioid use also affects the likelihood of participating in the labor force.

One study found that counties experiencing relative economic decline experienced greater increases in drug mortality than those with more robust growth. However, the relationship was weak and mostly explained by confounding factors. The study concluded that changes in economic conditions accounted for less than one-tenth of the rise in drug and opioid-involved mortality rates.

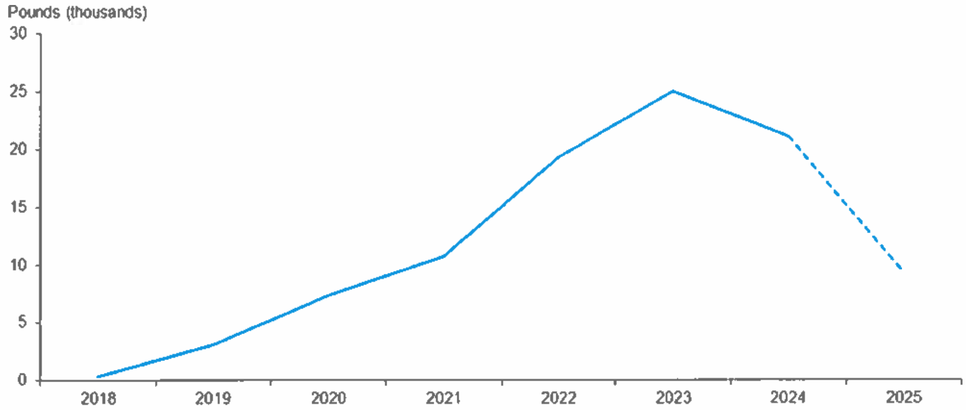
State and federal attempts to address the crisis have focused on limiting the legal and illicit supply.

Prescription drug monitoring programs curtail the phenomenon known as doctor shopping. Similar regulations target pill mills operating as clinics. A Johns Hopkins University study found that opioid prescriptions fell 23 percent in the year following Texas' implementation of a 2009 law restricting pill mills. In 2020, Texas also mandated that doctors check an online database of prescriptions.

Some research suggests such laws drive the trade underground. Restricting legal prescriptions resulted in users resorting to illegal sources, which proved deadlier.

Targeting illegally manufactured fentanyl coming across the nation's borders, especially Texas' southern border, is another tactic. Fentanyl seizures dramatically increased and then fell over the past five years, according to Customs and Border Patrol data (*Chart 4*).

Chart 4
Fentanyl seizures peak in 2023 before declining



NOTES: Shown is amount of fentanyl seized by year. Data are through July 2025, with the dashed line indicating part-year data annualized based on previous years' incidence.
SOURCE: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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Downloadable chart

If seizures restrict the fentanyl supply, then fentanyl prices should rise and deter users. However, despite increased enforcement, the price of illegally manufactured fentanyl fell 17 percent annually from 2016 to 2021.

Curiously, some policies to regulate opioids are associated with a decrease in overdoses, while others are associated with an increase. Recent research shows that a critical factor in the success of opioid regulation is the difference between the prices of illegal and legal opioids. If authorities regulate legal opioids when illegal opioids are relatively cheap, users are incentivized to substitute one for the other.

Another option is refocusing enforcement on reducing lethality by specifically targeting dealers who sell drugs laced with fentanyl and distributing test strips to users.

Demand-side strategies target deterrence

Demand-side mitigation strategies typically focus on deterrence and harm reduction.

Increasing criminal penalties for illegal drug use or sale is one example. Drug dealers in Texas and Louisiana can be charged with murder in fatal fentanyl overdoses. Additionally, Texas and Louisiana allow involuntary commitment for those with substance use disorder, while New Mexico does not.

However, punitive deterrence measures alone may fall short of addressing the root causes of drug use and addiction.

Harm reduction is another option. It can involve rescue drugs that reverse drug overdoses and prevent death. For example, New Mexico was the first state to pass a law allowing residents to obtain and administer the drug naloxone (Narcan). New Mexico was also the first state to pass a Good Samaritan Law, granting immunity from prosecution to drug users who seek medical care. Texas implemented naloxone access in 2015 and passed its Good Samaritan Law in 2021.

Research suggests that while Good Samaritan Laws have no statistically significant impact on mortality, states with Narcan access laws experienced a 9 to 10 percent decline in opioid mortality after implementation.

Harm-reduction efforts can also involve long-term medical treatment for substance use disorder, including with methadone and buprenorphine. Methadone and buprenorphine bind to the same receptors in the brain as opiates, reducing withdrawal symptoms and cravings. Users treated with them have less than one-third the overdose risk of those who aren't. Expanding provider capacity and treatment duration could also lead to a significant decline in opioid overdoses.

States vary in the degree to which they pursue medicine-assisted treatment for substance abuse disorder. The extent of buprenorphine distribution (measured in grams per drug death) shows that some states, including Nevada and Texas,

distribute relatively small amounts of recovery drugs. Others, such as Montana, Kentucky and Vermont, distribute relatively large amounts.

One factor in states' distribution of medicine-assisted treatment is federal funding under the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid. Cuts to these programs could diminish efforts to expand harm mitigation for opioid use disorder.

Drug deaths remain elevated despite gains

Drug overdose deaths fell 27 percent nationwide in 2024 from prior levels and are at or below prepandemic levels nationally. Texas drug deaths fell 12 percent in 2024 after peaking in 2023. They remain above prepandemic levels.

The recent decline in drug overdose deaths, the majority of which are fentanyl-related, has a few possible explanations. One theory is that most of those who were especially susceptible to drug overdoses have succumbed, while surviving users have adapted to the risks. More users now smoke fentanyl, an ingestion method associated with fewer overdoses than injection.

Increased policing, penalties and fentanyl seizures have brought attention to the opioid crisis, although research on the impact of these measures suggests the effect on overdose deaths may be limited. The more widely-held view is that a successful public health response—the availability of Narcan—has meaningfully reduced deaths.

With the most recent phase of the opioid crisis waning, a new wave is probable. States must remain vigilant for new and emerging drugs. Nitazenes, a family of drugs far stronger than fentanyl, are circulating in Europe and give cause to authorities to stand ready with targeted supply-side policies, demand reduction and harm mitigation.

What opioids are, and how officials track drug-related mortality

- Opioids are pain relief drugs originally meant for medicinal use, such as oxycodone, as well as illegal drugs, such as heroin. They vary from natural (opium and morphine) to semi-synthetic (heroin) and fully synthetic (fentanyl).
- These drugs bind to receptors on nerve cells, reducing pain signals and improving the user's mood. Addiction can come easily, with opioid use disorder affecting 4.8 million Americans in 2024.
- Opioid addiction and misuse change users' brain chemistry. Taking too much can slow a user's breathing and cause overdose and death. Drug-related deaths include intentional and unintentional overdose deaths from legal and illegal drugs. Data on drug-related deaths come from death certificates, which are collected by states and compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Overflowing U.S. shale gas increasingly streams to Mexico and onto global markets

Jesse Thompson, Luis Torres and Diego Morales-Burnett
October 31, 2025

A growing portion of Mexico's economic development over the past 25 years has been powered by natural gas imported from the U.S. Imports now supply nearly three-quarters of Mexico's domestic natural gas demand. Abundant U.S. shale gas supplies have contributed to historically low prices while supporting increased economic development. U.S. interests are building liquefied natural gas terminals in Mexico as bases for more U.S. gas exports.

U.S. natural gas production has boomed over the past 15 years while Mexico's output has steadily declined.

Huge volumes of imported shale gas from the United States have provided ample supply for Mexico's growing energy needs, keeping power prices down for industries and households. Future plans envision continuing supplies to Mexico and export sales largely to Asia using liquefied natural gas terminals on Mexico's west coast.

Permian Basin overflows with natural gas

Before the natural gas flowed in abundance, scarcity ruled the market.

Natural gas prices were at historic highs in the late 2000s. The U.S. and Mexico began preparing to import increasing quantities of natural gas from around the world. The U.S. benchmark price for natural gas at the Henry Hub had climbed from an average of $5.28 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) on an inflation-adjusted basis from 1993–2002 to $9.75 over the two years that followed. It reached an average of about $12 between 2005 and 2008 (in first quarter 2025 dollars).

Moreover, natural gas prices routinely spiked with hurricanes (Katrina and Rita in 2005 and Ike in 2008), cold winters (February 1996 and 2003, December 2004 and 2009), hot summers, unplanned infrastructure outages and broader commodity market movements. There was little slack in the market (*Chart 1*). The U.S. and Mexico began building LNG import terminals on the assumption that the U.S. was about to run out of affordable gas and needed import capacity.

Chart 1
Real natural gas prices soft after shale gas boom expands supply

NOTES: Monthly average prices are seasonally adjusted and deflated to first quarter 2025 dollars using the Consumer Price Index. The benchmark price of U.S. natural gas is set at the Henry Hub in Louisiana. The Waha Hub price is set in West Texas, close to Permian Basin producers. The U.S. pipeline export price of natural gas to Mexico is a volume weighted average of prices across all ports of exit. Mcf is a thousand cubic feet, a common unit of measure.
SOURCES: Bloomberg; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Energy Information Administration.

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Downloadable chart

High prices from 2004–08 drove up Texas and New Mexico's production more than 25 percent from a near 50-year production low in 2004. Mexico's domestic production expanded more than 50 percent during the period, according to Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) data.

Then, the Great Recession (2007–09) hit, depressing prices.

As global energy commodities rebounded from lows in 2009, burgeoning new U.S. shale gas supplies tempered gas prices. Henry Hub reached the then-historic low of $2.71 per Mcf in 2012, when a mild winter further eased demand.

Surging supplies began overwhelming Texas' capacity to process and pipe natural gas to consuming regions. The Waha Hub price in West Texas, close to Permian Basin wellheads, followed Henry Hub down until 2017, when the region's gas pipeline and storage infrastructure ran short of capacity. The Waha gas price subsequently averaged $1.84 from 2018–19, half the price at Henry Hub.

By 2023, Texas and New Mexico natural gas production reached 102 percent of 2004 levels, 35.6 billion cubic feet per day. Production in the rest of the U.S. jumped 76 percent to 68.9 billion cubic feet per day.[1]

Natural gas in Waha is now frequently priced below zero, meaning producers pay to be rid of it. This occurs when production exceeds the capacity to pipe the gas to consumers or LNG facilities, when local equipment fails or even during routine infrastructure maintenance. Every incremental bit of new pipeline in Texas has provided only temporary respite for Texas producers who often sell their natural gas at a loss in order obtain more highly valued oil.

U.S. supplies most of Mexico's natural gas

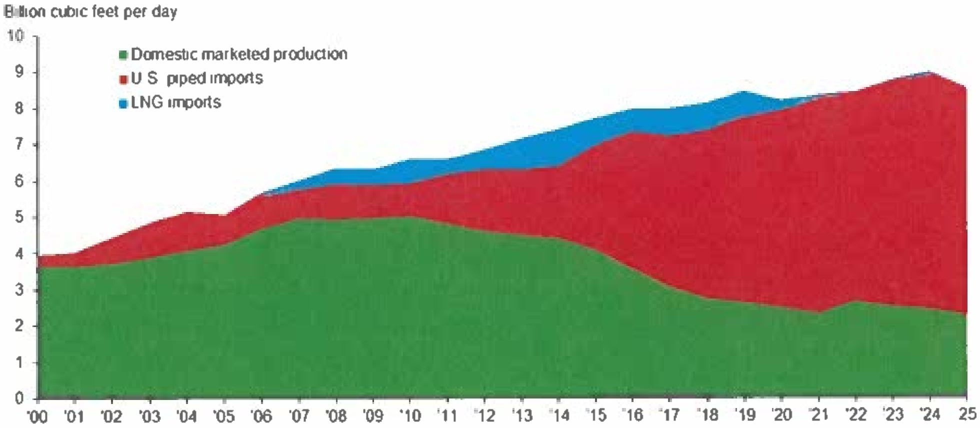
Exports are essential for West Texas and New Mexico, where oil production would be limited without the ability to ship the co-produced natural gas to consumers. In the past, excess gas could be flared off for a time. However, environmental regulations have limited the practice.

Booming U.S. supplies (at relatively low prices) drove a surge in LNG exports to the world and significant increases in pipeline exports to a growing Mexican market.

From 2008 to 2015, North American natural gas went from among the more lucrative assets in an oil producer's portfolio to one of the least valuable. Pemex, with a near monopoly on domestic energy supplies in Mexico, struggled to keep pace with accelerating natural gas demand when prices were high.

Once prices plummeted, expanding became doubly challenging. Mexico's domestic supply of natural gas to consumers fell from about 5.0 billion cubic feet per day in 2010 to 2.4 billion cubic feet in 2024. Imports of U.S. gas surged, displacing local production and meeting incremental demand growth (*Chart 2*).[2]

Chart 2
U.S. became Mexico's primary source of natural gas after 2015



NOTES: Pemex domestic marketed natural gas supply. 2025 data based on year-to-date volumes in April 2025. LNG is liquefied natural gas. 2025 data are annualized partial year totals, not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCES: Energy Information Administration; Secretaría de Energía (Secretariat of Energy); Kpler; author's calculations.

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Downloadable chart

Absent the high prices of the early 2000s, Mexico became increasingly dependent on low-cost U.S. shale gas. Mexico's pipeline imports across its northern border (mostly from Texas) rose from a trivial share of Mexican supply in the early 1990s to more than 7 percent of the total in 2000. That share doubled to 14 percent by 2010. It doubled again by 2014, and again by 2018. By 2024, Mexico sourced almost 72 percent of its total natural gas supply from the U.S.

Since most natural gas is used to generate electricity, the resulting relatively stable power prices are a clear benefit to Mexico. From 1994 to 2024, 90 percent of the growth in Mexico's gas consumption came via the power (electricity) sector, amounting to two-thirds of total natural gas consumption. Natural gas powered only 15 percent of Mexico's electric generation in 1994. That share rose to 36 percent in 2004 and to 55 percent in 2023.

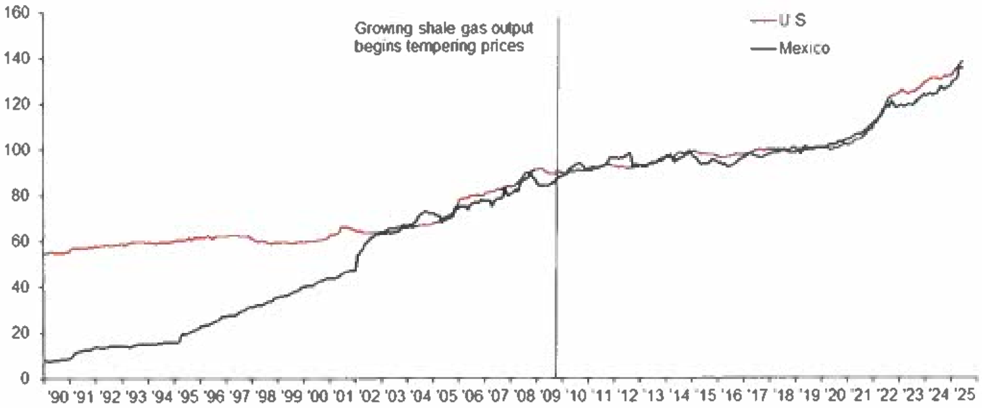
Natural gas, in addition to powering total electricity supply, also displaced older, less efficient and more polluting crude-oil and coal-fired generation.

Additionally, natural gas is the primary source of last-unit energy that comes online to meet electricity demand that fluctuates during the day, month and even year. As such, natural gas prices significantly affect the cost of electricity. Mexico's electricity costs outpaced those of the U.S. in the 1990s, then surged when subsequent regulatory changes allowed greater pricing flexibility. A further policy shift in 2002 allowed prices for many customers to more accurately reflect the increasing cost of producing it.

The shale boom helped flatten the growth rate of electricity costs in the U.S. and Mexico by the 2010s. Costs in the two countries synched with one another despite significant differences in the mix of power generation types and trends in total consumption growth.

Annual consumer price index electricity inflation in Mexico slowed from 4.7 percent (December 2003 to December 2010) to 1.3 percent (December 2010 to December 2019). In the U.S., it slid from 5.4 percent to 1 percent (*Chart 3*). That's a far steeper slowdown than occurred in total inflation in either country.

Chart 3
U.S., Mexico electricity inflation converge after deregulation, flatten as natural gas prices fell
Index 2019 = 100, SA



NOTE: Data series are the consumer price component indexes for electricity in Mexico and the U.S.
SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography).

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Downloadable chart

Mexico's domestic gas production investment lags

Mexico's industrial sector—durable goods such as primary metals and non-durable goods such as chemicals—accounted for most of that nation's natural gas consumption growth, aside from electricity. Mexico became a vital North American manufacturing hub after the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994.

Pemex has been unable to meaningfully increase domestic natural gas supplies in more than 15 years, despite growing demand. The national oil company has suffered from financial difficulties as well as a variety of structural, governance and political uncertainties contributing to steadily eroding domestic gas production investment in the increasingly open marketplace.

Several constitutional reforms in 2013 sought to modernize Mexico's energy sector, allowing private investment in the oil and gas industry. This should have upended Pemex's monopoly and ostensibly resulted in increased investment in energy infrastructure, including exploration, pipelines and production.

Foreign direct investment in Mexican energy surged, reaching a 20-year high in 2017, encouraged by the high oil prices from 2011–14, growing industrial demand and reforms from 2013–18. Outsized shares of this investment went to the states of Aguascalientes, Veracruz and Tamaulipas.

Countering this surge, the 2015–16 oil bust severely depressed oil prices and damped private investment in Mexico. In the years since, a counter-reform movement secured the dominance of Pemex again, reamplifying regulatory uncertainty and disincentivizing private investment.

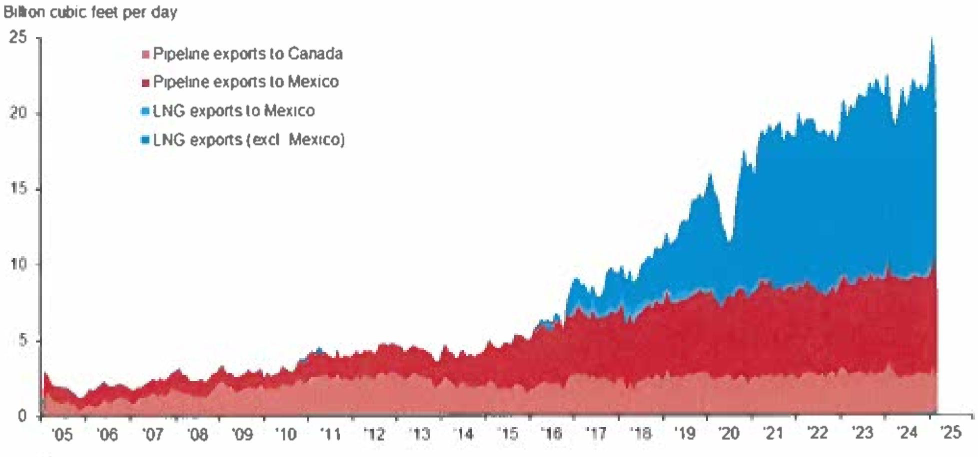
These forces contributed to a 51 percent drop in Mexico's domestic gas supply from 2010 to 2024. Preliminary data for 2025 suggest the general path of decline continues.

As investment eased, Mexico's proven reserves of natural gas (the estimated volume of resource that could plausibly be produced using current technologies under existing economic conditions) fell from 15 trillion cubic feet in 2004 to about 7 trillion cubic feet by 2023, according to International Energy Agency data.

Could Mexico become an LNG exporter?

Mexico and Canada together imported an average of about 4.3 billion cubic feet per day of piped natural gas from the U.S. in 2012. Paced by exports to Mexico, the two countries accounted for 9.1 billion cubic feet per day in 2024. Meanwhile, U.S. LNG exports to the rest of the world via cargo ships rose from zero to 11.9 billion cubic feet per day during the period (*Chart 4*).

Chart 4
U.S. natural gas exports accelerate following shale boom in mid-2010s



NOTE: Data are monthly through March 2025
SOURCE: Energy Information Administration

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

A wide price gap between U.S. and global prices aided the growth. Henry Hub averaged about $2 per Mcf (nominally) in 2024 compared with the Netherlands TTF hub price for Europe of $11 and the Japan-Korea Marker from Platts, the Asian benchmark, at $11.90.

Nonetheless, despite rising domestic consumption and billions of dollars in new pipeline capacity, Permian Basin producers still face limited takeaway capacity that has kept the price of Waha gas stuck near zero in the past two years. Several new gas pipelines in Texas are in the works to relieve bottlenecks and supply new U.S. LNG export terminals planned for the U.S. Gulf Coast by 2030. These facilities could take in 14.4 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from producers who also anticipate supplying more gas into Mexico.

Mexico figures in efforts to expand storage and distribution capabilities for new customers in Mexico as well as to anticipated Pacific Coast LNG export terminals. The terminals could supply Asian markets, with shippers of Texas natural gas avoiding the Panama Canal or sailing around Cape Horn.

Other planned projects include the 2.6 billion-cubic-feet-per-day Sur de Tejas-Tuxpan line from Brownsville, Texas, to Veracruz, Mexico, a refining and petrochemical industrial center on the central Mexican Gulf Coast. The Sur de Tejas pipeline beneath the Gulf of Mexico was completed just before the pandemic, though it operates well below its specified capacity. The separate Wahalajara system of interconnected pipelines brings natural gas from the Permian Basin's Waha Hub directly to west-central Mexico, near Guadalajara.

The Sur de Tejas line has been used to supply the first of two floating LNG facilities, the Fast Altamira LNG project, with a capacity of 0.2 billion cubic feet per day. The floating platform, an offshore port where very large gas carriers moor, completed its first LNG cargo delivery to the Netherlands in October 2024.

Completion of a second similar LNG facility on the Baja California Pacific Coast is behind schedule. The delay is attributable to a combination of cost overruns, labor availability issues, productivity and financial challenges, lawsuits, and re-export permitting issues from the U.S. government.

These challenges and the recent history of rescinded energy reforms have limited investor interest and cast doubt about the future of additional proposed Pacific Coast LNG export terminals that could add 6.1 billion cubic feet per day of capacity.

Balancing opportunity and vulnerability

The capacity to import U.S. natural gas is of considerable benefit to Mexico but carries risk. Increasing dependence on U.S. natural gas leaves Mexico vulnerable to large unplanned outages such as occurred during the Texas deep freeze of February 2021. During the storm, prices for natural gas skyrocketed as pipeline pressures dropped across the state system due to failing pump stations and freezing wellheads.

Domestic sourcing and increased storage capacity could help mitigate such impacts but would likely prove prohibitively expensive. Mexico held less than 2.4 days of inventory in 2024, far less than the U.S. at 107 days. The difference is in part attributable to minimal winter heating demand in Mexico.

The upside price risk from rising LNG exports to both nations' consumers is another concern. However, so long as U.S. gas production is not constrained—by a lack of pipelines, for example—U.S. LNG exports and re-exports from Mexico will more likely start running out of international demand before the U.S. runs out of supply.

U.S. natural gas growth is projected to slow through 2030, as shale oil production plateaus in the Permian Basin. Futures contracts and industry analysts expect Henry Hub will average between $3 and $5 over the period. Even with growing domestic electricity demand—including from artificial intelligence computing-driven electricity—the U.S. is unlikely to quickly burn through what's estimated to be 130 years of recoverable economic natural gas reserves. Whether by pipe or LNG, some of those supplies will likely find consumers outside the country.

Notes

1. Gas for export or piped to consumers in both the U.S. and Mexico includes some ethane.
2. Domestically sourced natural gas for consumption includes small amounts of ethane. It excludes hydrocarbon gas-liquids, such as propane and butane, which are spun off at gas processing plants.

About the author

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Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Immigration crackdown likely contributing to weak Texas job growth

Isabel Brizuela, Emily Kerr, Pia Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny
October 17, 2025

Immigration into Texas from outside the country has slowed this year following federal policy changes. Findings from the Dallas Fed Texas Business Outlook Surveys suggest these changes will negatively affect the ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers at about 20 percent of Texas businesses this year.

Texas' strong domestic and international in-migration helps explain why state job growth outpaces that of the nation. In particular, international migration to Texas surged over the past three years, spurring strong state employment growth.

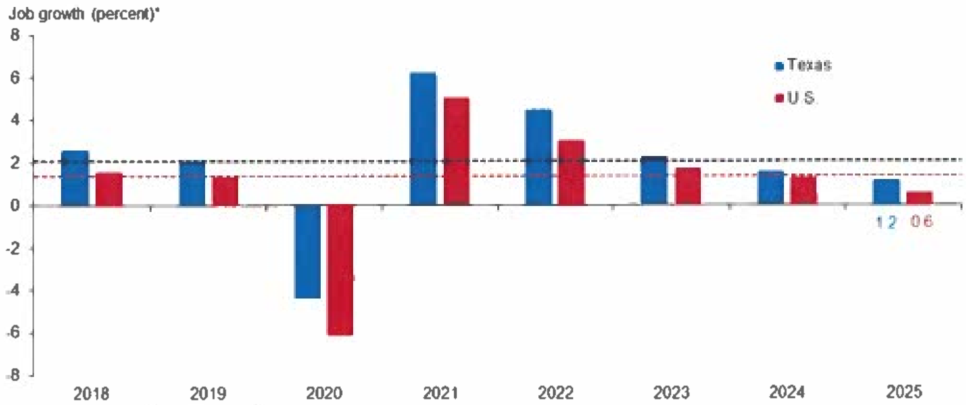
Those inflows have recently slowed. Findings from the Dallas Fed Texas Business Outlook Surveys (TBOS) suggest immigration policy changes will negatively affect the ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers at one in five Texas businesses this year. Among surveyed firms, 13 percent reported already experiencing a negative impact from policy changes.

Notably, TBOS likely understates the extent of such impact on Texas firms because the survey does not include some sectors that heavily rely on immigrant workers, such as construction and agriculture.

The extent to which immigration enforcement affects the labor market sheds light on the reasons behind weak employment growth this year regionally and nationally.

Although job growth has slowed steadily since the recovery from the pandemic recession in 2021, the growth rate has now dipped further below its long-run trend rate of about 2 percent in Texas (*Chart 1*).

Chart 1
Employment growth slows across the region, nation



*Seasonally adjusted, annualized rate.
NOTE: Last data point is annualized job growth for August 2025/December 2024. Horizontal lines show average December/December growth from 2014-24.
SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Texas Workforce Commission, seasonal and other adjustments by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

Is subpar job creation the result of a fall in labor supply due to stricter immigration enforcement? Or is it attributable to waning labor demand brought on by other factors, such as higher tariffs and economic uncertainty? Results from the Dallas Fed TBOS special questions suggest immigration enforcement may play an important role curbing labor supply in the region, contributing to weak employment growth.

Impact of immigration policy changes began in mid-2024

Immigration enforcement can impact labor supply in a number of ways. First, increased enforcement along the Southwest border that began in mid-2024 sharply decreased the inflow of unauthorized immigrants. Legal immigration may also be slowing as processing times have increased. In addition, authorities have canceled the refugee resettlement program, intensified background checks, increased fees on visa applicants and imposed travel bans. These measures have affected legal inflows.

Second, temporary protective programs are ending, putting immigrants who had humanitarian protections into undocumented status and revoking their work permits. Between 2021 and 2024, at least 4 million immigrants were granted work permits as part of their humanitarian parole or asylum seeker status. Additionally, almost 1.3 million immigrants had temporary protected status, which includes work authorization, in early 2025. Many of those work permits and other humanitarian protections are being revoked.

Third, interior enforcement has increased, with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrests triple what they were at the end of the prior administration. The manner of arrests has also changed, with ICE officers apprehending migrants in places previously considered off-limits, including courts, schools and churches.

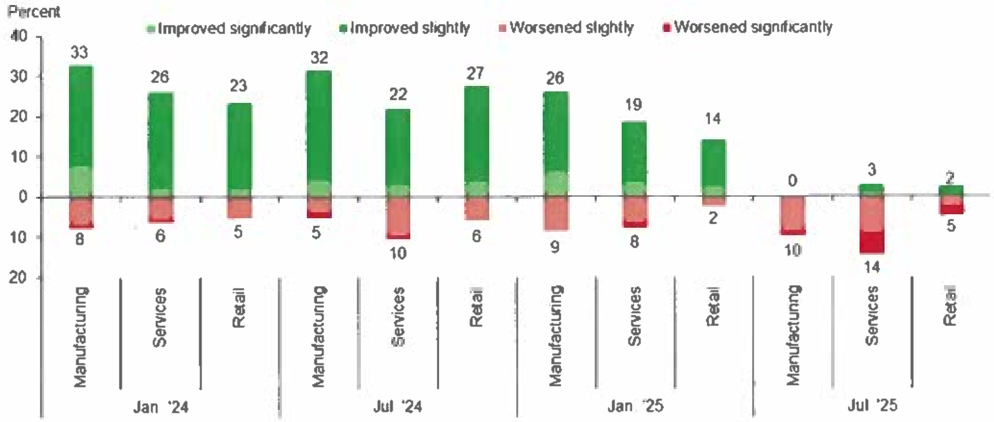
Arrests are not limited to immigrants suspected of being undocumented or criminals. They have included permanent residents and foreign students as well as migrants without criminal records.

The stepped-up visibility and intensity of enforcement has produced a chilling effect. As fear spreads in immigrant communities, foreign-born individuals are more likely to miss work or school and less likely to venture out to shops and restaurants. One retailer noted in the July TBOS, "[We have experienced] reduced sales to foreign-born customers, and customer counts [have been] down periodically due to raids by ICE in the area."

Retaining workers becomes more difficult

Texas firms' overall ability to retain workers has declined on net in recent months. In a set of TBOS questions on labor market conditions in July, more firms reported a worsened ability to retain workers over the prior three months (13 percent) than an improved ability (2 percent), a sharp contrast to responses over the prior year and a half. The shifting sentiment is notable in the manufacturing, service and retail sectors (*Chart 2*).

Chart 2
Texas firms surveyed report worsening ability to retain workers



NOTES: Executives were asked "How has your ability to retain workers changed over the past three months?" (313 responses in July 2025). Share reporting "no change" is excluded. Before July 2025, the question asked about the change over the past month.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

More restrictive immigration policy is one factor hampering worker retention. Among survey respondents, 20 percent said immigration policy had hampered or is expected this year to hamper their ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers.

The impact was more widespread in the service sector than in manufacturing, and it is more extensive among large firms.

This is not surprising since research shows that increased employee turnover (the rate at which workers are leaving their jobs) is a first-order impact of worksite immigration enforcement. Higher absenteeism is another impact. If workers are either losing their work permits or they fear commuting to work, absenteeism and turnover are likely to increase.

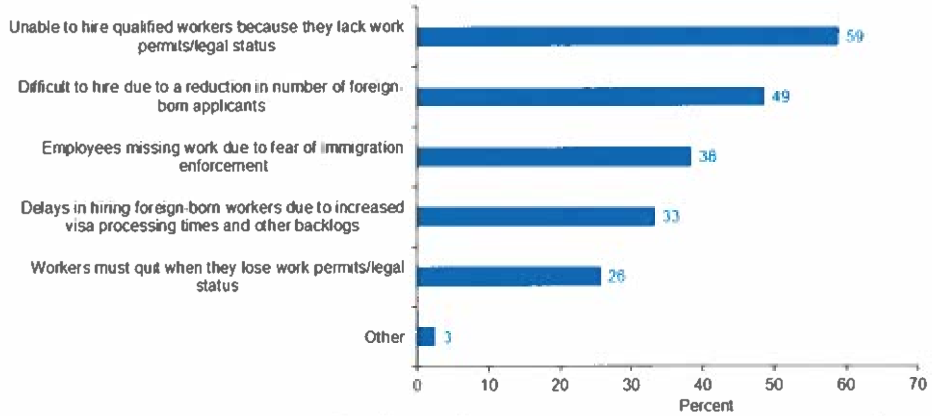
Among TBOS firms affected by immigration policy, about 40 percent indicated employees had missed work due to fear of immigration enforcement. A visitor's bureau noted, "The hospitality community relies on considerable labor-intensive work—housekeeping, landscape, food and beverage, etc. Workers and contractors are more and more fearful of coming into work in hotels and restaurants."

One real estate professional said, "Residents and contractors with legal status issues who have been working hard and minding their business for years are suddenly terrified. …They are quitting, hiding, avoiding activities and places they used to frequent and refusing to travel."

More workers lacking legal status impedes hiring

Firms affected by immigration policy changes cite hiring difficulties as well as retention issues. Nearly 60 percent of impacted companies reported they were unable to hire qualified workers because such individuals often lack work permits or legal status (*Chart 3*). Additionally, 49 percent noted difficulty hiring due to fewer foreign-born applicants.

Chart 3
Lack of work permits/legal status impacts ability to hire, retain foreign-born workers



NOTES: Executives were asked, "How has your ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers been impacted? Select all that apply." (N = 39 responses in July 2025.) This question was only posed to those whose ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers has been impacted by changes to immigration policy.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

Will existing employees benefit?

As recent immigrants become less able to work, whether due to loss of work permits or fear of deportation, Texas firms are taking measures to address the impact. Chief among them is increasing work hours for existing employees (*Chart 4*). Other responses are planned wage and benefit increases and more hiring of U.S.-born workers, naturalized citizens or legal permanent residents.

Chart 4
Texas firms affected by immigration policy report taking variety of actions

NOTES: Executives were asked, "What actions, if any, have you taken or plan to take? Please select all that apply." (40 responses in July 2025). This question was only posed to those whose ability to hire and retain foreign-born workers has been affected by changes to immigration policy.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

About 20 percent of affected firms said they would use available temporary work-based visa programs. That isn't always easy, as one administrative and support services executive noted. "The temporary work-based visa programs are almost virtually impossible to navigate and are expensive," the executive said. "There is no guarantee of success. We also fear that companies that have illegally hired in the past will now seek our employees. We fear they will push wages up."

Most temporary work-based visa programs are limited by quotas and are oversubscribed, meaning many firms that apply for permission to hire foreign workers will not succeed in employing them. Often, similar U.S. workers are not readily available. If they were, companies would have likely sought them out in the first place, especially given the trouble and expense of legally hiring foreign workers.

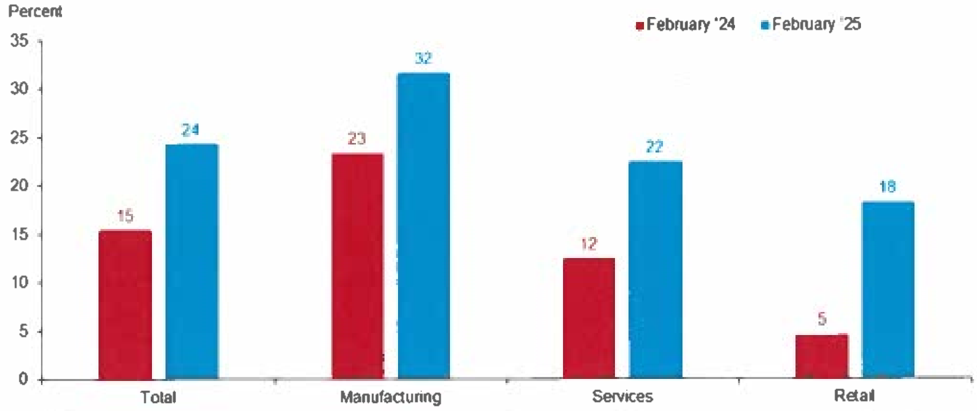
One TBOS firm noted if companies could not secure workers with H-1B visas—the visa typically used to hire foreign professionals in fields such as technology and medicine—then the result may very well be outsourcing and offshoring.

One-quarter of impacted TBOS firms cited hiring contract labor, subcontractors or outsourcing as a consequence of an inability to hire or retain foreign workers. An additional 3 percent noted relocating production or services to outside the U.S. As one company official in the professional and businesses services sector said, "About 8 to 10 percent of our workforce is H-1B. We are seeing that the unpredictable nature of the process, unpredictable rejections and revoking, etc. has led to a lack of mobility in the workforce. We are also seeing that many companies don't want to deal with it and are turning more and more to outsourcing to nearshore and offshore. This results in the job being sent abroad, and most likely this job will never come back to the U.S."

Texas businesses increasingly rely on workers from other countries

Changes to immigration policy have come at a time when Texas businesses have become more dependent on immigrant workers, due in part to the 2021–24 immigration surge. By some estimates, Texas got at least 10 percent of that border immigration surge—at least 550,000 extra immigrants—so it's no surprise that firms grew more dependent on foreign-born workers. The February TBOS indicated that roughly a quarter of responding Texas businesses relied on workers from outside the country in 2024 *(Chart 5)*. This was a large increase from 15 percent just one year prior.

Chart 5
Texas firms surveyed report becoming more dependent on workers from abroad



NOTES: Firms were asked, "Over the past year, to what extent has your firm relied on hiring workers who moved to Texas from either a different U.S. state or a different country?" (302 responses in February 2025). Shown are the percentages who answered "significant reliance" or "some reliance" to "workers from a different country."
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Downloadable chart

Notably, during the immigration surge, humanitarian immigrants coming across the border were eligible for work permits and thus could legally work. Firms could legally hire them, which they did.

Labor market outlook weaker without immigration

Since the immigration enforcement changes began in mid-2024, U.S. and Texas job growth have fallen well below their respective long-run trends. Given the decline in immigration inflows, increase in arrests and removals of immigrants already here and the chilling effect, labor supply is clearly being affected.

In the country as a whole, the labor force contracted and the participation rate declined from recent peaks earlier this year, in April. In Texas, labor force growth is at very low levels. Meanwhile, signs of weakening labor demand are harder to spot, particularly in Texas. The state unemployment rate is low, at 4.1 percent, job postings are holding steady, and wage growth remains healthy.

With sharply lower immigration, break-even job growth shifts downward. Break-even job growth is the pace of job creation consistent with a stable unemployment rate. If job growth is below (above) the break-even rate, then the unemployment rate will rise (fall). When the immigration surge was at its peak, economists estimated that U.S. break-even job growth was around 250,000 jobs per month, a huge jump from the long-run break-even employment growth rate, estimated at 70,000 to 90,000 net new jobs per month. Current estimates of break-even employment growth are approaching 30,000 jobs. This compares with average U.S. job creation this year through August of roughly 75,000 jobs per month.

Less immigration doesn't necessarily mean higher or lower unemployment, but it will likely result in slower economic growth. The labor market will show this first in the form of less job growth. Lower GDP growth will eventually follow. The U.S.-born workforce cannot make up for reduced immigration due to demographic pressures, including an aging population and low birth rates.

Some—but likely not all—of the decline in labor supply will be offset with mechanization, technological innovation (including artificial intelligence) or offshoring. Nevertheless, it bears noting that by 2031, all growth in the U.S. population is expected to come from immigration. Hence, when officials set immigration policy, they may also be setting the speed limit for the economy.

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.

AGENDA ITEM #5:

Action Item for audit letter to hire Terry & King, CPA's, PC., for the 2024 -2025 audit

Terry & King, CPAs, P.C.

5707 114th Street
P.O. Box 93550
Lubbock, TX 79493-3550

Randel J. Terry, CPA
Ryan R. King, CPA

Telephone - (806) 698-8858 – Fax – (866) 288-6490

September 9, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor and City Administrator

Town of Ransom Canyon
24 Lee Kitchens Dr.
Ransom Canyon, TX 79366-2200

We are pleased to confirm our understanding of the services we are to provide the Town of Ransom Canyon for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Audit Scope and Objectives

We will audit the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, and the disclosures, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town of Ransom Canyon as of and for the year ended September 30, 2025. Accounting standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) provide for certain required supplementary information (RSI), such as management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), to supplement the Town of Ransom Canyon's basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. As part of our engagement, we will apply certain limited procedures to the Town of Ransom Canyon's RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). These limited procedures will consist of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We will not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The following RSI is required by GAAP and will be subjected to certain limited procedures, but will not be audited:

1. Management's Discussion and Analysis
2. Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
3. Schedule of Changes in NPL and Related Ratios – TMRS
4. Schedule of Changes in OPEB and Related Ratios – TMRS
5. Schedule of Contributions for Pensions – TMRS
6. Schedule of Contributions for OPEB - TMRS

We have also been engaged to report on supplementary information other than RSI that accompanies the Town of Ransom Canyon's financial statements. We will subject the following supplementary information to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS, and we will provide an opinion on it in relation to the financial statements as a whole, in a report combined with our auditor's report on the financial statements:

1. Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion about whether your financial statements are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP; and report on the fairness of the supplementary information referred to in the second paragraph when considered in relation to the financial statements as a whole. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements, including omissions, can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment of a reasonable user made based on the financial statements.

The objectives also include reporting on internal control over financial reporting and compliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and award agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

We will conduct our audit in accordance with GAAS and the standards for financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and will include tests of your accounting records of the Town of Ransom Canyon and other procedures we consider necessary to enable us to express such opinions. As part of an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards,* we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We will evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management. We will also evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We will plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether from (1) errors, (2) fraudulent financial reporting, (3) misappropriation of assets, or (4) violations of laws or governmental regulations that are attributable to the government or to acts by management or employees acting on behalf of the government. Because the determination of waste and abuse is subjective, *Government Auditing Standards* do not expect auditors to perform specific procedures to detect waste or abuse in financial audits nor do they expect auditors to provide reasonable assurance of detecting waste or abuse.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, combined with the inherent limitations of internal control, and because we will not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements may not be detected by us, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards.* In addition, an audit is not designed to detect immaterial misstatements or violations of laws or governmental regulations that do not have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, we will inform the appropriate level of management of any material errors, fraudulent financial reporting, or misappropriation of assets that comes to our attention. We will also inform the appropriate level of management of any violations of laws or governmental regulations that come to our attention, unless clearly inconsequential. Our responsibility as auditors is limited to the period covered by our audit and does not extend to any later periods for which we are not engaged as auditors.

We will also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Our procedures will include tests of documentary evidence supporting the transactions recorded in the accounts, tests of the physical existence of inventories, and direct confirmation of receivables and certain assets and liabilities by correspondence with selected customers, creditors, and financial institutions. We will also request written representations from your attorneys as part of the engagement.

We have identified the following significant risk(s) of material misstatement as part of our audit planning:

According to GAAS, significant risks include management override of controls, and GAAS presumes that revenue recognition is a significant risk. Accordingly, we have considered these as significant risks.

Our audit of financial statements does not relieve you of your responsibilities.

Audit Procedures - Internal Controls

We will obtain an understanding of the government and its environment, including the system of internal control, sufficient to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. Tests of controls may be performed to test the effectiveness of certain controls that we consider relevant to preventing and detecting errors and fraud that are material to the financial statements and to preventing and detecting misstatements resulting from illegal acts and other noncompliance matters that have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. Our tests, if performed, will be less in scope than would be necessary to render an opinion on internal control and, accordingly, no opinion will be expressed in our report on internal control issued pursuant to *Government Auditing* Standards. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal control. An audit is not designed to provide assurance on internal control or to identify significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. Accordingly, we will express no such opinion. However, during the audit, we will communicate to management and those charged with governance internal control related matters that are required to be communicated under AICPA professional standards and *Government Auditing Standards*.

Audit Procedures - Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we will perform tests of the City's compliance with the provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, agreements, and grants. However, the objective of our audit will not be to provide an opinion on overall compliance and we will not express such an opinion in our report on compliance issued pursuant to *Government Auditing Standards*.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Our audit will be conducted on the basis that you acknowledge and understand your responsibility for designing, implementing, establishing, and maintaining effective internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for evaluating and monitoring ongoing activities to help ensure that appropriate goals and objectives are met; following laws and regulations; and ensuring that management and financial information is reliable and properly reported. Management is also responsible for implementing systems designed to achieve compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. You are also responsible for the selection and application of accounting principles, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and all accompanying information in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of contracts and grant agreements.

Management is responsible for making drafts of financial statements, all financial records, and related information available to us; for the accuracy and completeness of that information (including information from outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers); and for the evaluation of whether there are any conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the government's ability to continue as a going concern for the 12 months after the financial statements date or shortly thereafter (for example, within an additional three months if currently known). You are also responsible for providing us with (1) access to all information of which you are aware that is relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation, identification of all related parties and all related-party relationships and transactions, and other matters; (2) additional information that we may request for the purpose of the audit; and (3) unrestricted access to persons within the government from whom we determine it necessary to obtain audit evidence. At the conclusion of our audit, we will require certain written representations from you about your responsibilities for the financial statements; compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements; and other responsibilities required by GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards.*

Your responsibilities include adjusting the financial statements to correct material misstatements and for confirming to us in the written representation letter that the effects of any uncorrected misstatements aggregated by us during the current engagement and pertaining to the latest period presented are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements of each opinion unit taken as a whole.

You are responsible for the design and implementation of programs and controls to prevent and detect fraud, and for informing us about all known or suspected fraud affecting the government involving (1) management, (2) employees who have significant roles in internal control, and (3) others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements. Your responsibilities include informing us of your knowledge of any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the government received in communications from employees, former employees, grantors, regulators, or others. In addition, you are responsible for identifying and ensuring that the government complies with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, agreements, and grants and for taking timely and appropriate steps to remedy fraud and noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, or contracts or grant agreements that we report.

You are responsible for the preparation of the supplementary information, which we have been engaged to report on, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). You agree to include our report on the supplementary information in any document that contains, and indicates that we have reported on, the supplementary information. You also agree to include the audited financial statements with any presentation of the supplementary information that includes our report thereon or make the audited financial statements readily available to users of the supplementary information no later than the date the supplementary information is issued with our report thereon. Your responsibilities include acknowledging to us in the written representation letter that (1) you are responsible for presentation of the supplementary information in accordance with GAAP; (2) you believe the supplementary information, including its form and content, is fairly presented in accordance with GAAP; (3) the methods of measurement or presentation have not changed from those used in the prior period (or, if they have changed, the reasons for such changes); and (4) you have disclosed to us any significant assumptions or interpretations underlying the measurement or presentation of the supplementary information.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a process for tracking the status of audit findings and recommendations. Management is also responsible for identifying and providing report copies of previous financial audits, attestation engagements, performance audits or other studies related to the objectives discussed in the Audit Scope and Objectives section of this letter. This responsibility includes relaying to us corrective actions taken to address significant findings and recommendations resulting from those audits, attestation engagements, performance audits, or other studies. You are also responsible for providing management's views on our current findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as your planned corrective actions, for the report, and for the timing and format for providing that information.

Other Services

We will also assist in preparing the financial statements and related notes of the Town of Ransom Canyon in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America based on information provided by you. These nonaudit services do not constitute an audit under *Government Auditing Standards* and such services will not be conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. We will perform the services in accordance with applicable professional standards. The other services are limited to the financial statement services previously defined. We, in our sole professional judgment, reserve the right to refuse to perform any procedure or take any action that could be construed as assuming management responsibilities.

You agree to assume all management responsibilities relating to the financial statements and related notes and any other nonaudit services we provide. You will be required to acknowledge in the management representation letter our assistance with preparation of the financial statements and related notes and that you have reviewed and approved the financial statements and related notes prior to their issuance and have accepted responsibility for them. Further, you agree to oversee the nonaudit services by designating an individual, preferably from senior management, with suitable skill, knowledge, or experience; evaluate the adequacy and results of those services; and accept responsibility for them.

Engagement Administration, Fees, and Other

We understand that your employees will prepare all cash or other confirmations we request and will locate any documents selected by us for testing.

We will provide copies of our reports to the city; however, management is responsible for distribution of the reports and the financial statements. Unless restricted by law or regulation, or containing privileged and confidential information, copies of our reports are to be made available for public inspection.

The audit documentation for this engagement is the property of Terry & King, CPAs, P.C. and constitutes confidential information. However, subject to applicable laws and regulations, audit documentation and appropriate individuals will be made available upon request and in a timely manner to certain regulators or its designee, a federal agency providing direct or indirect funding, or the U.S. Government Accountability Office for the purposes of a quality review of the audit, to resolve audit findings, or to carry out oversight responsibilities. We will notify you of any such request. If requested, access to such audit documentation will be provided under the supervision of Terry & King, CPA's personnel. Furthermore, upon request, we may provide copies of selected audit documentation to the aforementioned parties. These parties may intend or decide to distribute the copies or information contained therein to others, including other governmental agencies.

The audit documentation for this engagement will be retained for a minimum of five years after the report release date or for any additional period requested by a regulator. If we are aware that a federal awarding agency or auditee is contesting an audit finding, we will contact the party(ies) contesting the audit finding for guidance prior to destroying the audit documentation.

Ryan King is the engagement partner and is responsible for supervising the engagement and signing the reports or authorizing another individual to sign them. We expect to begin our audit on November 11, 2025 and to issue our reports no later than the January 2026 Council meeting.

Our fee for services will be at our standard hourly rates plus out-of-pocket costs (such as report reproduction, word processing, postage, travel, copies, telephone, etc.) except that we agree that our gross fee, including expenses, will not exceed $21,250. Our standard hourly rates vary according to the degree of responsibility involved and the experience level of the personnel assigned to your audit. Our invoice for these fees will be rendered at the conclusion of the engagement and is payable on presentation. The above fee is based on anticipated cooperation from your personnel and the assumption that unexpected circumstances will not be encountered during the audit. If significant additional time is necessary, we will discuss it with you and arrive at a new fee estimate before we incur the additional costs.

Reporting

We will issue a written report upon completion of our audit of the Town of Ransom Canyon's financial statements. Our report will be addressed to management and those charged with governance of the Town of Ransom Canyon, Texas. Circumstances may arise in which our report may differ from its expected form and content based on the results of our audit. Depending on the nature of these circumstances, it may be necessary for us to modify our opinions, add a separate section, or add an emphasis-of-matter or other-matter paragraph to our auditor's report, or if necessary, withdraw from this engagement. If our opinions are other than unmodified, we will discuss the reasons with you in advance. If, for any reason, we are unable to complete the audit or are unable to form or have not formed opinions, we may decline to express opinions or issue reports, or we may withdraw from this engagement.

We will also provide a report (that does not include an opinion) on internal control related to the financial statements and compliance with the provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements as required by *Government Auditing Standards.* The report on internal control and on compliance and other matters will state (1) that the purpose of the report is solely to describe the scope of testing of internal control and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control on compliance, and (2) that the report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. The report will also state that the report is not suitable for any other purpose. If during our audit we become aware that the Town of Ransom Canyon is subject to an audit requirement that is not encompassed in the terms of this engagement, we will communicate to management and those charged with governance that an audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards for financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* may not satisfy the relevant legal, regulatory, or contractual requirements.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to the Town of Ransom Canyon and believe this letter accurately summarizes the significant terms of our engagement. If you have any questions, please let us know. If you agree with the terms of our engagement as described in this letter, please sign the attached copy and return it to us.

Very truly yours,

Terry & King, CPAs, P.C.

RESPONSE:

This letter correctly sets forth the understanding of the Town of Ransom Canyon.

By:		By:	
Title:	Mayor	Title:	City Administrator
Date:	11/01/25	Date:	11/01/25

AGENDA ITEM #6:

Action Item for first reading of an ordinance to add an additional fee for solid waste for the citizen collection station.

ORDINANCE NO. 26-00011326 **DATE PASSED: FIRST READING**

PERTAINING TO: SOLID WASTE RATES **DATE EFFECTIVE: MARCH 1, 2026**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SOLID WASTE RATE, PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE OF AN ADDITIONAL FEE OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH 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: **from $40.00 (Forty dollars and no cents) per month per household to $45.00 (Forty five 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.

(c) Residents may dispose of garbage at the garbage citizen collection station up to five (5) times per calendar month without additional charge. If a resident exceeds five (5) disposals within the same month, a single additional fee of $15.00 (fifteen dollars and no cents) shall be assessed for that month, beginning with the sixth disposal.

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 13TH DAY OF JANUARY 2026.

TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON

VAL MEIXNER, MAYOR

ATTEST:

SHEILA JENNINGS, CITY SECRETARY

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

GARRETT FERGUSON, ATTORNEY

AGENDA ITEM #7:

Action Item for second reading of an ordinance to amend Article 13.01 in the General Provisions of the rates and charges for water and sewer services.

ORDINANCE: 011325 **SECOND READING**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE 13.01.001 "GENERAL PROVISIONS, SECTION C" AND REPEALING PREVIOUS SECTION TO UTILITY BILLING POLICY FOR THE TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON TO CHANGE LANGUAGE TO UPDATE THE RATE FOR CONNECTING SERVICES WHEN RESIDENTS BEGIN UTILITY SERVICES WITH THE TOWN.

WHEREAS, the Town of Ransom Canyon, referred to as "City," recognizes the need to establish a clear and consistent ordinance with its utility billing policy to ensure efficient operations, accurate billing, and equitable treatment of all customers.

WHEREAS, the City provides essential utility services, including water, sewer, and solid waste services, to residents, and requires an effective system for billing and collections;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON TO AMEND ORDINANCE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE
The purpose of this ordinance is to establish a uniform and transparent utility billing policy that ensures fairness, financial stability, and operational efficiency for the City's utility services by updating this ordinance to reflect the changes that follow the new billing policy that was adopted by the City Council as of March 11, 2025.

SECTION 2. ENACTMENT OF UTILITY BILLING POLICY
That a new Article 13.06 be enacted and added to the Town of Ransom Canyon Code of Ordinances to add a utility billing policy.

SECTION 3. REPEAL OF PRIOR REGULATION
That Section 13.01.001, Section C, be removed which currently states: "The one-time administrative fee for connecting a home to water and sewer services shall be $25.00," and it shall be amended to state the following:

(c) connection to water and sewer service. A deposit to start water and sewer services for a resident is $150.00 ($100.00 for water and $50.00 for sewer)

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.
If any clause, section, or other part of application of this Ordinance shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such unconstitutional or invalid part or application shall be considered as eliminated and so not affecting the remaining portions or applications remaining in full force and effect.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE
This Ordinance shall become effective at least ten (10) days after its publication in the *Slatonite.*

PASSED AND APPROVED ON ______________________________

____
Val Meixner, Mayor

ATTEST:

____
Sheila Jennings, City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #8:

Action Item for an Order of Election – Call for an election of three Alderman-At-Large for two- year terms.

1-14
Prescribed by Secretary of State
Sections 4.004, 83.010, 85.004, 85.007, Texas Election Code
9/2023

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION FOR MUNICIPALITIES
AVISO DE ELECCIÓN GENERAL PARA MUNICIPIOS

To the registered voters of the County of Lubbock, Texas:

(A los votantes registrados del Condado de Lubbock*, Texas)*

Notice is hereby given that the polling places listed below will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 05 /02 /2026 for voting in a general election to elect:

Three Alderman At-Large (two-year Terms) for the Town of Ransom Canyon, Texas

(Notifíquese por la presente, que los sitios de votación citadas abajo se abrirán desde las 7:00 a.m. hasta las 7:00 p.m. el 05 / 02 / 2026 *para votar en la elección general para elegir*

Tres Alderman At-Large (two-year terms) for the Town of Ransom Canyon, Texas

On Election Day, voters must vote in the precinct where registered to vote, unless the countywide polling place program is being used in the election.
(El Día de Elección, los votantes deberán votar en el precinto donde están inscritos para votar, a menos que el programa de sitios de votación del condado se está utilizando en la elección.)

Location of Election Day Polling Places Include Name of Building and Address *(Sitios de votación el Día de Elección)* *(Incluir Nombre del Edificio y Dirección)*	Precinct Number(s) *(Número de precinto)*
Locations of Polling Places are as Indicated On Exhibit B.	
Los sitios de votacion como se indican el la pagina marcada Anexo B	

During early voting, a voter may vote at any of the locations listed below:
(Durante Votación Adelantada, los votantes podrán votar en cualquiera de los sitios de votación nombradas abajo.)

Location of Main Early Voting Polling Place Include Name of Building and Address *(Sitio principal de votación adelantada)* *(Incluir Nombre del Edificio y Dirección)*	Days and Hours of Operation *Días y Horas Hábiles*
24 Lee Kitchens Drive, Ransom Canyon, TX	See Below all dates and times

Locations for Branch Early Voting Polling Places Include Name of Building and Address *(Sitios sucursal de votación adelantada)* *(Incluir Nombre del Edificio y Dirección)*	Days and Hours of Operation *Días y Horas Hábiles*
Locations for Early Voting are Listed in Exhibit A	Monday, April 20, 2026 through Tuesday, April 28, 2026
Votacion Adelantada en persona esta listaro en	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
la pagina marcado Anexo A.	lunes, 20 de abril - martes, 28 de abril
	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
	**Except on Sunday, April 26, 2026
	**Menos el domingo, 26 de abril

Applications for ballot by mail shall be mailed to:
(Las solicitudes para boletas que se votarán adelantada por correo deberán enviarse a:)

Rozine Stinson

Name of Early Voting Clerk
(Nombre del Secretario/a de la Votación Adelantada)

1308 Crickets Avenue

Address *(Dirección)*

Lubbock, TX

City *(Ciudad)* Zip Code *(Código Postal)*

(806) 775-1338

Telephone Number *(Número de teléfono)*

votelubbock@lubbockcounty.gov

Email Address *(Dirección de Correo Electrónico)*

www.votelubbock.org

Early Voting Clerk's Website *(Sitio web del Secretario/a de Votación Adelantada)*

Applications for Ballots by Mail (ABBMs) must be received no later than the close of business on:
(Las solicitudes para boletas que se votarán adelantada por correo deberán recibirse no más tardar de las horas de negocio el:)

04 / 22 / 2026.
(date)*(fecha)*

Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) must be received no later than the close of business on:
(La Tarjeta Federal Postal de Solicitud deberán recibirse no más tardar de las horas de negocio el:)

04 / 22 / 2026.
(date)*(fecha)*

Issued this 13 (day) day of 01 (month), 20 26 (year).

(Emitada este día 13 (día) de 01 (mes), 20 26 (año).)

Signature of Mayor *(Firma del Alcalde)*

Sections 85.067 and 85.068
V.T.C.A., Election Code

Exhibit A An

May 2, 2026 Cities and Schools General and Special Elections
(Elecciones Generales y Especiales de Ciudades y Escuelas el 2 de Mayo del 2026)

NOTICE OF EARLY VOTING
AVISO DE VOTACIÓN ANTICIPADA

Early Voting by personal appearance for the May 2, 2026
Cities and Schools General and Special Elections
ALL EARLY POLLING LOCATIONS ON THE DATES, TIMES, AND LOCATIONS LISTED BELOW:
Votación Adelantada en persona para las Elecciones Generales y Especiales de Ciudades y Escuelas el 2 de mayo del 2026 serán conducidas en LAS FECHAS, HORARIOS Y SITIOS ENUMERADOS A CONTINUACIÓN:

EARLY VOTING DATES: Monday, April 20 – Tuesday, April 28, 2026
(Fechas de Votación Adelantada: lunes, 20 de abril– martes, 28 de abril del 2026)

Main Early Voting Polling Place
Lugar principal de la votación anticipada

Lubbock County Elections Office
Oficina de Elecciones del Condado de Lubbock
1308 Crickets Ave., Lubbock, TX 79401
1308 avenida Crickets
Room: Public Room
Sala: *salón público*

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril

Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM

EXCEPT Sunday, April 26
MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril
12:00 PM - 6:00 PM

Early Voting Branch Polling Places
Votacion Anticipada en los Sitios de Votacion Auxiliares

United Supermarkets
Supermercados United
All Locations listed below:
Todas las sigiente locales:

United - 2630 Parkway Dr., Lubbock, TX 79403 *(Parkway Dr & Beech Ave)*
2630 calle Parkway (Parkway drive y avenida Beech)

United - 401 Slide Rd., Lubbock, TX 79416 *(4th & Slide)*
401 calle Slide (calle 4 y camino Slide)

United - 6313 4th St., Lubbock, TX 79416 *(4th & Milwaukee)*
6313 calle 4 (calle 4 y avenida Milwaukee)

United - 1701 50th St., Lubbock, TX 79412 *(50th & Avenue Q)*
1701 calle 50 (calle 50 y avenida Q)

United - 2703 82nd St., Lubbock, TX 79423 *(82nd & Boston Ave)*
2703 calle 82 (calle 82 y avenida Boston)

United - 8010 Frankford Ave., Lubbock, TX 79424 *(82nd & Frankford)*
8010 avenida Frankford (calle 82 y avenida Frankford)

United - 12815 Indiana Ave., Lubbock, TX 79423 *(130th & Indiana)*
12815 avenida Indiana (calle 130 y avenida Indiana)

United - 11310 Slide Rd., Lubbock, TX 79424 *(114th & Slide)*
11310 calle Slide (calle 114 y calle Slide)

Amigos - 112 N University Ave., Lubbock, TX 79415 *(University & Auburn)*
112 avenida Universidad norte (avenida Universidad y calle Auburn)

Market Street - 4425 19th St., Lubbock, TX 79407 *(19th & Quaker)*
4425 calle 19 (calle 19 y avenida Quaker)

Market Street - 3405 50th St., Lubbock, TX 79413 *(50th & Indiana)*
3405 calle 50 (calle 50 y avenida Indiana)

Market Street - 4205 98th St., Lubbock, TX 79423 *(98th & Quaker)*
4205 calle 98 (calle 98 y avenida Quaker)

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril

Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM

Dates: / *Fechas:* **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26** / ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***

Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Abernathy City Hall
Oficina Municipal de Abernathy

811 Avenue D, Abernathy, TX 79311
811 avenida D
Room: Community Room
Sala: Salón Comunitario

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Casey Administration Building
Edificio de Administración Casey

501 7th Street, Wolfforth, TX 79382
501 calle 7
Room: No. 4
Sala: Núm. 4

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Citizens Tower
Citizens Tower

1314 Avenue K (1st Floor) Lubbock, TX 79401
1314 avenida k, 1er piso)
Room: Lobby
Sala: vestíbulo

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Idalou Community Center
Centro Social de Idalou

202 W. 7th Street, Idalou, TX 79329
202 calle 7 oeste
Room: Community Room
Sala: salón comunitario

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

New Deal Community Clubhouse
Centro Social de New Deal

309 S. Monroe Avenue, New Deal, TX 79403
309 avenida Monroe sur
Room: Community Room
Sala: salón comunitario

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Ransom Canyon City Hall
Oficina Municipal de Ransom Canyon

24 Lee Kitchens Drive, Ransom Canyon, TX 79366
24 Lee Kitchens Drive
Room: Council Chamber
Sala: cámara del Concilio

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Roosevelt ISD Arena
Arena del Distrito Escolar Independiente de Roosevelt

1301 CR 3300, Lubbock, TX 79403
1301 camino rural 3300
Room: West Concourse
Sala: explanada al oeste

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Shallowater Community Center
Centro Social de Shallowater

900 Avenue H, Shallowater, TX 79363
900 avenida H
Room: Community Room
Sala: salón comunitario

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Slaton City Hall
Oficina Municipal de Slaton

130 S 9th Street, Slaton TX 79364
130 calle 9th oeste
Room: Council Room
Sala: sala del consejo

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Texas Tech University Student Recreation Center
Universidad de Texas Tech Centro de Recreación para Estudiantes

Texas Tech Campus
Campus de Texas Tech
Hartford Ave & Main Street, Lubbock, TX 79409
avenida Hartford y calle Main

Dates: Mon, April 20, Closed Tues, April 21 (Holiday), Wed April 22 - Tues, April 28
Fechas: Lunes, 20 de abril, cerrado Martes, 21 de abril (festivo), Miércoles, 22 de abril - Martes, 28 de abril
Times: / *horas:* 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Dates: **EXCEPT Sunday, April 26**
Fechas: ***MENOS el domingo, 26 de abril***
Times: / *horas:* **12:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Exhibit B *(Anexo B)*

May 2, 2026 Cities and Schools General and Special Elections

(Elecciones Generales y Especiales de Ciudades y Escuelas el 2 de Mayo del 2026)

Vote Center Locations

(Lugares de Centros de Votación)

Saturday, May 2, 2026

(sábado, 2 de mayo del 2026)

7:00 A.M. – 7:00 P.M.

Abernathy City Hall – 811 Avenue D (Community Room), Abernathy, 79311

(Alcaldía de Abernathy – 811 avenida D, Abernathy, salón comunitario)

Bacon Heights Baptist Church – 5110 54th St (2 Commons Room), Lubbock, 79414

(Iglesia Bautista Bacon Heights – 5110 calle 54, salón comunal 2)

Broadview Baptist Church – 1302 N Frankford Ave (Fellowship Hall), Lubbock, 79416

(Iglesia Bautista Broadview – 1302 avenida Frankford norte, sala de compañerismo)

Broadway Church of Christ – 1924 Broadway (Foyer) Lubbock, 79401

(Iglesia de Cristo Broadway – 1924 calle Broadway, la entrada)

Calvary Baptist Church – 5301 82nd St (Mall Area), Lubbock, 79424****

(Iglesia Bautista Calvario – 5301 calle 82, área de la plaza) ***

Casey Administration Building – 501 7th St (Room No. 104), Wolfforth, 79382

(Edificio de Administración Casey – 501 calle 7, salón no. 104)

Catholic Diocese of Lubbock – 4620 4th St (Archbishop Michael J Sheehan Hall), Lubbock, 79416

(Diócesis Católica de Lubbock – 4620 calle 4, salón del Arzobispo Michael J Sheehan)

Celebration Christian Center – 8001 Upland Ave (Sanctuary), Lubbock, 79424

(Centro Cristiano de Celebración – 8001 avenida Upland, santuario)

Copper Rawlings Senior Center – 213 40th St (Social Hall), Lubbock, 79404

(Centro para personas mayores de Copper Rawlings – 213 calle 40, salón social)

Elks Lodge No. 1348 – 3409 Milwaukee Ave (Lodge Hall), Lubbock, 79407

(Elks Lodge Núm. 1348 – 3409 avenida Milwaukee, salón)

Exhibit B *(Anexo B)*

First Assembly of God Church – 3801 98th St (Classroom), Lubbock, 79423

(Primera Iglesia Asambleas de Dios – 3801 calle 98, salón de clase)

Frenship Heritage Middle School – 6110 73rd St (Library), Lubbock, 79424

(Escuela secundaria Frenship Heritage – 6110 calle 73, biblioteca)

Frenship Terra Vista Middle School – 1111 Upland Ave (Door #1), Lubbock 79424

(Escuela secundaria Frenship Terra Vista – 1111 avenida Upland, puerta #1)

Green Lawn Church of Christ – 5701 19th St (Entry Hall), Lubbock, 79407

(Iglesia de Cristo Green Lawn – 5701 calle 19 la entrada)

Idalou Community Center – 202 W 7th St, Idalou, 79329

(Centro Social de Idalou – 202 calle 7 oeste, Idalou)

J. A. Hodges Community Center – 4011 University Ave (Social Hall), Lubbock, 79413

(Centro Social J. A. Hodges – 4011 avenida Universidad, salón social)

Lauro Cavazos Middle School – 210 N University Ave (Door #2), Lubbock, 79415

(Escuela secundaria Lauro Cavazos – 210 avenida universidad norte, puerta #2)

Lubbock-Cooper ISD Administrative Offices –13807 Indiana Ave, Lubbock, 79423

(Oficinas administrativas de Lubbock-Cooper ISD – 13807 avenida Indiana)

Lubbock-Cooper North Elementary School – 3202 108th St (Gym), Lubbock, 79423

(Escuela Primaria Lubbock-Cooper North – 3202 calle 108, gimnasio)

Lubbock ISD Administration Office – 1628 19th St (Breezeway), Lubbock, 79401

(Officina de Administración de Lubbock ISD– 1628 calle 19, corredor)

Mae Simmons Community Center – 2004 Oak Ave (Activity Room), Lubbock, 79403

(Centro Social Mae Simmons – 2004 Avenida Oak, salón de actividades)

Maggie Trejo Supercenter – 3200 Amherst Street (Rodgers Community Center Social Hall), Lubbock, 79415

(Supercentro Maggie Trejo – 3200 calle Amherst, centro comunitario Rodgers salón social)

New Deal Community Clubhouse – 309 S Monroe Ave, New Deal, 79350

(Centro Comunitario de New Deal – 309 Avenida Monroe Sur, New Deal)

Parsons Elementary School – 2811 58th St (Gym), Lubbock, 79413

(Escuela Primaria Parsons – 2811 calle 58, gimnasio)

Exhibit B *(Anexo B)*

Patterson Library – 1836 Parkway Dr (Community Room), Lubbock, 79403

(Biblioteca Patterson – 1836 Parkway Drive, salón comunitario)

Preston Smith Elementary School – 8707 Dover Ave (Cafeteria), Lubbock, 79424

(Escuela primaria Preston Smith – 8707aAvenida Dover, cafetería*)*

Ransom Canyon City Hall (Council Chamber) – 24 Lee Kitchens Dr, Ransom Canyon, 79366

(Oficina Municipal de Ransom Canyon, cámara del concilio – 24 Lee Kitchens Dr)

Roosevelt ISD Arena (west concourse)– 1301 CR 3300, Lubbock, 79403

(Arena de Roosevelt ISD, explanada al oeste) – 1301 camino rural 3300)

Roy W. Roberts Elementary School – 7901 Avenue P (Gym), Lubbock, 79423

(Escuela primaria Roy W. Roberts – 7901 avenida P, gimnasio)

Roscoe Wilson Elementary School – 2807 25th St (Gym), Lubbock, 79410

(Escuela Primaria Roscoe Wilson – 2807 calle 25, gimnasio)

Shallowater Community Center – 902 Avenue H, Shallowater, 79363

(Centro Social de Shallowater – 902 avenida H, Shallowater)

Slaton Community Clubhouse – 750 W Garza St. (Community Room), Slaton, 79364

(Centro Social de Slaton– 750 calle Garza oeste, salón comunitario)

South Plains Church of Christ – 6802 Elkhart Ave (Gym Area), Lubbock, 79424

(Iglesia de Cristo South Plains – 6802 avenida Elkhart, área del gimnasio)

Sunset Church of Christ, (Powerhouse) – 3625 34th St, Lubbock, 79410

(Iglesia de Cristo Sunset, Powerhouse – 3625 calle 34)

Sutherlands HomeBase – 3701 50th St (Near Lighting Section), Lubbock, 79413

(Sutherlands HomeBase – 3701 calle 50, cerca de la sección de iluminación)

Texas Tech University Student Union Building – 15th St and Akron Ave, Lubbock, 79409

(Edificio de la Unión Estudiantil de la Universidad Texas Tech - calle 15 y avenida Akron)

Victory Life Church – 12401 Slide Rd (Main Entrance), Lubbock, 79424

(Iglesia de la vida de la victoria –12401 camino Slide, calle principal)

YWCA – 6501 University Ave – Front Room, Lubbock, 79413

(YWCA – 6501 avenida Universidad – salon al frente)

AGENDA ITEM #9:

Action Item for a joint resolution which calls for an election to be held jointly with all cities and schools in Lubbock County.

JOINT ELECTION RESOLUTION NO. R26-011326

WHEREAS, Chapter 31, Subchapter D, of the Texas Election Code authorizes the governing body of a political subdivision to contract with a County for the County's election officer's services for election services in an election ordered by the political subdivision; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 271 of the Texas Election Code provides for joint elections when an election is required upon the same day by two or more political subdivisions occupying all or part of the same county; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Ransom Canyon desires to contract with the Lubbock County election officer for election services for its May 2, 2026, Election(s) to elect certain council members, and for any other special or bond elections that may be called by the District during the term of the contract; and

WHEREAS, several other political subdivisions within Lubbock County may also conduct elections on the same uniform date and may also have contracted with Lubbock County for the County election officer's services; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Ransom Canyon desires to conduct joint elections whenever possible with Lubbock County or with such governmental units of Lubbock County as are eligible and desire to conduct a joint election with the Town of Ransom Canyon as expressed by order, resolution or other official action for each particular uniform election date during the term of the contract; NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON:

THAT the City Council of the Town of Ransom Canyon hereby authorizes and directs the Mayor to execute the attached Contract for Election Services and any associated documents with Lubbock County for election services through **September 30, 2026**; and

THAT the said Contract for Elections Services shall be deemed a joint election agreement authorized by this Resolution with Lubbock County and those governmental units within Lubbock County that have executed a similar Contract for Election Services; that occupy all or part of the same county as the Town of Ransom Canyon; that are conducting elections on the same uniform election dates; and that desire and are eligible to conduct a joint elections with the Town of Ransom Canyon; and

THAT the City Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make any necessary changes to the Election Notice/Order exhibits or otherwise to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Resolution.

Passed by vote and approved this _______ day of _________________, 20___.

____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

____
For City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

____
City Secretary

AGENDA ITEM #10:

Action Item for a contract with Lubbock County for election services.

THE STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF LUBBOCK §

CONTRACT FOR ELECTION SERVICES WITH LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS FOR ALL JOINT ELECTIONS IN LUBBOCK COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 2026

THIS CONTRACT made by and between LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS, acting by and through Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Lubbock County Elections Administrator, hereinafter referred to as "The Elections Administrator" (who has been duly qualified and bonded as provided for under law) and Town of Ransom Canyon, a governmental entity organized under the laws of the State of Texas, hereinafter referred to as the "Entity" and by the authority of Section 31.092(a) of the Texas Election Code for the conduct and supervision of the Entity's elections held during Lubbock County's Fiscal Year, October 1, 2025, through September 30, 2026. The Entity joins with any such other governmental units as are eligible and desire to conduct a joint election, as may be expressed by order, resolution or other official action of each of the governmental units. In the case of an Entity which is a school district, a joint election will be conducted with one or more municipalities, and/or with Lubbock County, Texas, in compliance with the requirements for school districts set forth in Chapter 11, Subchapter C, Section 11.01, of the Texas Education Code.

RECITALS

Any elections held by the entity will be at the expense of the entity. In the case of joint elections, common expenses will be divided between the parties on a *pro rata* basis, calculated using the number of registered voters in each entity's jurisdiction.

The election precincts of the Entity, which lie within the jurisdictional limits of Lubbock County (the "County"), have been established and may be re-established by the Entity as its election precincts pursuant to Section 42.061 of the Texas Election Code.

The County owns the Hart InterCivic Verity Duo Version 2.7 Voting system which has been duly approved by the Secretary of State pursuant to Texas Election Code Chapter 122 as amended, and the Entity desires to use the County's electronic voting system in its election and to compensate the County for such use.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants, agreements, and benefits to the parties, **IT IS AGREED** as follows:

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Lubbock County Elections Administrator shall assist, coordinate, supervise, and handle all aspects of administering the election as provided in this Contract in a manner consistent with all relevant law, codes, rules and regulations, including, without limitations, those functions set forth in **Exhibit A**. The Entity agrees to pay the Lubbock County Elections Administrator for equipment,

supplies, services, and administrative costs as provided in this Contract. The Lubbock County Elections Administrator shall serve as the administrator for the election; however, the Entity shall remain responsible for the lawful conduct of its election as regards those functions reserved to the Entity set forth in **Exhibit A**, as regards such additional administrative functions as the Entity may otherwise undertake to perform, and any functions which cannot be lawfully delegated to the Lubbock County Elections Administrator. The Elections Administrator shall provide advisory services in connection with decisions to be made and actions to be taken by the officers of the Entity; however, it shall be the responsibility of the Entity to obtain whatever legal opinion(s) it deems necessary, from the Entity's chosen legal counsel and at the Entity's sole cost and expense. The Lubbock County Elections Administrator will not provide legal advice to the Entity.

II. LEGAL DOCUMENTS

The Entity shall be responsible for the preparation, adoption, and publication of all required election orders, resolutions, notices, and any other pertinent documents required by the Texas Election Code and/or its governing bodies.

Preparation of the necessary bilingual materials for notices and the language of the official ballot shall also be the responsibility of the Entity; however, the Lubbock County Elections Administrator will provide assistance if requested. The Entity shall provide a copy of its election order and notice to the Lubbock County Elections Administrator no later than eighty (80) days prior to Election Day.

III. VOTING LOCATIONS

It is agreed that Election Day voting shall be held at the locations shown in the Election Order and Notice duly adopted by the Entity. In the event that any of these voting locations are not available, the Elections Administrator will arrange for use of an alternate location with the approval of the Entity and at the Entity's expense.

This Contract shall be deemed an agreement for a joint election with other governmental units in Lubbock County holding an election on the same day in all or part of the same territory and whose governing bodies have authorized said joint election by order, resolution, or other official action.

IV. ELECTION JUDGES, CLERKS AND OTHER ELECTION PERSONNEL

Lubbock County shall be responsible, on behalf of the Entity, for the initial selection of the presiding election judges and alternate election judges for the Entity's election. The Elections Administrator shall provide to the Entity a list of presiding judges and alternate judges for its election who shall be appointed by the Entity as required by law.

The Elections Administrator shall notify all election judges of the eligibility requirements of Subchapter C of Chapter 32 of the Texas Election Code, and will take the necessary steps to ensure that all election judges appointed for the Entity's election are eligible to serve.

The Elections Administrator shall arrange for the training and compensation of all election judges and clerks. The Elections Administrator shall arrange for the date, time, and place for the presiding election judges to pick-up their election supplies. Each presiding election judge will be sent a letter (not later than the 15th day before election day, as required by Section 4.007 of the Texas Election Code) by the Elections Administrator notifying him/ her of his/her appointment, the time and location of distribution of election supplies, and the number of election clerks that the presiding judge may appoint, including the required number of bilingual clerks.

The Entity will be charged $15.00 an hour for each hour worked by the Presiding Election Judge and $13.00 an hour for each hour worked by each Alternate Judge and Election Clerk, or at the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court which is current at the time of the election, whichever is higher. The Entity will be charged an additional $25.00 flat rate compensation to each Election Judge for returning the supplies, the Judge's Verity Duo Scanner, and the voted thermal paper ballots to the Central Counting Station after the polls close on Election Day. The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Phone Bank Technical Assistant. The Entity will be charged the cost for salary reimbursement for each hour worked by employees of the Lubbock County IT Department providing technical assistance, plus mileage at the rate adopted by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court, currently $.70 for each mile traveled by each Early Voting Troubleshooter as per IR-2024-312. This rate is subject to change without notice at any time based on Lubbock County Commissioners Court action.

For any uniform election, the Entity will be charged $15.00 an hour for each hour worked by the Presiding Election Judge and $13.00 an hour for each hour worked by each Alternate Judge and Election Clerk, or at the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court, which is current at the time of the election, whichever is higher. The Entity will be charged an additional $25.00 flat rate compensation to each Election Judge for returning the supplies, the Judge's Verity Duo Scanner, and voted thermal paper ballots to the Central Counting Station after the polls close on Election Day. For any party based election, the Entity will be charged $15.00 an hour for each hour worked by the Presiding Election Judge and $15.00 an hour for each hour worked by each Alternate Judge and $13.00 an hour worked by the Election Clerk, or at the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court, which is current at the time of the election, whichever is higher. The Entity will be charged an additional $25.00 flat rate compensation to each Election Judge for both picking up and returning the supplies, the Judge's Verity Duo Scanner, and voted thermal paper ballots to the Central Counting Station after the polls close on Election Day. The total fee charged is $50 per each Election Day location. The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Phone Bank Technical Assistant. The Entity will be charged the hourly rate for each hour worked by employees of the Lubbock County IT Department providing technical assistance, plus mileage at the rate adopted by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court, currently $.70 for each mile traveled by

each Early Voting Troubleshooter as per IR-2024-312. This rate is subject to change without notice at any time based on Lubbock County Commissioners Court action.

The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by each Deputy Early Voting Clerk (Lead Clerk). For party based elections, there will be two lead clerks. The Entity will be charged $13.00 per hour for each hour worked by each Deputy Early Voting Alternate Lead Clerk and Clerks. If the Lubbock County Commissioners Court authorizes an increase in pay for either clerk, the Entity will pay the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court at the time of the Election. . The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Phone Bank Technical Assistant. The Entity will be charged the cost for salary reimbursement for each hour worked by employees of the Lubbock County IT Department providing technical assistance, plus mileage at the rate adopted by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court, currently $.70 for each mile traveled by each Early Voting Troubleshooter as per IR-2024-312. This rate is subject to change without notice at any time based on Lubbock County Commissioners Court action.

The Elections Administrator may employ other personnel necessary for the proper administration of the election, including such part-time help as is necessary to prepare for the election, to ensure the timely delivery of supplies during early voting and on Election Day, and for the efficient tabulation of ballots at the central counting station. For any uniform election, the Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Early Voting Ballot Board Judge and $13.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Early Voting Ballot Board Alternate Judge and Clerks. The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Central Count Judge and $13.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Central Count Alternate Judge. For any party based election, the Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Early Voting Ballot Board Judge and the Early Voting Ballot Board Alternate Judge, and $13.00 per hour for each hour worked by the Clerks. Overtime will be charged for all positions. The Entity will be charged $15.00 per hour for each hour worked by both Central Count Judges appointed by each party. If the Lubbock County Commissioners Court authorizes an increase in pay for either the clerks or judges, the Entity will pay the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court at the time of the Election. The Entity will be billed $14.00 per hour for each hour worked by part-time personnel working in support of the Central Counting Station on election night. Part-time personnel working in support of the Central Counting Station on election night will receive pay for at least four hours, minimum call for service, regardless of the actual hours worked.

The Entity will be charged $15.00 for each hour of training for all election workers (including Judges, Alternate Judges, Clerks, Phone Bank Operators and Troubleshooters). For any county employees, the Entity will be charged for any time worked outside of normal business hours and days (8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. weekdays, excluding holidays) at the rate of the actual hourly rate per employee.

The Entity will be charged a time-and-half rate based on the hourly rate of all election workers/temporary workers employed in the positions specified above for any overtime worked in connection with any election covered under this Contract.

The Entity will be charged a time-and-half rate based on the hourly rate of Lubbock County employees for any overtime worked to deliver, set up and pickup voting equipment, as well as the Logic and Accuracy Testing. The Entity will also be charged mileage at a rate, as set by Lubbock County Commissioners, for Lubbock County employees who must use their personal vehicles to deliver, set up and pickup voting equipment and supplies.

It is agreed by the Entity that at all times and for all purposes hereunder, all election judges, clerks, and all other employees involved in this election are independent Contractors and are not employees or agents of Lubbock County or the Entity. No statement contained in this Contract shall be construed so as to find any judge, clerk, or any other election personnel to be an employee or agent of the County or the Entity, and all election personnel shall be entitled to none of the rights, privileges, or benefits of County employees or Entity employees except as otherwise may be stated herein, nor shall any election personnel hold himself out as an employee or agent of the County or the Entity, unless considered a County or Entity employee as determined by the policies of Lubbock County or the Entity.

The hourly rates for the above listed categories of contractors and election workers will be determined following the conclusion of the current solicitation for temporary election workers, a process currently being completed by Lubbock County consistent with the provisions of the Texas Government Code. The price list for the provision of these services and all other contract fees consistent with Texas Election Code Sections 271 and 31.100 is attached as **Exhibit B** and incorporated herein by reference. The price list is subject to change based on action by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court.

V. SUPPLIES AND PRINTING

The Elections Administrator shall arrange for the use of the direct recording electronic voting machines and supporting supplies and equipment and all other election supplies and related printing including, but not limited to, official ballots, sample ballots, ballot boxes, voter registration lists, and all forms, signs, maps, and other materials used by the election workers at the Early Voting and Election Day voting locations. The fee list associated with these materials consistent with Texas Election Code Section 123 and Section 31 is attached as Exhibit B and incorporated herein by reference.

The Entity shall furnish to the Elections Administrator a list of candidates and/or propositions showing the order and the exact manner in which the names or proposition(s) are to appear on the official ballot (including bilingual titles and text). This list shall be delivered to the Elections Administrator as soon as possible after the Entity has determined ballot positions. The Entity shall be responsible for proofreading and approving the official ballot before printing as well as approving the ballot screen prompts and audio recordings for the Direct Recording Electronic voting devices in both English and Spanish.

VI. EARLY VOTING

The Entity agrees that the Election Administrator shall serve as the Early Voting Clerk in accordance with Section 31.097 of the Texas Election Code and agrees to designate the Office of the Elections Administrator, 1308 Crickets, Lubbock Texas, as the main Early Voting polling location. The Entity also agrees that the Elections Administrator's permanent county employees, during regular office hours, shall serve as deputy early voting clerks who shall serve without additional compensation; and that the Elections Administrator may appoint other deputy early voting clerks to assist in the conduct of early voting as necessary.

It is agreed that Early Voting by personal appearance will be held at the locations, times and days shown in **Exhibit C.** In the event that any of these voting locations are not available, the Elections Administrator will arrange for use of an alternate location with the approval of the Entity and at the Entity's expense.

As Early Voting Clerk, the Elections Administrator shall receive applications for early voting ballots to be voted by mail in accordance with Chapters 31 and 86 of the Texas Election Code. Any requests for early voting ballots to be voted by mail received by the Entity shall be forwarded immediately to the Elections Administrator for processing.

The Elections Administrator shall provide the Entity with a copy of the early voting report of how many voters checked-in at the polls on a daily basis and a cumulative final early voting report following the election. The Entity will be responsible for releasing any early voting report numbers to Officials of the Entity. The Entity will also be responsible for releasing early voting report numbers to the general public and candidates of the Entity, if requested. The Elections Administrator will be responsible to release the number of people who check-in at the polls each day of early voting to the media. The Elections Administrator will be responsible for posting the daily early voting rosters in person and by mail pursuant to Section 87.121 of the Texas Election Code

The Elections Administrator and the Entity will comply with all lawful requests for the release of public information.

VII. EARLY VOTING BALLOT BOARD

An Early Voting Ballot Board and, if needed, a Signature Verification Committee shall be created to process early voting results from the Entity's election. The county chair of the political party whose candidate for governor received the highest number of votes in the county in the 2022 gubernatorial election shall appoint the Presiding Judge of the Early Voting Ballot Board. The county chair of the political party whose candidate for governor received the second highest number of votes in the county in the 2022 gubernatorial election shall appoint the Alternate Presiding Judge of the Early Voting Ballot Board. The Presiding Judge, with the assistance of the Elections Administrator, shall appoint two or more additional members to constitute the Early Voting Ballot Board members and, if needed, the Signature Verification Committee members required to

efficiently process the early voting ballots. The Entity will be charged **$15.00** per hour for each hour worked by the Early Voting Ballot Board Judge and if needed, **$15.00** per hour plus markup for the Signature Verification Committee Judge as referenced in Exhibit B attached hereto. The Entity will be charged **$13.00** per hour for each of the other members of the Early Voting Ballot Board and Signature Verification Committee, as referenced in Exhibit B attached hereto. For any party based election, the Entity will be charged **$15.00** per hour for each hour worked by the Early Voting Ballot Board Judge and if needed, **$15.00** per hour plus markup for the Signature Verification Committee Judge and Signature Verification Committee Alternate Judge as referenced in Exhibit B attached hereto. The Entity will be charged **$13.00** per hour for each of the other members of the Early Voting Ballot Board and Signature Verification Committee, as referenced in Exhibit B attached hereto. If the Lubbock County Commissioners Court authorizes an increase in pay for any judge or member of the Early Voting Ballot Board and Signature Committee, the Entity will pay the rate set by the Lubbock County Commissioners Court at the time of the Election.

VIII. CENTRAL COUNTING STATION AND ELECTION RETURNS

The Elections Administrator shall be responsible for establishing and operating the central counting station to receive and tabulate the voted ballots in accordance with the provisions of the Texas Election Code and of this Contract.

The Entity hereby appoints the following central counting station officials (or their duly appointed designee) in accordance with Sections 127.002 and 127.005 of the Texas Election Code:

Counting Station Manager:	Roxzine Stinson, Elections Administrator
Tabulation Supervisor:	Kristen Phelps, Chief Deputy, Elections
Assistant Tabulation Supervisor:	Karyn Cruz

Pursuant to Sec. 32.002 and 127.005, the County Chairs of the political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest and second highest number of votes in the county in the 2022 gubernatorial election will submit the names of persons who are eligible to serve as the Central Count Station Presiding Judge and the Alternate Judge to the Commissioners Court. The Commissioners Court must appoint the person who's name appears at the top of the list submitted by the political party who's gubernatorial candidate received the most votes in the 2022 election in the county to be Presiding Judge and the person whose name appears at the top of the list submitted by the political party whose gubernatorial candidate received the second most votes in the 2022 election in the county to be the Alternate Judge.

The Counting Station Manager or her representative shall deliver timely cumulative reports of the election results as vote centers report to the Central Counting Station as they are tabulated. The Counting Station Manager shall be responsible for releasing cumulative totals and vote center returns from the election to the Entity, prior to posting to the Elections Office website. Election results will be posted to the Elections Office web page located at www.votelubbock.org

The Elections Administrator will prepare the unofficial canvass reports after all ballots have been counted and will deliver a copy of the unofficial canvass to the Entity as soon as possible after all returns have been tabulated. In any event, the Elections Administrator will deliver a copy of the unofficial canvass to the Entity no later than 5:00 p.m. of the seventh day following the election date. The Entity shall be responsible for the official canvass of its election.

The Elections Administrator shall be responsible for conducting the post-election Partial Manual Recount required by Section 127.201 of the Texas Election Code, unless a waiver is granted by the Secretary of State. Notification and copies of the recount, if waiver is denied, will be provided to the Entity and the Secretary of State's Office.

With the assistance of the Elections Administrator, the Presiding Judge of the Central Counting Station shall provide and attest to a written reconciliation of votes and voters at the close of tabulation for election day and again after the central counting station meets for the last time to process late-arriving ballots by mail and provisional ballot. TEC Sec. 127.131(f). The form shall be posted on the Lubbock County website, www.votelubbock.org, along with election returns and results as prescribed by Texas Election Code Sec. 127.131(f).

IX. POST-ELECTION HAND COUNT AUDIT

As prescribed by Texas Election Code Sec. 127.201, a manual count of all the races in at least one percent of the election day polling locations and one percent of the early voting locations or in three election day polling locations and three early voting locations, whichever is greater, in which the electronic voting system was used, shall be conducted. A manual count of all the races contained on the ballots by mail in at least one percent of the precincts in which a ballot by mail was cast and in which the ballots were counted using automatic tabulating equipment, or in three precincts in which a ballot by mail was cast and in which the ballots were counted using automatic tabulating equipment, whichever is greater, shall be conducted. The Entity elects for the Elections Administrator to conduct the manual hand count audit on behalf of the entity. The Elections Administrator shall select the polling locations and precincts at random and shall begin the count not later than 72 hours after the polls close. The count shall be completed not later than the 21st day after election day.

X. ELECTION EXPENSE AND ALLOCATION OF COSTS

Any elections held by the Entity will be at the expense of the Entity. In the case of joint elections, common expenses will be divided between the parties on a *pro rata* basis, calculated using the number of registered voters in each entities jurisdiction. The Entity agrees to reimburse Lubbock County for the actual costs of administering its election including, but not limited to, the actual costs of supplies, printing, programming, personnel, and polling place rental fees. The Entity agrees to reimburse Lubbock County for overtime wages and benefits paid to the permanent employees of the Elections Administrator for contractual duties performed outside the normal business hours of Lubbock County in accordance with Section 31.100(e) of the Texas Election Code. The Entity

further agrees to pay Lubbock County an administrative fee equal to ten percent (10%) of its total billable costs in accordance with Section 31.100(d) of the Texas Election Code.

XI. WITHDRAWAL FROM CONTRACT DUE TO CANCELLATION OF ELECTION

The Entity may withdraw from this Contract should it cancel its election in accordance with Sections 2.051 - 2.053 of the Texas Election Code. The Entity is fully liable for any expenses incurred by Lubbock County on behalf of the Entity plus an administrative fee of ten percent (10%) of such expenses should the Entity cancel its election for this or any reason. Any monies deposited with Lubbock County by the Entity shall be refunded, minus the aforementioned expenses and administrative fee, if applicable, pursuant to Section 31.100(d) of the Texas Election Code.

XII. RECORDS OF THE ELECTION

The Elections Administrator is hereby appointed general custodian of the voted ballots and all records of the election as authorized by Section 31.096 of the Texas Election Code.

Access to the election records shall be available to the Entity as well as to the public in accordance with applicable provisions of the Texas Election Code and the Texas Public Information Act. The election records shall be stored at the Lubbock County Records Center, who shall ensure that the records are maintained in an orderly manner so that the records are clearly identifiable and retrievable.

Records of the election shall be retained and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.058 of the Texas Election Code. If records of the election are involved in any pending election contest, investigation, litigation, or open records request, the Elections Administrator shall maintain the records until final resolution or until final judgment, whichever is applicable. **It is the responsibility of the Entity to bring to the attention of the Elections Administrator any notice of pending election contest, investigation, litigation or open records request which may be filed with the Entity.**

The Elections Administrator shall notify the Entity of the planned destruction of any records of the election prior to the records' destruction.

XIII. RECOUNTS

A recount may be obtained as provided by Title 13 of the Texas Election Code. The Entity agrees that any recount shall take place at the offices of the Elections Administrator, and that the Chief Deputy shall serve as `Recount Supervisor and the official of the Entity performing the duties of a secretary under the Texas Election Code, or its lawful designee, shall serve as Recount Coordinator unless otherwise required by state law.

The Elections Administrator agrees to provide advisory services to the Entity as necessary to conduct a proper recount.

XIV. COMPLIANCE WITH AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

The Elections Administrator will assist the Entity in securing adequate polling places, rent free if available; however, it is the responsibility of the Entity to ensure that the polling places comply with current accessibility standards as set forth in the Americans With Disabilities Act as well as any state or local laws or ordinances. Accessibility compliance shall be at the Entity's expense. In the event that compliance cannot be achieved, the Entity agrees to indemnify the Elections Administrator and Lubbock County from any resulting liability, whether civil or criminal.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

It is understood that, to the extent space is available, other political subdivisions may wish to participate in the use of the County's election equipment, and it is agreed that the Elections Administrator may contract with such other political subdivisions for such purposes and that in such event there may be an adjustment of the pro-rata share to be paid to the County by the participating authorities.

The Elections Administrator shall file copies of this document with the Lubbock County Treasurer and the Lubbock County Auditor in accordance with Section 31.099 of the Texas Elections Code.

In the event that legal action is filed challenging the Entity's election, each party hereto shall defend its own actions, officials and employees. If it is determined that the actions of the Entity resulted in legal action against Lubbock County or the Lubbock County Elections Administrator or any additional election personnel, then the Entity shall provide, at its own expense, legal representation for the County, the Elections Administrator, and additional election personnel as necessary save and except in any instance whereby an unlawful or otherwise improper act or omission of the County, the Election Administrator or another Entity participating in the election has precipitated such legal action. Likewise, if it is determined that the actions of Lubbock County or the Lubbock County Elections Administrator or any additional election personnel engaged by the County resulted in legal action against the Entity, then Lubbock County shall provide, at its own expense, legal representation for the Entity as necessary save and except in any instance whereby an unlawful or otherwise improper act or omission of the Entity or another Entity participating in the election has precipitated such legal action.

The County and the Entity agree that under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, neither the County nor the Entity can enter into an agreement whereby either party agrees to

indemnify or hold harmless another party; therefore, all references of any kind, if any, to indemnifying or holding or saving harmless for any reason are hereby deleted.

This Contract shall be construed under and in accord with the laws of the State of Texas, and all obligations of the parties created hereunder are performable in Lubbock County, Texas.

In the event one or more of the provisions contained in this Contract shall for any reason be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision hereof, and this Contract shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.

All parties shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, and codes of the State of Texas, all local governments, and any other entities with local jurisdiction.

The waiver by any party of a breach of any provision of this Contract shall not operate as or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach.

Any amendment of this Contract shall be of no effect unless in writing and signed by all parties hereto.

XVI. FINANCIAL OBLIGATION AND PAYMENT

The Entity agrees it is obligated to pay to Lubbock County all of the Entity's joint election charges, fees, expenses, and costs as set forth under the terms of this Contract, with the exact amount of the Entity's financial obligation under the terms of this Contract to be timely calculated after the joint election. The Lubbock County Elections Administrator agrees to timely provide an invoice of said financial obligation to the Entity following the joint election, and the Entity further agrees it shall pay to Lubbock County the balance due as soon as possible but not later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the invoice. In the event that the Entity disputes any portion of the charges, fees, expenses, and costs payable under this Contract, the Entity agrees to promptly pay the undisputed amounts when due.

IN TESTIMONY HEREOF, this Contract, its multiple originals all of equal force, has been executed on behalf of the parties hereto as follows, to-wit:

(1) It has on the ________ day of ______________________, 2025, been executed on behalf of Lubbock County by the Elections Administrator pursuant to the Texas Election Code, so authorizing;

(2) It has on the ________ day of ______________________, 2025, been executed on behalf of the Entity by its ________________________, pursuant to the authority of the ____________________________, so authorizing;

FOR TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON ("THE ENTITY"):

____
Val Meixner, Mayor

ATTEST:

____
City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

____
Attorney for the Entity

==

FOR LUBBOCK COUNTY:

CONTRACTING OFFICER

____
Roxzine Stinson
Elections Administrator

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

____
Jennifer Irlbeck
Assistant Criminal District Attorney,
Civil Division

Lubbock County Election Services Contract
EXHIBIT A
Responsibilities of the Parties

I. Early Voting

A. Lubbock County Elections Administrator's Responsibilities:

1. The Elections Administrator shall provide a list for presentation to the governing body of each Entity, containing a list of places, times and dates of early voting suitable for adoption by the governing body in accordance with Texas Election Code Chapter 85.

2. The Regular Early Voting Clerk for Lubbock County, Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Lubbock County Elections Administrator, shall also serve as the Joint Early Voting Clerk for all joint elections. The Joint Early Voting Clerk will be responsible for the conduct of early voting by main and by personal appearance for all Lubbock County voters voting in the Joint Elections. The Joint Early Voting Clerk shall receive from each entity any applications for early voting ballots to be voted by mail in accordance with Title 7 of the Texas Election Code. The Joint Early Voting Clerk shall send early voting ballots by mail and receive early voting ballots for early voting by mail. The Joint Early Voting Clerk shall have authority to appoint such deputy early voting clerks as may be necessary to assist the Joint Early Voting Clerk with voting to take place at the joint early voting locations.

3. The Elections Administrator, Roxzine Stinson, shall serve as the Joint Elections Officer in her capacity as Elections Administrator. The Joint Elections Officer will determine the number of election workers to hire to conduct early voting in the Joint Election. The Joint Election Officer will arrange or contract for training for all election workers and will assign all election workers employed for early voting in the Joint Elections. The training of said election workers is mandatory; these individuals will be compensated for their time in training. The Elections Administrator will provide a training facility where election schools will be conducted to train election workers in employed in the conduct of early voting, including, early voting by personal appearance at the main and all temporary branch early voting polling places, early voting by mail and other aspects of the early voting program for the Joint Elections. The Elections Administrator will name early voting deputies and clerks employed in the conduct of early voting.

4. The Elections Administrator will provide and deliver all supplies and equipment necessary to conduct early voting for the Joint Election, including but not limited to ballots, election forms, and necessary ramps, utility hook-ups, signs, registration lists and ballot boxes, to early voting polling places. The Elections Administrator will designate and confirm all early voting polling place locations.

5. The Elections Administrator will be responsible for the preparation and transportation of the electronic voting equipment necessary to conduct early voting. The Elections Administrator shall perform all tests of voting equipment as required but not limited to posting notice of equipment testing.

6. Pursuant to Sections 66.058 and 271.010 of the Election Code, the Entities appoint Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Lubbock County Elections Administrator, as Joint Custodian of Records ("Joint Custodian") for the sole purpose of preserving all voted ballots securely in a locked room in the locked ballot boxes for the period for preservation required by the Election Code.

7. The Elections Administrator will receive ballot language in both English and Spanish from each participating Entity and format the ballots as needed to include said language. The County will provide each participating Entity with a final proof of ballot language for approval prior to the Logic and Accuracy Testing and the printing of ballots. Upon final approval, ballots shall be printed in an expedited timeframe so as to allow time for mailing of ballots for the Early Voting by Mail Program as required by the federal guidelines.

8. Sign language interpreters will be provided at one location on each Tuesday of early voting. The sign language interpreters will be at the United Supermarket located at 2703 82nd Street, Lubbock, Texas, 79423 (more commonly known as the 82nd and Boston location) from 8:00 a.m. until 2 p.m. on the first Tuesday of early voting and from 2 p.m. until 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday of early voting.

9. A single joint voter sign-in process consisting of a common list of registered voters and common signature rosters shall be used for early voting. A single, combined ballot and single provisional ballot box will be used. The Elections Administrator shall use Lubbock County's electronic voting system, as defined and described in Title 8 of the Texas Election Code, and agrees to use ballots that are compatible with such equipment.

10. The Elections Administrator will be responsible for the conduct of the Early Voting Ballot Board. The Elections Administrator shall designate a person to serve in the capacity of the Presiding Judge for the Early Voting Ballot Board and shall provide that information to the governing body of each participating Entity for entry of an order or resolution by that authority appointing this official. The Presiding Judge and clerks shall constitute the Early Voting Ballot Board and shall count and return early voting ballots, and perform other duties set for such board in accordance with the Texas Election Code.

11. The Elections Administration will be responsible to send out the Writ of Elections to the Judge and Alternate Judge for each polling location.

B. Responsibilities of Participating Entities:

1. The participating Entities hereby appoint Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Lubbock County Elections Administrator, as the Joint Elections Officer to perform or supervise the performance of the duties and responsibilities of Lubbock County involved in conducting the Joint Elections covered by this Contract.

2. Each of the Entities agrees to conduct its early voting jointly. Each of the Entities hereby appoints Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Elections Administrator and Early Voting Clerk for Lubbock County, as the Joint Early Voting Clerk for the Joint elections. Early voting for the Entities shall be conducted at the dates, times and locations to be mutually agreed upon

by the Joint Election Officer and authorized and ordered by the governing body of each participating Entity.

3. Each participating Entity will provide ballot language for their respective portion of the official ballot to the Elections Administrator in both English and Spanish. The Elections Administrator can assist with translations of orders, notices and ballot language with the actual cost being billed to the Entity. Any additions, modifications, deletions, or other changes to such ballot contents of language must be made by the Entity prior to the final proof approval by the Entity. The Elections Administrator will provide the participating Entity with a final proof of ballot language, as it is to appear on the ballot for final proof approval. Upon final proof approval, the ballot shall be programmed for the voting equipment in an expedited timeframe so as to allow ballot allocations.

4. Each participating Entity will provide the Elections Administrator with the name and contact information of a representative or representatives for the Entity who will appear at the Elections Office to proof the ballot on behalf of the Entity. Each Entity has the option of proofing the ballot, or allowing the candidates to proof the ballot.

5. Each participating Entity will provide the Elections Administrator with the name and contact information of a representative or representatives for the Entity who will be responsible for attending and participating in the Public Logic and Accuracy Testing of the ballot (as required by the Election Code). The Elections Administrator will contact the designated representative(s) with the date and time of such testing.

6. Each Entity is responsible to post the Entity's own Election Notices and Election Orders pursuant to Sections 1.006 and 4.003(b) of the Texas Election Code.

7. The Entity is responsible to provide the Elections Administrator all contact information of the decision making person/persons for the Entity.

II. Election Day

A. Lubbock County Elections Administrator's Responsibilities:

1. The Elections Administrator shall designate and confirm all Election Day Vote Center locations for the joint elections, and shall forward such information to the participating Entities in a timely fashion to allow the governing body of the respective participating Entities to enter orders designating such Vote Centers.

2. County party chairs shall designate the Presiding Election Judge and the Alternate Presiding Election Judge to administer the election in each Vote Center. The Elections Administrator shall forward such information to the participating Entities to allow the governing bodies of the respective participating Entities to enter appropriate orders designating such officials prior to the election. The Presiding Election Judge and Alternate Presiding Election Judge shall be qualified voters of the Lubbock County Vote Centers in which the joint election is held. All Election Workers shall be compensated at the rate established hereafter by Lubbock County. Compensable hours shall be determined in accordance with provisions of the Texas Election Code and other applicable laws.

3. One set of elections officials shall preside over the election in each of the Vote Centers used. A single joint voter sign-in process consisting of a common list of registered voters, and common signature rosters shall be used in each Vote Center. A single, combined ballot and single provisional ballot box will be used. The officer designated by law to be the custodian of the voted ballots for Lubbock County shall be custodian of all materials used in common in the Vote Center where a common polling place is used. The Elections Administrator shall use an electronic voting system, as defined and described in Title 8 of the Texas Election Code and agrees to use ballots that are compatible with such equipment.

4. The Elections Administrator will arrange for training and will provide the instructors, manuals and other training materials deemed necessary for training all election workers. Training for all election workers is mandatory, and these individuals will be compensated for their time in training.

5. The Elections Administrator will arrange for Election Day voter registration lists for the Joint Elections. The County will determine the quantities of elections supplies needed for Election Day voting.

6. The Elections Administrator, by and through the Sheriff's, Maintenance, Road & Bridge, and Elections Office Departments of Lubbock County, will be responsible for the preparation and transportation of voting equipment and Election Day supplies for use on Election Day.

7. The final returns for each participating Entity shall be canvassed separately by each respective Entity. The Custodian of Election Records for Lubbock County, Roxzine Stinson, in her capacity as Elections Administrator, shall maintain a Central Count Station on Election Day for the purpose of receiving returns for the participating Entities. The Elections Administrator or appointed staff will provide unofficial election results to the qualified individual appointed by each participating Entity.

8. On Election Day, the Joint Election Officer and/or the Elections Office Staff will field all questions from election workers through the phone bank personnel and troubleshooters.

9. The Elections Administrator shall make available, to voters who desire translation assistance, an individual capable of acting as a translator and speaking both English and Spanish languages who will assist Spanish speaking voters in understanding and participating in the election process.

B. Participating Entities Responsibilities:

1. Prior to Election Day, each participating Entity will answer questions from the public with respect to the Entity's Election during the State's defined mandatory office hours.

III. Election Night

A. Elections Administrator Responsibilities:

1. The Elections Administrator holds responsibility for all activities on election night including, but not limited, to setting up a central counting station, coordinating and supervising the tabulation of results, coordination and supervision of the physical layout of the support stations that are receiving substations for the Joint Elections, and coordination and management of media coverage of the election.

2. The Elections Administrator will arrange for the transportation of the voting equipment to the central counting station.

3. Pursuant to Sec. 32.002 and Sec. 127.005 of the Election Code, the County Chairs of the political parties whose candidate for governor received the highest and second highest number of votes in the county in the 2022 gubernatorial election will submit the names of persons eligible to serve as Presiding Judge and Alternate Presiding Judge of the Central Count Station to the Commissioners Court. The Commissioners Court will appoint the Presiding Judge and Alternate Presiding Judge of the Central Counting Station to maintain order at the Central Counting Station, to administer oaths as necessary to receive sealed Judge's Verity Ballot Scanners and other election equipment, sealed provisional ballot boxes, and to perform other duties required by the Texas Election Code, and shall forward such information to each participating Entity in a timely fashion to allow the governing body of each Entity to enter appropriate orders designating such election officials prior to the election. In addition, the Elections Administrator shall appoint a Tabulation Supervisor and Assistant Tabulation Supervisor to be in charge of the operation of the automatic tabulating equipment at the Central Counting Station, an individual to serve as Central Counting Station Manager to be in charge of the overall administration of the Central Counting Station and the general supervision of the personnel working at the Central Counting Station, and shall forward such information to each participating Entity to enter appropriate orders designating such election officials prior to the election.

4. The Elections Administrator shall provide the participating Entities with reasonable space in a public area adjacent to the Central Counting Station at which each participating Entity may have representatives or other interested persons present during the counting process.

B. Entity Responsibility:

1. Other than receiving returns from the Elections Administrator, the participating Entities have no role or responsibility on the night of the election.

AGENDA ITEM #11:

Action Item for Resolution 011326-1 to adopt the use of Hart Intercivic Verity Equipment for the city election.

RESOLUTION NO. 021125-1

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT USE OF HART VERITY DATA 2.7.5, HART VERITY BUILD 2.7.5, HART VERITY CENTRAL 2.7.7, HART VERITY COUNT 2.7.1, HART INTERCIVIC VERITY DUO CONTROLLER VERSION 2.7.2, HART VERITY DUO WRITER VERSION 2.7.2, THE HART VERITY SCANNER VERSION 2.7.6, AND THE HART VERITY DUO GO

WHEREAS, the Commissioners Court of Lubbock County on December 22, 2016, heard information from County officials, regarding an upgrade to the County's aging voting system; and

WHEREAS, on December 22, 2016, the Lubbock County Commissioners Court voted to purchase Hart Voting Systems Intercivic Verity Voting 2.0 system from Hart Intercivic; and

WHEREAS, on August 24, 2020, the Hart Voting Systems Intercivic Verity Voting 2.0 system was upgraded to the Hart Voting Systems Intercivic Verity Voting 2.4 system; and

WHEREAS, on August 8, 2022, the Hart Verity Voting 2.4 system from Hart Intercivic was upgraded pursuant to Section 129.003 of the Election Code to a voting system that will use, create, or display a paper record that may be read by the voter to the Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.5.1, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.5.1, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.5.2, and the Hart Verity Duo GO, all from Hart Intercivic; and

WHEREAS, on July 21 – 24, 2025, the Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.5.1, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.5.1, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.5.2, and the Hart Verity Duo GO were upgraded to the Hart Verity Data 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count 2.7.1, Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo GO, all from Hart Intercivic; and

WHEREAS, Lubbock County Office of Elections will utilize the Hart Verity Data 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count 2.7.1, Hart Verity Duo Controller

version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo GO to conduct elections on behalf of (ENTITY); and

WHEREAS, Hart Verity Data 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count 2.7.1, Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo GO, have been certified by both the Texas Secretary of State and the United States Election Assistance Commission; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the (entity name), the body responsible for contracting to have election conducted on behalf of (entity), **ADOPTS** the Hart Verity Data 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count 2.7.1, Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo GO,. all from Hart Intercivic for use in elections in Lubbock County; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the (entity name) of Lubbock County, Texas, adopts the Hart Verity Data 2.7.5, Hart Verity Build 2.7.5, Hart Verity Central 2.7.7, Hart Verity Count 2.7.1, Hart Verity Duo Controller version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Duo Writer version 2.7.2, the Hart Verity Scanner version 2.7.6, and the Hart Verity Duo GO to be used at the Lubbock County Central Count for processing early voting by mail paper ballots, early voting paper Limited Ballots, all Provisional Ballots, all early voting locations for early voting in person and election-day polling locations for in person voting in Lubbock County.

Duly adopted by vote of the (entity name) of Lubbock County, Texas on the ___ day of January, 2026.

EXECUTED this ________ day of January, 2026.

____

(Mayor or School Board President)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

____

Jennifer Irlbeck, CDA-Civil