FILED this 12th day of March 20 15
2:55 P M
CAROL HOLCOMB
COUNTY CLERK, CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS
By Dene Page Deputy

Notice of Meeting

Commissioners Court of Caldwell County, Texas

Notice is hereby given that an open meeting of the Caldwell County Commissioners Court will be held on the 16th day of March, 2015 at 9:00 A.M. in the 2nd Floor Courtroom, Caldwell County Courthouse located at 110 S. Main Street, Lockhart, Texas at which time the following subjects will be discussed, considered, passed or adopted, to wit:

Note: Commissioners Court Meeting packets are prepared several days prior to each meeting. This information is reviewed and studied by the Court members, eliminating lengthy discussions to gain a basic understanding. Timely action and short discussion on agenda items does not reflect lack of thought or analysis on the part of the Court.

Start times for regular agenda items are tentative; some items may be held earlier or later than the scheduled time.

For the convenience and comfort of members of the public and Caldwell County officials and employees, the Commissioners Court may take a recess from 10:30-10:45 a.m. and from noon to 1:30 p.m.

Agenda

Call Meeting to Order.

2015.03.16.01 **Invocation**. Lockhart Ministry Alliance.

2015.03.16.02 **Pledge of Allegiance to the Flags.** (Texas Pledge: Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible).

2015.03.16.03 **Announcements**. Items or comments from Court Members or Staff.

2015.03.16.04 **Citizens' Comments**. At this time any person may speak to Commissioners Court if they have filled out a Caldwell County Commissioners Court Participation Form. Comments will be limited to four (4) minutes per person. No action will be taken on these items and no discussion will be had between the speaker(s) and members of the Court. The Court does retain the right to correct factual inaccuracies made by the speakers. (If longer than 30 minutes, then the balance of comments will continue as the last agenda item of the day).

2015.03.16.05 **Consent Agenda.** (The following consent items may be acted upon in one motion. Any member of the Court may request that an item within the Consent Agenda be pulled for separate discussion and/or action).

A. Texas Department of Agriculture Grant Agreement – Judge Schawe approved to officially sign agreement.

B. To approve Budget Amendment number 2014-10

C. To approve Budget Amendment number 2014-11

D. To recognize letter of thanks from the City of Lockhart regarding the Lone Star Grand Prix race.

2015.03.16.06 **Reports.**

Unit Road Systems Report – Dwight Jeffrey

Veterans Service Report – Dave Francis

Justice Center Summary of Cost – Larry Roberson

2015.03.16.07 **Special Presentation**.

A. Central Texas Clean Air Coalition – Fred Blood

(ALL OTHER AGENDA ITEMS)

2015.03.16.08 **Discussion/Action** to approve the audit report for the fiscal year 2013-2014 as presented by Rutledge & Crain, PC. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Larry Roberson/Lewis Crain. Backup 1.**

2015.03.16.09 **Discussion/Action** to authorize the County Judge to enter into an agreement with WBTV for use of County property for purposes of filming a television series. Cost: TBD. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Joey Hudgins/Jordan Powel. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.10 **Discussion** regarding County planned procedures for how the County will contact employees during emergencies and inclement weather with regards to employee safety. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Martin Ritchey. Backup 1.**

2015.03.16.11 **Discussion/Action** regarding the burn ban for Caldwell County. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Martin Ritchey. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.12 **Discussion/Action** to authorize the Human Resources Office to level their new office space to repaint and replace carpet and amend the budget accordingly. Cost: Not to exceed $2,500.00. **Speaker: Judge Schawe. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.13 **Discussion/Action** to consider waiving family land grant fees, residential construction fees, septic tank fees, and driveway permit fees associated with the construction of a home for Agustina Mandujano, as requested by Community Action, Inc., a non-profit organization. Cost: None **Speakers: Commissioner Moses/Kasi Miles**. **Backup 1.**

2015.03.16.14 **Discussion/Action** to consider waiving all future subdivision fees associated with Sunrise Meadows, Phase Two subdivision located off Barth Road (aka CR 179). Cost: None. **Speakers: Commissioner Roland/Kasi Miles**. **Backup 1.**

2015.03.16.15 **Discussion/Action** to consider requesting party status in the contested case hearing regarding 130 Environmental Park, SOAH Docket No. 582-15-2082; TCEQ Docket No.2015-0069-MSW. **Executive Session** is requested pursuant to Section 551.071 of the Texas Government Code: consultation with counsel regarding pending and/or contemplated litigation involving Caldwell County. Cost: None. **Speaker: Judge Schawe. Backup 1.**

2015.03.16.16 **Adjournment.**

As authorized by Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code, the Commissioners Court of Caldwell County, Texas 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 The Court may adjourn for matters that may relate to Texas Government Code Section 551.071(1) (Consultation with Attorney about pending or contemplated litigation or settlement offers);
Texas Government Code Section 551.071(2) (Consultation with Attorney when the Attorney's obligations under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas conflicts with Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code);
Texas Government Code Section 551.072 (Deliberations about Real Property); Texas Government Code Section 551.073 (Deliberations about Gifts and Donations); Texas Government Code Section 551.074 (Personnel Matters); Texas Government Code Section 551.0745 (Deliberations about a County Advisory Body); Texas Government Code Section 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices); and Texas Government Code Section 551.087 (Economic Development Negotiations).
In the event that the Court adjourns into Executive Session, the Court will announce under what section of the Texas Government Code the Commissioners Court is using as its authority to enter into an Executive Session. The meeting facility is wheelchair accessible and accessible parking spaces are available. Request for accommodations or interpretive services must be made 48 hours prior to this meeting. Please contact the County Judge's office at 512-398-1808 for further information.

www.co.caldwell.tx.us

Invocation – Lockhart Ministry Alliance

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

(Texas Pledge: Honor the Texas flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible).

Pledge to the Texas Flag

Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible

Announcements:

Items or comments from Court Members or Staff.

Citizens' Comments:

At this time any person may speak to Commissioners Court if they have filled out a Caldwell County Commissioners Court Participation Form. Comments will be limited to four (4) minutes per person. No action will be taken on these items and no discussion will be had between the speaker(s) and members of the Court. The Court does retain the right to correct factual inaccuracies made by the speakers. (If longer than 30 minutes, then the balance of comment will continue as the last agenda item of the day).

2015.03.16.05 Consent Agenda.
(The following consent items may be acted upon in one motion. Any member of the Court may request that an item within the Consent Agenda be pulled for separate discussion and/or action).

A. Texas Department of Agriculture Grant Agreement – Judge Schawe approved to officially sign agreement.

Elizabeth Larivee

From: Nick Dornak <ndornak@plumcreekwatershed.org>
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2015 11:24 AM
To: elizabeth.larivee@co.caldwell.tx.us; Marie Cavanagh
Cc: Ken Schawe; Larry Roberson; Nick Dornak; Jan Bower
Subject: CHOMP Agreement signature instructions - IMPORTANT

Elizabeth and Marie,

I forgot to include the instructions for signing the document. You will need to work with Larry or Jan on a couple of these forms. I would suggest getting everything done this week, so it will be ready to go after Monday's vote. Needs to get to TDA as soon as possible. Please see below:

- ***Grant agreement* – sign the top page**
- **Attachment D – sign the last page**
- ***W-9*: Complete top section, Part I and Part II**
- ***Payee ID Form* – Please complete the applicable sections. This will allow me to set you up in our new payment system**
- ***Direct Deposit* – Please complete the applicable sections if you wish to receive your payments via direct deposit.**

Thanks,

Nick

Nick Dornak,
Plum Creek Watershed Coordinator
ndornak@plumcreekwatershed.org
Ph: 512.213.7389

Visit our website at plumcreek.tamu.edu/

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GRANT AGREEMENT

COMMISSIONER SID MILLER

Grant Agreement Number **CHOMP-15-04**		Amount of Grant Funds **$25,000**	
Term of Agreement From: **03/01/2015** To: **02/28/2016**		Amount of Matching Funds **$0.00**	
Grant Program: **County Hog Out Management Program**		Type **State – General Revenue**	
Project Title: **Caldwell County CHOMP Grant**			
GRANTEE		**GRANTOR**	
Name **Caldwell County**		Name **Texas Department of Agriculture**	
Physical Street **110 S. Main Street**		Physical Street **1700 North Congress Avenue** **Stephen F. Austin Building, 11th Floor**	
City/State/Zip **Lockhart, Texas 78644**		City/State/Zip **Austin, Texas 78701**	
Project Manager **Nick Dornak**		Grants Coordinator **Karen Reichek**	
Phone **512-213-7389**	Email **ccfhtf@gmail.com**	Phone **512-463-6908**	E-mail **Grants@TexasAgriculture.gov**

Authority and Purpose

Chapter 12 of the Texas Agriculture Code (Code) provides that the Texas Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as Grantor, shall encourage the proper development of agriculture and that the Grantor may enter into cooperative agreements with local, state, federal and other governmental entities to carry out its duties under the Code.

In accordance with Senate Bill 1, 83rd Regular Legislative Session, 2013, (General Appropriations Act) Article VI, page 8, Rider 17, funds have been appropriated to the Grantor for the purpose of a Feral Hog Abatement Program in Texas.

Required Attachments

Attachment A – Award Specific Provisions
Attachment B – Standard Terms and Conditions
Attachment C – Approved Grant proposal and Budget
Attachment D – Certification and Assurances

All required attachments are incorporated into this Grant Agreement as if fully set forth herein.

Except as specifically provided otherwise in this Agreement, any alterations, additions, or deletions to the terms of this Agreement shall be by amendment in writing and executed by both parties to this Agreement or as otherwise provided. Such amendments shall not invalidate this agreement, nor relieve or release the Grantor or the Grantee from its obligations under this Agreement.

Authorized Signatory. Each person signing the Agreement certifies that he or she is authorized by the Grantor or Grantee to bind the party on whose behalf they are signing to the terms and conditions in the Agreement.

This Agreement is executed by the Parties in their capacities as stated below.

Grantee	Grantor
Ken Schawe, County Judge	Jason Fearneyhough, Deputy Commissioner
Date	Date

Texas Department of Agriculture
Attachment A – Award Specific Provisions

1 Program Purpose and Grant

1.1 This Agreement is for the County Hog Out Management Program ("Program") is for implementation of feral hog abatement technologies at the county level.

1.2 Grant: The sum of $25,000 for a County Hog Out Management Program project as described in Attachment C to this Agreement.

Texas Department of Agriculture

Attachment B—Terms and Conditions

1.1 **Application.** Grantor and Grantee (the Parties) agree to the following terms and conditions, which are applicable unless a term of the Award Specific Provisions clearly indicates otherwise.

2. Definitions

2.1 **"Agreement"** – The Grant Agreement and all attachments thereto.

2.2 **"Authorized Official"** – Grantee's representative authorized to bind the Grantee and take action on its behalf.

2.3 **"Commissioner"** – The Commissioner of Agriculture.

2.4 **"Department"** – The Texas Department of Agriculture.

2.5 **"Deputy Commissioner"** – The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

2.6 **"Fiscal Officer"** – Grantee's designated representative responsible for all financial and budget reporting functions related to the administration of the grant, as required by the Agreement.

2.7 **"Grant Coordinator"** – Grantor's designee responsible for and authorized to coordinate the Grant Program.

2.8 **"Non-Expendable Personal Property"** – Tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000.00 or more per unit.

2.9 **"Project Manager" – Grantee's designated representative responsible for day-to-day project management and coordination.**

3 Reporting Requirements.

3.1 Performance Reports.

A. **Quarterly Reports Required.** Performance reports shall be submitted on a form prescribed by Grantor. These reports shall be in a narrative format, from one to three pages in length, and detail the accomplishments of the project objectives for the previous three-month period. The due dates for reports are thirty days after the end of each report period set in section 3.3.

B. **Final Performance Report.** The final report shall follow the format prescribed by the Grantor. The Final Performance Report is due thirty days after the expiration or

termination of this Agreement, whichever occurs first.

3.2 **Budget Reports.**

A. **Budget Reports.** Budget Reports shall be submitted on a form prescribed by Grantor. These reports shall detail use of grant funds spent to date and must be submitted within the time prescribed by Section 3.3 of this Attachment B.

B. **Budget Report.** Both the Fiscal Officer and the Project Manager must sign the Final Budget Report. The form shall detail the use of all award funds in accordance with the approved budget. The Final Budget Report is due sixty days after the expiration or termination of this Agreement, whichever occurs first. Grantor shall not reimburse any expenses incurred after the termination of this Agreement

3.3 **Quarterly Reporting Periods.** Quarterly reports must be submitted no later than thirty days after the end of the following reporting periods:

- September 1 thru November 30;
- December 1 thru February 28;
- March 1 thru May 31; and
- June 1 thru August 31.

3.4 **Annual Inventory of Property**. Grantee's Project Manager or Fiscal Officer shall provide to the Grantor an Annual Inventory of Grantor Non-Expendable Personal Property detailing the items' location and condition on the form prescribed by the Grantor.

3.5 **Failure to Comply with Reporting Requirements.** Failure of Grantee to comply with any of the reporting requirements in this Agreement may result in the revocation of a Grant, withholding of request(s) for reimbursement, requiring the repayment of Grant funds disbursed to Grantee, and/or Grantee's ineligibility for future Program funds.

4 Agreement Modifications

4.1 **Agreement Modifications.** The Agreement cannot be changed, terminated or modified in any manner other than as provided for herein. Grantor is not obligated to approve requests for modification.

4.2 **Requested Agreement Changes by Grantee.** The Grantee may request changes to the Agreement, budget or objectives and deliverables by submitting the requested change to the Grantor in writing. Except as otherwise provided in the Agreement, requested changes shall only become effective upon written approval of the Grantor. Written notice of approval or denial of the Grantee's request will be sent to the requestor.

4.3 **Time for Requesting Agreement Changes.** The Grantee may request changes to the Agreement by submitting the requested change, in a format prescribed by Grantor, including justification for the request, to the Grant Coordinator no later than thirty days prior to the end of the Term of Agreement. Requests for Agreement changes may be submitted for approval within thirty days prior to the end of the Term of Agreement, but only for good

cause as determined by the Grantor based on the justification submitted with the request.

The following requests shall be considered:

A. **Material Budgetary Changes.** If a budgetary change for an amount exceeding 10% of the Grant Award is needed, it must include:

   1) A statement explaining the need for the change; and

   2) Documentation indicating the line items and amounts to be changed.

B. **Programmatic Change.** If a programmatic change is requested, such as the scope, target, or focus of the Grant Project, the request shall include a detailed explanation and a statement for the change.

C. **Agreement Extension.** Grantee shall submit to Grantor written request with an explanation, for an extension of the Agreement not less than thirty days prior to the end of the Term of Agreement. The explanation should demonstrate that the extension is necessary due to unforeseeable circumstances preventing completion of the Grant Project.

4.4 **Budgetary Revisions.** The Grantee is allowed to make budgetary revisions without prior approval for up to 10% of the grant award. The total of the revisions is a cumulative amount totaling 10% of the award. These funds may only be reallocated to eligible and previously approved line items, excluding indirect costs and equipment purchases. Notification of any revisions must be submitted to the Grantor in writing within ten business days prior to the subsequent payment request.

4.5 **Grantor Amendment.** Grantor may alter, amend, change, modify, revise, or supplement the terms of the Agreement by providing written notice of amendment to Grantee. Grantee's continued performance under the Agreement constitutes acceptance of Grantor's amendment.

4.6 **Approved Changes Become Part of Agreement.** Once approved in accordance with this Attachment, approved changes become a part of the Agreement, superseding all provisions that are inconsistent herein.

4.7 **Lack of Approval for Budget Transfers.** Lack of prior approval for the following will be grounds for denial of reimbursement requests for the following items:

A. Budget transfers exceeding 10% of the grant award;
B. Indirect costs; and/or
C. Equipment purchases.

4.8 **Grantee Project Manager Change.** Grantee shall notify Grantor in writing within seven days of Grantee's Project Manager separation from, or notice of intent to separate from the Grant during the Term of the Agreement. Such notice shall include the date of termination

of the Project Manager's affiliation.

4.9 **Grantor's Approval of Proposed Project Manager Change.** Grantor shall review Grantee's request and provide written approval or denial of the proposed change within 10 business days after receiving such notice from Grantee. If Grantor does not approve such substitution, then the Agreement shall be temporarily suspended until an alternative Project Manager is approved or the Agreement is terminated in accordance with Section 8.1 of this Attachment B.

4.10 **Reimbursement After Project Manager Separation.** Unless Grantor has approved the Project Manager change under Section 4.9 above, Grantor will not reimburse Grantee for any expenditure directly associated with the Project Manager under the Agreement that is incurred after the effective date of termination provided in the written notice under Section 4.8 of this attachment B. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to the Project Manager's salary, incidentals, and/or travel. In the event of any conflict between Sections 4.10 and 8.5 of this Attachment B, Section 8.5 will prevail.

5 Compliance

5.1 **Access to Records.** During the Term of Agreement and for at least three years after termination of the Agreement, Grantee shall allow representatives of Grantor and/or the State Auditor's Office upon request by such, access to and the right to examine the premises, books, accounts, records, files and other papers or property belonging to or in use by Grantee and pertaining to the Agreement. Such records shall be maintained by Grantee at a location that is readily accessible to Grantor and/or the State Auditor's Office.

5.2 **Authority to Audit and Investigate.** Grantee understands that acceptance of grant funds under the Agreement acts as acceptance of the authority of the State Auditor's Office, its successor agency, and any representative of the Grantor to conduct an audit or investigation in connection with such funds. Grantee further agrees to cooperate fully with the State Auditor's Office, its successor or any representative of the Grantor in the conduct of the audit or investigation, including providing all records requested and providing the State Auditor or any representative of the Grantor with access to any information they consider relevant to the investigation or audit. Grantee shall ensure that the clause concerning the authority to audit funds received indirectly by any subcontractors used by Grantee and their requirement to cooperate is included in any subcontracted awards.

5.3 **Records Retention.** All records under the Agreement are required to be maintained by the Grantee for three years after the expiration or termination of the Agreement, or any litigation or audit is completed, whichever is longer.

5.4 **Copies of Financial Audit.** If Grantee has a financial audit performed in any year during which Grantee receives funds from Grantor, and if the Grantor requests information about the audit, the Grantee shall provide such information to Grantor or provide information as to where the audit report can be publicly viewed, including the audit transmittal letter, management letter, and any schedules in which the Grantor's funds are included.

5.5 **Notification Regarding Grantee's Fiscal Officer or Authorized Individual Changes.** Grantee shall immediately notify Grantor if Grantee's Fiscal Officer or Authorized Individual leaves or otherwise changes during the Term of Agreement. Grantor shall not process grant payments during any period of time for which Grantee has failed to designate a Fiscal Officer or Authorized Individual.

5.6 **Notification of Subcontract/Assignment.** Any delegation by Grantee to a third party of any of the duties and responsibilities under the Agreement shall not relieve Grantee of its responsibility to Grantor for its proper performance under the Agreement. Grantee cannot subcontract or assign any of its duties under the Agreement without advance written notice to Grantor and prior written approval of Grantor, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Lack of notice may be grounds for termination of the Agreement.

6 Intellectual Property

6.1 **Copies of Materials to Grantor; Non-Disclosure.** The Grantee shall provide to the Grantor any Intellectual Property, information, data, conclusions, or reports as it may develop or produce as a result of the Agreement at least thirty days prior to its publication, release, or dissemination, in any form, for Grantor's review and comment. If Grantee and Grantor agree for good cause that such materials or information should remain confidential, Grantee shall not disclose or publish any information gathered, compiled, produced, reviewed or controlled by Grantee in connection with the approved Grant Project defined in Attachment C of the Agreement. For purposes of this section, good cause includes (i) breach of the Agreement by Grantee and (ii) Grantee's failure to meet the Grant Project's objectives. The Grantee shall provide to the Grantor copies of all printed or recorded materials which describe or publicize the project, including brochures, press clippings, audio and video tapes, and photographs of sites and signs. The Grantor shall have the right to publicize the Grant Project and to use and disseminate the information, data, conclusions, articles, reports, brochures, audio and videotapes, photographs, and other items provided by Grantee. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Agreement, Grantee agrees that if Grantee commits a material breach of the Agreement, or if Grantor terminates the Agreement for cause, then Grantor shall be the sole owner of any Intellectual Property created under the Agreement, and Grantee has no rights to said Intellectual Property whatsoever.

6.2 **Reports to Grantor.** If the Grantee first conceives of, actually puts into practice, discovers, invents, or produces any intellectual property during the course of its work under the Agreement, it shall report that fact to the Grantor.

6.3 **Copies of Intellectual Property Materials to Grantor.** The Grantee must submit a copy of any intellectual property materials produced as a result of the Grant Project to the Grantor at least thirty days prior to publication, release, or dissemination.

6.4 **Funding Statement.** All materials produced as a result of the Grant Project must include a statement that the work was funded, in whole or in part, by the Grant Program as administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

6.5 **Grantor's Rights.** The Grantee may obtain governmental protection for rights in the intellectual property. However, the Grantor reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, perpetual and irrevocable license to use, publish, or reproduce for sale or otherwise, and to authorize others to use, publish, or reproduce, for sale or otherwise (to the extent consistent with the rights of third parties) any intellectual property created or produced in whole or in part with funds received under the Agreement and for which the Grantee obtains intellectual property rights.

6.6 **Grantee's Responsibilities.** In performing work under the Agreement, the Grantee shall comply with all laws, rules, and regulations relating to intellectual property, and shall not infringe on any third party's intellectual property rights. It shall hold the Grantor harmless for, and to the extent permitted by the laws and Constitution of the State of Texas, defend and indemnify the Grantor against, any claims for infringement related to its work under the Agreement.

6.7 **Subcontract Provisions.** The Grantee shall include provisions adequate to effectuate the purposes of Section 6 of this Attachment in all subcontracts under the Agreement in the course of which intellectual property may be produced or acquired.

6.8 **Intellectual Property Developed with Other Funding.** Nothing in Section 6 of this Attachment is intended to give the Grantor a right to any intellectual property developed with funds other than those provided by the Agreement or used as matching funds under the Agreement.

7 **Payments.**

7.1 **Lack of Funding.** The Agreement is subject to the availability of state, federal or private funds. If such funds become unavailable during the Term of Agreement and Grantor is unable to obtain sufficient funding for the Agreement, the Agreement will be reduced or terminated.

7.2 **Grantee in Good Standing.** Grantee understands that in order to be eligible for payment from Grantor, Grantee must be in good standing with the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

7.3 **Reimbursement.** Grantor shall reimburse Grantee only for actual, reasonable and necessary expenses, in accordance with the following circulars, directives, policies and standards:

A. OMB Circular A-102, 2 CFR 215, 2 CFR 220, 2 CFR 225, and 2 CFR 230 as applicable;
B. The Uniform Grant Management Standards ("UGMS");
C. As provided for in Attachment C, and to the extent the expenditure is allowable as determined by Grantor; and
D. Only to the extent such expenses have been incurred by Grantee in the fulfillment of the objectives provided for in Attachment C.

7.4 **Reimbursement Documentation.** Grantee shall submit to Grantor, for each

reimbursement request, a completed Payment Request and Budget Compliance Report on a form designated by Grantor, including the following information, if applicable:

A. **Personnel Costs.** Back-up documentation for salary/wages and fringe benefits must be provided that detail personnel time billed directly to the program.

B. **Travel Costs.** Travel costs are allowable for transportation, lodging and related expense items incurred by Grantee while traveling within Texas on official business directly related to the Grant Project. Reimbursement for travel is limited to the federal Domestic Per Diem Rates, which can be found on the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Web site. For locations not listed on the GSA site, the rate will be limited to travel reimbursement rates as set by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. The Grantor will address exceptions on a case-by-case basis. Copies of receipts for all expenditures, regardless of the amount, must accompany the request—including, but not limited to, airfare, lodging, transportation, incidentals, etc. A brief justification for the travel must also be included. Meals, or any food related items related to travel and or per diem expenses are not an allowable cost and will not be approved for reimbursement.

C. **Supplies and Other Operating Costs.** Copies of vendor invoices for purchases of $500.00 or more and an itemized list of all invoices for purchases of less than $500.00 must accompany the Payment Request. All backup documentation, including original copies of vendor invoices, must be made available to Grantor upon request during any audit conducted at Grantee's premises under the Agreement.

D. **Indirect Costs.** Grantor's maximum obligation also includes indirect costs of up to ten percent (10%) of actual costs. The inclusion of these indirect costs shall not change Grantor's maximum obligation under this Agreement. In order to be reimbursed for indirect costs, Grantee must provide an Indirect Cost Plan to Grantor for approval.

7.5 **Payment Requests.** Grantee must submit payment requests in a manner as prescribed by Grantor at least quarterly, with no greater frequency than monthly.

7.6 **Final Payment Request.** The final payment request must be received no later than sixty days following the completion of the Grant Project or after the expiration or termination of the Agreement, whichever occurs first.

7.7 **Payment Schedule.** In order to be eligible for reimbursement of a payment request, all reporting requirements must be current.

Grant funds shall be paid according to the following schedule.

A. Up to 90% of the total grant award may be disbursed provided the work for which payment is requested has been completed and proper documentation to substantiate the request has been submitted pursuant to Section 7.4.

B. The remaining 10% may only be disbursed if the disposition of all property purchased under the Agreement is submitted utilizing the form designated by the Grantor (if applicable).

7.8 **Payment Classification.** Funds reimbursed under the Agreement must be classified as "grants" for financial reporting purposes.

7.9 **Use of Funds.** Quarterly reports must demonstrate the expenditure of funds in a timely manner, as well as corresponding progress towards Grantee's project objectives. Lack of progress will be considered a breach of this agreement and unless cured in the time prescribed by Grantor, will result in the termination of this agreement.

7.10 **Non-expended Grant Funds.** Grantee understands and acknowledges that grant funds that are not expended by Grantee prior to the end of the Term of Agreement, including any authorized extensions, shall be forfeited.

7.11 **Required Repayment of Grant Funds.**

A. Grantor will deny any requests for reimbursement and/or require repayment of Grant funds disbursed to Grantee if:

1) Grant funds are misused;
2) Grantee violates any term, condition or provision of this Agreement; or
3) Grantee made any misrepresentations to Grantor in obtaining this Grant.

B. This provision is not exclusive of other grounds for withholding or requiring repayment of grant funds or any other remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available to Grantor.

7.12 **Matching Funds.** Grantee is required to expend matching funds in an amount equal to or greater than the pledged match as outlined in Attachment C. Requests for reimbursement will only be paid after Grantee provides documented minimum expenditure of matching funds in an amount proportionate to the reimbursement request.

8 Termination of Agreement

8.1 **Agreement Termination.** The Agreement may be terminated at any time by mutual consent. In addition, either party may terminate the Agreement, without cause, upon thirty days' written notice via registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the other party. Early termination of the Agreement shall not relieve Grantee from the obligation of providing final performance and budget reports regarding the expenditure of grant funds received prior to termination. If one party terminates the Agreement, pursuant to this section, then the effective date of termination is thirty days from the date that the non-terminating party receives the notice of termination.

8.2 **Immediate Termination.** Any default or breach of the Agreement, including but not limited to, Grantee's failure to meet reporting requirements for more than one quarter (does not have to be consecutive), or fulfill any other obligation under the Agreement, shall constitute cause for immediate termination of the Agreement. Such termination is effective upon written notification by Grantor by mailing written notice via registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to Grantee. The effective date of termination is three days after Grantor mails Grantee notice of termination.

8.3 **Curable Breach.** If Grantor determines that a breach by Grantee is curable, Grantor may send written notice to Grantee stating the nature of the breach. Should the breach not be cured by Grantee within thirty days from the date of the notice, the Agreement will be immediately terminated. Forbearance of this section or any other termination provision by Grantor shall not constitute a waiver of the breach.

8.4 **Termination for Lack of Appropriate License/Permits.** Grantee's failure to obtain and maintain applicable federal, state, and local licenses and permits shall constitute cause for immediate termination of the Agreement.

8.5 **Reimbursement upon Termination.** In the event of termination of the Agreement, Grantee shall be reimbursed for eligible, documented expenses in accordance with the Agreement up to the date of termination. Expenses incurred beyond the date of termination will not be reimbursed, and Grantee specifically waives all rights to any further funds upon termination of the Agreement.

8.6 **Effect of Expiration or Termination.** Sections 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 7.11, 8.1, 9.5, and 9.6 of this Attachment B shall survive the expiration or termination of the Agreement. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Agreement, termination of the Agreement shall not release or relieve either Grantor or Grantee from any liabilities or damages arising out of any breach of the representations and warranties made by it, or its failure to perform any of the covenants, agreements, duties or obligation arising under the Agreement.

9 Disposition of Property

9.1 **Property Vested in Grantee.** When personal property is acquired by Grantee with grant funds, title shall be vested in Grantee, subject to the Agreement.

9.2 **Personal Property Used in Accordance with the Agreement.** During the Term of Agreement, such personal property shall be used in accordance with the Agreement to accomplish the public purposes served by the Grant Project.

9.3 **Maintenance of Property Records.** Grantee must maintain property records that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of property, who holds the title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of state participation in the cost of the property, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property, on a form prescribed by Grantor.

9.4 **Physical Inventory.** A physical inventory of the property shall be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years, or prior to termination of the Agreement, as applicable.

9.5 **Non-Expendable Personal Property.** After the termination of the Agreement, Grantee may continue to use any Non-Expendable Personal Property acquired under the Agreement

in the Grant Project as long as needed, whether or not the project continues to be supported by grant funds. In the alternative, Grantee may sell the property and reinvest the proceeds in the Grant Project.

9.6 **Property Disposition at Project Expiration or Termination.** If the Grant Project has terminated and the property is no longer being used for the purposes specified in the Grant Project, then the property must be disposed of as follows:

A. If the property has a current per-unit fair market value of less than $5,000.00, Grantee may use the property for other activities without reimbursement to Grantor or sell the property and retain the proceeds.

B. If the property has a current per-unit fair market value of $5,000.00 or more, Grantee may retain the property for other activities, or sell it, but shall in either case compensate Grantor for its share. The amount of compensation shall be computed by applying the percentage of Grantor's actual participation in the cost of the original project to the current fair market value of the property.

C. If Grantee has no further need for and is unable to sell the property, Grantee shall request disposition instructions from Grantor.

9.7 **Expendable Personal Property.** Expendable personal property shall vest in Grantee upon acquisition. If there is a residual inventory of such property exceeding $5,000.00 in total aggregate fair market value upon completion of the Grant Project, Grantee may retain the property for other activities, or sell it, but must in either case compensate Grantor for its share. The amount of compensation shall be computed in the same manner as Non-Expendable Personal Property. If Grantee has no further need for and is unable to sell the property, Grantee shall request disposition instructions from Grantor.

10 General Terms and Conditions

10.1 **Delegation to Third-Party.** Grantee is not relieved of its duties and obligations imposed by the Agreement through delegation by Grantee to a third-party.

10.2 **Agreement Binding.** The Agreement shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the parties and their officers, executives, administrators, legal representatives, and successors except as otherwise specified herein. Neither party may assign or transfer the Agreement without the written consent of the other party. The parties intend to be legally bound and have executed the Agreement as evidenced by their signatures on the date indicated below. The Agreement is not effective unless and until it has been signed by both parties.

10.3 **Grantee Responsible for Compliance.** Grantee shall be solely responsible for compliance with all federal, state, and municipal laws, ordinances, regulations, and purchasing or contracting guidelines in the accomplishment of the Grant Project funded by the Agreement, and failure to comply with such shall constitute cause for immediate termination of the Agreement in accordance with Section 8.2 of this Attachment.

10.4 **Agreement does not Create Debt.** The Agreement shall not be construed as creating any debt on behalf of the State of Texas, and/or Grantor in violation of Article III, Section 49, of the Texas Constitution. In compliance with Article VIII, Section 6, of the Texas Constitution, all obligations of the State of Texas or Grantor hereunder are subject to the availability of appropriations and authorization to pay by the Texas Legislature.

10.5 **Delivery Methods.** Unless specifically provided herein, any required notice to be given by either party to the other party must be affected by personal delivery in writing or by mailing same the registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. All notices shall be addressed to the parties at the address stated in the Agreement unless a change of address has been given in the manner provided for in this section.

10.6 **Inspection by Grantor.** During the Term of Agreement, Grantor may inspect Grantee's premises, accounting records, property records, and other records, to monitor Grantee's performance of the work and expenditures of the grant funds. Grantor further has the right to make a visual inspection of any assets purchased or constructed with grant funds.

10.7 **Indemnification.** Grantee shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the extent allowed by the laws and Constitution of the State of Texas, Grantor, its executives, officers, agents and employees, from any and all claims, demands, and causes of action arising from or related to Grantee's performance under the Agreement, including reasonable attorney's fees and settlement costs incurred in defending or settling any such claims.

10.8 **Grantee Not Employee of Grantor.** Grantee, its employees, contractors, and/or subcontractors shall not present themselves as or be construed as employees or agents of Grantor. Neither Grantee nor its employees have an employer-employee relationship with Grantor.

10.9 **Representations and Warranties of Grantee.** Grantee represents and warrants that: it has the full right and authority to enter into the Agreement and to bestow on Grantor the rights and privileges set forth in the Agreement; it has obtained all necessary approvals prior to execution of the Agreement; it is in good standing with the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, and in all other jurisdictions in which it is required to be so qualified for performance of the Agreement; and it has paid all necessary fees, and it has obtained all necessary certifications, registrations, approvals and licenses necessary to perform the Agreement.

10.10 **Applicable Law.** The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas. Exclusive venue shall lie in the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.

10.11 **Dispute Resolution.** The Agreement is subject to the dispute resolution procedures set forth in Chapter 2260 of the Texas Government Code.

10.12 **Uniform Grant Management Standards.** The Agreement shall comply in all respects with the Uniform Grant Management Standards (UGMS), Texas Government Code, §783.007. In

the case of any conflicts between UGMS and the Agreement, UGMS shall control.

10.13 Texas Public Information Act. Grantee acknowledges that all information provided by Grantee pursuant to the Agreement, including information and material referred to in the Agreement, attachments and/or any amendments thereto, is subject to the Texas Public Information Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 552, and may be subject to disclosure to the public.

10.14 Headings. Captions and headings of the sections or paragraphs of the Agreement are for convenience and reference only and shall not affect, modify or amplify the provisions of the Agreement, nor shall they be employed to interpret or aid in the construction of the Agreement.

10.15 Severability. If any part of the Agreement is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such portion shall be deemed severed from the Agreement and the remaining part shall remain in full force and effect, and the parties shall promptly negotiate to replace invalid or unenforceable provisions that are essential parts of the Agreement.

10.16 Waiver. A waiver by Grantor of any provision hereunder shall not operate as a waiver of any other provision, or a continuing waiver of the same provision in the future.

10.17 Antitrust. Grantee represents and warrants that neither Grantee nor any firm, corporation, partnership, or institution represented by Grantee, or anyone acting for such firm, corporation or institution has (1) violated the antitrust laws of the State of Texas under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code, Chapter 15, or the federal antitrust laws; or (2) communicated directly or indirectly the Proposal to any competitor or any other person engaged in such line of business during the procurement process for this grant award.

10.18 Force Majeure. Neither Grantee nor Grantor shall be liable to the other for any delay in, or failure of performance, of any requirement caused by force majeure. The existence of such causes of delay or failure shall extend the period of performance until after the causes of delay or failure have been removed provided the non-performing party exercises all reasonable due diligence to perform. Force majeure is defined as acts of God, war, fires, explosions, hurricanes, floods, failure of transportation, or other causes that are beyond the reasonable control of either party and that by exercise of due foresight such party could not reasonably have been expected to avoid, and which, by the exercise of all reasonable due diligence, such party is unable to overcome. Each party must inform the other in writing, with proof of receipt, within three (3) business days of the existence of such force majeure, or otherwise waive this right as a defense.

10.19 Buy Texas. Grantee shall purchase products and materials produced in the State of Texas when available at a price and time comparable to products and materials produced outside the state.

10.20 Electronic and Information Resources Accessibility Standards, As Required by 1

TAC Chapter 213.

a. Effective September 1, 2006 state agencies and institutions of higher education shall procure products which comply with the State of Texas Accessibility requirements for Electronic and Information Resources specified in 1 TAC Chapter 213 when such products are available in the commercial marketplace or when such products are developed in response to a procurement solicitation.

b. If applicable, Grantee shall provide DIR with the URL to its Voluntary Product Accessibility Template (VPAT) for reviewing compliance with the State of Texas Accessibility requirements (based on the federal standards established under Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act), or indicate that the product/service accessibility information is available from the General Services Administration —Buy Accessible Wizard‖ (http://www.buyaccessible.gov). Vendors not listed with the —Buy Accessible Wizard‖ or supplying a URL to their VPAT must provide DIR with a report that addresses the same accessibility criteria in substantively the same format. Additional information regarding the —Buy Accessible Wizard‖ or obtaining a copy of the VPAT is located at http://www.section508.gov/.

10.21 Confidential Information. If it is necessary for Grantee to include proprietary or otherwise confidential information in its Proposal or other submitted information, Grantee must clearly label that proprietary or confidential information and identify the specific exception to disclosure in the PIA. Merely making a blanket claim the entire Proposal is protected from disclosure because it contains some proprietary information is not acceptable, and shall make the entire Proposal subject to release under the PIA. In order to initiate the process of seeking an Attorney General opinion on the release of proprietary or confidential information, the specific provisions of the Proposal that are considered by Grantee to be proprietary or confidential must be clearly labeled as described below. Any information which is not clearly identified as proprietary or confidential shall be deemed to be subject to disclosure pursuant to the PIA. Subject to the Act, Grantee may protect trade and confidential information from public release.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ◆ COMMISSIONER TODD STAPLES

COUNTY HOG OUT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

[FOR TDA USE ONLY]
File No. CHOMP15-04
Date Rec. 12-15-14

GTBD-131

2014 Application
COMPLETED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY:
Monday, December 15, 2014

Section A. County Information

County Name: Caldwell

Mailing Address: 110 S. Main Street
Street Address

Lockhart — TX — 78644
City — *State* — *Zip Code*

Physical Address: 110 S. Main Street
Street Address

Lockhart — TX — 78644
City — *State* — *Zip Code*

Section B. Contact Personnel

(1) Name of Primary Program Contact *(This person can answer day-to-day questions about the project.)*

Full Name: Nick (*First*) Dornak (*Last*) ☒ Mr. ☐ Dr. ☐ Ms. ☐ Other ____

Position Title: Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force Administrator

Email Address: ccfhtf@gmail.com

Phone: (512) 213 - 7389 Ext. ____ Alt #:( ) -

(2) Name of Authorized Official *(This person is authorized to enter into legal agreements on behalf of the organization. This person's name will appear on the grant agreement for signature.)*

Full Name: Tom (*First*) Bonn (*Last*) ☒ Mr. ☐ Dr. ☐ Ms. ☐ Other ____

Position Title: County Judge

Email Address: Tom.bonn@co.caldwell.tx.us

Phone: (512) 376 - 1779 Ext. ____ Alt #:(512) 398 - 1808

Section C. Program Information

Previous Participation

- Has your County previously participated in the Hog Out challenge? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- If yes, what years? ☐ Oct 2010 ☐ Oct – Dec 2011 ☒ Oct – Dec 2012
- Has your County previously received a grant through any TDA feral hog abatement program? ☒ Yes* ☐ No

*By initialing, you certify that the number of hogs taken and educational programs in the county during September – November 2014, as listed below, does not include hogs taken using funding from your current grant award or related matching funds, if applicable. TDB *Initial Here* ☐ N/A

Quantifiable Information and Description of Activities

By initialing, you certify that the number of hogs taken and educational programs in the county during September – November 2014 were conducted for the purpose of the County Hog Out Management Program. TDB *Initial Here* ☐ N/A

- Total certified number of feral hogs taken in the county September 1, 2014 – November 30, 2014. 1,360
- Total cost to the county to implement programs for hogs taken. $ 12,744
- Provide detailed information about the methods used and number taken by each method. (*Additional sheets may be attached if more space is needed.*)

Trapping = 704

Hunting = 139 (Rifle / Shotgun / Bow)

Aerial gunning = 110

Professional trapping/hunting = 27

Other = 56 (dogs / snares / unknown)

Tapping / Hunting / Other = 324 (participants did not specify by number)

- Total number of participants at all county-approved educational programs about feral hog abatement technologies September 1, 2014 – November 30, 2014. 509
- Total cost to the county to implement feral hog education programs $ 7,483

▪ Provide a detailed description of the county-approved educational programs conducted and types of abatement technologies discussed. Include dates and number of participants at each event. Sign-in sheets will be accepted. *(Additional sheets may be attached if more space is needed.)*

At total of 10 county-approved educational programs (at least 1-hour in length) were conducted between 9/1/14 and 11/30/14. The long list of programs was the result of a dedicated effort to provide more opportunities in a variety of settings to accommodate the schedules and preferred learning method for a diverse array of participants. Technologies discussed included: smart traps (video, motion sensor, drop traps), corral trap design and gates, box traps, snares, drop nets, night vision equipment, hunting dogs, GPS, toxicants, baits and baiting methods. *As an added incentive, attendees of county-approved education programs were eligible to receive $10 per hog harvested through 11/30/14.*

9/17/14 – Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Task Force (CCFHTF) Education Program Meeting / Conference Call, Lockhart, TX (10 attendees) – Discussion included a review of CHAMP grant program successes/failures/challenges; CHOMP grant components and planning including hunting and trapping methods, bounty program, aerial control; CCFHTF leadership structure and volunteer opportunities. *This was the first of 2 programs held on 9/17 (noon & 6pm).*

9/17/14 –CCFHTF Education Program and Business Meeting, Lockhart, TX (21 attendees) – Discussion included a review of CHAMP grant program successes/failures/challenges; CHOMP grant components and planning including hunting and trapping methods, bounty program, aerial control; presentations by Helicopter Tours of Texas and Ortiz Game Management . *This was the second of 2 programs held on 9/17 (noon & 6pm).*

10/7 and 11/24/14 – CCFHTF Youth Education Program (301 attendees) – In-class education program for students enrolled in agriculture education classes at Lockhart High School (162) and Luling High School (139). Students were introduced to a number of topics including feral hog impacts to agriculture and the environment; disease concerns; laws and regulations; pro/con of various hunting and trapping methods; trap design; and new technologies. *With more Caldwell County youth involved in feral hog hunting and trapping this group has become a larger focus for outreach and education.*

10/11, 11/10, 11/17 and 11/30/14 – CCFHTF Mini Workshop Series, Lockhart, TX and Luling, TX (16 attendees) – Four mini workshops were held in conjunction with bounty claim times and locations. The focus of this series was to allow feral hog hunters, trappers and landowners to discuss preferred methods, successes and failures. The CCFHTF Administrator guided these 1-hour workshops but the real education resulted from local collaboration and the sharing of experiences in a casual atmosphere.

10/16/14 – Educational Program Presentation to the MidTex Chapter of the Independent Cattlemen's Assoc. of Texas (35 attendees) – The CCFHTF Administrator was the invited speaker for the meeting to educate members on up-to-date local, state and federal approaches to feral hog management. Topics included feral hog impacts to agriculture and the environment; disease concerns; laws and regulations; pro/con of various hunting and trapping methods; trap design; and new technologies. *ICA became a new financial partner with CCFHTF in September 2014.*

11/11/14 – CCFHTF Veterans' Day Salute (126 attendees) – Event recognized veteran contributions to feral hog management at both the local and statewide level. Catering included "boar" burgers and wild pig carnitas. Entertainment was provided by the Lockhart High School Band. Educational program included presentations from the CCFHTF Administrator, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Specialist and the nonprofit, Operation Dustoff. Numerous topics were discussed including local feral hog management, toxicant research, laws and regulations as well as the efforts of groups such as Operation Dustoff that utilizes statewide and local donors to provide aerial operations safety training and aerial gunning opportunities for military veterans at no cost. *20 attendees received 1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) CEU.*

Section D. Proposed Activities

Provide a detailed description of the program/activities to be conducted in the future. If applicable, describe the rolls, level of involvement and participation by the following groups: Landowners, Private businesses (aerial service, for-profit trappers), Hunter or trapper associations, County Extension Agents and/or Wildlife Services.

Provide details about the timeline of activities proposed (add additional lines as necessary):

ACTIVITY	WHO IS COMPLETING THE ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	
		START DATE	END DATE
Management of the Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Action Plan, Year 2/3 (Dynamic and comprehensive plan incorporating adaptive management strategies, guided by local stakeholders; designed for a 2-year period of high intensity population reduction followed by sustainable local management and continued analysis)	Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Task Force (Stakeholder driven group including a Leadership Committee with representatives from state and local government entities, local WMAs, landowners, trappers and other managers. Activities and finances guided by a dedicated local Administrator, elected Treasurer and overseen by Caldwell Co. Commissioners.)	3/1/2015	2/28/2016
Outreach and Education (4 CCFHTF Meetings, 2 Workshops including *Feral Hog Community of Practice Program*, 2nd Annual CCFHTF Veterans' Day Salute, landowner site visits, local and statewide speaking engagements, advertising, surveys and technology transfer)	Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Task Force and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension (CCFHTF will continue to hold regular meetings, host the 2nd Annual Veterans' Day Salute and work with Extension to provide local and regional educational programs. The CCFHTF Administrator maintains an expanding database for distributing educational content through direct mail, email and social media. Management of the current website **www.feralhogtaskforce.com** will be assumed and redesigned by the CCFHTF. Lessons learned will be communicated to other groups across the state)	3/1/2015	2/28/2016
Countywide Bounty Program (Incentivizes local participation. To date, 182 individuals have participated in the bounty program and completed an approved "Bounty Participation Form". Over 5,000 documented feral hogs have been removed from Caldwell Co. through this program since Oct. 2012. Future rates will be determined by the CCFHTF Leadership Committee.)	Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Task Force, Caldwell Co. administrative staff, and local businesses (CCFHTF will continue to oversee a countywide bounty program, periodic jackpot competitions and other incentive programs)	3/1/2015	2/28/2016
Landowner Cooperative Program (Programs will include: [1] continuation of "smart trap" sharing program providing approved landowners with the opportunity to	Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Task Force, Caldwell Co. administrative staff, and local businesses (CCFHTF will work with county staff and private	3/1/2015	2/28/2016

ACTIVITY	WHO IS COMPLETING THE ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	
		START DATE	END DATE
utilize the latest technology in feral hog trapping at no cost to the participant; [2] landowner cost-share program – new program to encourage feral hog abatement activities in the county through *subsidies that will offset landowner costs* for aerial gunning, professional trapping, purchasing trapping equipment and supplies. This program is critical to establish long-term sustainability of the County's approach to feral hog management. Transitioning from "free" programs to cost-sharing encourages public-private partnerships and allows limited state and county financial resources to be expanded to more participants. The program will continue to evolve as additional partnerships are developed among the state, county, hunter/trappers, landowners and private businesses.	businesses to implement and oversee cost-share program. A competitive bidding process will be utilized to ensure the responsible purchase of supplies, services, and equipment.)		

Project Results. Provide a detailed description of how quantifiable results will be demonstrated by the project/activities, including the estimated number of hogs to be taken during the project period.

Management of the Caldwell Co. Feral Hog Action Plan, Year 2/3 – Bylaws for the CCFHTF Leadership Committee and a calendar of events will be established. Adaptive management strategies will be discussed and incorporated into a revised Feral Hog Action Plan which will be made available online. The Bylaws will specify roles for Committee members and reporting requirements to quantify and demonstrate results for the O&E, bounty and landowner cooperative programs. Meeting agendas, minutes and reports will be provided to the TDA and stakeholders.

Target number of hogs to be taken = n/a

Outreach and Education – **The primary purpose of the O&E component is to enhance participation in the bounty and landowner cooperative programs for Caldwell County, as such, a 20% increase in abatement program participants is the goal for the O&E component**. Total contact hours will be reported from all workshops and meetings. Database and website statistics will be provided. Quarterly reports will include agendas, presentations and sign-in sheets for meetings and workshops. Landowner surveys will be distributed through direct mail to all rural Caldwell County. landowners (as information is available) and results will be compiled and reported. (This is a critical time period for directed landowner surveys as local awareness of feral hog management programs has increased substantially. Further, coordinated management by the County and CCFHTF has been in place with documented results for 27 months. Survey results will track harvest numbers, damage estimates/losses for pre and post implementation will provide insight into the success of current feral hog management activities in Caldwell County.) Technology and information transfer will be documented.

Target number of hogs to be taken = n/a

Countywide Bounty Program – **Results, including number of feral hogs harvested through this program, will be provided quarterly and in the final report.** Geographic distribution tracking has improved since September 2014 and will continue to be refined. GIS software will be used to analyze report these results. (While an increase in hogs harvested and number of participants may, in some cases, be considered a successful program result, if previous management has resulted in feral hog population decreases, a drop in feral hogs harvested through the bounty programs might signify overall program success.)

Target number of hogs to be taken = 2,500

Landowner Cooperative Program - **Results, including number of feral hogs harvested through this program, will be provided quarterly and in the final report.** The new cost-share program will be evaluated based on interest and participation. To receive cost-share, participants in this program will be required to complete a pre and post implementation survey to track results and lessons learned. Professional services providers, including aerial gunning and contracted trapping, will be required to report results to the CCFHTF. The CCFHTF will continue to work with Texas Wildlife Services to provide free aerial control for landowners who have completed and LOA. Results from future flights will be compared to previous operations to determine possible trends in feral hog populations and damages.

Target number of hogs to be taken = 1,500

Sustainability. What are the long-term goals of the partnership? Will cooperation continue after the grant term?

Goal #1: Maintain an effective and sustainable CCFHTF to assist and serve the feral hog management needs of Caldwell County residents and landowners.

Goal #2: Significantly reduce the Caldwell County feral hog population and resulting agricultural, economic, social and environmental impacts from feral hog activity.

Goal #3: Work with local stakeholders to implement, maintain and enhance feral hog management programs covering 70% of the total Caldwell County land area.

Caldwell County Commissioners have budgeted $500 per month through August 2015 to secure the employment of a part-time CCFHTF Administrator. Fundraising efforts and volunteer drives will continue for the CCFHTF. Ongoing CCFHTF marketing and fundraising programs have already taken in over $60,000 in Caldwell County cash and "in-kind" contributions as well as 1,000+ volunteer hours since September 2012. The funds have been leveraged with several grants received from the TDA and HEB. Local participation in programs has increased due to new incentives and an *adaptive management approach* to local feral hog control. The CCFHTF will continue to seek additional funding from existing partners and to expand our network to new financial partners and participating stakeholders. The success of Caldwell County fundraising efforts can be greatly attributed to the potential for financial supporters to maximize their investment with additional grant funding through the TDA

*Efforts of CCFHTF have received the attention of numerous organizations and government agencies across the State of Texas as well as an unexpected level of national media attention. Various elements outlined by the Caldwell County Feral Hog Action Plan are now being utilized by over a dozen Texas counties.

Section E. Budget

Provide a summary of the funds being requested. A detailed description will be required in the narrative.

Expense Category	TDA Funds Requested
Personnel	$0
Supplies	$5,000
Contractual	$2,000
Other	$18,000
Equipment	$0
Total Grant Funds Requested	$25,000

Please provide detail about the items to be purchased in each of the budget categories listed above. The grant may not be used to supplant funds already allocated by the county, but should instead be used to supplement and extend feral hog abatement activities.

Personnel: Provide the name or position title of the person(s) that will be paid from grant funds. Is this an existing position, or would it be created to accomplish the project?
n/a

Supplies: Provide an itemized list of any materials needed to accomplish the project. Be sure to include quantity of items and the total dollar amount for each item
$5,000

Trapping supplies – *participant cost-share program* ($3,000) The CCFHTF will purchase $3,000 in supplies for 20 new corral traps to be installed throughout the County. The intent would be to provide the basic materials for these traps with participants given the freedom to customize each trap for their particular needs. Participants in this program will be required to document the construction and placement of the completed trap. Feral hog harvest numbers from this project will be reported to the TDA. The CCFHTF may work with local Agriculture Science Instructors (shop and welding classes) to assist in this project. Supplies to be purchased may include: t-posts, panels, trap door mechanisms and other materials, as needed. There are numerous individuals in the county that utilize under-sized traps or simply cannot afford to add a feral hog trap even though they would desire to. This program will address these needs.

Cellular trail cameras ($2,000) The CCFHTF will purchase 5 to 10 trail cameras (and service plans) with cellular connectivity. These supplies are anticipated to be directed to the more serious feral hog trappers in the county and landowners that reside in adjacent counties. Cellular trail cameras allow standard corral and cage traps to remain engaged and monitored daily without the need to physically drive to the location. These cameras will save users' fuel cost and allow traps to be baited and run continuously without having to consider in-person daily monitoring. The CCFHTF will determine eligibility requirements for hunters/trappers/landowners.

Contractual: Provide a description of the services each contract covers. This may include aerial service providers, trappers, etc.

$2,000

Professional Feral Hog Trapping and Game Management Services ($2,000) The CCFHTF will contract with a professional feral hog management service provider to assist landowners in need of immediate, short-term, specialized feral hog damage abatement. Efforts will be made to provide this service to individuals/families without the reasonable means to manage their particular feral hog problem. It is envisioned that this service will be provided to small acreage landowners, absentee landowners, the elderly, disabled or others. This service will be provided to local citizens requesting assistance and evaluated by the CCFHTF on a case-by-case basis. *Additional local funds may be directed toward this effort.*

Other: Provide detailed descriptions of other costs such as conferences or meetings, communications, speaker/trainer fees, publication costs, and data collection, and other budgeted costs associated with the project.

$18,000

Countywide Bounty Program ($10,000) Program will cover bounty payments for feral hogs submitted and verified by the CCFHTF beginning March 1, 2015. The "Spring 2015" bounty will be paid at a rate of $5 per hog; however, participants in the fall 2014 county-approved education events will be eligible to receive an additional $5 per hog bonus;

Jackpot Programs ($2,000) The CCFHTF will host at least 2 weekend-long tournaments with cash and other prizes for longest "stringer" of hogs, heaviest "stringer" of hogs and largest hog;

Professional aerial gunning services - *landowner cost-share program* ($6,000) The CCFHTF will provide up to $500 per participant to at least 12 landowners seeking professional aerial eradication services from approved aerial gunning service providers. The funds will offset costs for local landowners and provide incentives for new participants who have not before utilized this proven method for feral hog abatement. The CCFHTF will determine eligibility requirements for landowners;

****Locally generated funds will cover outreach, education, publication, and other costs*

Special Purpose Equipment: This category includes items of property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more. If the cost of equipment is under $5,000, include those items under SUPPLIES. List each item of equipment, its intended use, and its cost separately. The special purpose equipment must solely enhance the intended purpose of feral hog abatement activities. TDA must grant written approval prior to the expenditure/purchase of capital equipment.

n/a

Section F. Certifications

By signing below, Applicant:

(1) Certifies all information provided in connection with this application is true and correct to the best of Applicant's knowledge;

(2) Acknowledges any misrepresentation or false statement made by Applicant, or an authorized agent of Applicant, in connection with this application, whether intentional or not, will constitute grounds for denial of this application;

(3) Acknowledges acceptance of funds in connection with this application acts as an acceptance of the authority of TDA and the State Auditor's Office (SAO) or any successor agency to conduct an investigation in connection with those funds, and Applicant further agrees to cooperate fully with TDA and/or SAO or its successor in the conduct of the audit or investigation, including allowing TDA and/or SAO to inspect Applicant's premises and providing all records requested;

(4) Acknowledges this application and any payments owed to Applicant in connection with this application may be reduced or denied because of Applicant's owing any debt to the State of Texas; and

(5) By submission of this application, Applicant acknowledges as a condition of receipt of grant funds under this program the Applicant will be required to execute a grant agreement with the Texas Department of Agriculture, and further acknowledges that failure to timely execute the grant agreement will result in withdrawal of any grant funds awarded, and those funds will be redistributed to other qualified applicants in accordance with state law and TDA rules.

Notice of Penalties: The penalty for knowingly making false statements or false entries, or attempts to secure money through fraudulent means, may include fines and/or incarceration and/or forfeiture of funds under applicable state law.

Authorized Official:

Tom D. Bonn — County Judge — Printed name from Section B(2)

X — Signature

12/12/14 — Date

This application becomes public record and is subject to disclosure. With few exceptions, you have the right to request and be informed about the information that the State of Texas collects about you. You are entitled to receive and review the information upon request. You also have the right to ask the state agency to correct any information that is determined to be incorrect. (Reference: Texas Government Code, Sections 552.021, 552.023, and 559.004.)

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPLICATION
No. 22-2014

Hog Out County Grants Program

A RESOLUTION OF THE *(County of)* **Caldwell**, TEXAS (the "Applicant"), DESIGNATING (an) OFFICIAL(S) AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION TO THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ("TDA"), FOR THE PURPOSE OF PARTICIPATING IN TDA's HOG OUT COUNTY GRANTS PROGRAM (the "Program") AND CERTIFYING THAT THE APPLICANT IS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE PROGRAM ASSISTANCE.

WHEREAS, the Applicant is a Texas county and is fully eligible to receive assistance under the Program; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant acknowledges the Hog Out County Grants Program is designed to encourage counties across the state to make a concentrated and coordinated effort during the three month period of September 1, 2014 thru November 30, 2014 to reduce the feral hog population in Texas; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant acknowledges that if the county is awarded funds, such funds must be used for the sole purpose of continuing feral hog abatement activities within the county; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant wishes to authorize an official to represent the Applicant in dealing with TDA concerning the Program;

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE APPLICANT:

SECTION 1: That the Applicant hereby certifies that it is eligible to receive assistance under the Program.

SECTION 2: The Applicant hereby authorizes and directs *(applicant's agent)* **Tom D. Bonn, County Judge** to act for the applicant in dealing with TDA for the purpose of the Program, and *(applicant's agent)* **Tom D. Bonn, County Judge** is officially designated as the representative of the Applicant in this regard.

SECTION 3: The Applicant hereby specifically authorizes the above-named official to do all acts necessary to apply for and receive assistance from the Program related to feral hog abatement activities that will take place in *(county)* **Caldwell Texas** during the period September 1, 2014 thru November 30, 2014 and thereafter *(applicant's agent)* **Commissioner Alfredo R. Muñoz** is authorized to execute on behalf of the Applicant any licenses or other documents required by TDA for Applicant's participation in the Program.

Introduced, read and passed by the affirmative vote of the Applicant on this 8th day of December, 2014.

Tom D. Bonn, County Judge

Alfredo R. Muñoz, Commissioner Pct. 1

Attest:

Carol Holcomb, County Clerk

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force Conference Call

Wednesday, September 17, 2014
1403 Blackjack Street, Lockhart, TX

Please Sign In:

Name	Email	Phone
Nick Dornak	ndornak@plumcreekwatershed.org	512-213-7389
Jenny Peck	showmansjewelry@hotmail	512-738-6981
Jeff Peck	" " " " "	512-738-1313
John Halliburton	jhalliburton@pcd.org	512-398-2383
James Gibson	jamesgibson@texas.edu	(512) 923-6493
Dixon Tschirhart	dixontsh@gmail.com	512-601-5016
Val Ramirez	Trapnhogs247@yahoo.com	512-995-9153
Bill Westbo	REPSTATE@SBCGLOBAL.NET	830-540-3606
(Call-In)		
Merrill Nelson		
Dennis Bell		

(21)

Meeting 6pm - 7:30pm

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force ~~Conference Call~~

Wednesday, September 17, 2014
1403 Blackjack Street, Lockhart, TX

Please Sign In:

Name	Email	Phone
Jerrod Knight	3rd5rna@gmail.com	8302216059
Becky Parks	parksbecky@hotmail.com	830-660-3694
Matt Jones	UTSAMatt@hotmail.com	512-779-5703
Jacob Hohertz	jkhohertz@gmail.com	(512) 318-5242
Clay Hohertz	—	(512) 650-5932
Brian Nielsen	deere1010@hotmail.com	(512) 751-5494
STEVE REED	reedsign@swbell.net	512-398-3933
JAMES REED		512-227-6874
Jeff A. Peck		512-738-1313
Jenny Peck	shawmomsjewelry@hotmail	512-393-5077
JoLynn Howard	jolynnandtim@aol.com	512-923-7888
Daniel Howard	"	"
Robert Broadway	robertbroadway@aol.com	361 815 4992
Daniel Lee	ad153@txstate.edu	817-681-4332
Ashley Grissom	angrissom93@gmail.com	806-893-2418
James Gibson	jamesgibson@utexas.edu	
[illegible]	[illegible]@bluebonnet.com	(512) 787 8369
Izaac Estrada		(512)-787-8569
[illegible]	SRJB@	
Dawn Tschirhart		512-809-0881

Name	Email	Phone
RA "Bubba" Ortiz	ORtiz@a-management@hotmail.com	210-771-8541
Nick Dornak		

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet		
	First and Last Name	Email
1	[illegible]	
2	BRADY CASTILLO	
3	[illegible]	
4	Ernesto Soc's	Pit_Bull@yahoo.com
5	Jake Hachez	
6	[illegible]	235@gmail.com
7	Aaron Bradley	
8		
9	Thomas Ewing	Thomawing@gmail
10	Gunner Brown	gunnerbrown53@yahoo.com
11	Donald Lewis	Donaldlewis882@gmail.com
12	Tristen larison	Totalwelding1997@yahoo.com
13	Eric Diffmar	fordisth boss@gmail.com
14	maria Rodriguez	
15	Dustin EZZO	Dustin.Ezzo@gmail.com
16	Ryan Sanchez	
17	Guillermo Roque	
18	Colton Domel	Coltondomel@yahoo.com
19	Ty Henderson	tyhenderson23@gmail.com
20	Weston Myers	
21	Megan Staton	
22	Justin Law	JustinLaw_98@icloud.com
23	REBA BERRYMAN	rberryman2001@yahoo.com
24	Brianna Hernandez	Hernandez.Brianna330@gmail.com.
25	Madisen Gray	egray4@austin.rr.com
26	Darius Jones	Dariusjacia1@Yahoo.com
27	Diego Mendoza	mendoza[redacted]194444@yahoo.com
28	Jacob Fleissner	Fleissner@Yahoo.com
29	Cole Ferris	
30	[illegible]	
31	Nancy Gonzalez	Nancygonzalez4[illegible]@yahoo.com

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
32	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	K[illegible]	
34	Amanda Puryear	amanda.kayla@att.net
35	Zac Salazar	zacsalazar00@icloud.com
36	Valene Navarro	Valene1096@yahoo
37	Coral Busch	cyllbusch@yahoo.com
38	Florian Hyar	Florian.h1997@gmail.com
39	Erin Bittner	eeb.bittner@gmail.com
40	Natalie Hopper	natalie_hopper@yahoo.com
41	Kayla Whited	Kwhited31@yahoo.com
42	Zach Brown	Zachtbrown96@gmail.com
43	Jennie Lay	JennieMarie47@gmail.com
44	Lisa Welling	Wellinglisa@gmail.com
45	Sheila Castillo	scBRAT98@yahoo.com
46	Hannah Stevens	Hannah.21012@gmail.com
47	Caroline Pearson	carolinepearson117@gmail.com
48	Eunice Morales	emoralesnguevive@gmail.com
49	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	[illegible]	
52		
53	Amanda [illegible]	
54	Sierra Mendez	
55	[illegible]	
56	Kaylynn Cunningham	raylynnnicole93@icloud.com
57	Sterling West	Sasterlingtx@gmail.com
58	Haylee Lobermeyer	Haylee.lobermeyer@gmail.com
59		
60		
61	Alli e Mosqueda	allierose100@gmail.com
62	Jasmine Rodriguez	

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet		
	First and Last Name	Email
63	Zachary Lelii	Pineapplerustbucket@gmail.com
64	Anayanci Quezada Arellano	
65	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	Marrie Williams	mwilliams0500@NBISD.org
68	Sydney Johnson	Sydrae25@icloud.com
69	Haylee Donaldson	vetgirl25@gmail.com
70	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	[illegible]	
73	Tyler Homann	tylerhomann1@gmail.com
74	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	Corey Jones	Jonescorey99@icloud.com
76	Antonio Perez	
77	McKade Krenz	Mjgoodbull@yahoo.com
78	[illegible]	rjhovanni@gmail.com
79	José Arreguin	Chavi.Jose1999@icloud.com
80	Naseem Clark	Naseemclark512@gmail.com
81	[illegible]	
82	[illegible]	
83	[illegible]	
84	Justin Law	Justinlaw_98@icloud.com
85	[illegible]	[illegible]
86	[illegible]	
87	Roman Ruiz	
88	Jose Yanez	
89	Dessare Sysavath	
90	Mark [illegible]	Mmckanthony.mc58@gmail.com
91	Bethany Dereon	dereonbethany[illegible]13@gmail.com
92	Scott West	swest92@yahoo.com
93	Kyle Miller	

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
94	William Wendell	
95	Liann Spiller	
96	Scott West	
97	Weston Ayers	
98	Nicholas [illegible]	
99		
100	Cahil Murdison	
101	Fernando Castillo	
102	[illegible]	
103	[illegible] Perez	
104	Tanner Dawson	
105	Brooke Banda	
106	Andres Dorado	
107	Madison Estrada	
108	Dusty Hanna	
109	Victoria James	
110	Cruz Ross	ross.cruz1@gmail.com
111	Evic Cart	evicrulz@gmail.com
112	Ekel Leon Perez	
113	Trey Van Dahm	
114	Thomas Davenport	
115	Jennifer Ziegler	jenna10ziegler@yahoo.com/jenniferziegler@lockhartisd.n
116	[illegible]	
117	Anthony Rodriguez	bob_nitro@yahoo.com
118	Tyler Butler	ty.butler98@yahoo.com
119	Maya Wilson	
120	Cheyenne Wright	
121	[illegible]	[illegible]
122	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	Jacob Davis	
124	Daniel Morales	

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
125	Harley West	Harleyann49@yahoo.com
126		
127		
128		
129		
130		
131	Jose Andres Alvarado	jealvarado96@gmail.com
132	Courtney Rotzler	court.rotzler@gmail
133	Destinee Mann	micsoftballer_98@yahoo.com
134	Danyella Norman	danyellanorman@yahoo.com
135	Erin Hess	erin.hess44@yahoo.com
136	Arturo Cisneros	
137	Matthew Eklund	
138	Jonathan Nevin	
139	Justin Montoya	
140	Harley Davidson	
141		
142	Matthew Pittman	matt.pittman12@yahoo.com
143	John Tilton	johnjasontilton@yahoo.com
144	Randa Homann	Randahomann1@gmail.com
145	Cassidy Schmidt	cassidyojoschmidt@gmail.com
146	MARK PARRISH	mark.parrish@lockhart.txed.net
147	Barbara Wilhelm	barbara.wilhelm@gmail.com
148	Danielle Schusenhunt	danielle.elizabeth41@yahoo.com
149	Gregory Simon	
150	Kaylah Rodriguez	
151		
152	Cameron Meitler	Cameronmeitler@gmail.com
153	Eric Paredes	ericparedesb@yahoo.com
154	PEDRO BUENO	
155	Brianna Griggs	brianna_griggs@dcisd.com

October 7, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
156		
157	[illegible]	
158	Marilyn Shaw	shawshank 063@gmail.com
159	Krystal Kamm	kramm1997@gmail.com
160	John Anderson	John_Anderson@_live.com
161	CJ Guzman	cj_guzman@yahoo.com
162	[illegible]	
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Oct 11, 2011 Feral Hog Education Event

Lockhart, TX

Name	Phone	Email
Nick Dornak	512-213-7389	ndornak@plumcreekwatershed
Val Ramirez	512-995-9153	Trapnhogs247@yahoo.com
Robert L Nuzman	512-[illegible]	
Edwin Niemann	512-376-6196	—
David Tschirhart	512-601-5016	[illegible]@gmail.com
Dan Tschirhart	512-601-5016	
Tom Chlendorf	512-398-6221	Lchlendorf@utexas.edu
Greg Scheierman	512-557-1256	greg.scheierman@oath.com
Benny Leal	830-857-1312	bennyleal[illegible] 59@yahoo.com
Aiden Dornak →		

*Send Harrell Tietjen 4 sig
*Scan & Send to
Nick Dornak

(35)

MidTex Meeting
October 16, 2014
Sign-In Sheet

Name	Email	Phone Number
1. Emmaline Mable		512-398-8874
2. Ruby Owen		512-376-3711
3. David L. Herrington	dherrington1@austin.rr.com	512-217-0825
4. Kenneth & Mary Gail Bartsch		512-764-2507
5. Jack & Kay Lebbert	gma39lee@yahoo.com	512 845 1450
6. Maria & Howard Berg	mtb156@gmail.com	512 488 2109
7. Lyndon Homan		
8. Megan Rogers	nancy-rogers@hotmail.com	210-414-9802
9. Don & Marian Puesewell	mpuesewell@hotmail.com	512 497 4695
10. Tim & Belinda Adams		512-376-5013
11. Carroll Babel Jr	chrjr@hotmail.com	512 581 0577
12. Carroll Babel S.		830 639-4381
13. Paul Goertz		512 303-0553
14. Rodney Puesewell		806-274-1227
15. Kathy Puesewell		806-274-1069
16. Pam Kline	pkline@hughes.net	512-296-3178
17. Jerry Kline		
18. Andrew Tietje		512-357-1328
19. Harrell Tietje		512-357-6590
20. Scott Nance		512 262-2134
21. Lance Nance		
22. Nick Dornak	ndornak@plumcreekwatershed.org	512-213-7589
23. Joe & Laura Kelly		
24. Cullen Dauchy	cdauchy@comcast.net	713-542-2281
25. Doris Steybing		512-237-2727
26. Diane Laube		512-775-6054

27. Lillie M. Bell		(830)540-4827
28. Tommy Jackson	512-	217-5049
29. Karen L Bell	512-	304-0691
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11/10/14 - Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force Mini Workshop - 1 hour education cc

Name	Address	Phone
Robert Hanna	219 Hackberry Lockhart, Tx 78644	512-398 6532
Kendall Reed	260 Kelloy ct Dale Tx 78616	512-944-0018
Kelly Mitchell	7627 FM 1322 Lockhart, Tx 78644	512-376-1706
Scott Barros	F.M 86 200- Luling	512-227-4520

11/17/14 - CCFHTF - Mini - Workshop - 1 hr education course

Sweets Spraddling c/o George Bitch	925 Dale Ln Dale Tx 78716	512 694-4752

11/30/14 - CCFHTF - Mini Workshop 1 hr education course

Scott Rogsdale (Paula Jonsen)	3307 Rolling Ridge Rd. Lockhart, Tx 78644	512-656-5047 (Scott) or 512-924-3759 (Paula)
Michael Carter	2029 Buckley Ln. Round Rock Tx 78664	512-468-1277

7

Certified by:

November 24, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet		
	First and Last Name	Email
1	Angelica Remenal	
2	[illegible]	
3		
4	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]	
6	[illegible]	
7	[illegible]	
8	[illegible]	
9	[illegible]	
10	Julissa Angel	
11	[illegible]	
12	Emilie Summerlutt	
13	[illegible]	
14	[illegible]	
15		
16	Hayden Lee Sells	
17	Roberto [illegible]	
18	Adrian Hernandez	
19	Meredith Sutton	
20	Eduardo Esparza	
21	Jacob Galvan	
22	Jeremie Levesque	
23	[illegible]	
24	Tyler Martin	
25	[illegible] Ramirez	
26	Tristan Landers	
27	Michael [illegible]	
28	Nick Schafer	
29	Michael Ussery	
30	[illegible]	
31	[illegible]	

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November 24, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
32	Tucker Riley	
33	Travis Gibson	
34	Taylor [illegible]	
35	Weldon Whalen	
36	Linzi Daniels	
37	Racee Hermann	
38	Kaitlyn [illegible]	
39	Kara [illegible]	
40	Alison Whalen	
41	[illegible]	
42	Sherry Smith	
43	Shelby Drabek	
44	Ashlee Watts	
45	Ashlea Avila	
46	Francine Ramirez	
47	[illegible]	
48	[illegible]	
49	Jack Stewart	
50	Nolan Ocker	
51	Trace Davis	
52	Gabriel Rios	
53	Jeremiah Stewart	
54	Adrian Fausto	
55	Bryce Watts	
56	Erica [illegible]	
57	Abby Bannister	
58	Taylor [illegible]	
59	[illegible]	
60	Luis Gilarez	
61	Manuel Rodriguez	
62	[illegible]	

November 24, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet		
	First and Last Name	Email
63	Jon Daniel Mendoza	
64	Ebony Acuña	
65	Robert Pereda	
66	Draiun Palacios	
67	Shaft Cubit	
68	Joel Sanchez	
69	Peyton Roberts	
70	Brandon Patterson	
71	Dylan Mendoza	
72	Isaac Ibarra	
73	David Gonzales	
74	Jesus Leos	
75	Mariel Gilsek	
76	Kelvin Lopez	
77	Buster Roberts	
78	Leonardo Reyna	
79	Juan castillo	
80	Julian Martinez	
81	Gustavo Palacios	
82	Samuel Renteria	
83	BRAND	
84	Scott Heller	
85	Anthony Gonzales	
86	Felix Carter	
87	Nathan Findley	
88	Tyler Flores	
89	Jeremy Martinez	
90	Damien Brown	
91	Jessica Jeez	
92	Tracka Lamurripa	
93	Zackery Watts	

November 24, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet

	First and Last Name	Email
94	Al Sommerlitte	al1999amy@gmail.com
95	Jesse everett	
96	Emily [illegible]	
97	Wes [illegible]	
98	Cindy Wills	
99	Guillermo Reyes	
100	Hector lopez	
101	Emily Riley	
102	McKenna Hartsfield	
103	Lyndsey Lucas	
104	Damien Palacios	
105	Raul Cruz	
106	Jaime Corralles	
107	Brookelyn Montalbo	
108	Tyler	
109	Diaz	
110	Jaime Grimam	
111	Isaac Rodriguez	
112	Mark Cooper	
113	Lorin Heller	
114	[illegible]	
115	Daniel Amer	
116	Ishay williams	
117	Shelton Hardin	
118	[illegible]	
119	Rede Carrillo	
120	Brynn mann	
121	Peter Brasfield	Little.White.Hunter23@gmail.com
122	Juan Rodriguez	
123	[illegible]	
124	Jocelyn Trujillo	

November 24, 2014 Feral Hog Education Program Sign-in Sheet		
	First and Last Name	Email
125	[illegible]	
126	[illegible]	
127	[illegible]	
128	Chris Hamsters	Chrisham64@yahoo.com
129	Nolan Osborne	
130	Tyler Nash	
131	Thomas M. Rodriguez Jr	
132	Marshall Dale Cisco	
133	Javier Cruz	
134	Abraham Barrera	
135	Cory Murphy	
136	Robert Rabe	
137	Stassanie Rodriguez	
138	MITZI CAMPOS	
139	Cofet Slaughter	
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Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

Volunteer Sign In

✓1. Larry Lindsey
2. Jeff D Peck
3. Thomas Schmit
4. Jenny Peck
5. Jeff Peck
6. Steve Van [illegible]
7. Rebecca Magni
8. Dian Tschuba[illegible]
9. Jamie Gregg
✗10. Rebecca Strean } Thanked but did not attend N.D
✗11. Stuart Carter
✓12. Alfredo Muñoz
✓13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]
15. ✓ = signed both sheets (do not count here)
16.
17.
18. sub-Total = 117
19. +9 volunteers
20. Total Participants = 126

[illegible]

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

	Name	Nearest Town or City	Phone # or Email	Do you own or operate a Caldwell Co. farm or ranch? (Y/N)
1	Gayle STONE	Lockhart	512-3987786	Yes
2	James Stone	Lockhart	512 3987786	yes
3	Larry DALTON	Lockhart	512 560 5186	Yes
4	RAY MENKE	Lockhart	512 9959564	Y
5	Alfredo R Muñoz	"	512. 461.1101	
6	Chris Crane	Lockhart	5123985307	N
7	Judy Salinas	Lockhart	512-496-2110	NO
8	Haylee + Paul Iabermeyer	Lockhart	512-227-4427	yes
9	Cynthia Ramirez	Lock		
10	Juan Ramirez	Lock		
11	Winston Smith	Lockhart	512-618-1307	Yes
12	[illegible]	Lockhart	512-749-3117	NO
13	[illegible]	Lockhart	512-765-5870	yes
14	[illegible]	Lockhart	512-765 5870	yes
15	DAVE Roland	"	512-983-5500	Yes
16	Kim Roland	"	512 413-4861	yes
17	Lanny Buhnier	"	512-557-2055	yes
18	Cheryl Buhnier	"	"	yes
19	Bobby Herzog	"	512-944-2553	No
20	LARRY HERZOG	"	512 376-1718	NO
21	Donna Menke	"	512-217-1709	YES
22	[illegible]	Dale	512 764 [illegible]	[illegible]
23	RICHARD MUCKELROY	LOCKHART	5124971401	YES
24	Jim Mercer	Edna		
25	Betty Mercer			

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

	Name	Nearest Town or City	Phone # or Email	Do you own or operate a Caldwell Co. farm or ranch? (Y/N)
1	Leland Meyer	Luling	830-925-2222	
2	Tom Blackwell	Lockhart	512-738-0216	
3	Frank Brown	Luling	512 375 2847	Y
4	Travis Booth	Lytton Springs	512 554 0310	
5	James McCarty	Lytton Springs	512 554 3028	
2 6	Robert & Carol Mendall	Kosenky	512-970-7790	
2 7	Brandon Page & Kenneth	San Marcos	830-372-1147	N/A
8	Georgie Teague	Lockhart	512.995-0565	
9	Bert Teague	Lockhart	512-995-1212	
10	Elizabeth Schuerman	Lockhart	512.398-6875	
11	Greg Schuerman	Lockhart	512.398-6875	
12	Deseiree Wrelin	Lockhart	512 376-9000	No
13	Ricky Taylor	Dale	512-376-2375	yes
14	Jeannette Taylor	Dale	512-376-2375	yes
15	[illegible]	Caldwell	619-569-4481	No
16	Chris West	Caldwell	512-668-4487	No
17	Kayle West	Caldwell	" "	
18	Homer Williams	Lockhart	(512) 398-5221	yes
19	Ken Page	San Marcos	512-878-9555	~~Farm~~ yes
20	Jesse Stitzer	Lockhart	979-229-1626	Y
21	Loretta Eiben	Lockhart		
22	Thomas Schmidt	Austin	512 294 5696	N
23	Scott West	Lockhart	swest[illegible]@yahoo.com	N
24	John Tilton	Lockhart	johnjasontilton@yahoo.com	
25				

Caldwell County Bounty Program
Qualifying Educational Event

26 **PLEASE SIGN IN**

November 11, 2014

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

	Name	Nearest Town or City	Phone # or Email	Do you own or operate a Caldwell Co. farm or ranch? (Y/N)
1	JOHNNY Ward	DALE	512-971-0058	No
2	Milton McGregor	Lockhart	512 376-3350	NO
3	Melissa + Bill Watson	Lockhart	8305403607	
4	[illegible]	Gatesville	[illegible]	
5	[illegible]		[illegible]	
6	ANDREW BELLHART	MARTINDALE	AWBELLHART@HOTMAIL.COM	YES
7	Kurt Fleck	Lockhart	512-905-4879	Yes
8	Joe Garcia	Prairie Lea	(512) 738-1543	NO
9	Alex Garcia	Fentress	512-715-3032	NO
10	Susan Beck	Cedar Creek	512/913-7917 smbeck360@yahoo.com	No
11	Frank Jeffrey	Dale	512-940-8922	Yes
12	LEW WHITE	LOCKHART	512-376-8376	No
13	Doris Steubing	Maxwell	512-227-2727	Yes
14	Joe K. Smith	Lockhart	512-376-2263	Yes
15	Val Ramirez	Lockhart	512-995-9153	yes
16	Myron G Barger	Lockhart	210) 559-6821	No
17	Neal Brasheers	Lockhart	830-556-3348	No
18	[illegible]	Luling	3252826985	No
19	Travis Fairchild	Harwood	830-857-6070	Yes
20	Clint Fairchild	Harwood	830 857 6069	Yes
21	Todd Smith	Lockhart	512-497-6308	Yes
22	Alex Jimenez	Lockhart	512-777-1044	NO
23	Christian Garza	Lockhart	512-557-2114	Yes
24	Haley Gupilon	Lockhart	512-629-9354	No
25	Nathaniel Gonzales	Lockhart	512-557-9749	NO

Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

	Name	Nearest Town or City	Phone # or Email	Do you own or operate a Caldwell Co. farm or ranch? (Y/N)
1	Ime Ekpo	Lockhart	512-213-5150	
2	Delaney Stadz	Lockhart	512-398-2003	NO
3	Olivia Murra	Lockhart	liviadawn@gmail.com	no
4	Emily Boswell	Lockhart	666-666	NO
5	Marlyn Brewington	Lockhart	512-393-9731	NO
6	Melanie Jones	Lockhart	512-227-0907	No
7	CJ Gamman	Lockhart		no
8	Sophia Ortega-Vega	Lockhart		no
9	Makayla Fogle	Lockhart		NO
10	Madison Rivas	"		No
11	Marissa Acosta	Lockhart		no
12	Amaya Garza	Lockhart		No
13	Amanda Ross	Lockhart		no
14	Joel Cruz	Lockhart		No
15	Juan Guerrero	Lockhart		no
16	Karina Becerra	Lockhart		No
17	Carlos Duncan	Lockhart		No
18	Jose Navarro	Lockhart		NO
19	Madelyn Jones	Lockhart		NO
20	Charles Barnard	Lockhart	512-376-1126	Yes
21	Jesse Lee Fernandez	Lockhart		No
22	Emally Cu	Lockhart		no
23	Jesse Ray Perales	Lockhart		No
24	Jay Ramirez	Lockhart		No
25	Harley Miller	Lockhart		Yes

Caldwell County Bounty Program
Qualifying Educational Event

25 **PLEASE SIGN IN**

November 11, 2014

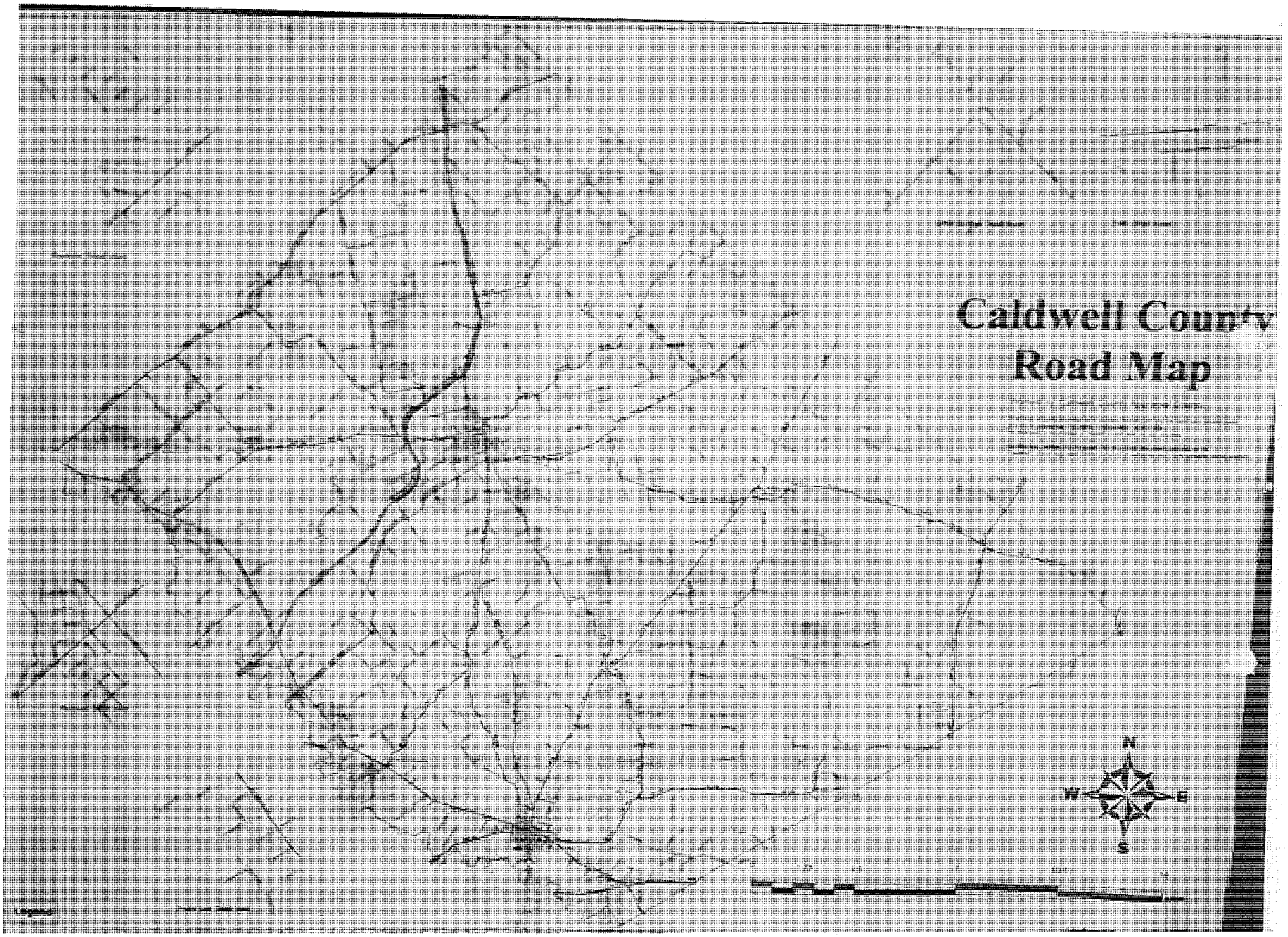
Caldwell County Feral Hog Task Force
2014 Veterans' Day Salute

	Name	Nearest Town or City	Phone # or Email	Do you own or operate a Caldwell Co. farm or ranch? (Y/N)
1	Miller Johnson	Lockhart		yes?
2	Gerardo Morales	Lockhart	—	NO!
3	Samuel Caballero	Lockhart	—	yes
4	[illegible]	Lockhart	—	No
5	Matthew Cash	Lockhart	—	No
6	Ashlyn Chambers	Lockhart	—	NO
7	Krista Steele	Lockhart	—	No
8	Paul A. Martinez	Lockhart	—	No
9	Kendra Litchfield	Lockhart	—	No
10	Kathleen Moneyham	Lockhart	—	NO
11	Keely Schaub	Lockhart	—	No
12	Cliff McNeill	Lockhart	(512) 787-5815	No
13	Larry Lindsey	Lockhart	214 707 4774	Ranch
14	[illegible]			
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

Caldwell County Bounty Program
Qualifying Educational Event

(14) **PLEASE SIGN IN**

November 11, 2014


Caldwell County
Road Map
N
W
E
S
Legend

Attachment D

CERTIFICATIONS AND ASSURANCES

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) relies in determining the award of this agreement. If it is later determined that the Grantee knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, TDA, in addition to any other remedies available to the state and federal governments, may take appropriate action.

Grantees must complete this form before they will receive state and/or federal funds. Recipients of state and/or federal funds must fully understand and comply with these requirements. Failure to comply with applicable assurances may result in the withholding of funds, termination of the award, or other sanctions.

The Grantee hereby assures and certifies compliance with all applicable federal and state statutes, regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements, including OMB Circulars No. A-21 (2 CFR Part 220), A-87 (2 CFR Part 225), A-110 (2 CFR Part 215), A-122 (2 CFR Part 230), and A-133, as applicable; Executive Order 12372; and Uniform Agreement Management Standards (UGMS) that govern the application, acceptance and use of funds for this project. Also, by signature hereon, the Grantee assures and certifies that:

1. LEGAL AUTHORITY — It possesses legal authority to enter into the agreement, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and the person identified as the official representative of the Grantee is duly authorized by the Grantee to act in connection with the agreement, to provide such additional information as may be required, to sign and execute the agreement on behalf of the Grantee, and to validly and legally bind the Grantee to all of its terms, performances, and provisions.

2. CONTRACT/AGREEMENT ADMINISTRATION — It will maintain an appropriate agreement administration system to ensure that all terms, conditions and specifications of the agreement, including these standard assurances, are met.

3. RELATIVES — It will comply with Texas Government Code, Chapter 573, by ensuring that no officer, employee, or member of the Grantee's governing body or of the Grantee's contractor shall vote or confirm the employment of any person related within the second degree of affinity or the third degree of consanguinity to any member of the governing body or to any other officer or employee authorized to employ or supervise such person. This prohibition shall not prohibit the employment of a person who shall have been continuously employed for a period of two years, or such other period stipulated by local law, prior to the election or appointment of the officer, employee, or governing body member related to such person in the prohibited degree.

4. PUBLIC INFORMATION — It will ensure that all information collected, assembled or maintained by the Grantee relative to a project assisted by this award will be available to the public during normal business hours in compliance with Texas Government Code, Chapter 552, unless otherwise expressly prohibited by law.

5. OPEN MEETINGS — If the Grantee is a governmental entity, it will comply with Texas Government Code, Chapter 551, which requires all regular, special or called meetings of governmental bodies to be open to the public, except as otherwise provided by law or specifically permitted in the Texas Constitution.

6. CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS — Under Section 231.006, Texas Family Code, relating to child support obligations, the Grantee and any other individual or business entity named in this agreement, contract or application is not ineligible to receive the specified agreement, loan, grant award or payment and acknowledges that this agreement may be terminated and payment withheld if this certification is inaccurate.

7. SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE — It will comply with the Texas Family Code, Section 261.101, which requires reporting of all suspected cases of child abuse to local law enforcement authorities and to the Texas Department of Child Protective and Regulatory Services. Grantee shall also ensure that all program personnel are properly trained and aware of this requirement.

8. NONDISCRIMINATION — It will comply with all State and Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination, including the following:

   - The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d *et seq.*)
   - Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)
   - The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*)
   - The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 *et seq.*)

9. DISPLACED PERSONS — It will comply with requirements of the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601 - 4655) which provides for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced as a result of federal and federally-assisted programs.

10. POLITICAL ACTIVITY — It will comply with provisions of federal law which limit certain political activities of employees of a State or local unit of government whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by federal agreements. (5 U.S.C. § 1501 *et seq.*)

11. FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT — It will comply with the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. §§ 201 - 219) and the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, as applicable.

12. EPA VIOLATING FACILITIES — It will ensure that the facilities under its ownership, lease or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the project are not listed in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) list of Violating Facilities, and that it will notify TDA of the receipt of any communication from the Director of the EPA Office of Federal Activities indicating that a facility to be used in the project is under consideration for listing by the EPA.

13. FLOOD INSURANCE — It will comply with the flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act (42 U.S.C. § 4001). This section requires, on and after March 2, 1975, the purchase of flood insurance in communities where such insurance is available as a condition for the receipt of any Federal financial assistance for construction or acquisition purposes for use in any area that had been identified by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as an area having special flood hazards. The phrase "federal financial assistance" includes any form of loan, agreement, guaranty, insurance payment, rebate, subsidy, disaster assistance loan or agreement, or any other form of direct or indirect Federal assistance.

14. CONSERVATION — It will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. § 1271 *et seq.*) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic river system.

15. HISTORIC PRESERVATION — It will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470), Executive Order 11593, and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. § 469 *et seq.*) by (a) consulting with the Texas Historical Commission, as necessary, to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR Part 800.8) by the activity, and notifying TDA of the existence of any such properties, and by (b) complying with all requirements established by the Texas Historical Commission or TDA to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.

16. ANIMAL WELFARE — It will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 *et seq.*) pertaining to the care, handling and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award.

17. HUMAN TEST SUBJECTS — It will comply with 45 CFR Part 46 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development and related activities supported by this award.

18. TAXES — It will comply with all State and Federal tax laws and is solely responsible for filing all required State and Federal tax forms. The Grantee also certifies that it is not delinquent in the payment of any franchise taxes owed the State of Texas.

19. ELIGIBILITY; FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION — Under Texas Government Code, Section 2155.004, no person who received compensation for participating in preparing the specifications or request for proposals on which this agreement is based has any financial interest in this agreement. The Grantee certifies that the individual or business entity named in this agreement, contract or application is not ineligible to receive the specified agreement, loan, grant award or payment and acknowledges that this agreement may be terminated and payment withheld if this certification is inaccurate.

20. COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS — It will comply, and assure the compliance of all its sub grantees and contractors, with all applicable requirements imposed by federal and state laws, executive orders, regulations, policies, program requirements and other administrative requirements governing this program.

21. WORKPLACE GUIDELINES — It will adopt and implement applicable provisions of the model HIV/AIDS workplace guidelines of the Texas Department of Health, as required by the Texas Health and Safety Code, Sec. 85.001 *et seq.*

22. CONFLICT OF INTEREST — It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of, being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business or other ties.

23. LOBBYING — No funds provided under this agreement has been or will be used to pay any person for influencing, attempting to influence, or communicating with a member of the legislative or executive branches of state government (which includes a member-elect, a candidate for, an officer, an officer-elect, or an employee of the legislature or legislative committee or any state agency, department, or office in the executive branch), a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress or a federal agency, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with any legislation, administrative action, the awarding or making of any state or federal contract, agreement, or loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, renewal, amendment or modification of any state or federal contract, agreement, loan or cooperative agreement.

    Also, the Grantee will require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers and that all sub-recipients shall certify accordingly.

24. EXECUTIVE HEAD — Under Section 669.003, Texas Government Code, the Grantee certifies that no person who, in the last four years, served as an executive of TDA or any other state agency was involved with or has any interest in the grant application or proposal or this agreement. If the Grantee employs or has used the services of a former executive head of TDA or any other state agency, then the Grantee will provide the following information to TDA: name of former executive; name of state agency; date of separation from the state agency; position with the Grantee; and date of employment with the Grantee.

25. FELONY — Sections 2155.006 and 2261.053, Texas Government Code, prohibit TDA from awarding a contract to any person who, in the past five years, has been convicted of violating a federal law or assessed a penalty in connection with a contract involving relief for Hurricane Rita, Hurricane Katrina, or

any other disaster occurring after September 24, 2005. The Grantee certifies that the individual or business entity named in this agreement, contract or application is not ineligible to receive the specified agreement, loan, grant award or payment and acknowledges that the agreement may be terminated and payment withheld if this certification is inaccurate.

26. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE — It will maintain a drug-free work environment and comply with applicable provisions of the Drug-Free Work Place Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, title V, § 5155, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4307) and 41 U.S.C. 8101 *et seq.*

27. AUDIT — If the Grantee currently expends combined federal funding of $500,000 or more in a year, the Grantee will submit an annual single audit by an independent auditor made in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

    If the Grantee currently expends combined federal funding of less than $500,000 in a year, the Grantee is exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a TDA agreement. The Grantee understands, however, that TDA may require a limited scope audit as defined in OMB Circular A-133.

28. DEBARMENT — TDA is federally mandated to adhere to the directions provided in the President's Executive Order 13224, Executive Order on Terrorist Financing - Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism, effective 9/24/2001 and any subsequent changes made to it via cross-referencing respondents/vendors with the Federal General Services Administration's System for Award Management (SAM), https://www.sam.gov, which is inclusive of the United States Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) Specially Designated National (SDN) list.

    The Grantee certifies that the Grantee and its principals are eligible to participate in this agreement and have not been subjected to suspension, debarment, or similar ineligibility determined by any federal, state or local governmental entity and the Grantee is in compliance with the State of Texas statutes and rules relating to procurement and that Grantee is not listed on the federal government's terrorism watch list as described in Executive Order 13224. Entities ineligible for federal procurement are listed at https://www.sam.gov.

_____ _____/_____/_____

Signature of Authorized Official Date

_____

Printed Name and Title of Authorized Official

_____

Grantee Organization

Form **W-9**
(Rev. October 2007)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.

Print or type
See Specific Instructions on page 2.

Name (as shown on your income tax return)

Business name, if different from above

Check appropriate box: ☐ Individual/Sole proprietor ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership
☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (D=disregarded entity, C=corporation, P=partnership) ▶ .....
☐ Other (see instructions) ▶

☐ Exempt payee

Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)

Requester's name and address (optional)

City, state, and ZIP code

List account number(s) here (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on Line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number

or

Employer identification number

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
2. I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below).

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 4.

Sign Here Signature of U.S. person ▶ Date ▶

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),

2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or

3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income.

Note. If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien,
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States,
- An estate (other than a foreign estate), or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax on any foreign partners' share of income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, a partnership is required to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid withholding on your share of partnership income.

The person who gives Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States is in the following cases:

- The U.S. owner of a disregarded entity and not the entity,

- The U.S. grantor or other owner of a grantor trust and not the trust, and
- The U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 (see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items:

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.

2. The treaty article addressing the income.

3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.

4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.

5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,

2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 3 for details),

3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,

4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the instructions below and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of $50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a $500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Name

If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your income tax return. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your income tax return on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). Check the "Limited liability company" box only and enter the appropriate code for the tax classification ("D" for disregarded entity, "C" for corporation, "P" for partnership) in the space provided.

For a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line.

For an LLC classified as a partnership or a corporation, enter the LLC's name on the "Name" line and any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Note. You are requested to check the appropriate box for your status (individual/sole proprietor, corporation, etc.).

Exempt Payee

If you are exempt from backup withholding, enter your name as described above and check the appropriate box for your status, then check the "Exempt payee" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends.

Note. If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

The following payees are exempt from backup withholding:

1. An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2),

2. The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities,

3. A state, the District of Columbia, a possession of the United States, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities,

4. A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or

5. An international organization or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Other payees that may be exempt from backup withholding include:

6. A corporation,

7. A foreign central bank of issue,

8. A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States,

9. A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission,

10. A real estate investment trust,

11. An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940,

12. A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a),

13. A financial institution,

14. A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian, or

15. A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The chart below shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 15.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 9
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 13. Also, a person registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 who regularly acts as a broker
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 5
Payments over $600 required to be reported and direct sales over $5,000[1]	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 7[2]

[1]See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

[2]However, the following payments made to a corporation (including gross proceeds paid to an attorney under section 6045(f), even if the attorney is a corporation) and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see *Limited liability company (LLC)* on page 2), enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note. See the chart on page 4 for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office or get this form online at *www.ssa.gov*. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at *www.irs.gov/businesses* and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by visiting *www.irs.gov* or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note. Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: *A disregarded domestic entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.*

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 4, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt payees, see *Exempt Payee* on page 2.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account)	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account [1]
3. Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor [2]
4. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee [1]
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner [1]
5. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner [3]
For this type of account:	**Give name and EIN of:**
6. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
7. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity [4]
8. Corporate or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832	The corporation
9. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
10. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
11. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
12. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity

[1] List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

[2] Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

[3] You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or "DBA" name on the second name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

[4] List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships* on page 1.

Note. If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records from Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, social security number (SSN), or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

Call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 if you think your identity has been used inappropriately for tax purposes.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a system problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes. Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to *phishing@irs.gov*. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS personal property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at: *spam@uce.gov* or contact them at *www.consumer.gov/idtheft* or 1-877-IDTHEFT(438-4338).

Visit the IRS website at *www.irs.gov* to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA, or Archer MSA or HSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 28% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

AP-152
(Rev.2-09/12)

TEXAS APPLICATION FOR PAYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

• *Shaded areas for state agency use only* • *See instructions on back*

For Comptroller's use only

1. Is this a new account? ☐ YES Mail Code 000 Complete Sections I - V ☐ NO Enter Mail Code ____ Agency number ____

SECTION I

2. **PAYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN)** - Indicate the type of number you are providing to be used for your PIN
   - ☐ 1 - Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)
   - ☐ 2 - Social Security number (SSN)
   - ☐ 3 - Comptroller's assigned number

   Enter the number indicated ____

3. Are you currently reporting any Texas tax to the Comptroller's office other than unemployment (e.g., sales tax, franchise tax)?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO If "YES," enter Texas Taxpayer Number .....____

SECTION II

PAYEE INFORMATION ***(Please type or print)***

4. Name of payee (Individual or business to be paid) ____
5. Mailing address where you want to receive payments ____
6. *(Optional)* ____
7. *(Optional)* ____
8. *(Optional)* ____
9. City ____ State ____ ZIP Code ____ – ____
10. Payee telephone number *(Area code and number)* (____) ____ – ____ | SIC code ____ | Security type code ____ (0, 1, 2) | Zone code ____

SECTION III

11. **OWNERSHIP CODES** - Check only on code by the appropriate ownership type that applies to you or your business.

- ☐ **I** - Individual Recipient (not owning a business)
- ☐ **E** - State Employee: If checked, enter employing agency number.....____
- ☐ **S**- Sole Ownership (Individual owning a business): If checked, enter the owner's name and Social Security number (SSN)
  - Owner's name ____
  - SSN ..... 2 ____
- ☐ **P**- Partnership: If checked, enter two partner's names and Social Security numbers (SSN). If a partner is a corporation, use the corporation's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN).
  - Name ____
  - SSN/FEIN..... ____
  - Name ____
  - SSN/FEIN..... ____
- ☐ **L**- Texas Limited Partnership: If checked, enter the Texas File Number ____
- ☐ **T**- Texas Corporation: If checked, enter the Texas Charter Number ____
- ☐ **A**- Professional Association: If checked, enter the Texas Charter Number ____
- ☐ **C**- Professional Corporation: If checked, enter the Texas Charter Number ____
- ☐ **O**- Out-of-State Corporation
- ☐ **G**- Governmental Entity
- ☐ **U**- State agency / University
- ☐ **F**- Financial Institution
- ☐ **R**- Foreign (out of U.S.A.)
- ☐ **N**- Other: If checked, explain. ____

SECTION IV

12. Payment Assignment? ☐ YES ☐ NO *Note: A copy of the assignment agreement between payees must be attached.*
    Assignee name ____
    Assignee PIN ____ Assignment date ____

SECTION V

13. Comments ____
14. **sign here** ▶ Authorized signature *(Applicant or authorized agent)* ____ Date ____
15. Agency name ____ Prepared by ____ Phone *(Area code and number)* ____

TEXAS APPLICATION FOR PAYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

SUSAN COMBS • TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
Statewide Fiscal Services
Austin, Texas 78774-0100

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS APPLICATION -

This application must be submitted by every person (sole owner, individual recipient, partnership, corporation or other organization) who intends to bill agencies of the state government for goods, services provided, refunds, public assistance, etc. The Payee Identification Number (PIN) will be required on all maintenance submitted by state agencies. The use of this number on all billings will reduce the time required to process billings to the State of Texas.

NOTE: To expedite processing of this application, please return the completed application to the state agency with which you are conducting business. It is not necessary for the payee to sign or complete this form. The state agency representative may complete the form for the payee.

FOR ASSISTANCE -

For assistance in completing this application, please call the State Comptroller's office at (800) 531-5441, ext. 3-3660, toll free nationwide. The Austin number is (512) 463-3660.

NOTICE TO STATE AGENCIES -

When this form is used to set up additional mail codes, Sections I, II and V must be completed. State agencies may refer to the Texas Identification Number System (TINS) Guide for additional information.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS -

- Please write only in white areas. (Shaded areas are for state agency use only.)
- Do not use dashes when entering Social Security, Federal Employer Identification or Comptroller's assigned numbers.
- Disclosure of your Social Security number is required. This disclosure requirement has been adopted under the Federal Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C.A. sec. 552a(note)(West 1977), the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C.A. sec. 405(c)(2)(C) (West 1992), and TEX. GOV'T. CODE ANN. sec. 403.055 (Vernon Supp. 1992). Your Social Security Number will be used to help the Comptroller of Public Accounts administer the state's tax laws and for other purposes. See Op Tex. Att'y Gen. No. H-1255(1978).

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS -

SECTION I - PAYEE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Enter a nine-digit Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) issued by the Internal Revenue Service if the business is a partnership or corporation, etc. Enter a nine-digit Social Security number or the nine-digit Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) issued by the Internal Revenue Service if a sole owner. Enter the nine-digit Social Security Number if an individual recipient. The Comptroller's assigned number is a number issued by the Texas Comptroller's office for specialized usage. Please enter only ONE of these numbers and check the type of number entered. If known, enter the Texas Taxpayer Number in Item 3.

SECTION II - PAYEE INFORMATION

Items 4 through 8 - Enter the complete name and mailing address where you want payments to be received. Names of individuals must be entered first name first. Each line cannot exceed 50 characters including spaces. If the name is more than 50 characters, continue the name in Item 5 and begin the address in Item 6.
Item 9 - Enter the city, state and ZIP Code.
Item 10 - Enter payee telephone number.

SECTION III - OWNERSHIP CODES

Item 11 - Check the box next to the appropriate ownership code and enter additional information as requested. Please check only one box in this section. The Secretary of State's office may be contacted at (512) 463-5555 for information regarding Texas charter or file numbers.

SECTION IV - PAYMENT ASSIGNMENT

Item 12 - Use when one payee is assigning payment to another payee. When setting up an assignment payment, fill out this section completely and include the assignment agreement between the assignee and the assignor.

SECTION V - COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Item 13 - Enter any additional information that may be helpful in processing this applicatiion. Items 14 and 15 are for identification purposes. Always complete the identification section, including comments and authorized signature.

Under Ch. 559, Government Code, you are entitled to review, request and correct information we have on file about you, with limited exceptions in accordance with Ch. 552, Government Code. To request information for review or to request error correction, contact us at the address or toll-free number listed on this form.

Comptroller of Public Accounts 74-176 (Rev.4-14/18)

For Comptroller's Use Only

Direct Deposit Authorization

This form may be used by vendors, individual recipients or state employees to receive payments from the state of Texas by direct deposit or to change/cancel existing direct deposit information.

Transaction Type

SECTION 1

- ☐ New setup *(Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6)*
- ☐ Change financial institution *(Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)*
- ☐ Change account number *(Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)*
- ☐ Change account type *(Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)*
- ☐ Cancellation *(Sections 2 and 6 - Sections 7 and 8 for state agency use)*

Payee Identification

SECTION 2

Payee type			Mail code *(If not known, leave blank.)*
☐ State employee ☑ Vendor or other recipient	☐ Texas Identification Number (TIN) ☐ Employer Identification Number (EIN) ☐ Social Security Number (SSN)*	☐ Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)	
Payee name		Phone number ext.	
Mailing address	City	State	ZIP code

New Account Information (Setups and Changes) *(Completion by financial institution is recommended.)*

SECTION 3

Financial institution name	City	State
Routing transit number *(9 digits)*	Customer account number *(maximum 17 characters)*	Type of account ☐ Checking ☐ Savings
Financial representative name *(optional)*	Title *(optional)*	
Financial representative signature *(optional)*	Phone number *(optional)* ext.	Date *(optional)*

Existing Account Information (Changes Only)

SEC 4

Routing transit number *(9 digits)*	Customer account number *(maximum 17 characters)*	Type of account
		☐ Checking ☐ Savings

International Payments Verification *(required)*

SEC 5

Will these payments be forwarded to a financial institution outside the United States?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

If "YES," also complete the ACH (Direct Deposit) Payment Destination Confirmation (Form 74-227).

Authorization for Setup, Changes or Cancellation *(required)*

SECTION 6

I authorize the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts to deposit my payments from the state of Texas to my financial institution electronically.
I understand that the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts will reverse any payments made to my account in error.
I further understand that the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts will comply at all times with the National Automated Clearing House Association's rules. *(For further information on these rules, please contact your financial institution.)*

sign here ▶ Authorized signature	Printed name	Date

Cancellation by Agency *(for state agency use)*

SEC 7

Reason	Date

Authorized Signature *(for state agency use)*

SECTION 8

sign here ▶ Signature	Date
Phone number ext.	Agency number
Agency name	
Comments	

Please return your completed form to:

Instructions for Direct Deposit Authorization

***You have certain rights** under Chapters 552 and 559, Government Code, to review, request and correct information we have on file about you. To request information for review or to request error correction, use the contact information on this form.*

Section 1: Transaction Type

Select the appropriate transaction type(s).

Section 2: Payee Identification

Select payee type, provide the Texas Identification Number (TIN), Employer Identification Number (EIN) Social Security Number (SSN)* or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) and enter payee contact information.

***Federal Privacy Act Statement**

Disclosure of your Social Security number is required and authorized under law, for the purpose of tax administration and identification of any individual affected by applicable law, 42 U.S.C. sec. 405(c)(2)(C)(i); Texas Govt. Code Sections 403.011, 403.056, and 403.078. Release of information on this form in response to a public information request will be governed by the Public Information Act, Chapter 552, Government Code, and applicable federal law.

Section 3: New Account Information (Needed for setups and changes)

Completion by financial institution is recommended.

Important: Your direct deposit account information may be different from the account information printed on your checks. It is recommended that you contact your financial institution to confirm your direct deposit account information.

Prenote Test:
A prenote test will be sent to your financial institution for the account information provided. The prenote test is for a period of six banking days, and it is sent to your financial institution to verify your account information. If no further action is required by your financial institution, your direct deposit instructions will become effective when the six banking day prenote time frame has expired.

Section 4: Existing Account Information (Needed for changes to existing account information)

When requesting a change to your existing direct deposit account information, you must complete Section 4 with the existing account information for verification purposes. This measure will help the paying state agency verify accuracy of the requested change.

Any change to banking information begins a prenote test period. See explanation in Section 3, above.

Section 5: International Payments Verification

Check "YES" or "NO" to indicate if direct deposit payments to the account information designated in Section 3 of this form will be forwarded to a financial institution outside the United States. If "YES," also complete the ACH (Direct Deposit) Payment Destination Confirmation (Form 74-227).

Section 6: Authorization for Setup, Changes or Cancellation

Must be completed in its entirety, and no alterations to the authorization language will be accepted.

For State Agency Use

Section 7: Cancellation by Agency

Provide reason for cancellation request.

Section 8: Authorized Signature

For state agency use only.

B. To approve Budget Amendment number 2014-10

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

BUDGET AMENDMENT #2014-10

BUILDING MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015

DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	INCREASE		DECREASE	
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	001-6520-5310	$ 9,000	*		
CONTINGENCY	001-6510-4860			$	9,000
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	001-6520-5310	$ 8,873	* *		
CONTINGENCY	001-6510-4860			$	8,873

* At the January 20, 2015 meeting the Commissioners Court approved the purchase of various equipment for use by the janitorial staff of the Caldwell County Justice Center. Attached is a summary of quotes. The Commissioners authorized up to $9,000 for this equipment. This budget amendment adjusts the budget to reflect this action.

* * At the February 23, 2015 meeting the Commissioners Court approved the purchase of additions to the fire alarm systems at the Luling Annex located at 505 E. Fannin St. This budget amendment adjusts the budget to reflect this action.

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

PRICE COMPARISONS - JANITORIAL EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	GBC	JCO	TX SMART BUY
Model 05342 A Focus II - L20 Auto Scrubber	$ 6,116.25	$ 4,295.00 *	$ 4,402.82
Commercial Vacuum Cleaner - 6qt Backpack	360.65	N/A	386.60
20" Floor Machine 1.5 HP	1,440.99	825.00	940.89
20" High Speed Burnisher - 1500 RPM	956.12	990.00	884.76
12 Gallon Self Contained Carpet Extractor	2,050.82	3,199.00	2,249.10

* Model PE 320 20" Auto Scrubber

C. To approve Budget Amendment number 2014-11

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

BUDGET AMENDMENT #2014-11

FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015

DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT #	INCREASE	DECREASE
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE - PCT #3			
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	001-3253-5310	$ 280 *	
CONTINGENCY	001-6510-4860		$ 280
CONSTABLE - PCT #3			
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	001-4323-4510	$ 557 * *	
CONTINGENCY	001-6510-4860		$ 557

* At the February 16, 2015 meeting the Commissioners Court approved the expenditure of $280 for additional security equipment at the JP#3 office.

* * At the February 9, 2015 meeting the Commissioners Court approved the expenditure of $557 for painting the 2007 Ford Crown Victoria patrol vehicle for Constable Pct #3.

D. To recognize letter of thanks from the City of Lockhart regarding the Lone Star Grand Prix race.

CITY OF Lockhart

(512) 398-3461 • FAX (512) 398-5103
P.O. Box 239 • Lockhart, Texas 78644

March 9, 2015

Caldwell County Commissioners' Court
Attn: County Judge Ken Schawe
110 S. Main
Lockhart, Texas 78644

Dear Judge Schawe and Commissioners:

On behalf of the City Council, City employees, the Lone Star Grand Prix, and the many attendees at the race, I want to thank you for the use of the Caldwell County Courthouse property as a contribution to this great event for Lockhart.

Without local participation of this type, the race would not have been possible.

Again, thank you

Sincerely,

Vance Rodgers
City Manager

2015.03.16.06 Reports.

Unit Road Systems Report – Dwight Jeffrey

Veterans Service Report – Dave Francis

Justice Center Summary of Cost – Larry Roberson

Service Request / Work Order History

(Pending and Completed by Location)

Assignment: All
2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
All Types of Work
All Locations in All Areas

Caldwell County

Precinct 1: County Roads

Location	WO Date	WO#	Type of Work	Caller / Source	Completed
CR 81 BRANDING CHASE LN	2 /11/2015	1335	Add base		2/17/2015
CR 197 YOUNG LN	2 /11/2015	1334	Patch road surface 02-11-patched; 02-12 - bladed by creek		2/11/2015
CR 216 PIN OAK RD	2 /5 /2015	1329	Blade; Add material	Stan Haddox	2/11/2015

Precinct 2: County Roads

Location	WO Date	WO#	Type of Work	Caller / Source	Completed
CR 151 SANDY FORK RD	2 /9 /2015	1332	Add base	Reed William	
CR 154 SILVERMINE RD (Delhi)	2 /9 /2015	1331	Add base 02-18-bladed but no base added	Ellis Ben	2/18/2015
CR 159 PETTYTOWN RD (E.FM 20 to FM 86)	2 /5 /2015	1327	Add base	Rogers	2/12/2015
	2 /5 /2015	1330	Blade; Add material	Will Lewis	2/6/2015
CR 201 CATTLEMENS ROW (FM 713 to CR 202)	2 /11/2015	1336	Add base	Spencer	2/17/2015
CR 301 LONG HORN RD	2 /5 /2015	1328	Blade surface	Kay Swenson	2/11/2015
CR 305 REED CREEK DR	2 /17/2015	1337	Blade surface		2/18/2015

Precinct 3: County Roads

Location	WO Date	WO#	Type of Work	Caller / Source	Completed
CR 190 SKYLINE RD	2 /26/2015	1339	Repair driveway entrance	Wanda Selby	3/5/2015
CR 192 CALDER RD	2 /19/2015	1338	Put up 'Children At Play' sign	Sandy Martinez	3/3/2015

Precinct 4: County Roads

Location	WO Date	WO#	Type of Work	Caller / Source	Completed
CR 98 SPOTTED HORSE TR	2 /10/2015	1333	Blade surface	Mike Bittner	2/19/2015
CR 400 OAK TRAIL DR	2 /26/2015	1340	Patch road surface	Thomas Bower	2/27/2015

Service Request / Work Order History

(Pending and Completed by Location)

Assignment: All
2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
All Types of Work
All Locations in All Areas

Caldwell County

Precinct 4: County Roads

Location	WO Date	WO#	Type of Work	Caller / Source	Completed

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 1

CR 81 BRANDING CHASE LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.2 miles) (3/4" base - 36 T)	3/4" base to dust	36 ton(s)	$520.92
			Location Total =	$520.92

CR 108 BORCHERT LP

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (2.8 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 194 CLEAR FORK RD (From CR 205 to Hwy. 86)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Patched road surface (1.1 miles) 1 ton type D	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/10/2015	Replaced 10' post	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
			Location Total =	$84.59

CR 195 CLARK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

CR 197 YOUNG LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.1 miles)			
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (4.5 miles)			
	Installed curve sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#W1-2R - Right Curve Arrow - (24x24)	1 each	$31.00
2/11/2015	Patched road surface (4 miles) (Type D - 5 T)	Type D Cold Mix	5 ton(s)	$325.00
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (0.5 miles) (Type D - 2 T.)			
	Bladed surface (0.1 miles)			
2/16/2015	Removed signs weight limit/load zone			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 1

CR 197 YOUNG LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$375.59

CR 200 WELLS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.1 miles) (Off CR 198 - spot bladed)			

CR 201 CATTLEMENS ROW (FM 713 to dead end)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			
2/12/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

CR 202 OLD MCMAHAN RD (C/L to FM 713)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	3 each	$20.94
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	3 each	$24.00
2/12/2015	Bladed surface (1.3 miles)			
			Location Total =	$44.94

CR 204 STAR RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Installed "yield" sign	#R1-2-30 - "Yield Sign" - 30"	1 each	$22.90
			Location Total =	$22.90

CR 205 SEAWILLOW RD (From No. FM 1322 to CR 197)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (4.5 miles) (Type D - 2 T.)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 205 SEAWILLOW RD (From CR 197 to FM 1322 So.)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 1

CR 205 SEAWILLOW RD (From CR 197 to FM 1322 So.)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Patched road surface (3 miles) 3 Tons Type D	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (3 miles) (Type D - 1 T.)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/16/2015	Removed signs weight limit/load zone			
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 206 LAY RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (0.6 miles) (Type D - 1 T.)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 208 SOUTH LANE

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

CR 212 REAVIS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Repaired wash (Rip-Rap) - 24 tons (0.1 miles)	Rip-Rap	24 ton(s)	$42.00
			Location Total =	$42.00

CR 213 OLD LULING RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (1.9 miles)			
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (1.9 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/20/2015	Patched road surface (1 mile) (Type D - 16 T) - repaired edges	Type D Cold Mix	16 ton(s)	$1,040.00
2/25/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (0.3 miles) (Type D - 5 T)	Type D Cold Mix	5 ton(s)	$325.00
			Location Total =	$1,690.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 1

CR 213A ROBIN RANCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (0.9 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/27/2015	Put up 'Speed Limit' sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	2 each	$39.18
		#R2-1-30 - Speed Limit 30 - (18x24)	1 each	$23.25
			Location Total =	$192.43

CR 215 WESTWOOD RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (1.7 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/10/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	9 each	$62.82
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	30 each	$240.00
2/17/2015	Bladed surface (2.1 miles)			
2/27/2015	Repaired mailbox approach - Type D - 4 T	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$627.82

CR 216 PIN OAK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.1 miles) (3/4" Base - 120 T)	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
2/27/2015	Moved signs closer to intersection of CR 215			
			Location Total =	$1,736.40

CR 217 OLD FENTRESS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 218 BOGGY CREEK RD (C/L to I-130)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.2 miles) (3/4" base - 120 T)	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 1

CR 218 BOGGY CREEK RD (C/L to I-130)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$1,766.36

CR 235A COUNTY LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 235 COUNTY VIEW RD (FM 2720 to FM 2001)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Patched road surface (0.6 miles) (Type D - 4 T)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 237 CLARK LP

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (@ intersection of Hwy. 142) Type D - 1 T	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

Material Total for this Area = $8,143.95

Printed 3/10/2015

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 32 ANGLE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

CR 34 DAVIS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			
2/18/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.1 miles)			
2/19/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.01 miles)			

CR 34A DOW LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.1 miles)			

CR 35 HACKBERRY ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 82 CHESTNUT RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

CR 90 PEBBLESTONE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/6/2015	Add base (1 mile) (3/4" Base - 120 T)	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
2/9/2015	Add base (1 mile) (Type D - 216 T)	Type D Cold Mix	120 ton(s)	$7,800.00
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 90 PEBBLESTONE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$9,536.40

CR 105 RIVER PARK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.6 miles)			
2/9/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.4 miles)			
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (2.3 miles)			
2/11/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.3 miles)			
2/12/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.2 miles)			
2/13/2015	Repaired driveway entrance (3/4" Base - 12 T)	3/4" base to dust	12 ton(s)	$173.64
2/16/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree			
			Location Total =	$173.64

CR 115 BUGTUSSLE LANE (FM 671 to CR 112)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	3 each	$20.94
		#W1-4R - Right Curve Arrow (24x24)	1 each	$31.00
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			
2/24/2015	Cut edges off road (2 miles)			
			Location Total =	$67.94

CR 115 WASHBURN RD (FM 2984 to FM 671)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	3 each	$20.94
		#W1-8R - Warning "Chevron" - (18x24)	1 each	$23.25
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	3 each	$24.00
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (@ intersection of FM 671) - Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/10/2015	Put up "Bridge Markers"	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		#OM-3R - Right Bridge Marker	2 each	$46.50

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 115 WASHBURN RD (FM 2984 to FM 671)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$186.67

CR 116 PLANT RD (Hwy. 80 to CR 115)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (2.7 miles)			
2/25/2015	Cut edges off road (1.5 miles)			
2/26/2015	Cut edges off road (2 miles)			
			Location Total =	$29.96

CR 117 MERIDIAN LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) 4 tons type D	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
	Blade cold mix on road surface (0.1 miles) 8 tons type D	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/27/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	6 each	$117.54
		30324-12A -6"x12" yellow reflector	8 each	$39.92
			Location Total =	$612.46

CR 118 STAIRTOWN LP (Hwy. 80 to Hwy. 80)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

CR 119 STAIRTOWN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles) (Type D - 8 T)	Type D Cold Mix	8 ton(s)	$520.00
			Location Total =	$520.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 121 SCENIC VIEW RD.

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.9 miles)			
2/18/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.9 miles)			

CR 122 AUSTIN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/12/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.1 miles)			
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (0.8 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
	Trimmed brush or trees (0.1 miles)	3/4" base to dust	12 ton(s)	$173.64
2/16/2015	Hauled off brush (0.1 miles)			
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.3 miles)			
			Location Total =	$368.64

CR 123 UNION HILL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Add base (0.1 miles) 144 tons base	3/4" base to dust	144 ton(s)	$2,083.68
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (@ intersection of FM 2984)Type D - 1 Ton	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (1.5 miles)			
			Location Total =	$2,148.68

CR 124 SUNSET TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			

CR 127 OAK GROVE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Removed signs weight limit/load zone			

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 128 SALT FLAT RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (3.1 miles)			
2/20/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (@ Soda Springs Rd)	County Road Name Sign	2 each	$13.90
2/24/2015	Put up 'Stop' sign (@ Soda Springs Rd - CR 130)	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#R1-1-30 - "Stop Sign" - 30"	1 each	$38.00
			Location Total =	$71.49

CR 130 SODA SPRINGS RD (FM 86 to FM 1322)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Bladed surface (3.1 miles) (Type D - 6 T)	Type D Cold Mix	6 ton(s)	$390.00
			Location Total =	$390.00

CR 130 SODA SPRINGS RD (FM 1322 to CR 139)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - 6 T)	Type D Cold Mix	6 ton(s)	$390.00
			Location Total =	$390.00

CR 131 BIGGS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Installed curve sign	#W1-2L - Left Curve Arrow - (24x24)	I each	$31.00
			Location Total =	$31.00

CR 132 DERRICK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Put up 'Stop' sign (@ Salt Flat Rd.)	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#R1-1-30 - "Stop Sign" - 30"	1 each	$38.00
			Location Total =	$57.59

CR 133 IVY SWITCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1.6 miles)			
2/27/2015	Replaced 6' post (2)	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 133 IVY SWITCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$13.96

CR 134 MULECREEK RD (CR 133 to Gonzales Cty Line)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Bladed surface (1.4 miles)			

CR 137 SUNFLOWER TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/20/2015	Repair base failure			
2/27/2015	Put up 'Speed Limit' sign	#R2-1-30 - Speed Limit 30 - (18x24)	2 each	$46.50
			Location Total =	$46.50

CR 138 MCNEIL CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree			
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.9 miles) Type D - 4 T	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 139 HARWOOD RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (3.5 miles) (Type D -5 T)	Type D Cold Mix	5 ton(s)	$325.00
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			
2/18/2015	Patched road surface (2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/24/2015	Replaced 10' post	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
			Location Total =	$474.59

CR 140A PASTURE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 140 WATTSVILLE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.9 miles)			
2/16/2015	Patched road surface (1.2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 141 TENNEY CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree			
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (2.5 miles)			
2/12/2015	Bladed surface (4 miles)			
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (6.7 miles)			
	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
2/20/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (@ Harwood Rd)	County Road Name Sign	2 each	$13.90
			Location Total =	$208.90

CR 142 HALL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 143 CHUCKWAGON RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/24/2015	Bladed surface (2.5 miles)			
2/25/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

CR 144A EBBON RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 144 ROLLING OAKS DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 144 ROLLING OAKS DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Patched road surface (1.6 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/20/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (@ Ebbon Rd)	County Road Name Sign	2 each	$13.90
2/25/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		30324-12A -6"x12" yellow reflector	1 each	$4.99
			Location Total =	$155.87

CR 145C ADAMS LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

CR 145A BLOSSOM CT

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.6 miles)			
2/9/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.4 miles)			
2/10/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.2 miles)			
2/18/2015	Bladed surface (0.17 miles)			
2/25/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (@ Silvermine Rd aka CR 154)	County Road Name Sign	2 each	$13.90
			Location Total =	$13.90

CR 145A VINE HILL RD.

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

CR 146 CREEKSIDE DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 147 SPARROW TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree			

CR 150 KIRK CORNERS

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Bladed surface (3.8 miles)			

CR 151A BUCK BRANCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Bladed surface (1.5 miles) (Hwy. 304 to county line)			

CR 151 SANDY FORK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			
2/25/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile) (Hwy. 304 to CR 152)			

CR 152 CHALK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/18/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			
2/19/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			

CR 153A BIG RANCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			

CR 154 SILVERMINE RD (Delhi)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 154 SILVERMINE RD (Delhi)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (3 miles)			
2/18/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			

CR 154 SILVERMINE RD (Tilmon)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.4 miles)			
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.4 miles)			
2/19/2015	Bladed surface (1.5 miles)			

CR 155A BLUE JAY RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface (1.4 miles)			

CR 155B ORIOLE LOOP

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.7 miles) (3/4" Base - 192 T)	3/4" base to dust	192 ton(s)	$2,778.24
2/18/2015	Add base (Type A - 12 T @ low water x-ing)	Type A Black Base	12 ton(s)	$756.00
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (@ low water crossing) Type A - 12 T)	Type A Black Base	12 ton(s)	$756.00
			Location Total =	$4,290.24

CR 156 WOLF RUN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Bladed surface (1.2 miles)			

CR 158 TAYLORSVILLE RD (FM 86 to FM 713)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 158 TAYLORSVILLE RD (FM 86 to FM 713)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign At intersection of 159	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	0 each	$0.00
		County Road Name Sign	0 each	$0.00
	right curve sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	0 each	$0.00
		#W1-2R - Right Curve Arrow - (24x24)	0 each	$0.00
			Location Total =	$0.00

CR 159 PETTYTOWN RD (E.FM 20 to FM 86)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Add base (2 miles) (3/4"Base - 60 T)	3/4" base to dust	60 ton(s)	$868.20
2/25/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector ;also cut up tree	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		30324-12A -6"x12" yellow reflector	1 each	$4.99
			Location Total =	$880.17

CR 160 OLD COLONY LINE RD (E.FM 20 to FM 713)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/24/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96
		30324-12A -6"x12" yellow reflector	2 each	$9.98
			Location Total =	$23.94

CR 160 OLD COLONY LINE RD (FM 713 to FM 86)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Patched road surface (0.5 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 160 OLD COLONY LINE RD (FM 86 to FM 3158)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (1 mile) (Type D - 4 T)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
2/10/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$390.00

CR 161 SAND HILL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 161 SAND HILL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Patched road surface (2 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 162 OIL FIELD RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/27/2015	Installed curve signs(s) & 20mph sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	2 each	$39.18
		#W1-1L - Left "90 Degree" Turn Arrow (24x24)	1 each	$31.00
		#W1-1R - Right "90 Degree" Turn Arrow (24x24)	1 each	$31.00
		#W13-1-20 - "20 MPH" (Y/B) - (18x18)	2 each	$28.58
			Location Total =	$129.76

CR 201 CATTLEMENS ROW (FM 713 to CR 202)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			
2/17/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.1 miles) (3/4"Base - 44 T)	3/4" base to dust	44 ton(s)	$636.68
			Location Total =	$636.68

CR 201 CATTLEMENS ROW (CR 202 to CR 210)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			
2/12/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			

CR 202 OLD MCMAHAN RD (FM 713 to dead end)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - 2 T.)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 207 BURDETTE WELLS RD (From Bridge to FM 1322)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (1.4 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 207 BURDETTE WELLS RD (From Bridge to FM 1322)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 247 ST. JOSEPH ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (1.3 miles)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 248 TREETOP LANE

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (1.2 miles)			

CR 249 SANDY PINE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			

CR 250 OAKVIEW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

CR 251 TURKEY HOLLOW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1.5 miles)			

CR 252 SPANISH OAK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 253 WHIZZERVILLE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Patched road surface (0.3 miles) (Type D -2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
	Cleared debris or fallen tree			
	Repaired driveway entrance (Type D - .50 T)	Type D Cold Mix	0.5 ton(s)	$32.50
2/25/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (0.5 miles) (@ FM 86)	County Road Name Sign	2 each	$13.90
			Location Total =	$176.40

CR 254 MOLASSES RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Put up COUNTY road name sign (@ FM 86)	County Maint. Ends (24x18)	2 each	$47.00
			Location Total =	$47.00

CR 278 MUSTANG ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 279 RIVER ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 280 SCHOOL ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 281 CHURCH AVE

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 283 MARKET ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 284 MILL ST.

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 299 YELLOWSTONE RD.

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 301 LONG HORN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

CR 302 MCNEIL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			

CR 305 REED CREEK DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/18/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			
2/20/2015	Add base (1.8 miles) (3/4" Base - 360 T)	3/4" base to dust	360 ton(s)	$5,209.20
2/24/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			
			Location Total =	$5,209.20

CR 306 CLEAR CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 2

CR 306 CLEAR CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree			
2/16/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

CR 308A COASTAL LN.

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (0.9 miles)			

CR 309A WISTFUL VISTA

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

CR 311 VERBENA TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Add base (3/4" Base - 72 T)	3/4" base to dust	72 ton(s)	$1,041.84
2/11/2015	Bladed surface; added base (3/4" Base - 96 T)	3/4" base to dust	96 ton(s)	$1,389.12
			Location Total =	$2,430.96

CR 313 BOULDER LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface (1.6 miles)			

CR 314 PRIMROSE LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			

Material Total for this Area = $31,597.54

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 40 GLOVER LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

CR 61 DOVE HILL DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (0.5 miles)			

CR 62 FOXHOLLOW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Put up 'Stop' sign	#R1-1-30 - "Stop Sign" - 30"	1 each	$38.00
			Location Total =	$38.00

CR 84 AIRFIELD RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/23/2015	Put up 'Stop' sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
			Location Total =	$19.59

CR 106 WEST RIDGE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (1.3 miles)			

CR 107 DICKERSON RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Bladed surface (4.3 miles)			
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (4.3 miles)			
2/25/2015	Cut edges off road (1.5 miles)			
2/26/2015	Cut edges off road (1 mile)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 110 LONG RD (CR 109 to I-130 Const.)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

CR 110 LONG RD (Hwy. 80 E. to I-130 Const)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

CR 111 POLITICAL RD (Hwy. 80 to W FM 20)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (3.9 miles)			
2/24/2015	Cut edges off road (2 miles)			
2/25/2015	Cut edges off road (1 mile)			

CR 111 POLITICAL RD (Dead End)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	1 each	$8.00
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.9 miles)			
			Location Total =	$14.98

CR 112 CALLIHAN RD (From W.FM 20 to CR 115)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Patched road surface (1 mile) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 126 ACORN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Patched road surface (1.4 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
			Location Total =	$195.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015 (By Location) All Assignments

Work: All categories and types Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 173 MILL RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles) (Dead End)			

CR 176 E. LONE STAR DR. (Hwy. 21 to Travis County Line)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (1 mile) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 177 WILLIAMSON RD (Hwy. 183 - Hwy. 21)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Picked up trash or garbage			

CR 179 BRIARPATCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.4 miles)			

CR 190 SKYLINE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 36 T)	Type D Cold Mix	36 ton(s)	$2,340.00
2/18/2015	Patched road surface (1.4 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$2,470.00

CR 192 CALDER RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (1.6 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 221 ROLLING RIDGE RD (CR 233 to CR 222)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1.8 miles)			

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 221 ROLLING RIDGE RD (CR 233 to CR 222)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/24/2015	Cut edges off road (0.3 miles)			
	Hauled off brush (1.8 miles)			

CR 222 SCHUELKE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Put up "Bridge Markers"	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		#OM-3R - Right Bridge Marker	1 each	$23.25
2/16/2015	Patched road surface (5.5 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (5.5 miles)			
			Location Total =	$225.23

CR 223 ROGERS RANCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (2 miles)			

CR 224 HOLZ RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
			Location Total =	$29.96

CR 225 ELM CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1.1 miles)			
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (1.1 miles)			

CR 226 HOBBY HORSE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 226 HOBBY HORSE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			
2/12/2015	Add base (0.1 miles) (3/4" Base - 96 T)	3/4" base to dust	96 ton(s)	$1,389.12
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.5 miles)			
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (0.5 miles)			
			Location Total =	$1,389.12

CR 227B FRIAR CT

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			

CR 227 ROCKY RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles) (3/4" Base - 120 T)	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (1.3 miles)			
2/18/2015	Patched road surface (1.2 miles) (Type D - 5 T)	Type D Cold Mix	5 ton(s)	$325.00
2/25/2015	Hauled off brush (2.3 miles)			
			Location Total =	$2,061.40

CR 227 ROCKY RD (Loop)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (0.4 miles)			

CR 228A COTTONWOOD TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	1 each	$8.00
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (0.9 miles)			
2/25/2015	Hauled off brush (0.9 miles)			
			Location Total =	$14.98

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 228 FARMERS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Put up 'Stop' sign At the intersectoin of 128/129	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#R1-1-30 - "Stop Sign" - 30"	1 each	$38.00
			Location Total =	$57.59

CR 228 FARMERS RD (LOOP)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			

CR 229 MISTY LN (CR 230 to CR 228)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Add base (0.2 miles) (Type D - 120 T)	Type D Cold Mix	120 ton(s)	$7,800.00
2/25/2015	Replaced 10'post(s)&6'post;hauled off brush	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	3 each	$58.77
		#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
2/27/2015	Put up 'Speed Limit' sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#R2-1-30 - Speed Limit 30 - (18x24)	1 each	$23.25
			Location Total =	$7,908.59

CR 229 MISTY LN. (CR 228 to Hwy. 21)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (1.7 miles)			
2/13/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.1 miles) (3/4" Base - 120 T)	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
			Location Total =	$1,736.40

CR 241 RAILROAD ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Replaced 10' post	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
			Location Total =	$19.59

CR 242 SAN ISIDORA TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (0.2 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 3

CR 242 SAN ISIDORA TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense

CR 244 SPOKE HOLLOW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/11/2015	Bladed surface (1.2 miles)			

CR 245 SEALS CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			

CR 258 CROSSROADS DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (Type D - .50 T)	Type D Cold Mix	0.5 ton(s)	$32.50
2/18/2015	Patched road surface (0.6 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$97.50

CR 288 FOURTH ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/4/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	2 each	$13.96
		30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
			Location Total =	$29.96

Material Total for this Area = $16,632.89

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 74 ARABIAN STALLION RUN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (0.3 miles) (Type D - .50 T)	Type D Cold Mix	0.5 ton(s)	$32.50
			Location Total =	$32.50

CR 75 BRIDAL BIT LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 76 MUSTANG MEADOW RUN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 77 PINTO PONY PATH

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - .50 T)	Type D Cold Mix	0.5 ton(s)	$32.50
			Location Total =	$32.50

CR 86 CRICKET HOLLOW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

CR 96 SAGE HOLLOW RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Bladed surface (0.5 miles)			

CR 97 GRANDPA RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 98 SPOTTED HORSE TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Bladed surface; added base (1 mile) (Type D - 24 T)	Type D Cold Mix	24 ton(s)	$1,560.00
			Location Total =	$1,560.00

CR 99 QUAIL RIDGE DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Patched road surface (0.3 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
			Location Total =	$195.00

CR 160 OLD COLONY LINE RD (FM 1854 To E.FM.20)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (4 miles)			
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
			Location Total =	$195.00

CR 164 TUMBLEWEED TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Bladed surface (3.1 miles)			

CR 165 SANDHOLLER RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (2 miles)			
2/10/2015	Cleaned ditches (@ address 3164)			
2/11/2015	Cleaned ditches (@ 3164 - installed culvert - Type D - 48 T)	Type D Cold Mix	48 ton(s)	$3,120.00
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (2.8 miles) (Type D - 2 T)			
			Location Total =	$3,120.00

CR 167 CHAMBERLIN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (1.6 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 167 CHAMBERLIN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (1.6 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 168 SANDY CREEK RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (1.9 miles)			
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (0.7 miles)			
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (1.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 169 ST. JOHNS RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/3/2015	Cleared debris or fallen tree (2.1 miles)			
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (2.1 miles) (Type D - 4 T)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 170 CROOKED RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (1 mile)			
2/9/2015	Bladed surface (1.6 miles)			
2/18/2015	Repaired driveway entrance (Milling - 12 T)	Milling	12 ton(s)	$360.00
			Location Total =	$360.00

CR 171 SEMINOLE TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (1.5 miles)			
2/24/2015	Replaced 10' post, installed 20mph and curve sign	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
		#W1-1L - Left "90 Degree" Turn Arrow (24x24)	1 each	$31.00
		#W13-1-20 - "20 MPH" (Y/B) - (18x18)	1 each	$14.29
			Location Total =	$64.88

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 172A COUNTY LINE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (0.5 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
2/13/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - 8 T)	Type D Cold Mix	8 ton(s)	$520.00
			Location Total =	$715.00

CR 172 COUNTY LINE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
2/10/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
2/12/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$520.00

CR 174 LYTTON LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface; added base (3.3 miles) 120 tons base	3/4" base to dust	120 ton(s)	$1,736.40
2/3/2015	Add base (0.2 miles) 96 tons base	3/4" base to dust	96 ton(s)	$1,389.12
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (3.3 miles)			
2/25/2015	Bladed surface (3 miles) (From pavement to CR 175)			
2/26/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			
			Location Total =	$3,125.52

CR 175 TOMAHAWK TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (2 miles)			
	Bladed surface (2 miles)			

CR 178 HOMANN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Bladed surface (2 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 179 BARTH RD (1854 to FM 672)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Patched road surface (1.4 miles) (Type D - 4 T)	Type D Cold Mix	4 ton(s)	$260.00
			Location Total =	$260.00

CR 180 LIBERTY LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Hauled off brush (0.5 miles)			

CR 181 LIVELY STONE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/5/2015	Bladed surface (0.7 miles)			

CR 182 DRY CREEK RD (FM 672 to Gravel)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (0.8 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 185 WITTER RD (From Stoney Daile to FM 672)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/18/2015	Bladed surface (2.1 miles)			

CR 186 OLD KELLEY RD (From C/L to bridge)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			

CR 189 THOMPSON RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Bladed surface (1.2 miles)			
2/24/2015	Replaced 10' post	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 189 THOMPSON RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$19.59

CR 255 GREEN ACRE DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Bladed surface (0.6 miles)			

CR 256 CAT BRANCH RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Bladed surface (0.3 miles)			

CR 294 DALE LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (3.3 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/27/2015	Installed "Roadway subject to flooding"	#30920 - 6' Green Delineator Post	1 each	$6.98
		Hinged Watch for High Water (30"x30")	1 each	$61.00
			Location Total =	$132.98

CR 296 PACKARD DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 297 MAIN ST

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/26/2015	Patched road surface (0.2 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 400 OAK TRAIL DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (0.8 miles)			
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (0.1 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Precinct 4

CR 400 OAK TRAIL DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 402 ALAMO DR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/27/2015	Patched road surface (0.4 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

Material Total for this Area = $11,242.97

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Pcts 1 & 2

CR 114 MINERAL SPRINGS RD (Hwy. 183 to FM 671)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (I.4 miles)			

CR 198 FOX LN

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.1 miles)			
2/10/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
	Patched road surface (3 miles) (Type D - 8 T)	Type D Cold Mix	8 ton(s)	$520.00
2/11/2015	Patched road surface (0.3 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
2/13/2015	Bladed surface (0.1 miles)			
			Location Total =	$731.00

CR 207 BURDETTE WELLS RD (From S. US HWY 183 to Bridge)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/9/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - I T)	Type D Cold Mix	I ton(s)	$65.00
2/10/2015	Installed 6' post w/reflector	30719 - 6"x12" yellow reflectors	2 each	$16.00
			Location Total =	$81.00

Material Total for this Area = $812.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Pcts 1 & 3

CR 104 CISTERN RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (@ intersection of Hwy. 142) - Type D 1 T	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 109 BLACK ANKLE RD (From W. FM 20 to CR 107)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/10/2015	Replaced 10' post	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	1 each	$19.59
			Location Total =	$19.59

CR 109B MARTINDALE LAKE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/2/2015	Bladed surface (0.4 miles)			

CR 221 ROLLING RIDGE RD (Hwy. 183 to CR 233)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/16/2015	Patched road surface (1.7 miles) (Type D - 1 T)	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/24/2015	Cut edges off road (0.1 miles)			
			Location Total =	$65.00

CR 230 JOLLEY RD (CR 104 to FM 2720)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/19/2015	Patched road surface (@ FM 2720) Type D 1 T	Type D Cold Mix	1 ton(s)	$65.00
2/25/2015	Hauled off brush (2.8 miles) ;also installed RH/LH bridge markers	#30901 - 10' Green U-Channel Post	4 each	$78.36
		#OM-3L - Left Bridge Marker	2 each	$46.50
		#OM-3L - Left Bridge Marker	2 each	$46.50
			Location Total =	$236.36

CR 232 BOBWHITE RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/25/2015	Hauled off brush (1.5 miles)			

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Pcts 1 & 3

CR 233 POLONIA RD

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Trimmed brush or trees (0.9 miles)			
2/24/2015	Hauled off brush (1.9 miles)			
2/26/2015	Picked up trash or garbage			

Material Total for this Area = $385.95

Daily Work History & Materials Used

(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015

Work: All categories and types

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Pcts 1 & 4

CR 80 BRANDING IRON TR

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/17/2015	Bladed surface; added base (0.2 miles) (3/4" base - 24 T)	3/4" base to dust	24 ton(s)	$347.28
			Location Total =	$347.28
			Material Total for this Area =	**$347.28**

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: Pcts 2 & 3

CR 112 CALLIHAN RD (From CR 115 to San Marcos Hwy.)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Patched road surface (1 mile) (Type D - 2 T)	Type D Cold Mix	2 ton(s)	$130.00
			Location Total =	$130.00

CR 114 MINERAL SPRINGS RD (FM 671 to CR 115))

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/6/2015	Bladed surface (3.3 miles)			

Material Total for this Area = $130.00

Daily Work History & Materials Used
(By Location)

Period: 2/1/2015 - 2/28/2015
Work: All categories and types

All Assignments
Caldwell County

Work done in Area: County

(location not on list)

Date	Work Done	R&B Material Used	Amount Used	Expense
2/18/2015	Patched road surface (1.5 miles) (Type D - 3 T)	Type D Cold Mix	3 ton(s)	$195.00
			Location Total =	$195.00
			Material Total for this Area =	**$195.00**
			Material Total for all Areas =	**$69,487.58**

2015 Budget Summary

Year-to-Date Report: 10/1/2014 - 3/10/2015

All Assignments

Caldwell County

Account Code	Account Name	Budgeted Amount	Recorded Invoices	Estimated Residual
002-1101-2140	Uniforms	$32,000.00	$13,707.85	$18,292.15
002-1101-3116	Culvert Pipe	$15,000.00	$12,929.70	$2,070.30
002-1101-3130	Operating Supplies	$35,000.00	$11,402.33	$23,597.67
002-1101-3143	Flex Base Materials	$200,000.00	$111,383.46	$88,616.54
002-1101-3153	Aggregate/Gravel	$250,000.00	$132,545.39	$117,454.61
002-1101-3163	Fuel	$240,000.00	$64,364.86	$175,635.14
002-1101-3170	Lubricants	$15,000.00	$1,749.86	$13,250.14
002-1101-3181	Signs	$20,000.00	$8,898.10	$11,101.90
002-1101-3190	Tires	$30,000.00	$14,948.98	$15,051.02
002-1101-4610	Rentals	$4,500.00	$650.18	$3,849.82
002-1101-4620	Dust Control	$100,000.00	$12,211.83	$87,788.17
002-1101-4630	Seal Coating	$210,000.00	$0.00	$210,000.00
002-1102-3136	Supplies/Small Tools	$70,000.00	$29,448.71	$40,551.29
002-1102-4510	Repairs & Maintenance	$30,000.00	$22,136.15	$7,863.85
002-1103-2140	Uniforms (Fleet Maint)	$3,500.00	$1,197.75	$2,302.25
002-1103-3110	Office Supplies (Fleet Maint)	$500.00	$257.35	$242.65
002-1103-3135	Operating Supplies (Fleet Maint)	$60,000.00	$10,754.11	$49,245.89
002-1103-3165	Oil & Lubricants (Fleet Maint)	$7,850.00	$1,640.00	$6,210.00
002-1103-3190	Tires (Fleet Maint)	$15,000.00	$4,051.06	$10,948.94
002-1103-4529	Contract Labor (Fleet Maint)	$15,000.00	$69.95	$14,930.05
	Column Totals =	$1,353,350.00	$454,347.62	$899,002.38

Printed 3/10/2015

03/10/15

Report to Commissioners Court **Feb. 2015**
Caldwell Co. Veterans Service Officer

Overview

February was the first month in a long while in which Service Connected Compensation claims and assistance was greater than that of VA Pension. It is hard to believe that we are still feeling the effects of a war that ended 40 years ago but, we are. The department assisted with three new claims from Vietnam veterans, all with presumptive conditions resultant from Agent Orange exposure. Informal claims were completed and submitted to VA to preserve a claim date, allowing time to gather supporting documentation necessary for a complete and thorough SC package that can be adjudicated swiftly and favorably by VA. February's highlight was a decision received for a 10 year veteran who was medically separated many years ago. After compiling and submitting the largest by document count SC claim I had ever done, the veteran was notified in February that VA had granted 90% SC.
In all, VA pension related assistance accounted for 22% of department business during February while Service Connected Compensation claims and assistance accounted for 35%. General assistance and other VA benefits accounted for 43%.

*

- *Pensioners assistance, ongoing – **7***
- *Pension assistance, new – **1***
- *Pension (formal/informal) packages submitted – **1***
- *Pension decisions received – **1***
- *DIC assistance (formal/informal) - **2***
- *Service connected (SC) disability, ongoing – **9***
- *SC assistance, new claim – **3***
- *SC assistance, appeals – **1***
- *SC (formal/informal) packages submitted – **3***
- *SC decisions received – **1***
- *General assistance and other – **14***

* These figures do not include general inquiries in which only information was provided via telephone or in-person. They represent actual services provided. Additionally, these figures do not factor in assistance for the same person on multiple occasions, i.e. 5 visits by the same person = 1.

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

PROJECT COSTS - FINAL

CALDWELL COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER

3/10/2015

EXPENDITURES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	PROJECT BUDGET	BALANCE TO SPEND
LAND	$ 516,650	$ 516,650	$ -
BUILDING	883,350	883,350	-
FINANCING & CLOSING COSTS	223,749	224,265	516
ARCHITECT FEES	668,796	661,527	(7,269)
PROJECT MANAGEMENT FEES	92,400	103,200	10,800
CONSTRUCTION COSTS	7,444,294	7,510,315	66,021
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	311,372	350,000	38,628
CONSULTING SERVICES	43,404	45,000	1,596
SITE PREPARATION COSTS	70,518	60,000	(10,518)
TELEPHONE SYSTEM	99,990	100,000	10
FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT	550,286	495,261	(55,025) *
INTEREST ON INVESTED FUNDS	(7,114)	-	7,114
CONTINGENCY	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,897,695	$ 10,949,568	$ 51,873

The above totals include bills paid through 03/09/2015.

* FURNITURE FIXTURES & EQUIPMENT	COSTS	BUDGET	DIFFERENCE
Filing Systems	$ 209,139	$ 177,130	$ (32,009)
Office Furniture	249,978	237,094	(12,884)
Rolling Ladders	3,564	-	(3,564)
Radios for Security	55,919	56,037	118
Emergency Medical Equipment	5,457	7,000	1,543
Janitorial Equipment	8,229	-	(8,229)
Shop Equipment	18,000	18,000	-
Total Furniture Fixtures & Equipment	$ 550,286	$ 495,261	$ (55,025)

2015.03.16.07 Special Presentation.

A. Central Texas Clean Air Coalition – Fred Blood

Central Texas Clean Air Coalition Members, 2015

Name	Title	Jurisdiction	Officer Position
William Piña	Commissioner	Bastrop County	First Vice-Chair
Ken Schawe	Judge	Caldwell County	
Ray Whisenant	Commissioner	Hays County	
Sarah Eckhardt	Judge	Travis County	
Ron Morrison	Commissioner	Williamson County	Second Vice-Chair
Don Zimmerman	Council Member	City of Austin	
Ken Kesselus	Mayor	City of Bastrop	
Stephen Thomas	Council Member	City of Cedar Park	
Chris Cannon	Council Member	City of Elgin	
Debbie Holland	Mayor	City of Hutto	
Lew White	Mayor	City of Lockhart	
Mike Hendricks	Mayor	City of Luling	
Jeff Coleman	Mayor	City of Pflugerville	
Alan McGraw	Mayor	City of Round Rock	
Daniel Guerrero	Mayor	City of San Marcos	

Terms expire 12/31/2015

Central Texas Clean Air Coalition
of the
Capital Area Council of Governments

Article I – Name, Purpose, Responsibilities

The Central Texas Clean Air Coalition, herein after known as the "CLEAN AIR COALITION", is a voluntary, unincorporated association which became linked with the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) by a resolution that was adopted November 13, 2002.

The purpose of the CLEAN AIR COALITION is:

- To develop, adopt and implement a clean air plan to achieve and maintain compliance with federal ground-level ozone standards for the counties of Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis and Williamson
- To establish and monitor a regional effort toward the improvement of air quality
- To develop policies and strategies that will provide guidance for each of its independent governing bodies about actions that will achieve clean air in Central Texas
- To work cooperatively to achieve clean air standards that will protect public health and yet allow local governments the flexibility to select measures best-suited to each community's needs and resources
- To provide CAPCOG executive committee with recommendations for administering funding provided by local sources for the purpose of supporting the regional air quality plan or program implementation, assessment , and improvement activities in Central Texas.

Article II - Membership

Initial Membership

The initial CLEAN AIR COALITION is composed of elected officials from the existing five (5) county Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and are represented by the governmental agencies that are signatories to the Central Texas One-Hour Ozone Flex Agreement, which is the area's first regional air quality plan. Each agency's governing body appoints one elected official to serve on the Coalition by written notification to the CAPCOG staff liaison.

The following are governmental agencies that are signatories to the Central Texas One-Hour Ozone Flex Agreement:

- The City of Austin
- The City of Round Rock

- The City of San Marcos
- The City of Elgin
- The City of Bastrop
- City of Luling
- City of Lockhart
- Bastrop County
- Caldwell County
- Hays County
- Travis County
- Williamson County

Terms

1. The term of appointment for a member of the CLEAN AIR COALITION shall begin on the date of appointment by the member's governing body, and will terminate December 31st in odd numbered years.
2. There is no limit to the number of times that a member may be re-appointed. In the case of a vacancy, the CAPCOG staff liaison shall notify the member's governing body and that body shall appoint a replacement

Vacancy

A vacancy occurs when

1. A member dies; or
2. A member's term expires and the member is not reappointed; or
3. A member is no longer an elected official; or
4. A member resigns; or
5. A member is removed

Attendance

1. Members are expected to attend all meetings.
2. Attendance records documenting CLEAN AIR COALITION member absences will be maintained by the CAPCOG liaison. If a member is unable to attend a scheduled meeting, notification must be provided to the liaison prior to the meeting and the member may send a representative who assumes all rights and responsibilities of the member.
3. If within one calendar year a member misses (and does not send a representative) two (2) consecutive meetings the member's governing body will be notified in writing. The member's governing body will have the option of replacing the member, if appropriate.

New Members

Membership may be expanded by majority vote of the CLEAN AIR COALITION. There are two categories of membership for new members, general members and supporting members. If new members are eligible for more than one membership category, new members may choose the membership category they wish to participate under.

General members shall be elected officials representing local governments or Independent School Districts within the Austin/Round Rock/San Marcos MSA and shall have all the rights and responsibilities of initial members. General members must ratify the current clean air plan and commit to implementing selected emission reduction measures.

Supporting members shall act within their individual jurisdictions or agencies to support the purpose of the CLEAN AIR COALITION and report their actions to the CLEAN AIR COALITION or CAPCOG liaison upon request. Supporting members are not required to attend meetings and are not allowed to vote.

New members may change their membership category if they meet eligibility requirements and are endorsed by a majority vote of the CLEAN AIR COALITION.

Article III - Officers

Election

Election of a Chair and up to two (2) Vice-Chairs will occur at the first meeting of each odd-numbered calendar year, with the following representation:

- One (1) from local governing bodies in Travis County; or
- One (1) from either local governing bodies in Williamson or Hays Counties; or One (1) from local governing bodies in any of the MSA counties.

Terms

1. Officers serve two-year terms.
2. Officers may serve a maximum of two (2) consecutive terms.

Vacancy

In the event an Officer is unable to fulfill his/her term, the remaining Officers move up to fill open positions. The CLEAN AIR COALITION may elect a replacement, at a regular or specially called meeting, to ensure a full complement of Officers for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Duties

1. The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the CLEAN AIR COALITION.
2. Vice-Chairs shall perform all the duties of the Chair in the case of absence or disability and such other duties as may arise, from time to time, when required or requested by the CLEAN AIR COALITION.

3. In case the Chair and Vice-Chairs are absent or unable to perform their duties, the CLEAN AIR COALITION may appoint a Chair pro tem.

Other Officers

The CLEAN AIR COALITION may elect other Officers from time to time to carry out its responsibilities. This may be done by a simple majority vote of the CLEAN AIR COALITION members at any regularly scheduled meeting where a quorum is present

Article IV - Meetings

Regular Meetings

1. The CLEAN AIR COALITION shall meet on a day, time and place specified by the Chair of the CLEAN AIR COALITION.
2. Written notice, including an agenda, of each regular meeting shall be prepared by the CLEAN AIR COALITION liaison and mailed, or electronically transmitted, or hand-delivered to each CLEAN AIR COALITION member at least five (5) business days before the meeting date.
3. The Chair has the discretion to allow meetings to be conducted via teleconference or video conference.

Special Meetings

1. The CLEAN AIR COALITION shall meet specially, if called by the CLEAN AIR COALITION Chair or requested in writing by at least one-third of the membership, excluding vacancies, of the CLEAN AIR COALITION.
2. A request by the membership for a special meeting must be in writing, addressed to the Chair, and describing the purpose or purposes of the meeting. Only that business reasonably related to the purpose or purposes described in the request may be conducted at a special meeting.
3. Notice of any special meeting shall be given at least 72 hours prior to the special meeting.

Quorum and Action

1. Members or designated representatives present from a majority of the Counties in the Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos MSA constitute a quorum for conducting CLEAN AIR COALITION business.
2. A majority vote of the members or designated representatives present at an established quorum meeting is necessary for action by the CLEAN AIR COALITION for the entire meeting.

Open Meetings and Records

1. All meetings of the CLEAN AIR COALITION shall be open to the public. It is the intention of the CLEAN AIR COALITION that meetings be open to the public.

2. Minutes or meeting notes of the CLEAN AIR COALITION meetings, documents distributed and other records will be kept at CAPCOG. The CAPCOG liaison shall be the recording clerk. The recording clerk shall keep recordings of all CLEAN AIR COALITION meetings for a period of one (1) year after each meeting; print copies of summary minutes for each meeting shall be permanently maintained on file. These materials are available for public view, at the CAPCOG offices, upon receipt of a written request by the interested party.
3. Except where these bylaws require otherwise, *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the conduct of CLEAN AIR COALITION meetings.

Professional Conduct

CLEAN AIR COALITION members should maintain objectivity and professionalism when carrying out business of the CLEAN AIR COALITION.

Sub-Committees:
The CLEAN AIR COALITION may create ad hoc committees or technical sub-committees as deemed appropriate.

Article V – Amendments by the Clean Air Coalition

Authority of the CLEAN AIR COALITION
CLEAN AIR COALITION may amend these bylaws at a regular or specially called meeting. The written text of a proposed amendment must be included with the notice of the meeting at which the amendment will be considered.

Effective Date
An Amendment to the bylaws takes effect when approved by the CLEAN AIR COALITION unless the amendment specifies a later effective date. Copies of amended bylaws will be distributed to CLEAN AIR COALITION members by the CAPCOG liaison.

Bylaws History
Adopted January 9, 2002
Amended October 15, 2003
Amended June 26, 2009
Amended May 8, 2013

Proposed Ozone Standards & Implications for Central Texas

Caldwell County Commissioners Court

March 16, 2015

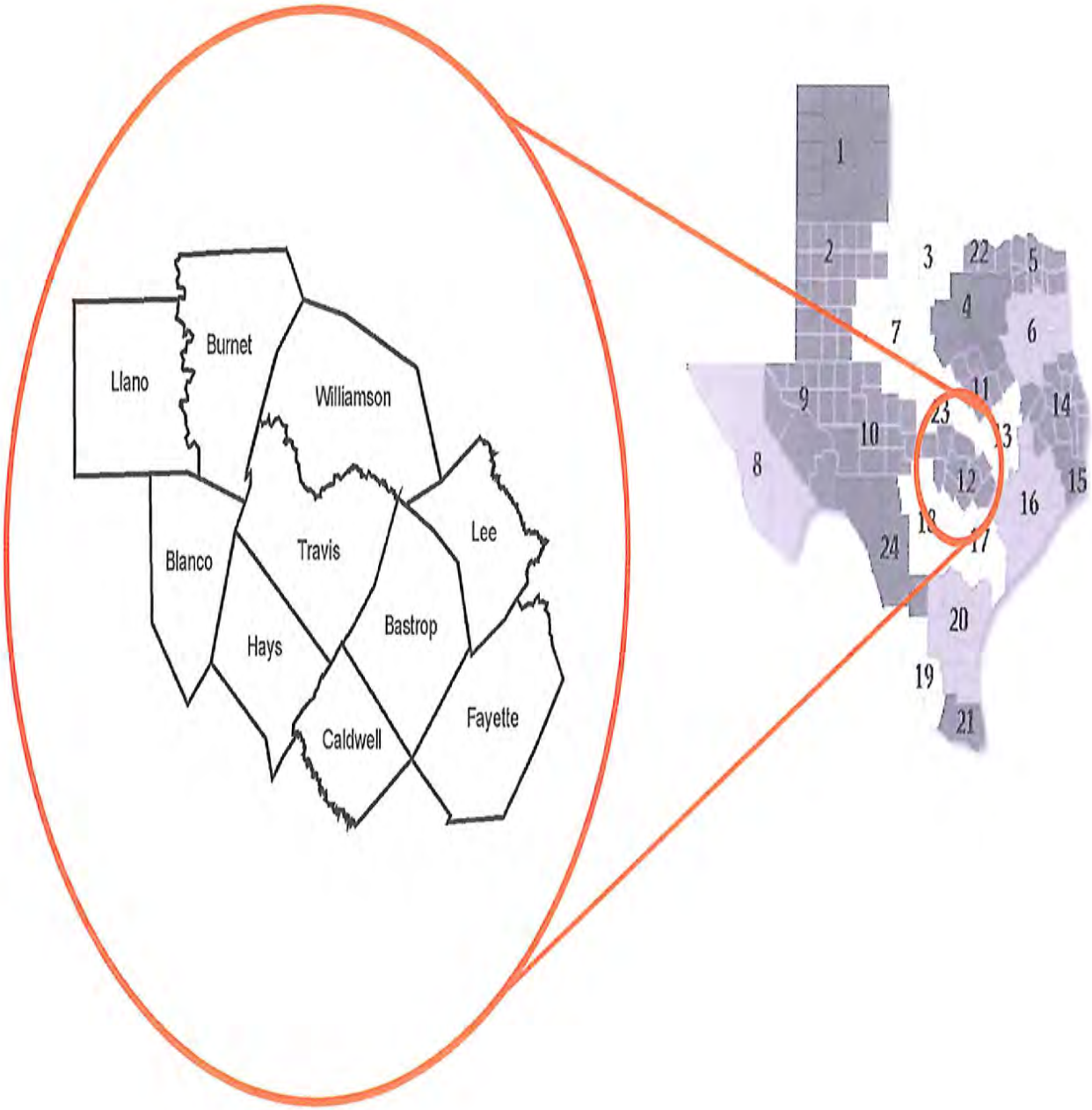
Be Air Aware

CAPITAL AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

CAPCOG – Regional Planning Commission in Statute; more often called a COG.

- Emergency Communications 9-1-1
- Area Agency on Aging
- Homeland Security Planning & Training
- Regional Law Enforcement Academy
- Air Quality Planning
- Economic Development Analysis & Tech Assist
- Solid Waste Planning

Ten – county service area;
State of Texas planning region 12



CAPCOG Executive Committee

Chairman
Mayor
Marc Holm
City of Elgin

First Vice Chair
Commissioner
Cynthia Long
Williamson County

Second Vice Chair
Mayor
Debbie Holland
City of Hutto

Secretary
Judge
Bert Cobb
Hays County

Immediate Past Chair
Mayor
Alan McGraw
City of Round Rock

Council Member
Eileen Altmiller
City of Buda

Judge
Brett Bray
Blanco County

Mayor
Jeff Coleman
City of Pflugerville

Commissioner
Will Conley
Hays County

Judge
Mary Cunningham
Llano County

Commissioner
Gerald Daugherty
Travis County

Commissioner
Joe Don Dockery
Burnet County

Judge
Sarah Eckhardt
Travis County

Judge
Dan A. Gattis
Williamson County

Mayor
Daniel Guerrero
City of San Marcos

Judge
Ed Janecka
Fayette County

Council Member
Kirsten Lynch
City of Leander

Mayor
Caroline Murphy
City of Bee Cave

Judge
James Oakley
Burnet County

Judge
Paul Pape
Bastrop County

Commissioner
Maurice Pitts
Lee County

Judge
Ken Schawe
Caldwell County

Council Member
Donald Tracy
City of Cedar Park

Council Member
Ellen Troxclair
City of Austin

Mayor
Lew White
City of Lockhart

State Representative
Jason Isaac

State Representative
Eddie Rodriguez

State Representative
Paul Workman

Senator
Judith Zaffirini

EPA's Proposed Ozone Standards

- Proposed on November 25, 2014
- Lower the level from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to a range of 65-70 ppb
- Central Texas Levels 2012-2014: 69 ppb
- Intended to increase protections for public health and vegetation
- Comments due March 17, 2015

Review of Ozone – What Is It?

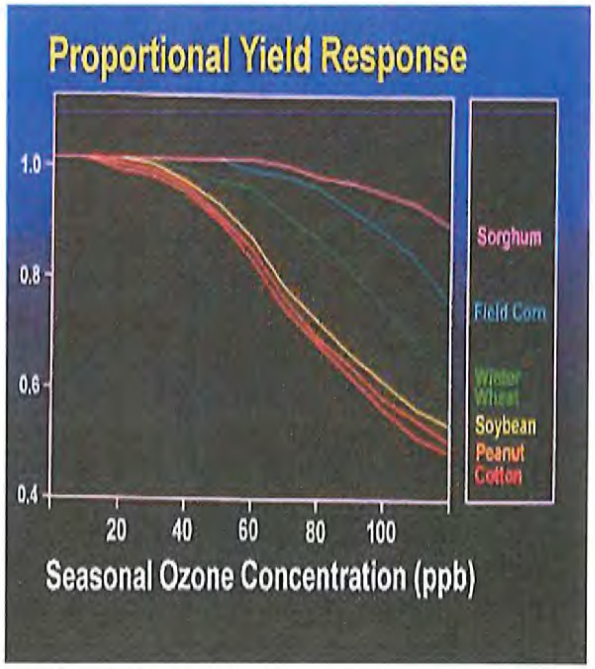
Impacts of Ozone Exposure

Respiratory Effects and Premature Death in Humans

# of Deaths in 2007 Associated with Peak Summertime Ozone Levels			
County	Smith et. al Study	Zanobetti Study	Jerrett et. al Study
Bastrop	2-4	2-4	4-8
Caldwell	1-2	1-2	4-8
Hays	2-4	2-4	8-16
Travis	16-32	16-32	>64
Williamson	8-16	8-16	16-32

Source: Health and Risk Exposure Assessment, Figures 8-2, 8-3, and 8-4
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s_o3_2008_rea.html

Damage to Vegetation And Reduced Crop Yields

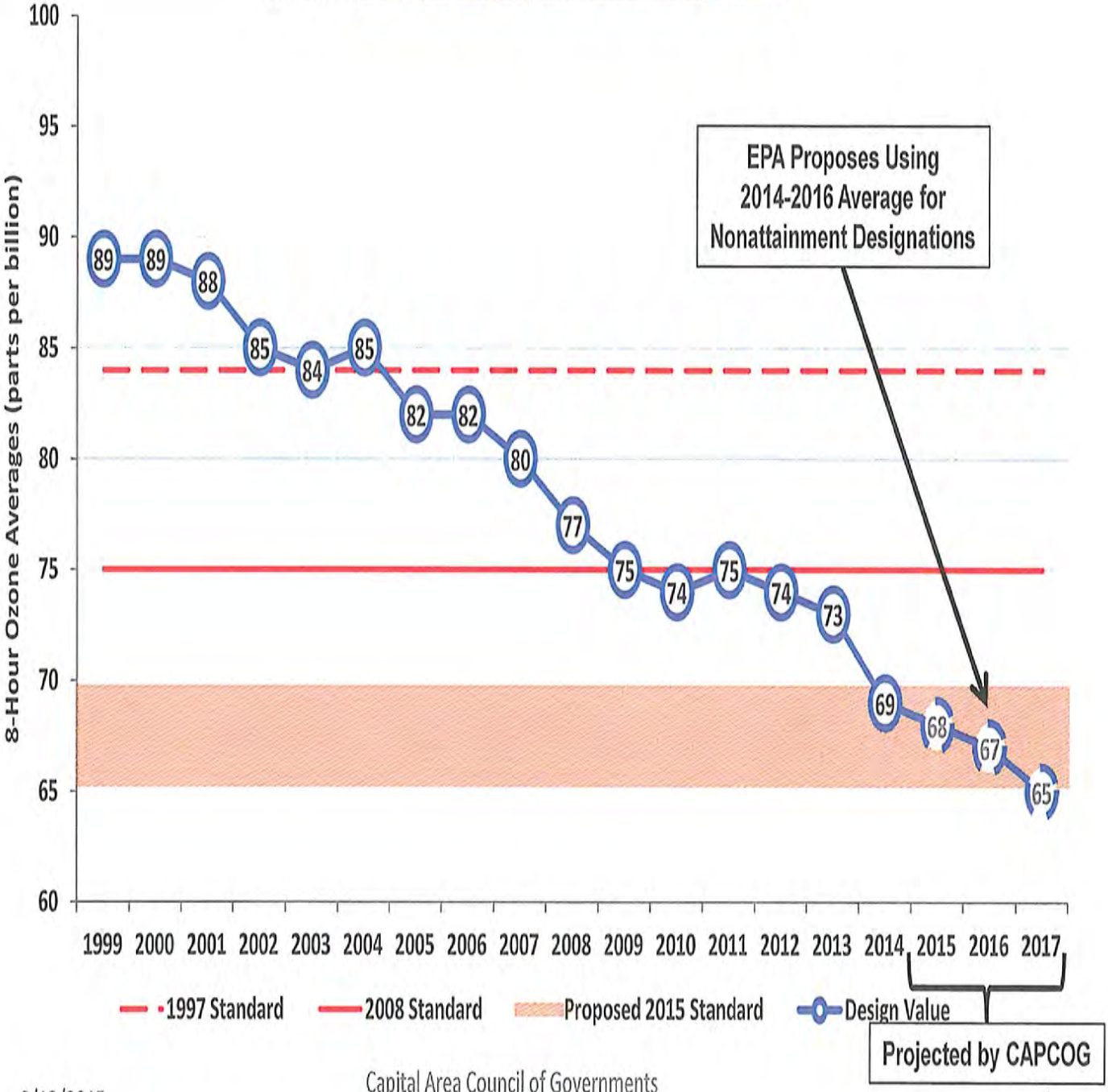


Impacts of O_3 Nonattainment Designation

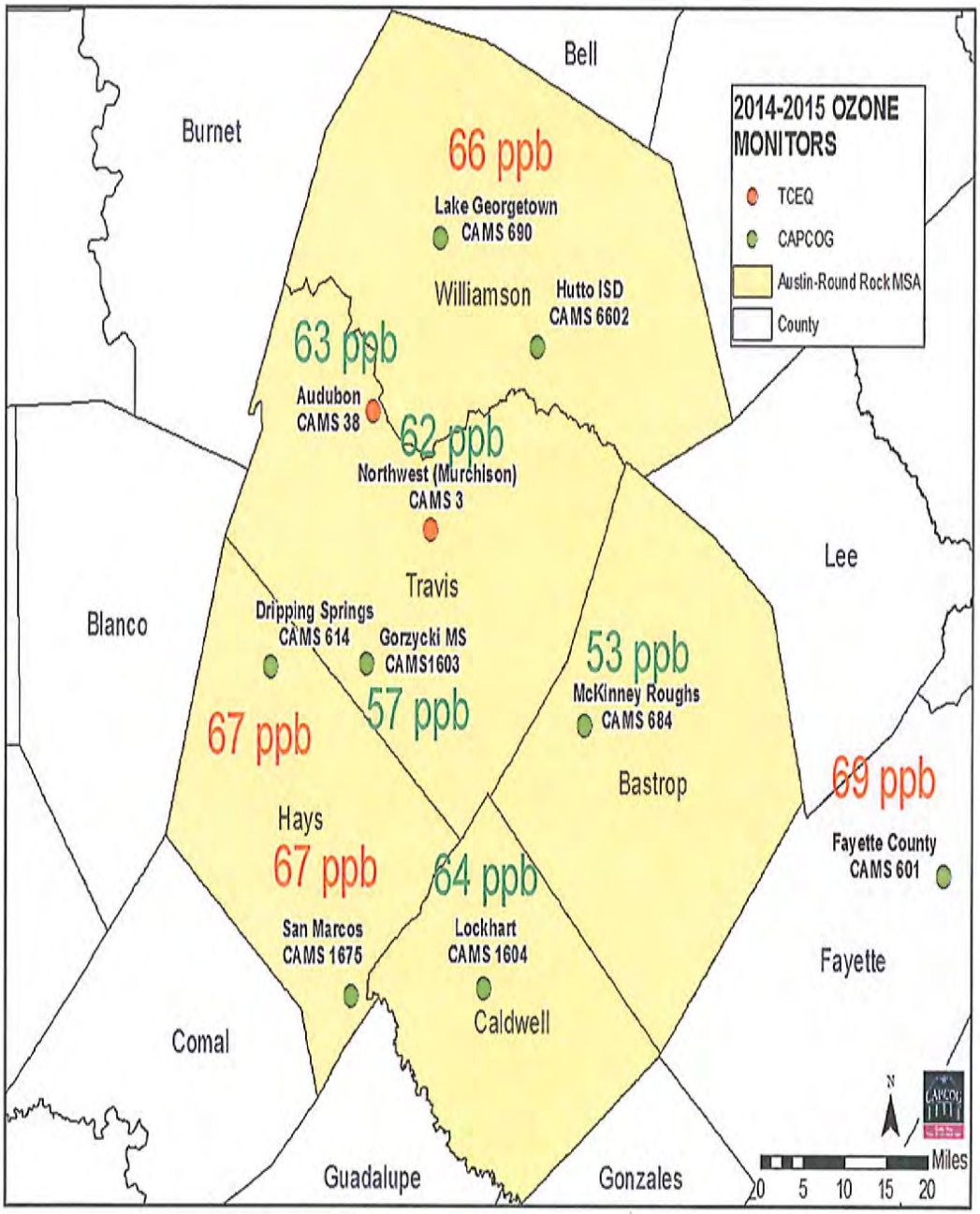
- More difficult to build new roads
- Industrial growth is limited
- Federal approvals become more difficult
- No "back-sliding"

Compliance with Ozone NAAQS

Source: TCEQ https://www.tceq.texas.gov/cgi-bin/compliance/monops/8hr_attainment.pl



2014 Ozone Levels Around the Region



Central Texas Clean Air Coalition

- County and City Elected Officials
- Adopts Air Quality Plans
- Policies and Strategies to Guide Member Jurisdictions
- Won 2014 Clean Air Excellence Award from EPA

Regional Air Quality Goals

1. Stay in attainment of the 2008 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 75 parts per billion (ppb);
2. Continue reducing the region's 8-hour ozone design value to avoid being designated nonattainment for a new ozone NAAQS;
3. Put the region in the best possible position to bring the area into attainment of an ozone standard expeditiously if it is does violate an ozone standard or gets designated nonattainment;
4. Reduce the exposure of vulnerable populations to air pollution when the region experiences high ozone levels, and
5. Minimize the costs to the region of any potential future nonattainment designation.

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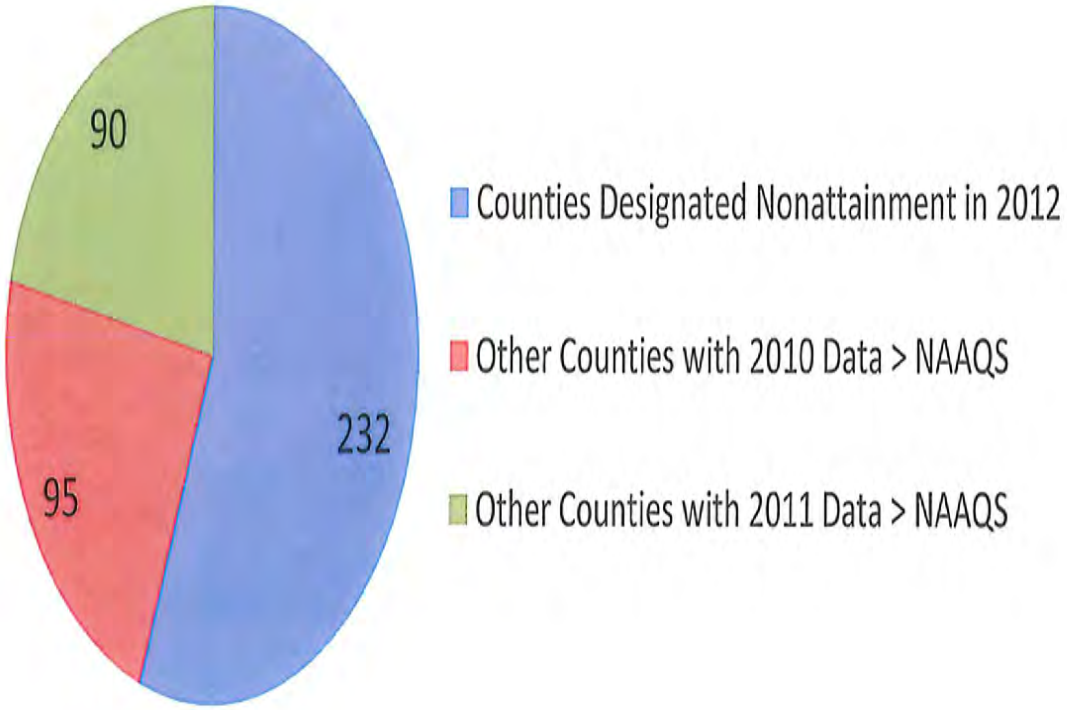
1: Evaluate alternatives to assessing compliance

Sensitivity of 2008 Ozone NAAQS Designations to Meteorology



Source: EPA: http://www.epa.gov/airtransport/O3TransportAQModelingTSD.pdf

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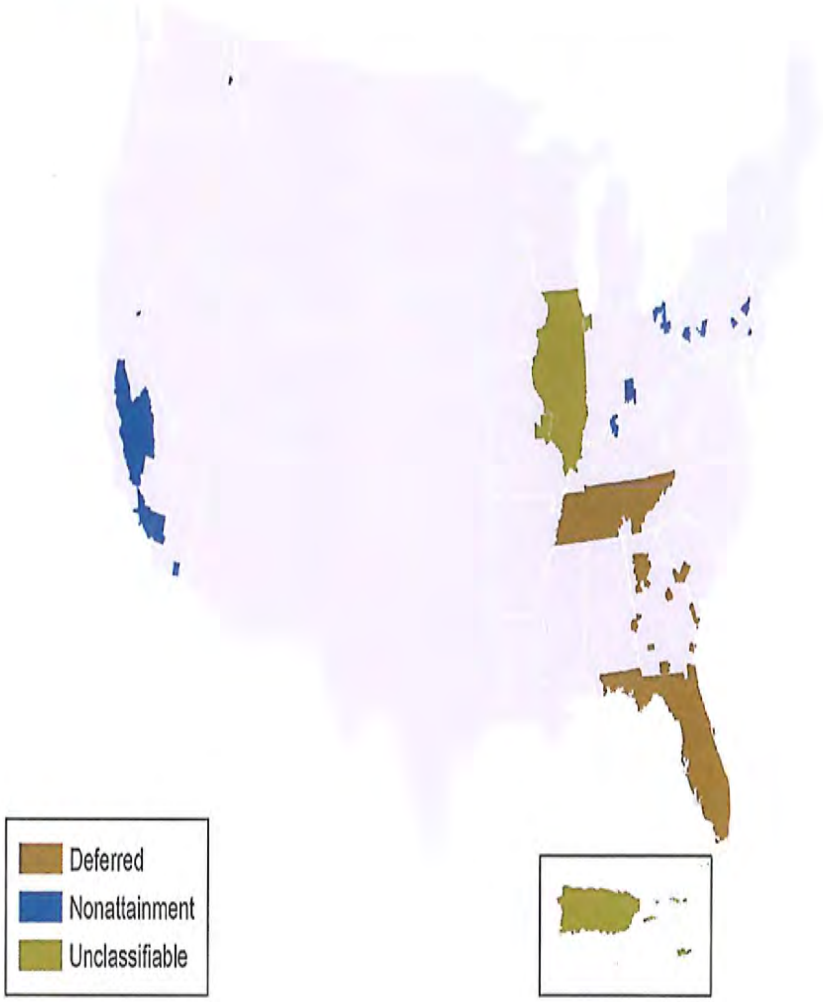
2: Be flexible in area designation process

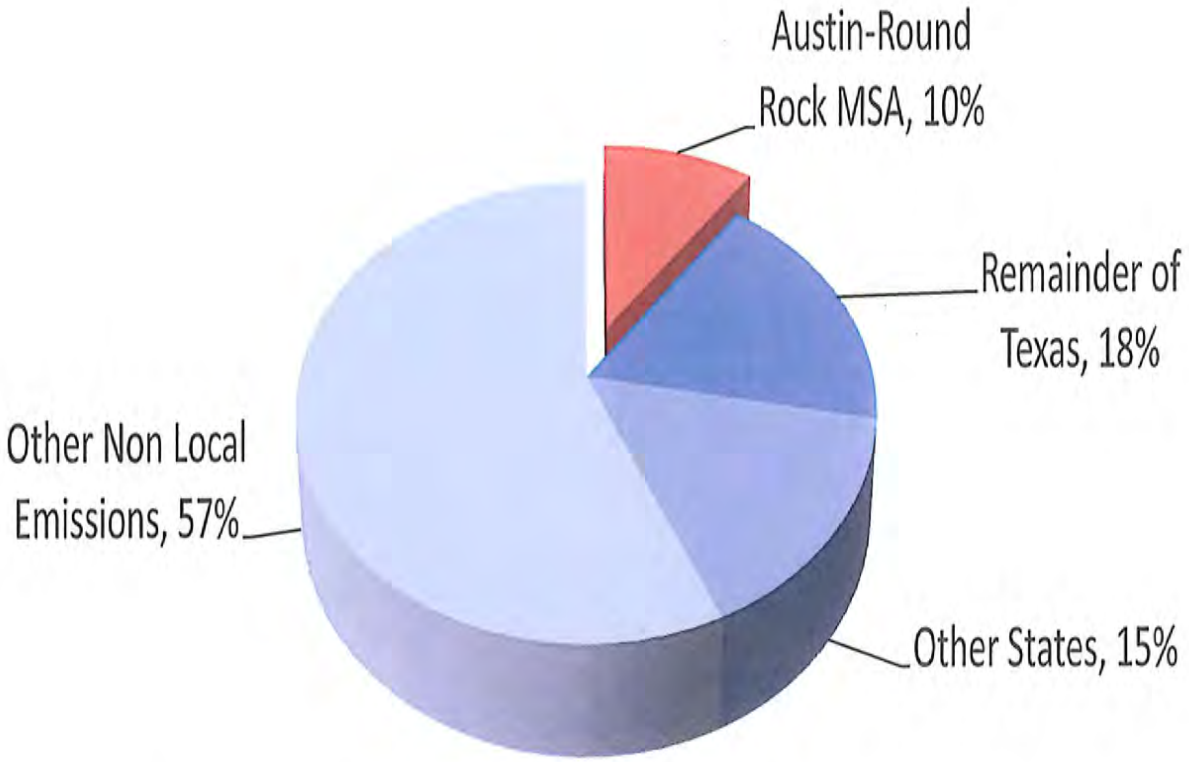
- "Unclassifiable" Designations
- 1-Year Designation Deferrals

2012 Annual PM2.5 Designations



DRAFT CAC Letter to the EPA

3: Address ozone pollution transported into metropolitan areas



Contributions to Peak Ozone Levels in Central Texas

Sources: EPA: http://www.epa.gov/airtransport/O3TransportAQModelingTSD.pdf
CAPCOG: http://www.capcog.org/documents/airquality/reports/2013/Task_8.3-APCA_Analysis_Final.pdf

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4: Fully account for voluntarily adopted emission reduction measures

Measure	NO_X Reduction (tpd)	VOC Reduction (tpd)
Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance	2.95	2.45
TERP Grants	3.22	0.00
Low-Emission Diesel Regulations	2.49	0.00
Low-Emission Gasoline Regulations	0.31	1.16
Water Heaters, Small Boilers, and Process Heaters	0.51	0.00
Stage I Vapor Recovery at Gas Stations	0.00	6.46
Degreasing Rules	0.00	0.92
Cutback Asphalt Restrictions	0.00	0.24
State Emission Reduction Measures, 2013	9.48	11.23

Source: CAPCOG http://www.capcog.org/documents/airquality/reports/2014/Austin-Round_Rock_MSA_Annual_Air_Quality_Report_-_2013.pdf

Timeline

03/2015
- **Proposed Rulemaking Comment Period Closes – March 17, 2015**

10/2015
- Court Ordered Deadline for Finalizing Standard – October 1, 2015

06/2017
- EPA Proposes Nonattainment Designations – June 2017

1020/17
- EPA Finalizes Nonattainment Designations – October 2017

10/2020
- Attainment Deadline for Marginal Areas – October 2020

How Central Texas Can Respond to Proposal

- Formal Comment Letter to the EPA
  - CAC
  - Individual Jurisdictions
- Letter to the Congressional Delegation
- Ensure Existing Voluntary Commitments Are Fully Implemented
- Secure Additional Voluntary Reductions Over the Next 2 Years

Questions?

THANK YOU!

Capital Area Council of Governments

Air Quality Program

http://www.capcog.org/airquality

Fred Blood

Air Quality Program Specialist

fblood@capcog.org

(512) 916-6036

ITEM 5 – DRAFT LETTER TO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FROM CAC JURISDICTIONS

Intended audience:

- Senator John Cornyn (Texas, R)
- Senator Ted Cruz (Texas, R)
- Representative Michael McCaul (District 10, R)
- Representative Bill Flores (District 17, R)
- Representative Lamar Smith (District 21, R)
- Representative Roger Williams (District 25, R)
- Representative Blake Farenthold (District 27, R)
- Representative John Carter (District 31, R)
- Representative Lloyd Doggett (District 35, D)

Dear **[Senator or Representative]**:

[Jurisdiction name] is asking you to consider introducing some targeted updates to the Clean Air Act (CAA) in response to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) proposal to lower the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. The provisions of the CAA related to the NAAQS have not been updated in 25 years, and some limited changes in the statute could provide significant regulatory and economic relief for Central Texas without sacrificing environmental protections.

On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed lowering the ozone NAAQS from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to a range of 65-70 ppb. EPA is under a court order to finalize its proposal no later than October 1, 2015. Central Texas has already reached ozone levels that would be in compliance with a 70 ppb standard and is likely to be in attainment of a NAAQS set as low as 65 ppb within the next five years. However, the region's ozone levels may not reach 65 ppb soon enough to avoid EPA designating Central Texas "nonattainment" if it sets the standard that low. Being designated nonattainment would mean decades of new regulations for Central Texas, but would not speed up attainment of the new NAAQS. The Clean Air Act also requires EPA to complete its next ozone NAAQS review no later than five years after it finalizes its current review. A nonattainment designation in 2017, followed by a new ozone standard in 2020, would make it difficult to determine which combination of short-term and long-term ozone reduction strategies would be most beneficial.

While **[jurisdiction name]** is not taking a position on the appropriate level of the ozone standard and is not seeking a delay in EPA finalizing its proposal, there are some things that Congress could do to help reduce some of the burdens that implementing this standard could cause for Central Texas.

1. **Allow for extra time between when EPA finalizes the new ozone standard and when areas are designated as nonattainment.**

   Under the CAA, EPA is required to issue designations within two years after finalizing a standard. Allowing for a few more years between these two milestones would likely enable Central Texas and many other parts of the country to avoid a nonattainment designation for the new ozone standard, even if EPA sets it at the lowest end of the proposed range of 65-70 ppb.

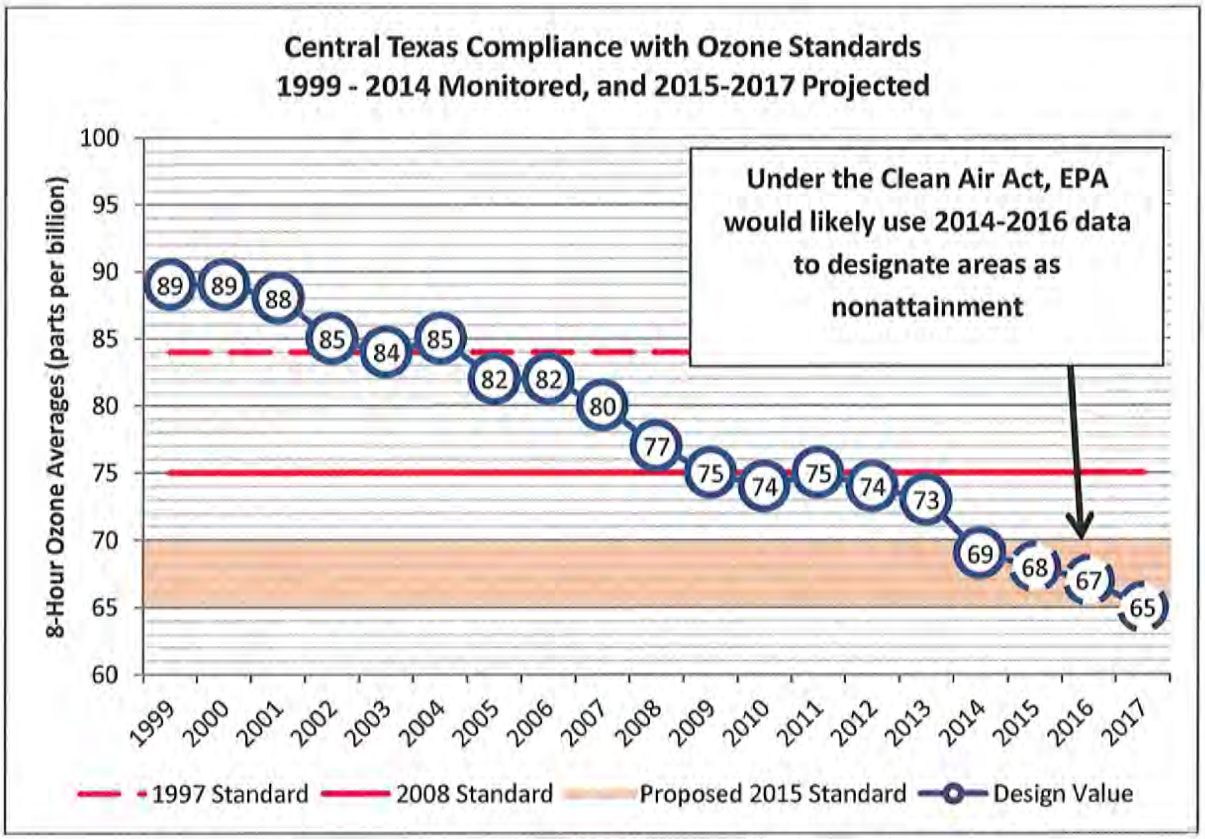
2. **Reduce the decades-long burdens of transportation conformity requirements for newly designated ozone nonattainment areas.**

   This would solve one of the biggest problems associated with a nonattainment designation without postponing actual attainment of the standards.

3. **Allow EPA a longer period of time to complete its next ozone NAAQS review.**

   This would enable EPA to perform a more thorough review than what can be achieved in five years, as statute currently requires, and would significantly reduce the regulatory uncertainty for areas like Central Texas. Since Congress enacted the CAA in 1970, the NAAQS review process and the processes for implementing these standards have become more complex and time-consuming. Local and state efforts to ensure transparency and due consideration of various pollution control strategies can be a time-consuming process, and the full effects of implementing a NAAQS are not realized for at least five years after a new standard is set. By requiring EPA to complete reviews of the NAAQS once every five years, EPA is prevented from accounting for the air quality benefits from the previous review in determining whether and how to further revise the NAAQS. Furthermore, developing and considering quality-assured, peer-reviewed, and valid health and public welfare effects research takes significant amounts of time. Therefore, a longer period time between NAAQS reviews would enable EPA to perform a more thorough review than what can be achieved in only five years. It would be premature for EPA to complete another ozone NAAQS review in 2020.

The following chart shows the improvements in ozone levels in Central Texas over the past 15 years and the projection for where ozone levels are expected to be in 2017, when EPA is expected to make its nonattainment designations. These trends, combined with voluntary efforts undertaken by the region, have been enough to keep ozone levels just below what would have triggered nonattainment designations for the 1997 and 2008 ozone standards. Based on the requirement in the CAA that EPA must designate nonattainment areas no later than two years after it finalizes a new standard, it likely will designate areas for the new standard in 2017 based on 2014-2016 ozone levels.



The Central Texas Clean Air Coalition (CAC) submitted a comment letter to the EPA on the proposed ozone NAAQS that included ideas on how the agency might be able to address the region's concerns within the current statutory language. These ideas included:

1. Changing the way compliance is calculated for the proposed standard;
2. Designating areas as "unclassifiable" or deferring designations by a year if 2014-2016 ozone levels are close to the proposed NAAQS;
3. Fully addressing ozone pollution transported across regional and state boundaries; and
4. Adjusting the requirements for nonattainment areas to better account for voluntary emission reduction efforts like those in Central Texas.

We are hopeful that the CAC's comment letter might help persuade EPA to find ways to implement its proposed ozone standards without causing undue burdens for areas like Central Texas. However, the EPA Administrator may feel constrained by prior court cases limiting the EPA's discretion. **Congressional action may be the only way that Central Texas can avoid the decades of problems that a nonattainment designation could create for the region**.

Central Texas is doing its part to stay in attainment of federal ozone standards, regardless of where EPA sets them. As a member of the CAC, **[jurisdiction name]** has been part of a long-standing, and award-winning voluntary effort to stay in attainment of the ozone NAAQS. The CAC is an air quality committee of elected officials from both parties, representing local governments from the five counties that make up the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) – Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and

Williamson Counties. The CAC's primary goal is to keep Central Texas in attainment of federal ozone standards. In support of this goal, the CAC develops, adopts, and implements regional air quality plans. In 2014, the EPA awarded the CAC a Clean Air Excellence Award for Community Engagement in recognition of these efforts. The CAC and the EPA have a good relationship and EPA has offered significant support to the region for our efforts. As a member of the CAC, **[jurisdiction name]** believes that our region's experience with voluntary air quality planning provides us with a unique perspective and puts us in a situation that the CAA as written 25 years ago was not designed to address.

Like any piece of legislation that arises out of a particular set of historical circumstances, adjustments to the CAA might be warranted now in order to better account for the significant progress the 1990 CAA Amendments have achieved in reducing ozone levels. We believe that the legislative solutions identified in this letter could provide significant relief for Central Texas and many other regions around the country without sacrificing cleaner air, and could achieve bipartisan support. We also believe that bipartisan, narrowly tailored legislation could stand a chance of passing Congress and being signed by the President. We believe that the most likely window of opportunity for action along these lines would be prior to EPA's court-ordered October 1, 2015, deadline for finalizing the proposed ozone NAAQS. Waiting until after EPA sets the NAAQS could eliminate some of the incentives for compromise that currently exist, prior to EPA finalizing the standard.

As representatives of our community, we understand the need to protect public health. We think the points made above show a path to providing areas like Central Texas significant relief from the more problematic aspects of implementing the proposed NAAQS without changing the underlying structure of the CAA and without sacrificing cleaner air.

We welcome any questions or discussions you or your staff may wish to have on this topic and stand ready to provide you with any information you may require in order to pursue such legislation. If you do have questions or wish to discuss these issues with us, please contact Andrew Hoekzema, Air Quality Program Manager for the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) in Austin, Texas, at (512) 916-6043, or at ahoekzema@capcog.org.

Signed:

CC: Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Chairman Bryan Shaw, Ph.D., P.E., Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Executive Director Betty Voights, Capital Area Council of Governments
Commissioner William Piña, Commissioner, Bastrop County
Judge Ken Schawe, Caldwell County
Commissioner Ray Whisenant, Hays County
Judge Sarah Eckhardt, Travis County
Commissioner Ron Morrison, Williamson County
Council Member Don Zimmerman, City of Austin
Mayor Ken Kesselus, City of Bastrop
Council Member Stephen Thomas, City of Cedar Park
Council Member Chris Cannon, City of Elgin
Mayor Debbie Holland, City of Hutto
Mayor Lew White, City of Lockhart
Mayor Mike Hendricks, City of Luling
Mayor Jeff Coleman, City of Pflugerville
Mayor Alan McGraw, City of Round Rock
Mayor Daniel Guerrero, City of San Marcos

CAPCOG

Capital Area Council of Governments

BASTROP BLANCO BURNET CALDWELL FAYETTE HAYS LEE LLANO TRAVIS WILLIAMSON

6800 Burleson Road

Building 310, Suite 165

Austin, Texas 78744

DRAFT
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT TO THE CENTRAL TEXAS CLEAN AIR COALITION COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED OZONE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

MARCH 6, 2015

Preface

This document provides technical support for the comment letter submitted by the Central Texas Clean Air Coalition to the EPA on its proposed ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). It includes analysis of statutory language, court cases, prior rulemakings, and technical research that supports the main four points made in the comment letter. This document also provides more detailed explanations of how EPA might be able to incorporate these suggestions into the final ozone NAAQS rulemaking or other future rulemakings. Questions on the data or analysis in this document should be sent to Andrew Hoekzema, Air Quality Program Manager for the Capital Area Council of Governments in Austin, Texas: (512) 916-6043 or ahoekzema@capcog.org.

1 Form of the NAAQS

Comment: If EPA lowers the level of the ozone NAAQS to a range of 65-70 ppb, it should consider assessing compliance based on a statistical form less sensitive to fluctuations background ozone levels and meteorology to achieve greater programmatic stability.

In describing her decision to propose retaining the current form of the ozone standard, the Administrator notes, *"a standard with the current 4th high form coupled with a level lower than 75 ppb...would be expected to increase public health protection relative to the current standard while continuing to provide stability for implementation programs."*[1] The assumptions implicit in this statement are: a) the form provides an adequate level of stability for implementing the current 75 ppb ozone NAAQS, and b) using the same form to assess compliance with a new 65-70 ppb standard will provide a similar level of stability for implementation programs. As this section will show, both of these assumptions are problematic. The current form used for the 2008 ozone NAAQS is already highly sensitive to year-to-year variability, even though it uses the 4th highest concentrations averaged over three years. Moving forward, continued use of this form for a 65-70 ppb standard will likely result in even less stability for implementation programs than the current form provides. The EPA could look to data from both the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS reviews and to the decisions other countries have made in setting standards below 75 ppb to see that it can increase the robustness of the standard by using a 5th or higher concentration as the basis for the form of a revised standard set at a lower level without sacrificing public health protections.

As EPA looks to the future with this new NAAQS and assesses whether retaining the current form is appropriate, it should consider the extent to which compliance with a NAAQS set at levels lower than 75 ppb would be increasingly influenced by factors outside of the control of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) process and other policy tools the federal government has to address ozone precursor emissions. EPA's recent modeling for addressing interstate transport for the 2008 ozone NAAQS shows that by 2018, 57% of the peak ozone levels in Central Texas will be attributable to factors like biogenic emissions, wildfires, ocean-going marine vessels, off-shore oil platforms in the federal zone, emissions from Canada and Mexico, and emissions from other parts of the world. For all areas modeled to have 2018 design values above 65 ppb, these sources contribute about 33 ppb to peak ozone levels, or about 50% of the level needed to be in compliance with the NAAQS. As U.S. anthropogenic emissions decrease, thereby reducing their contributions to peak ozone levels, the role of factors beyond the control of the EPA and the states, including meteorology, biogenic emissions, and long-range ozone transport from outside of the country will increase, and therefore variability of these factors will play a proportionately larger role in an area's attainment status year-to-year.

Moreover, as the climate changes and regions of the country experience more significant changes in meteorology year-to-year, the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration for a given year used in the current form will be more and more influenced by variations in meteorology, rather than levels of anthropogenic emissions. EPA has directly spoken to this issue in its endangerment finding for greenhouse gases, stating, "It is also important to note that it may not be possible for States and Tribes to plan accurately for the impacts of climate change in developing control strategies for nonattainment areas. As noted in the [Technical Support Document] and EPA's 2009 Interim Assessment Report (IA), climate change is projected to lead to an increase in the variability of weather, and this may increase peak pollution events including increases in ozone exceedances...Inability to predict the frequency and magnitude of such events could lead to an underestimation of the controls needed to bring areas into

[1] 79 FR 75295

attainment."[2] If projections of increased variability in year-to-year ozone concentrations due to climate change are enough of a concern to EPA to cite it in its endangerment finding, then that same variability should also cause EPA to consider whether more robust metrics of a region's ozone levels would be more appropriate moving forward.

EPA's 1997 ozone NAAQS review was the last time that EPA modified the form of the standard. In its proposal for the NAAQS, EPA indicated that for a standard using an 8-hour averaging time, as opposed to the 1-hour averaging time used for the 1979 ozone NAAQS, a level of 0.09 ppm would represent a continuation of the same level of protection.

By changing the form to use the 5th-or higher number of peak ozone concentrations for assessing compliance with the proposed NAAQS, EPA can still achieve health benefits from lowering the level of the standard without sacrificing programmatic stability resulting from the increased influence of variations in these other factors on an area's attainment status.

While EPA has not conducted any new analysis on how changing the rank the daily maximum 8-hour ozone averages used in the form from four to another number, there are some alternatives EPA could analyze prior to the finalization of the standard to assess whether they would be appropriate:

- Using the 5th highest maximum 8-hour daily maximum ozone concentration averaged over 3 years. Data from the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS reviews could be used to analyze the relative impact of changing the level of the standard and the number of daily 8-hour ozone maxima);
- Using the 6th highest maximum 8-hour daily maximum ozone concentration averaged over 3 years. While the 4th highest value corresponds with the 99th percentile of ozone levels over the course of a year, the 6th highest value would correspond to the 98th percentile;
- Using the 11th highest maximum 8-hour daily maximum ozone concentration averaged over 3 years. This value would correspond to the 97th percentile, and would be similar to the number of exceedances allowed under the United Kingdom's national air quality objective (10 per year);
- Using the 26th highest maximum 8-hour daily maximum ozone concentration averaged over 3 years. This form would be similar to the European Union's 60 ppb standard, which allows for an average of 25 exceedances per year, averaged over 3 years; or
- Retaining the current 75 ppb standard, while adding a 65-70 ppb that uses a different number of daily 8-hour ozone maxima. This would help retain controls on exposure to levels above 80 ppb with an adequate margin of safety, while adding a standard set at a lower level but allowing more exceedances to control exposure to ozone levels between 70-80 ppb.

1.1 A Standard Set at a Lower Level Could Improve Health Protections Even if the Form Allowed More Exceedances

While EPA's analysis that lowering the level of the NAAQS while retaining the same averaging time and form would be expected to increase public health protection relative to a 75 ppb standard, it is also true that lowering the level of the NAAQS while changing the form to use the 5th highest or lower rank of daily maximum ozone concentrations should also be able to increase public health protection relative to a 75 ppb standard. EPA's charge in setting the primary NAAQS under Section 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) is to set standards that are "requisite to protect public health" while "allowing for an adequate margin of safety." The term "requisite" in the CAA indicates that the proposed ozone standard should

[2] 74 FR 66530, 2nd column. December 15, 2009. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/endangerment/Federal_Register-EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0171-Dec.15-09.pdf

protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, but should not be more or less stringent than is necessary to achieve that goal. Health data presented as part of the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS reviews, shown below, demonstrate that that vast majority of health benefits EPA could expect to achieve through this NAAQS review would come from lowering the level of the standard, and that the expected protections would not change much by allowing for an extra exceedance day or more.

1.1.1 1997 Ozone NAAQS Review

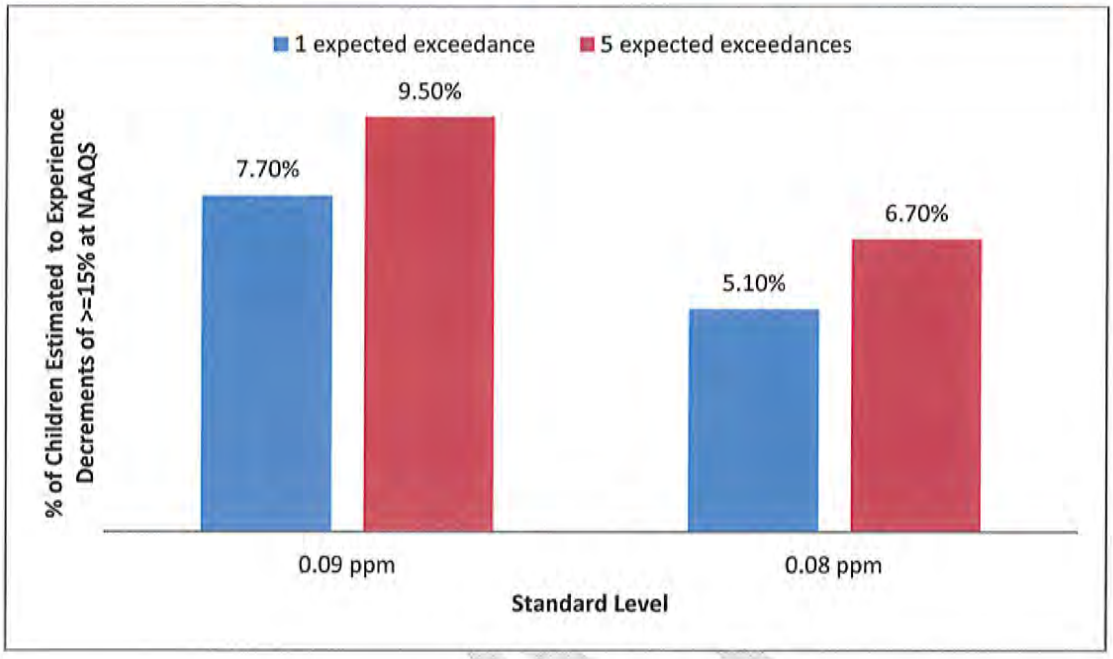
In the discussion of the form of the standard selected for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the preamble to the final NAAQS rulemaking states, "In considering exposure and risk estimates available at the time of proposal for 1- and 5-expected-exceedance forms, the Administrator noted that the level of the standard is a more dominant factor in determining the degree of exposure and risk reductions achieved, with the form being associated with smaller differences in risk estimates within a continuum of risk."[3] This statement is likely as true today for the current NAAQS review as it was 18 years ago for the 1997 NAAQS review.

In the 1997 ozone NAAQS review, EPA presented health data in the NAAQS proposal that showed that lowering the level of the NAAQS from an 8-hour average of 0.09 ppm, which represented a continuation of the level of protection for the 1979 1-hour standard, to the level of 0.08 ppm, which was finalized as the standard, achieved significant health benefits, even if the number of expected exceedances for a 0.08 ppm was five times higher. As the figure below shows, lowering the level of the NAAQS from 0.09 ppm to 0.08 ppm would have increased health protections even if the 0.09 ppm only allowed one exceedance (a 2nd-highest concentration-based form) and the 0.08 ppm standard (a 6th-highest concentration-based form).[4]

[3] 62 FR 38869, columns 1 and 2.

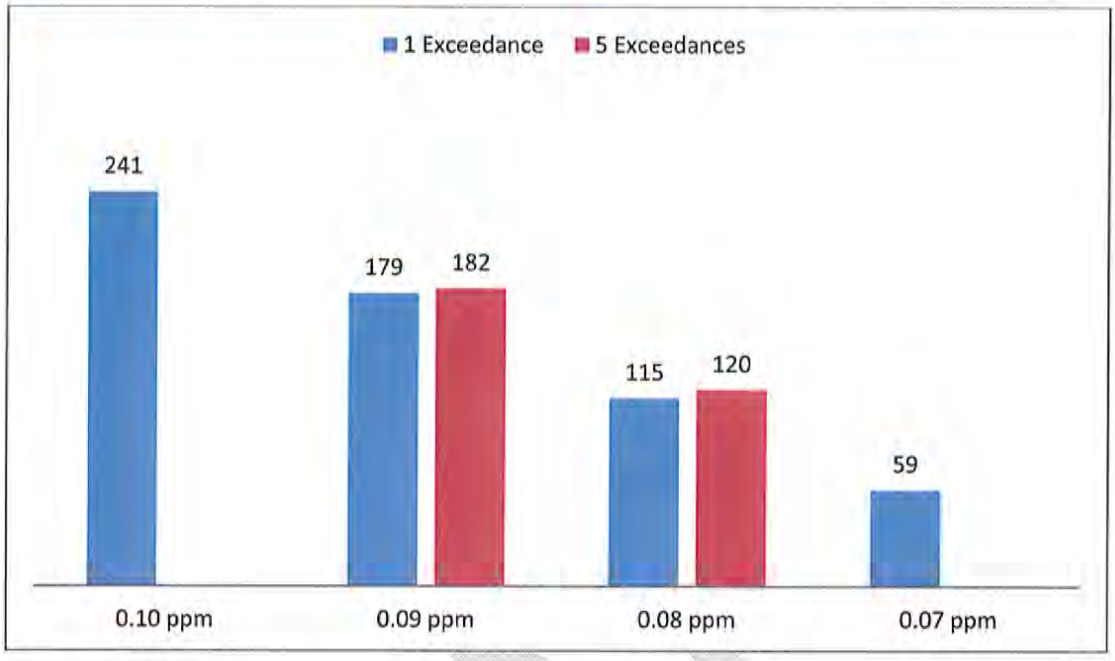
[4] 61 FR 65725. "Table 1 – Percent of Outdoor Children Estimated to Experience Various Health Effects 1 or More Times Per Year Associated With 8- and 1-Hour Ozone Exposures Upon Attaining Alternative Standards." December 13, 1996. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/fr/19961213.pdf

Figure 1: 1997 Ozone NAAQS Review Data on Percent (%) of Children Estimated to Experience Pulmonary Function Decrements of 15% or More Associated with 8-hour Exposures at Alternative Standards



A similar picture emerges when looking at other health data presented in the 1997 review. The figure below shows a comparison of the annual excess hospital admissions of asthmatics at a monitor in New York City based on various combinations of forms and levels of the standard. As the figure below shows, the value of the nth highest day may make very little difference in the health outcomes compared to changing the level of the standard. Moving from a standard at a level of 0.09 ppm to a level of 0.08 ppm, both based on the single highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration, achieved a 36% decrease in excess hospital admissions by asthmatics. However, changing a 0.09 ppm, 1-exceedance standard to a 0.08 ppm, 5-exceedance standard would still have achieved a 33% reduction in excess hospital admissions in this analysis.

Figure 2: Excess Hospital Admissions at Different Levels and Forms of NAAQS, 1997 NAAQS Review



While in the preamble for the current ozone NAAQS proposal, the Administrator cites the 1997 ozone NAAQS review's decision regarding the form of the standard, she did not note that the form that was finalized, using the 4th highest concentration, was different from the form that was proposed: "the Administrator proposes to express an 8-hour primary standard of 0.08 ppm as the 3-year average of the annual ***third-highest*** maximum 8-hour average O_3 concentration."[5] (emphasis added) This precedent provides EPA with a way for it to consider changing the form of the standard from what it has proposed while staying in compliance with administrative procedure requirements. It also shows that the selection of the appropriate number of exceedances to allow while remaining in compliance with the NAAQS for a concentration-based form is not necessarily self-evident, and that EPA can consider and has previously considered factors that would suggest a different number of exceedance days between proposal and finalization.

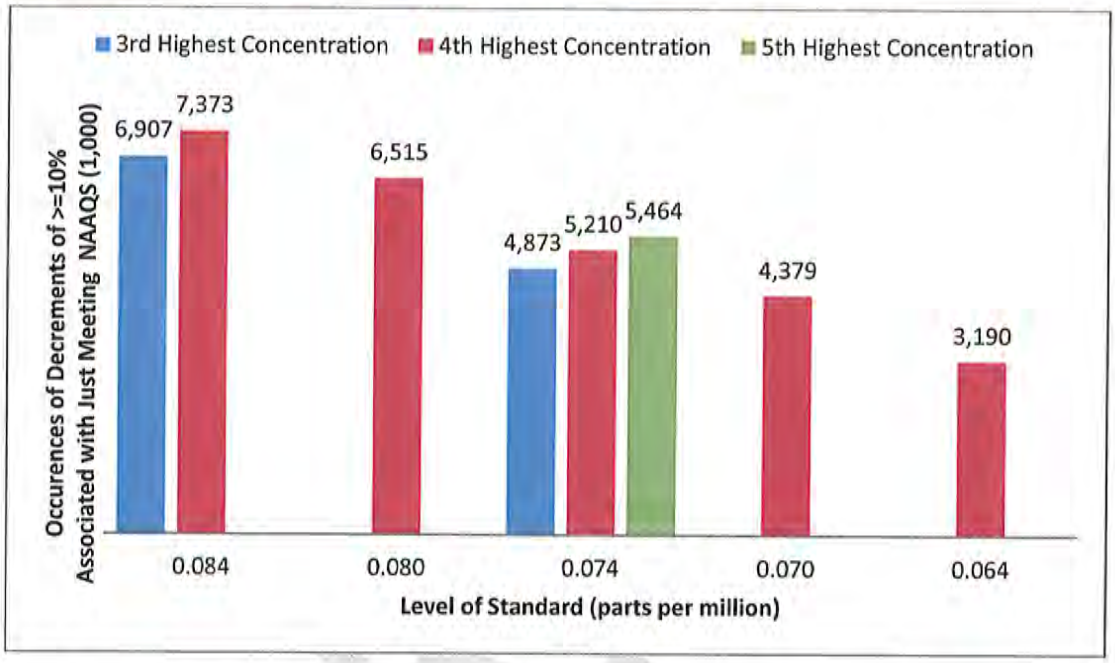
1.1.2 2008 Ozone NAAQS Review

Just as the 1997 review included comparisons of lowering the level of the standard while changing the form, so too did the 2008 NAAQS review. The 2008 Ozone NAAQS review included health data for ozone exposure in areas modeled to be just attaining the 1997 standard and standards with the same form at 0.080 ppm, 0.074 ppm, 0.070 ppm, and 0.064 ppm. The review also included data on exposure for standards using alternative forms, including a 0.084 ppm standard using the 3rd highest concentration, and 0.074 ppm standards using the 3rd-highest and 5th-highest concentrations. These data showed a pattern similar to the data presented in the 1997 Ozone NAAQS review, demonstrating that the level of the standard is a more dominant factor in the health protections associated with an ozone NAAQS than the allowed number of exceedances, and that EPA can achieve improvements in health from lowering the level of the NAAQS while also allowing for extra exceedances.

[5] 61 FR 65731.

Data presented in the *Ozone Health Risk Assessment for Selected Urban Areas* document used in the 2008 Ozone NAAQS reviews presents the detailed city-by-city exposure data modeled by just attaining an 0.08 ppm standard using the 3rd-highest and 4th-highest concentrations, and by just attaining a 0.074 ppm standard using the 3rd-highest, 4th-highest, and 5th-highest concentrations.[6] The figure below shows one example of the data on lung decrements greater than or equal to 10% from Table 3-12 in the *Ozone Health Risk Assessment for Selected Urban Areas.*

Figure 3: 2008 Ozone NAAQS Review Data on Number of Occurrence of Lung Function Decrements of >= 10% Associated with O3 Concentrations that Just Meet Alternative Standards (1,000s)



As the figure shows, EPA could have achieved nearly the same amount of health protection by moving from a 0.08 ppm, 4th-high standard (the 1997 standard) to a 0.074 ppm, 5th high standard as it would to a 0.074 ppm, 3rd-high standard. A 2008 standard set at 74 ppb using the 5th highest concentration would have achieved a 26% reduction in this modeled health effect compared to a 29% reduction using the 4th highest. In fact, these health impacts would have still been reduced by 21% if a 74 ppb standard using the 5th highest concentration replaced an 84 ppb standard using the 3rd highest concentration. Moreover, a reduction in the level of the standard from 0.074 ppm to 0.070 ppm and 0.064 ppm achieved reductions significantly beyond what changing the form of the standard at 0.074 ppm would have achieved.

The table below shows the relative impact of changing the form of the standard at 0.084 ppm and 0.074 ppm, using the data in the figure above. Data on other exposure metrics, including forced expiratory volume (FEV) decrements of >= 15% and >=20% show similar results.

[6] Ozone Health Risk Assessment for Selected Urban Areas. EPA 452/R-07-009. July 2007. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/data/ozone_ra_final_tsd_7-2007.pdf

Table 1: Comparison of Health Impacts from Just Attaining Alternative Ozone NAAQS for 2008 Review

Comparison	% Difference in FEV Decrements >=10%
0.084 ppm standard, 4th highest concentration to 0.084 ppm standard, 3rd highest concentration	7%
0.074 ppm standard, 4th highest concentration to 0.074 ppm standard, 3rd highest concentration	7%
0.074 ppm standard, 5th highest concentration to 0.074 ppm standard, 4th highest concentration	5%

Given the statistically similar effect of changing from using the 3rd highest to 4th highest concentration for an 84 ppb and a 74 ppb standard, EPA could apply the ratios of the differences in health effects from changing the form of the standard to the data presented in the *Health and Risk Exposure Assessment* for the 2015 standard. This would enable EPA to evaluate alternative forms that allow additional exceedance days if EPA does lower the level of the standard to 65-70 ppb.

1.1.3 Current Review Lacks Analysis Alternative Forms

Compared to both prior NAAQS reviews of the primary standard and even the current review of the secondary standard, the current proposal for the primary standard lacks any significant analysis of alternatives to the current form of the standard. In prior NAAQS reviews, EPA has recognized that there is nothing uniquely protective about using the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration as opposed to using the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, or 6th highest values. As the Administrator stated in the 2008 ozone NAAQS review, there is not a clear health-based threshold for selecting a particular nth-highest daily maximum form of the standard.

The focus of the current NAAQS review for the primary standard appears to have focused entirely on determining the appropriate level, without considering how changes in the level of the standard would impact the other goal that has been repeatedly identified by EPA and CASAC in the past in determining an appropriate form: "programmatic stability." While CASAC devoted several pages on the appropriate level of the primary standard and on the appropriate form of the secondary standard, it only gave two sentences to reviewing whether the form of the primary standard remained appropriate.

CASAC's two sentences devoted to the form of the primary standard consist of the following: "Regarding the form of the standard, the CASAC concurs that the ozone standard should be based on the fourth highest, daily maximum 8-hour average value (averaged over three years). This provides health protection while allowing for atypical meteorological conditions that can lead to abnormally high ambient ozone concentrations which, in turn, provides programmatic stability."[7] This assertion is not supported by any new analysis that would allow for independent evaluation. There is nothing in the Policy Assessment or the CASAC review that shows why a form that allows an average of three exceedances of the level of the standard per year, rather than two or four or five, is "requisite" for the protection of human health with an adequate margin of safety. For example, there are no statistical analyses showing the extent to which meeting a standard of 70 ppb or 65 ppb would specifically protect

[7] Letter from the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee to EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. *Subject: CASAC Review of the EPA's Second Draft Policy Assessment for the Review of the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards*. EPA-CASAC-14-004. June 26, 2014. http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/5EFA320CCAD326E885257D030071531C/$File/EPA-CASAC-14-004+unsigned.pdf

against ozone levels above 72 ppb – the level EPA cites as the lowest with direct observations showing health impacts on health adults – given various numbers of allowable exceedances.

1.1.4 Health Considerations and Exposure in Current NAAQS Review Can be Compared to Data from Prior NAAQS Reviews

The key question for EPA regarding the form of the standard is the following: is the 4th-highest form that has been in use since 1997 "requisite" to achieve the health benefits EPA describes in its proposal that can be achieved from lowering the level of the standard from 75 ppb to 65-70 ppb? Would a standard set at a lower level with a larger number of exceedances also provide the "requisite" protections and an "adequate margin of safety?"

The preamble to the proposed NAAQS states, "the Administrator focuses on the extent to which a revised standard would be expected to protect populations from experiencing two or more O3 exposures of concern (i.e., as a surrogate for repeated exposures)...Although the Administrator is less concerned about single occurrences of exposures of concern, she acknowledges that even single exposures to O3 concentrations at or above benchmark concentrations (particularly for the 70 and 80 ppb benchmarks) could potentially result in adverse effects."[8] She also refers to 72 ppb as being "the lowest O3 exposure concentration shown to result in the adverse combination of lung function decrements and respiratory symptoms." Elsewhere, she refers to new evidence used for this NAAQS review, including "Two controlled human exposure studies new since the 2008 review are now available that examine respiratory effects associated with prolonged, 6.6-hour, O3 exposures to levels of 72 ppb and 60 ppb. These studies observed effects in healthy adults, including lung function decrements combined with respiratory symptoms at 72 ppb, and lung function decrements and pulmonary inflammation at 60 ppb."[9]

By presenting data on one or more exposures and two or more exposures to levels of concern, EPA's Health and Risk Exposure Assessment for the current NAAQS review provides a simulation of the extent to which a standard set at 70 ppb and 65 ppb would control exposures to benchmark ozone levels above 80 ppb, 70 ppb and 60 ppb compared to the current standard. These data can be used to compare the extent to which standards set at 65 ppb or 70 ppb would eliminate circumstances in which health effects occurred due to a single exposure.

Table 2: Health and Risk Assessment Comparison of # of Children Exposed 1 or More Times and 2 or More Times to Benchmark Levels of 70 ppb or Greater at Alternative Standard Levels

Level (ppb)	2 or more exposures of >= 70 ppb	1 or more exposure of >= 70 ppb	% of Children with 1 or more exposure who are exposed 2 or more times
75	46,000	362,000	13%
70	5,400	94,000	6%
65	300	14,000	2%
60	0	1,400	0%

[8] 79 FR 75305-75306.
[9] 79 FR 75246

In the preamble for the proposal, EPA states, "Compared to the current standard and a revised standard with a level of 70 ppb, the HREA estimates that a standard with a level of 65 ppb would reduce exposures of concern to the range of O3 benchmark concentrations analyzed (i.e., 60, 70, and 80 ppb). The HREA estimates that meeting a standard with a level of 65 ppb would eliminate exposures of concern at or above 80 ppb in the urban study areas. Such a standard is estimated to allow far less than 1% of children in the urban study area to experience one or more exposures of concern at or above the 70 ppb benchmark level, even in the worst-case years and locations, and is estimated to eliminate the occurrence of two or more exposures at or above 70 ppb."[10]

To the extent that these statements suggest where EPA is likely to set the standard within the range of 65-70 ppb, particularly to control exposure to two or more exceedances of a >= 70 ppb benchmark, EPA should be able to use the differences between health data presented in the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS reviews depending on the number of exceedance days allowed in order to develop points of comparison for what level of protection a 65 ppb and 70 ppb standard would likely achieve if the form were based on the 5th-highest concentration rather than the 4th-highest concentration.

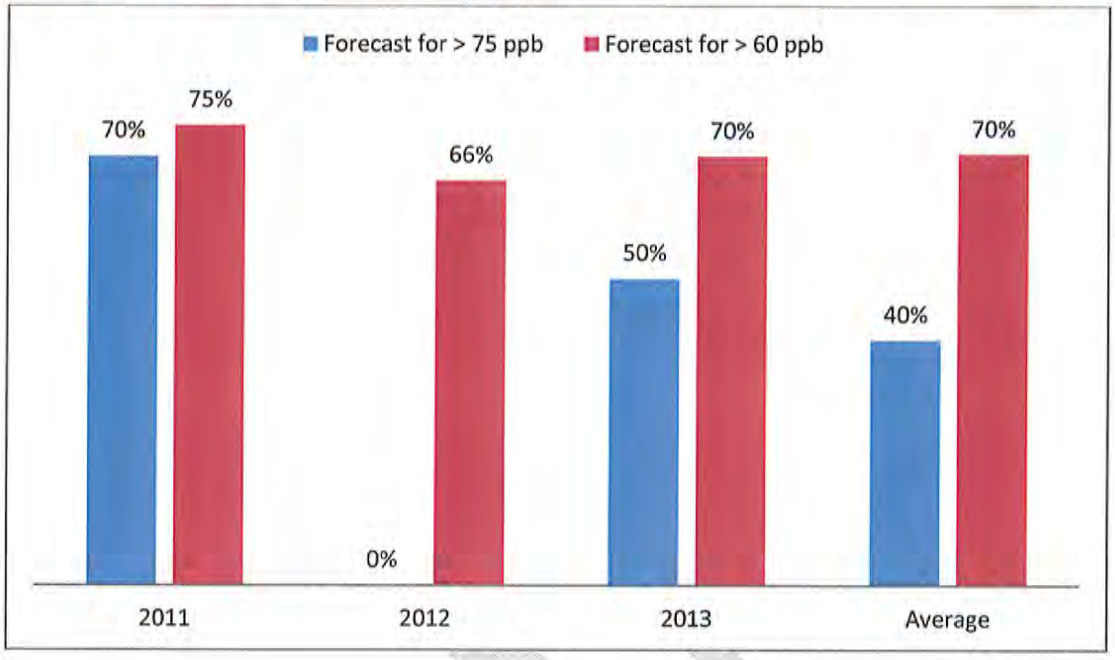
1.1.5 Health Impact from Changing the Air Quality Index

In the section of the preamble for this proposal titled "Averting Behavior," the EPA describes how people use information on predicted and actual pollution concentrations through the Air Quality Index (AQI) in order to avert exposure to ozone. This section describes the impact of the AQI, stating, "Evidence of individual averting behaviors has been found in several studies, including activity pattern and epidemiological studies, especially for the at-risk populations, such as children, older adults, and people with asthma, who are targeted by the advisories." Evidence in Central Texas indicates that lower ozone levels may be easier to predict and therefore improve the ability for people to avoid exposure.

EPA is proposing to adjust the AQI in conjunction with lowering the level of the standard. To the extent that the air quality forecasting can successfully predict when ozone levels will reach levels considered "moderate," "unhealthy for sensitive groups," "unhealthy" or worse, changing the AQI should enable protections against exposures to elevated ozone levels all the way down to 50 ppb potentially. Recent evidence from forecasting for the Central Texas region indicates that the success of forecasting is likely to be higher for Ozone Action Days (exceedances of the level of the standard) at lower levels than they are for the current 75 ppb standard. From 2011 – 2013, the average percentage of days in the region when ozone levels reached above 75 ppb that were accompanied with an Ozone Action Day alert was 40%. For comparison, 70% of the days that were 60 ppb or over were accompanied with an ozone forecast of "moderate" or higher.

[10] 79 FR 75300 – 75301.

Figure 4: Percent of Days with Actual Ozone > 75 ppb and > 60 ppb that were Predicted 2011-2013 for Central Texas



What these data suggest is that people will be able to successfully employ "averting behavior" in order to reduce ozone exposure on a higher percentage of days for standard set lower than 75 ppb. Changing the form of the standard from the 4th highest concentration to 5th highest or beyond could account for the extent to which ozone forecasting will improve the ability of people to reduce ozone exposures for a standard set at a lower level.

1.1.6 Summary of Impact of Changing the Form of a Lower Standard on Health Outcomes

As the data presented above shows, it is certainly possible for EPA to achieve the health benefits it desires by lowering the level of the standard, even while raising the number of days considered in calculating an area's design value. Data from the 2008 NAAQ review suggests that changing the form from the 4th highest to 5th highest would only change health outcomes by about 5% or less – an impact that would be dwarfed by lowering the level of the standard to a range of 65-70 ppb.

1.2 Current Form Does Not Provide Stability to Implementation Programs

As mentioned earlier, EPA's assertion as part of this NAAQS review that the current form provides stability for implementation programs deserves scrutiny. While a strict measure of what would be considered "stability for implementation programs" (referred to hereafter as "programmatic stability") is not provided in either the 2008 ozone NAAQS review or the current review, an examination of the extent to which ozone design values have experienced dramatic swings year-to-year in both directions, undermines EPA's case that the current form provides sufficient programmatic stability. There are several relatively straightforward ways EPA could analyze readily available data on the extent to which fluctuations in ozone design values for the 2008 ozone NAAQS have already had significant impacts on implementing the 75 ppb standard.

1.2.1 Sensitivity of Initial 2008 Ozone NAAQS Designations to Annual Ozone Fluctuations

EPA's recent experience with area designations for the 2008 provides a very direct test of the extent to which the current form of the standard provides "programmatic stability." While there are currently 234 counties designated "nonattainment" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 316-323 counties could have been designated nonattainment based on EPA's designation guidance[11] if the agency had only based designations on 2008-2010 or 2009-2011 design values, rather than allowing states to choose which period to use. The fact that the designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS were so sensitive that a single year difference can cause 27-30% of the counties that are designated nonattainment to change suggests the current form of the standard does not provide adequate stability for implementation programs.

While the Administrator indicated in the preamble that she believed that "currently available evidence and information do not call into question these conclusions from previous reviews" as it relates to the form of the standard, EPA's recent experience in area designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS strongly suggests that the current form of the ozone NAAQS does not provide nearly the level of programmatic stability the preamble to this NAAQS review would seem to indicate.

In April and May 2012, EPA designated 46 areas as "nonattainment" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, consisting of all or part of 232 counties with a combined population of 123,003,795.[12] Due to the timing of these designations – after 2011 but before states were required to certify their air quality monitoring data for the prior year – EPA allowed states the option of using either their 2008-2010 ozone design values or their 2009-2011 design values for the designation process. In a sense, by accident of timing, EPA promulgated this initial round of designations based not on a single design value, but the lower (or – in the case of Chicago – higher) of the two sets of design values states had the option of using. This situation provides a direct illustration of the extent to which year-to-year changes in ozone design values calculated using the current form of the standard can be quite unstable, as measured by the number of counties that could have been designated nonattainment if EPA had only used one or the other of these three-year periods (2008-2010 or 2009-2011) for making these designations. The following table shows the number of areas and counties that were designated nonattainment on the basis of 2008-2010 design values and the number that were designated nonattainment on the basis of 2009-2011 design values.

Table 3: Areas and Counties Designated Nonattainment for the 2008 Ozone Standard

Design Value Period	Areas	Counties
2008-2010	30	170
2009-2011	16	62
TOTAL	46	232

Almost every one of these areas had ozone design values that exceeded the NAAQS in both 2010 and 2011. The only exceptions were:

- The Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI nonattainment area (11 counties), which had a 2010 design value of 74 ppb, but a 2011 value of 77 ppb;

11 http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignations/2008standards/documents/Area_Designations_for_the_2008_Revised_Ozone_NAAQS.pdf

12 www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/hntc.html. Accessed February 20, 2015.

- The Jamestown, NY nonattainment area (1 county, which had a 2010 design value of 77 ppb, but a 2011 design value of 72 ppb; and
- The Penchaga Indian Reservation, CA nonattainment area, which did not have regulatory ozone monitoring in place for the 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 periods.[13]

However, since states were able to choose which design values (DVs) to use for designations, many counties were designated attainment/unclassifiable that would have been included in the default boundaries of a nonattainment area, based on EPA's guidance on area designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS.[14] The table below shows areas that were designated attainment/unclassifiable, even though at least one monitor in the county, core-based statistical area (CBSA), or combined statistical area (CSA) was violating the 2008 standard based on either 2010 or 2011 design values.

Table 4: Areas and Counties Designated Attainment/Unclassifiable with 2010 or 2011 Design Values Above the 2008 Ozone Standard

Area Name	Area Type	Counties	2010 DV	2011 DV
Amador County, CA	County	1	81	71
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	CBSA	3	74	79
Boston-Worcester-Manchester, MA-RI-NH	CSA	17	76	73
Dayton-Springfield-Greenville, OH	CSA	7	75	76
Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI	CSA	7	75	78
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	CSA	7	74	76
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	CSA	10	76	75
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	CSA	8	76	74
Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	CSA	5	76	75
Hood County (Dallas-Fort Worth, TX)	County in CSA Partially Designated Nonattainment	1	75	76
Kansas City-Overland Park-Kansas City, MO-KS	CSA	16	73	76
Knoxville-Sevierville-La Follette, TN	CSA	12	76	75
Las Vegas-Paradise-Pahrump, NV	CSA	2	76	75
Longview-Marshall, TX	CSA	4	74	77
Louisville/Jefferson County--Elizabethtown--Scottsburg, KY-IN	CSA	16	75	78
Manitowoc, WI	CBSA	1	73	77
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Columbia, TN	CSA	14	76	75
New Orleans-Metairie-Bogalusa, LA	CSA	8	75	76
Oklahoma City-Shawnee, OK	CSA	8	74	77

[13] http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/pdfs/Ozone_DesignValues_20112013_FINAL_08_01_14.xlsx. Accessed February 20, 2015.

[14] http://www.epa.gov/groundlevelozone/designations/2008standards/documents/Area_Designations_for_the_2008_Revised_Ozone_NAAQS.pdf

Area Name	Area Type	Counties	2010 DV	2011 DV
Phoenix Lake-Cedar Ridge, CA	CBSA	1	82	74
Richmond, VA	CBSA	20	76	74
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	CBSA	1	76	73
San Benito, CA (San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSA)	County in CSA Partially Designated Nonattainment	1	76	70
Shreveport-Bossier City-Minden, LA	CSA	4	74	80
Springfield, MA	CBSA	2	77	74
Sutter County, CA (Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Yuba City, CA-NV CSA)	County in CSA Partially Designated Nonattainment	1	76	71
Tulsa-Bartlesville, OK	CSA	8	75	77

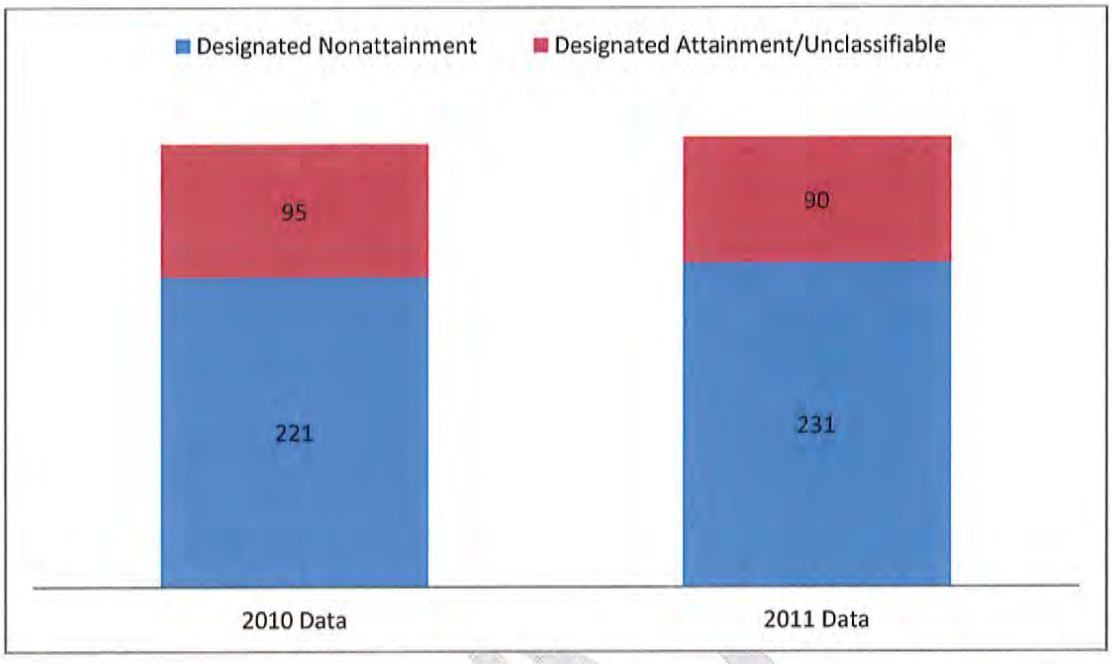
A total of 95 counties that that were designated attainment/unclassifiable were in areas that had design values that were violating the standard in 2010, but meeting the standard in 2011. Similarly, a total of 90 counties that that were designated attainment/unclassifiable were in areas that had ozone design values that were meeting the standard in 2010, but violating the standard in 2011.

Table 5: Number of Counties Affected by 2008 Ozone NAAQS Designation Process

Monitoring Data	Designated Attainment / Unclassifiable	Designated Nonattainment
Counties in Areas with 2010 and 2011 DV Both > 75 ppb	0	220
Counties in Areas with 2010 DV > 75 ppb Only	95	1
Counties in Areas with 2011 DV > 75 ppb Only	90	11

If EPA had only used one year's design value – 2010 or 2011 – it would have meant another 84-89 counties would have been designated nonattainment – a 36 or 38% increase over the number actually designated nonattainment. The 2010 populations of these extra counties that were not designated nonattainment due to the selection of years used for the designation amounted to 18,110,697 or 15,831,189, depending on whether 2010 or 2011 data were used. This shows how large an impact one ozone season can have on ozone implementation programs.

Table 6: Number of Counties in Areas Designated Nonattainment or Attainment/Unclassifiable with 2010 or 2011 Monitoring Data > 2008 Ozone NAAQS



1.2.2 Sensitivity of Classifications for 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Areas to Annual Fluctuations in Ozone

In addition to the actual designation of counties being sensitive to annual fluctuations in ozone levels, the classification of areas that were designated was also sensitive to these fluctuations. The table below shows four areas that were designated nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for which the classification and the corresponding requirements were sensitive to the design value year each state selected for the basis for designations. These four areas include 33 counties containing a 2010 population of 16,364,471 people.

Table 7: 2008 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Designation Classifications that were Sensitive to Annual Fluctuations in Ozone Levels

Area	Counties	2010 Population	Classification	Classification Based on 2010 DV	Classification Based on 2011 DV
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	8	5,891,999	Marginal (76-85 ppb)	Marginal 84 ppb	Moderate 89 ppb
Sacramento Metro CA	9	2,241,057	Severe 15 (113-119 ppb)	Serious 102 ppb	Moderate 95 ppb
San Diego, CA	1	3,095,199	Marginal (76-85 ppb)	Moderate 88 ppb	Marginal 82 ppb
Washington, DC-MD-VA	15	5,136,216	Marginal (76-85 ppb)	Moderate 86 ppb	Marginal 83 ppb
TOTAL	**33**	**16,364,471**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Of particular note is the fact that the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, San Diego, and Washington, DC-MD-VA areas were all able to be designated as "Marginal" and therefore avoid an attainment demonstration and the various emission controls that would have been required if they had been designated with a higher classification. These areas would have been required to adopt reasonably available control measures (RACM), reasonably available control technology (RACT) and a host of other requirements associated with a "Moderate" classification if a different year had been used for classifications. This "under-classification" has therefore caused a delay in implementation of ozone reduction measures in these areas that they might have otherwise been required to put in place following their designations.

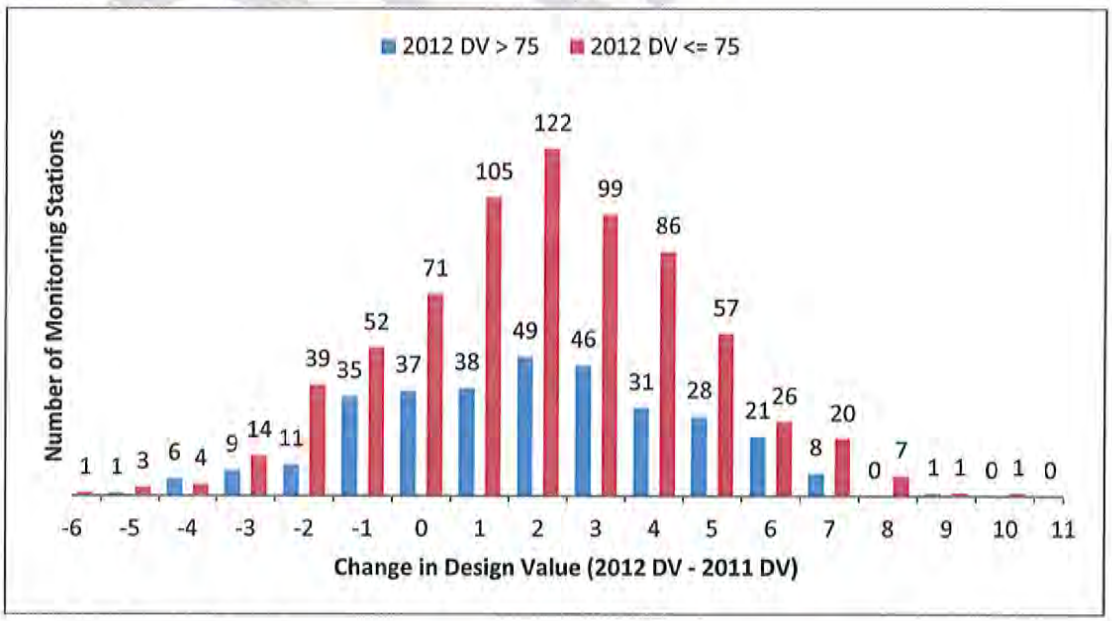
Since Central Texas is downwind of the Houston area, this also means that 2014-2016 ozone levels in the Austin-Round Rock MSA will be a higher than they would otherwise have been if EPA had used 2011 data as the basis for nonattainment designations. EPA's recent modeling 2008 Ozone Transport modeling shows that five monitors in the Houston area will continue to be above the 2008 ozone NAAQS by 2018, including one as high as 80.5 ppb. **EPA's proposal to continue using of the current form of the standard and the resulting instability in ozone design values should be expected to cause similar delays in the air quality improvements across the country that EPA hopes to achieve in the current NAAQS review**.

1.2.3 New Violations of the 2008 Ozone NAAQS after Initial Designations

2012 and 2013 ozone data provides further evidence of the instability of the current standard's form, beyond the sensitivity of the initial designations and classifications to 2010 and 2011 design values. There are numerous other areas that violated the 2008 ozone NAAQS in either 2012 or 2013, or in both years. In total, 23 areas with a total of 91 counties and a combined population of 18,036,084 people measured ozone exceedances or one or both of these years.

Monitoring data in 2012 appears to have been particularly problematic for many areas of the country. The histogram below shows the distribution of changes in ozone design value from 2011 to 2012. The figure shows 2012 ozone levels were significantly higher, on average, than 2011 levels, both for monitoring stations in compliance with the NAAQS and stations out of compliance with the NAAQS.

Figure 5: Change in Design Values at All Monitoring Stations in AQS 2011-2012



Monitoring stations with 2012 design values over 75 ppb were more likely to have experienced a 4 ppb or greater increase in design value from 2011 (89 sites) than they were to experience any decrease at all (62 sites). All of these data show the extent to which the current form of the standard can cause significant instability in attainment status – even for a standard set at 75 ppb.

1.3 Future Ozone Levels Will be Less Influenced by Emissions Subject to Clean Air Act Controls

As shown above, the use of the existing form for the 2008 ozone NAAQS already has led to considerable instability in implementation programs. EPA has provided no statistical analysis for this review as to whether applying this form to a standard in the range of 65-70 ppb over the next few years would provide a similar level of stability to the current standard, although there are a number of reasons to believe that it will actually lead to even more instability.

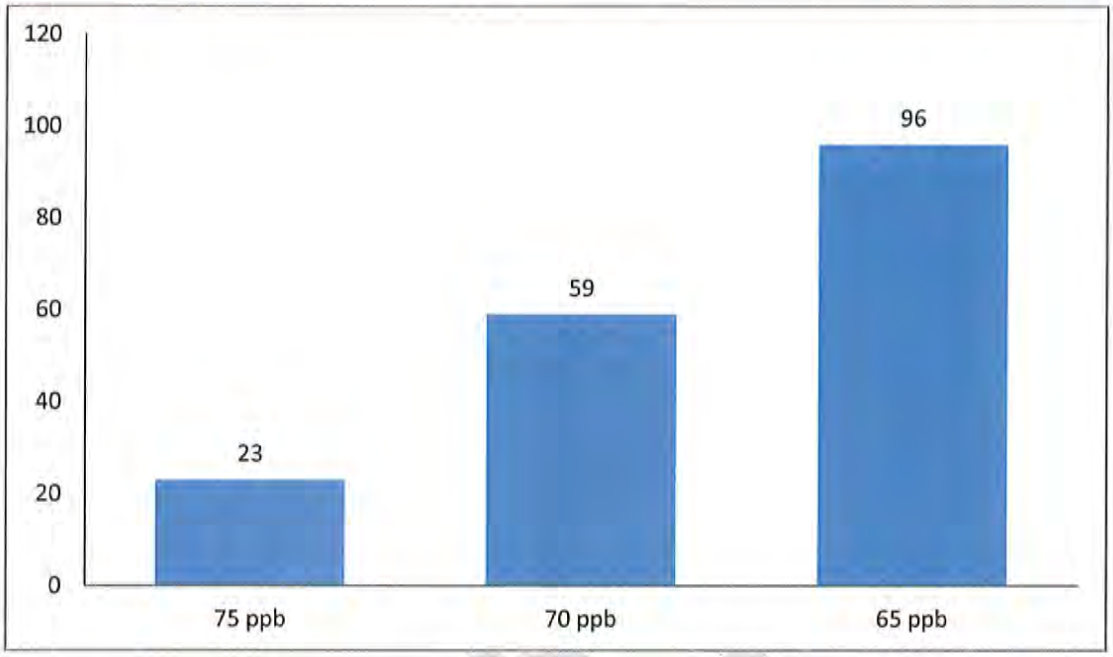
1.3.1 Increased Influence of Annual Fluctuations on Attainment Status

The modeling data that EPA recently released in support of "transport" SIP development for the 2008 ozone NAAQS provides a useful perspective on the extent to which differences between the value of maximum design values during a five-year period and the "average design value" for that same five year period could make a meaningful difference in each ozone monitor's attainment status.

The figure below shows the total number of monitors across the country where its attainment status between 2016 and 2020 would be sensitive to the year-to-year fluctuations in ozone levels compared to ozone standard levels set at 75, 70, and 65 ppb using the current form. The data represent the number of monitors with maximum modeled future design values exceeding 75.9 ppb, 70.9 ppb, and 65.9 ppb that have an "average design value" of 75.9 ppb or less, 70.9 ppb or less, or 65.9 ppb or less.[15]

[15] EPA. Data File for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS Transport Assessment. http://www.epa.gov/airtransport/OzoneTransportDataFile.xlsx. Accessed February 3, 2015.

Figure 6: Number of Monitoring Stations with 2016-2020 Attainment Status Sensitive to Year-to-Year Fluctuations for Alternative Standard Levels



As the figure above shows, stability in attainment status in the 2016-2020 period modeled would decrease as the level of the standard decreases below 75 ppb. Based on these data, a standard set at 70 ppb would result in 2.6 times the number of monitoring stations with an attainment status that could be above or under that level, depending on annual fluctuations, than a continuation of the current standard 75 ppb standard would. A standard set at 65 ppb would lead to 4.2 times the number of monitoring stations with an attainment status sensitive to year-to-year fluctuations.

These data also help illustrate the average magnitude of these fluctuations year-to-year. The average difference between the maximum and average design values for stations with maximum 2018 design values over 65.9 ppb was 1.70 ppb. This difference was 1.89 ppb for stations with maximum 2018 design values of over 70.9 ppb. These are impacts that – if they were coming from anthropogenic emissions in another state – would be over double the air quality significance impact threshold (1% of the NAAQS) that EPA uses for evaluating interstate transport impacts. If annual fluctuations in ozone levels can cause that degree uncertainty, it calls into question its utility for assessing compliance with the new ozone NAAQS.

1.3.2 Recent Modeling Results Show Extent of Influence of Non-Anthropogenic Emissions on Peak Ozone Levels

As emissions of anthropogenic ozone precursors in the U.S. continue to decline well into the next decade, the influence of other factors will play an increasingly important role in determining the value of the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations recorded at U.S. ozone monitoring stations. The role of meteorology, biogenic emissions, wildfires, and policy-relevant background in determining peak ozone levels will increase as the role of anthropogenic emissions decreases.

EPA's recent modeling for the 2008 ozone NAAQS interstate transport SIP requirements shows the extent to which 2018 ozone levels around the country area are projected to be impacted by these factors beyond the control of SIPs or FIPs.

Table 8: Contribution of Boundary Conditions, Biogenic Emissions, and "Other" Emissions on 2018 Ozone Design Values Over 65 ppb

EPA APCA Modeling Source Category	Contribution at Monitors > 65 ppb
"Other"	3.32 ppb
Biogenic	5.36 ppb
Boundary Conditions	24.22 ppb
Combined	**32.90 ppb**

The combined effect of these factors accounts for 50% of the ozone levels for an area just meeting a 65 ppb standard, 46% for an area just meeting a 70 ppb standard, and 43% for an area just meeting the 75 ppb standard. Any fluctuations in biogenic emissions, wildfire emissions, and other non-U.S. anthropogenic emissions will therefore play a larger role in determining an area's design value for a standard set at 65 ppb than one set at 70 ppb or 75 ppb.

The year-to-year variation in ozone levels is often attributable to the impact of meteorology on anthropogenic emissions within the U.S., but it can also be impacted by variations in these factors, none of which the states have control over. A NAAQS form that better accounted for the increased influence of the variability in these factors on peak ozone concentrations would help provide improved programmatic stability compared to the 4th highest value.

1.3.3 Impacts of Changes in Meteorology

One of the assumptions used in planning control measures for ozone is that future meteorology is likely to be similar to historical meteorology. In order for EPA's assertion that continuing to use the current form of the NAAQS will provide a similar level of stability in implementation programs is undermined by statements it has made in other rulemakings. In fact, EPA has elsewhere specifically indicated that it expects future meteorology to be more variable than it has been. In its Endangerment Finding for Greenhouse gases, EPA states: "It is also important to note that it may not be possible for States and Tribes to plan accurately for the impacts of climate change in developing control strategies for nonattainment areas. As noted in the TSD and EPA's 2009 Interim Assessment Report (IA), **climate change is projected to lead to an increase in the variability of weather**, and this may increase peak pollution events including increases in ozone exceedances...At this time, models used to develop plans to attain the NAAQS do not take potential changes in future meteorology into consideration. **Inability to predict the frequency and magnitude of [ozone exceedances] could lead to an underestimation of the controls needed to bring areas into attainment**." (emphasis added) If the EPA is going to point to the impact of changes in meteorology on ozone levels for its discussions of climate change, it should also apply those same conclusions to assessing compliance with the proposed standard. If EPA expects increase in the variability of weather that will affect the magnitude and frequency of ozone exceedances, it should adjust the measuring stick it uses to assess compliance accordingly.

1.3.4 Sensitivity of Design Values to Equipment Failure Due to Extreme Weather

Another potential consideration for the form of the standard is the extent to which an area's design value is impacted by any potential loss of data that could occur due to instruments going offline due to natural disasters. In 2011, one of CAPCOG's non-regulatory ozone monitors in Bastrop County was directly affected by the large wildfire that occurred in September, leading to a loss of data. Metrics that

rely on a larger number of days of data for assessing compliance are less likely to be influenced by data loss attributable to extreme weather.

1.4 Summary of Points on the Form of the Standard

The fact that EPA did not propose or solicit comments on any specific alternatives to the current form for the primary standards in this proposed rulemaking does not prevent it from changing the form between proposal and finalization of this NAAQS. Precedent for such a can be found in the ozone NAAQS review completed in 1997. Initially, the Administrator proposed a form based on the 3rd-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration[16], but changed it to the 4th highest value in the final rulemaking based on further statistical analysis.[17] While EPA did not directly provide analysis of the extent to which different forms would protect health at the proposed levels as part of the proposed NAAQS, data from prior NAAQS and current NAAQS reviews can be used to simulate the impacts of a change in the form of the standard would look like. At a minimum, EPA should be able to evaluate the health effects of a standard using the 5th highest concentration, for which prior NAAQS reviews include considerable analysis. EPA's assertion that the current form of the standard provides sufficient stability for implementation programs is not consistent with its implementation of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. EPA's own statements and data indicate that factors outside of the control of the Clean Air Act's tools for addressing criteria air pollutant emissions are going to be more and more important in determining an area's attainment status in the future. **EPA can achieve both the health benefits and the implementation stability it desires with a lower level paired with a more robust concentration-based form based on the 5th-highest, 6th-highest, or larger number of days**.

2 Designation of Areas

Comment: The EPA should consider any permissible interpretation of the designation process described in the Clean Air Act that would encourage participation in the Ozone Advance Program and avoid nonattainment designations where possible.

Nonattainment designations are a very blunt tool for addressing violations of a NAAQS. A nonattainment designation can have far-reaching and long-standing negative impacts on an area. If, for instance, the Austin-Round Rock MSA were to be designated nonattainment for a new ozone NAAQS set at 65 ppb based on what is currently projected to be a 2014-2016 ozone design value of 67 ppb, and then came into attainment of the standard the very next year – as is projected – it would be at least another two years before the area could have a maintenance plan approved and be redesignated to "attainment," and the area would continue to be subject to conformity requirements for at least another two decades corresponding with each of the two 10-year maintenance periods. As experiences all across the country have shown, including recently in Beaumont-Port Arthur, the transportation conformity process can cause significant disruptions and delays in the transportation planning process for decades even after an area attains the standard.

The Austin-Round Rock MSA is now entering the 13th year of voluntary air quality planning efforts under four different EPA programs – the One-Hour Ozone Flex Program, the Early Action Compact Program, The Eight-Hour Ozone Flex Program, and, most recently, the Ozone Advance Program. In addition, the state of Texas has invested nearly a billion dollars over the years through the Texas Emission Reduction

[16] 61 FR 65725. December 13, 2006. Adapted from Table 1.
[17] 62 FR 38871. July 18, 1997.

Plan grant programs and yielded hundreds of thousands of tons of NO_X reductions as a result, large segments of which have gone to "near-nonattainment" areas like the Austin-Round Rock MSA. Combined, these efforts are already reducing NO_X emissions in the Austin-Round Rock MSA by at least 10%. The example set by Central Texas shows how much can be achieved on a voluntary basis without having to resort to a nonattainment designation.

One of the important factors that has enabled local stakeholders to be willing to commit to such aggressive actions has been assurances by EPA that if the area was ever designated nonattainment for ozone, these would be fully accounted for and our region would not be penalized for actively participating in the programs. Our region's success begs the question as to the necessity and utility of designating an area nonattainment when it is already taking strong action to reduce ozone. If EPA does not exercise discretion by being more flexible in implementing the proposed NAAQS, designating such areas nonattainment when not absolutely necessary would send a powerful signal to other areas not to take voluntary action. The other tools available to the EPA under Section 110 of the CAA should be sufficient to address ozone in most of these cases without having to resort to a nonattainment designation.

From a legal perspective, all of the things that are required by statute of a nonattainment area could be administratively required by EPA under its existing general authority under Section 110. This could be accomplished through its oversight of "infrastructure" SIPs, including disapproving SIPs that did not sufficiently provide for attainment, maintenance, and enforcement of the new proposed ozone NAAQS. Such SIPs are already supposed to "include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emissions rights) as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this Act." The concept of a "nonattainment" designation was only adopted by Congress in 1977. It was used to force EPA and the states to take action where air quality problems had persisted despite the plans required of states to submit under the more general provisions of Section 110. The added requirements for nonattainment areas adopted in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments raised the stakes even further and were even more prescriptive. The key distinction is only that while the EPA could require things like permitting offsets for the construction of new point sources and motor vehicle emissions budgets for transportation agencies, a nonattainment area forces these specific requirements on EPA and – in turn – the states and local governments.

Section 101 of the CAA describes the Congressional findings and purpose of the statute. This section states clearly that, "a primary goal of this Act is to encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local governmental actions, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for pollution prevention." Consistent with this purpose, EPA could interpret Section 107 of the CAA in ways that would reward early proven voluntary emission reductions, or at least avoid disincentivizing such actions. This can be accomplished, in part, by avoiding designating an area such as the Austin-Round Rock MSA that is aggressively voluntarily reducing emissions as nonattainment unless absolutely necessary. Unlike Congress's very specific requirements for ozone nonattainment designations that occurred immediately following the 1990 Clean Air Act as described under Section 181 of the Clean Air Act, Section 107 of the CAA does not necessarily require that EPA use the same approach to designating areas as "nonattainment" and "unclassifiable/attainment" as it has for the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS.

There is enough flexibility in the CAA to allow EPA to do the following:

1. Designate areas as "unclassifiable" rather than "nonattainment" if the design value is within the range that could be explained by monitoring equipment measurement uncertainty within the range allowed by EPA for valid ozone measurements (≤ +/- 4 ppb, relative to either a 65 ppb or 70 ppb

standard), since this level of uncertainty calls into question whether that design value is actually not attaining the standard and instead suggests that the area "cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting" the standard; and

2. Exercise its discretion to extend the date for promulgating area designations by one year if an area's 2014-2016 design value is above the standard but it is close enough to the standard that the additional emission reductions from mobile source emission reductions in 2017 and other emission reductions implemented through the area's participation in the Ozone Advance Program could be sufficient to bring the design value low enough to be in attainment by the end of 2017.

If EPA were to interpret the CAA to allow it to take either or both of these approaches, it could provide a very important incentive for areas to take voluntary actions to reduce ozone over the next three years, and could potentially save scores of areas from being designated nonattainment. This would relieve those areas, the states, and the EPA from the burdens of nonattainment area planning.

2.1 Recent Precedent for Unclassifiable Designations and 1-Year Deferrals

There is recent precedent for EPA exercising both using "unclassifiable" designations and deferring designations by a year. EPA's designation of parts of Utah as "unclassifiable" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS in 2012 and EPA's very recent annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS designation decisions in December 2014 show approaches that EPA could apply to the designation process for the 2015 NAAQS. Including information in the final NAAQS rulemaking that indicates the extent to which EPA is willing to consider these approaches would be important to providing direction and guidance to states for submitting recommendations to the EPA in 2016.

2.1.1 Recent Precedent for Extending the Designation Process by One Year

EPA invoked its authority to extend designations by up to a year after it finalizes a standard for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Practically speaking, EPA did not actually complete the designation process until more than four years after the 2008 NAAQS was finalized, just as it did not complete the designation process for the 1997 ozone NAAQS until almost seven years after that standard was finalized. Under Section 107 of the CAA, the Administrator is supposed to only have two years to designate areas after she issues a new or revised standard, but may extend the period by up to one year "in the event the Administrator has insufficient information to promulgate designations." Under a two-year deadline, EPA would have been required to issue designations in March 2010. During its reconsideration of the 2008 ozone NAAQS, it issued a notice in the Federal Register that would push that deadline back a year to March 2011 while it completed the reconsideration. In the *Federal Register* notice announcing this extension, EPA justified the extension by saying, "extending the deadline for promulgating designations until March 12, 2011, will allow EPA to complete the Ozone NAAQS Reconsideration rulemaking before determining whether it is necessary to complete action to finalize designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS or, instead, whether it is necessary to begin the designation process for different NAAQS promulgated pursuant to the reconsideration."[18]

In this case, EPA announced that it was deferring designations by a year due to uncertainty as to which standard it would need to make designations for – a 75 ppb standard finalized in 2008, or a 60-70 ppb standard that was supposed to be finalized in late 2010. While EPA had three years of valid data that could have been used to make designations in March 2010, EPA's decision to defer designations indicated that it recognized that uncertainty as to the necessity and utility of issuing a designation for the 2008 standard was a valid justification for postponing the designations by a year. As it relates to the current review, this precedent shows that availability of three years of valid data does not – in itself –

[18] 75 FR 2936. "Extension of Deadline for Promulgating Designations for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards." January 19, 2010. http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-01-19/pdf/2010-349.pdf

mean that EPA must finalize designations two years after it finalizes a NAAQS. The Administrator can consider factors in determining whether she has "sufficient information" to promulgate designations. EPA is proposing to interpret this section of the CAA as meaning that an area is "not attaining" the standard in October 2017 if its 2014-2016 design value is 1 ppb or more above the standard. There are other valid interpretations of the CAA that would allow it to also consider 2017 data in making designations.

2.1.2 Designation of Parts of Utah as "Unclassifiable" for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS

In 2012, the EPA designated several areas of Utah as "unclassifiable" for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, rather than as "nonattainment" or "attainment/unclassifiable." In EPA's response letter to the state's recommendations for area designations, it stated: "Utah did not provide a recommendation for Indian country. However, there is existing non-regulatory monitoring in Duchense and Uintah Counties, within the exterior boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, that has detected levels of wintertime ozone that exceeds the NAAQS beginning in December 2009. For December 2009, January through March of 2010 and January through March of 2011, the non-regulatory monitors recorded ozone levels above the NAAQS. Regulatory monitoring has been conducted in the Uintah Basin since April 2011 but has not yet occurred for three consecutive years. Should regulatory data continue to show violations, a designation of nonattainment could happen as early as 2013. For this reason, we are proposing a designation of unclassifiable for Duchesne and Uintah Counties."[19]

EPA's decision to designate Duchesne and Uintah Counties as "unclassifiable" means that the agency determined that these counties "cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant," as such areas are described under Section 107(d)(1)(iii) of the Clean Air Act. While EPA pointed out that there were monitors that recorded ozone levels in excess of the NAAQS, this information was not sufficient for the information to determine if the area was meeting or not meeting the standard. EPA's tied this lack of certainty to the fact that the ozone monitoring data was based on non-regulatory monitors, rather than regulatory monitors. However – as discussed elsewhere in this section – even valid regulatory ozone monitoring data is characterized by a rather significant range of uncertainty of +/- 7% compared to calibration values.

2.1.3 Area Designations for 2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

EPA's designations of several areas as "unclassifiable" for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and 1-year deferrals of designations for several other areas provides a very recent example of the use of these two remedies by EPA in order to account for uncertainty as to whether areas were attaining or not attaining a NAAQS. The figure below shows the areas of the country that were designated "nonattainment" and "unclassifiable" for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, as well as the areas where EPA deferred the designation.

[19] http://www.epa.gov/airquality/ozonepollution/designations/2008standards/rec/eparesp/08_UT_resp.pdf

Figure 7: Area Designations for 2012 PM 2.5 Annual NAAQS, December 2014

On December 14, 2012, EPA revised the NAAQS for annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations from 15.0 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$. Areas that were measuring or contributing to annual average $PM_{2.5}$ levels of 12.1 $\mu g/m^3$ or higher are considered violating the NAAQS. On December 18, 2014, two years after the standard had been finalized, EPA issued area designations for most of the country, but deferred designations for all of Florida, all of Tennessee (except for counties in the Chattanooga area), 22 counties in Georgia, 1 county in Alabama, and 1 county in South Carolina. While most of the country was designated "attainment/unclassifiable," part or all of 38 counties were designated "nonattainment," and another 107 counties, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were designated "unclassifiable."

One notable feature of EPA's decision to designate some areas as "unclassifiable" is that there are some sites where there were recent data that showed $PM_{2.5}$ levels above the NAAQS that EPA declined to designate as nonattainment. The table below shows these sites.[20]

[20] http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/pdfs/PM25_DesignValues_20112013_FINAL_08_28_14.xlsx. Last accessed 2/23/15.

Table 9: Monitors in Counties Designated "Unclassifiable" with Recent Annual PM2.5 Design Values > 12.0 μg/m³

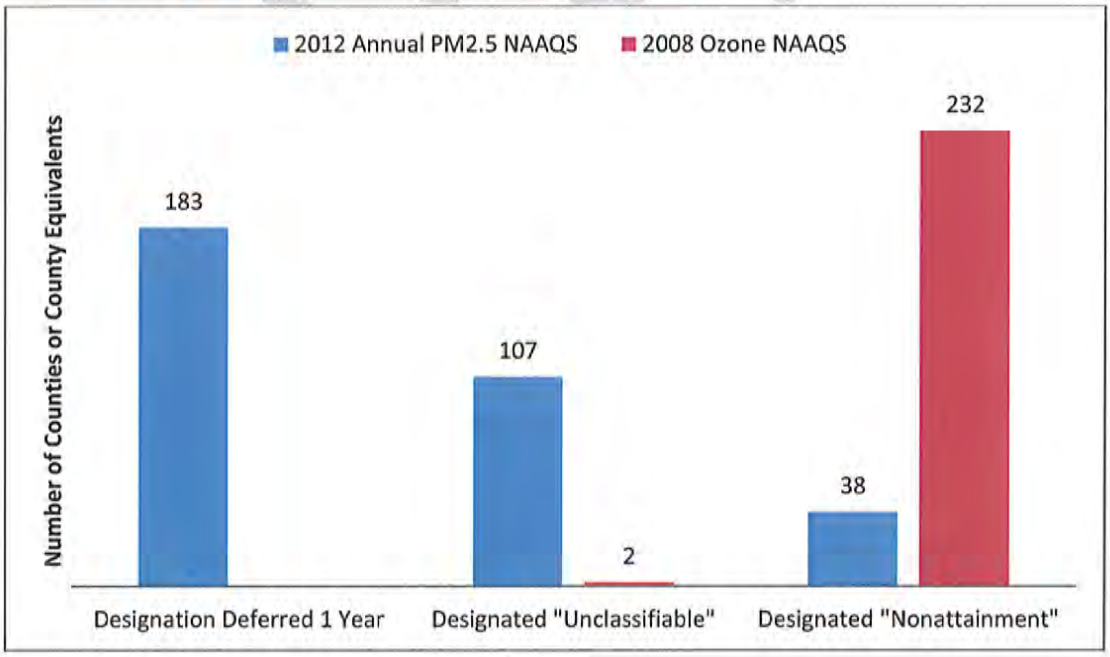
State	County	Site ID	2009-2011 DV	2010-2012 DV	2011-2013 DV
Illinois	Cook	170313103	12.9 μg/m3	13.0 μg/m3	12.5 μg/m3
Illinois	Madison	171191007	13.0 μg/m3	13.5 μg/m3	12.4 μg/m3
Missouri	St. Louis City	295100093	13.1 μg/m3	13.2 μg/m3	N/A

As EPA described in the letters to the affected states, its decisions to defer designations and to issue "unclassifiable" designations were related primarily to uncertainty as to whether monitoring data that were collected indicated that the area was attaining or not attaining the standard. In some areas like Illinois, an agency's handling of the samples in an incorrect manner prevented EPA from being able to conclude that areas were not attaining the standard, even though the monitoring data reported showed violations in some cases.

2.1.4 Comparison of Number of Counties Impacted by EPA Designation Process

The figure below shows the number of counties for which EPA deferred designations, designated areas as "unclassifiable," or designated areas as "nonattainment" for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Since EPA deferred the designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for all 3,144 counties and county equivalents in the U.S., this is not shown on the figure. As the figure shows, EPA used the authority it has under the Clean Air Act to defer designations by a year or designate areas as "unclassifiable" for a large number of counties for the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. For the 2008 ozone NAAQS however, it relied almost exclusively on nonattainment designations, only designating the two aforementioned counties in Utah as "unclassifiable."

Figure 8: Comparison of Number of Counties with a Deferred Designation, Designated "Unclassifiable," or Designated "Nonattainment" for 2008 Ozone NAAQS and 2012 Annual PM2.5 NAAQS



2.2 Justification for Using "Unclassifiable" Designations for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS

EPA could consider interpreting the CAA's requirement under Section 107(d)(1)(A) to designate as nonattainment "any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant" to mean that it is required to designate as "nonattainment" only those areas with design values that are high enough above the level set by EPA that their nonattainment status could not influenced by ozone instrument measurement uncertainty. Similarly, it could designate as "attainment" only those areas that have design values that are low enough below the standard that their status would not be influenced by ozone instrument measurement uncertainty. For other areas that will have 2016 design values that are within the +/- 7% of the NAAQS, EPA could use the "unclassifiable" designation. EPA allows for this level of measurement uncertainty for ozone instruments, and throughout prior ozone NAAQS reviews, there are analyses of the extent to which this uncertainty could influence attainment status. This level of uncertainty is too wide for the EPA to conclude with a high degree of confidence that a 2016 design value of 66 ppb was not reflecting actual ozone concentrations that were in attainment of the NAAQS.

EPA would have a valid justification for designating such areas as "unclassifiable." Statute defines this designation as meaning "any area that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant." While EPA has traditionally interpreted the CAA in a way that resulted in areas that were even 1 ppb above the standard at time of designation as "nonattainment," there is no statutory prohibition on EPA designating areas "unclassifiable" if the area's attainment status could be influenced by measurement uncertainty. Specifically, EPA could consider an alternative approach that accounts for measurement uncertainty in deciding whether an area "does not meet" the new ozone standard:

- For areas that have design values that are 5 ppb or higher above the standard or areas that are contributing to air quality in such areas, designate as "nonattainment."
- For areas that have design values 4 ppb below the standard up to and including 4 ppb above the standard, designate as "unclassifiable" since these values fall within the +/- 7% measurement uncertainty allowed by EPA for ozone monitors.
- For areas that have design values 5 ppb below the standard or lower, designate as "attainment."

Such an approach would not preclude the Administrator from – at a later date – designating areas within that range as "nonattainment" if ozone levels deteriorate or other information becomes available that would enable or cause EPA to determine that it would be appropriate to redesignate the area to "nonattainment" under §107(d)(3). It would also not prevent the Administrator from requiring a state to implement control measures in such areas under the authority contained in §110 to approve or disapprove a State Implementation Plan, "which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such primary [or secondary] standard in each air quality control region (or portion thereof) within such State." Nor would it preclude EPA from issuing findings that a SIP for such an area "is substantially inadequate to attain the national ambient air quality standard which it implements" (§110(a)(2)(H)(ii)).

2.2.1 Measurement Uncertainty in EPA's Quality Assurance Handbook

The ranges identified above are consistent with the measurement uncertainty that EPA allows for in ozone monitoring networks. Monitoring data contain uncertainty, which – if not properly accounted for – can lead to decision errors, as EPA points out in its *Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems (Volume II) – Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program:*

"The data used in these decisions are never error free and always contain some level of uncertainty. Because of these uncertainties or errors, there is a possibility that decision makers may declare an area 'nonattainment' when the area is actually in 'attainment'... or 'attainment' when actually the area is in 'nonattainment'...There are serious economic and health consequences of making such decision errors."[21]

In Appendix D to this handbook, EPA identifies the acceptance criteria for ozone measurements as being whether a one-point quality control check for a single analyzer is ≤ +/- 7% compared to a known quantity. That means that a valid measurement as high as 74.9 ppb or as low as 65.1 could potentially be sampling actual ozone concentrations of 70 ppb, and that measurements as high as 69.6 ppb and or as low as 60.5 ppb could be sampling actual ozone concentrations of 65 ppb.

2.2.2 Measurement Error Described in the 2008 NAAQS Technical Documents

One of the documents EPA produced for the 2008 ozone NAAQS review speaks directly to the extent of measurement error in reported ozone levels.[22] The following is a table from that document showing the magnitude of these errors:

Table 10: Systematic Bias Error in Ozone Measurements Presented in 2008 Ozone NAAQS Review

Error Type	Estimate of Error
Instrument Drift Error	1.0 ppb
Noise Error	0.5 ppb
Precision Error	0.9 ppb
Calibration Error	2.0 ppb (at ~ 90 ppb)
NIST Standards Error	3.0 ppb (3% at 100 ppb)

As calculated by this document, the combined "systematic bias error" associated with the individual components listed above would be 3.9 ppb. This is consistent with the +/- 7% of values allowed for valid ozone measurements in the QA handbook as applied to either a 65 ppb or 70 ppb standard.

2.2.3 Improved Precision of Instruments Does Not Mean Improved Accuracy

EPA's decision to report the level of the 2008 ozone NAAQS out to three significant digits (0.075 ppm) resulted, in part, from improvements in the degree of precision for ozone instruments. As the table above shows, the "precision error" component of measurement error was estimated to be less than 1 ppb (0.001 ppm). While the improvement in ozone instrument precision allows for this finer-scale reporting, it does necessarily allow EPA to determine that the instrument's accuracy is also valid at that level of significant figures. For the 1997 ozone NAAQS, an area could have ozone averages of 0.084 ppm and still be attaining a 0.08 ppm standard. By reporting the 1997 standard to only 2 significant digits, it was able to account for measurement uncertainty in assessing compliance – an area with a design value of 0.085 ppb was more likely to be experiencing ozone health impacts associated with ozone levels of 0.09 ppm than of 0.08 ppm. However, with a standard reported out to three significant digits (or in ppb to the 1 ppb precision level), no such allowance is offered. While a design value of 66 ppb is more likely to be measuring actual ozone levels above 65 ppb than they are to be measuring actual ozone levels at or below 65 ppb, it is not so much more likely that EPA can be confident that a designation of

[21] EPA. *Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems (Volume II) – Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program*. http://www.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/ambient/pm25/qa/QA-Handbook-Vol-II.pdf. EPA-454/B-13-003. May, 2013. Last Accessed January 6, 2015.

[22] http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/data/cox_and_camalier_7-7-06.pdf

"nonattainment" would accurately reflect conditions in an area with design values in the ranges of 61-69 for a 65 ppb NAAQS or 66-74 for a 70 ppb NAAQS.

2.2.4 Instrument Measurement Uncertainty in the Health Risk and Exposure Assessment

If EPA wished to use a narrower range of values that were directly linked to this rulemaking, it could use the range of impacts that instrument uncertainty was modeled to have on ozone exposure in the *Health Risk and Exposure Assessment* (HREA). Table 5-10 from the *HREA* shows that measurement uncertainty causes a +1.2% bias in exposure estimates, with a coefficient of variation of +/- 4.4%.[23] The table below shows the ranges of design values that would be expected to fall within these ranges at standard levels of 65 ppb and 70 ppb.

Table 11: Ranges of Design Values Consistent With Exposure to a Standard Level of 65 and 70 ppb from HREA

Standard Level	Bias	C.V.	Low	Average	High	Range
65 ppb	+1.2%	+/- 4.4%	62.92 ppb	65.78 ppb	68.64 ppb	63 – 68 ppb
70 ppb	+1.2%	+/- 4.4%	67.76 ppb	70.84 ppb	73.92 ppb	67 – 73 ppb

2.2.5 The "Unclassifiable/Attainment" Designation is Inappropriate

In the Federal Register notice for EPA's initial round of designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for all areas other than Chicago, it stated, "Historically for ozone, the EPA designates the remaining areas [not designated nonattainment] as 'unclassifiable/attainment' indicating that the areas either have attaining air quality monitoring data or that air quality information is not available because the areas are not monitored, and the EPA has not determined that the areas contribute to a violation in nearby areas."[24]

EPA's approach to issuing initial designations for areas with ozone design values at or below the NAAQS as "unclassifiable/attainment" inappropriately groups areas with valid ozone design values that are meeting the standard with counties that have no ozone measurements at all. Designating an area that has valid ozone data that is clearly meeting the standard as "unclassifiable/attainment" improperly communicates uncertainty as to an area's ozone levels and if its emissions may be contributing to nonattainment downwind. The EPA supervises state monitoring programs and should be able to assess whether or not a regulatory ozone monitor is correctly positioned within an area to capture peak ozone levels. Photochemical modeling also provides EPA with a readily available tool to determine if a county may be contributing to nonattainment in a nearby county. The only way an area can be designated "attainment" under the current approach would be for it to have previously been designated "nonattainment." An area that has "clean" ozone data and is not contributing significantly to nonattainment conditions downwind should be able to receive an initial designation of "attainment."

By EPA using the same "unclassifiable/attainment" designation for counties that do not have regulatory monitoring data as it does for counties with monitoring data that is measuring attainment, it is associating "attainment" conditions with an area that it has no direct information on ozone levels for, and many such areas may, in fact, be experiencing ozone levels above the level of the proposed ozone standards. It would be more appropriate to designate such areas as "unclassified" since insufficient information exists to determine whether the area is or is not attaining the standard or contributing to downwind nonattainment.

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[23] EPA. *Health Risk Exposure Assessment for Ozone – Final Report*. EPA-452/R-14-004a. August 2014. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/data/20140829healthrea.pdf.

[24] 77 FR 30088. http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-05-21/pdf/2012-11618.pdf

2.2.6 General Rationale for Considering Measurement Uncertainty

Although EPA's traditional approach to designating areas for ozone NAAQS has involved setting a bright line dividing areas into two designation categories – nonattainment and unclassifiable/attainment – Congress quite deliberately included three types of designations, one of which better describes the situation many areas may face at the end of 2016 – having a design value slightly above the standard but within the range that could plausibly be attributed to monitoring measurement uncertainty. EPA is not explicitly required to designate an area nonattainment if its 2016 design value is measuring 1 ppb above the standard it sets, but it did explicitly provide the option for EPA to designate areas as "unclassifiable" designation for "any area that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant."

In light of these considerations and the very significant implications of a nonattainment designation for an area, the EPA could consider the approach detailed above. This approach, used in conjunction with EPA's Ozone Advance Program, could provide an effective and cost-efficient way to attain and maintain the standard without resorting to the severe consequences of a nonattainment designation.

2.3 Justification for Extending Time Frame for Designations by One Year

Given the implications of getting an area's initial designation wrong, EPA has an interest in having a high degree of confidence in its initial designations. As the evidence from the designations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS show, just because an area has a design value that is attaining the standard in 2016 does not mean that it will be attaining the standard in 2017 and vice-versa. EPA could use its discretion under Section 107 of the CAA to extend the designation process by one year (out to October 2018, based on 2015-2017 monitoring data) for areas with 2016 ozone design values that are close to the standard in order to assess whether these additional emission reductions are sufficient to bring the area's 2017 ozone design value into attainment of the standard and to account for extra monitoring data, as it did indirectly for the 2008 ozone NAAQS designation process. EPA could use the ranges associated with measurement uncertainty described above (+/- 4 ppb) to decide which areas to defer designations for.

Alternatively, if a 2016 design value was above the standard, but a preliminary 2017 design value calculated using 2015, 2016, and first two quarters of 2017 was not yet violating the NAAQS, EPA could consider deferring the designation by a year. Either of these approaches would be consistent with Section 107's allowance for the designation timeline: "such period may be extended for up to one year in the event the Administrator has insufficient information to promulgate the designations."

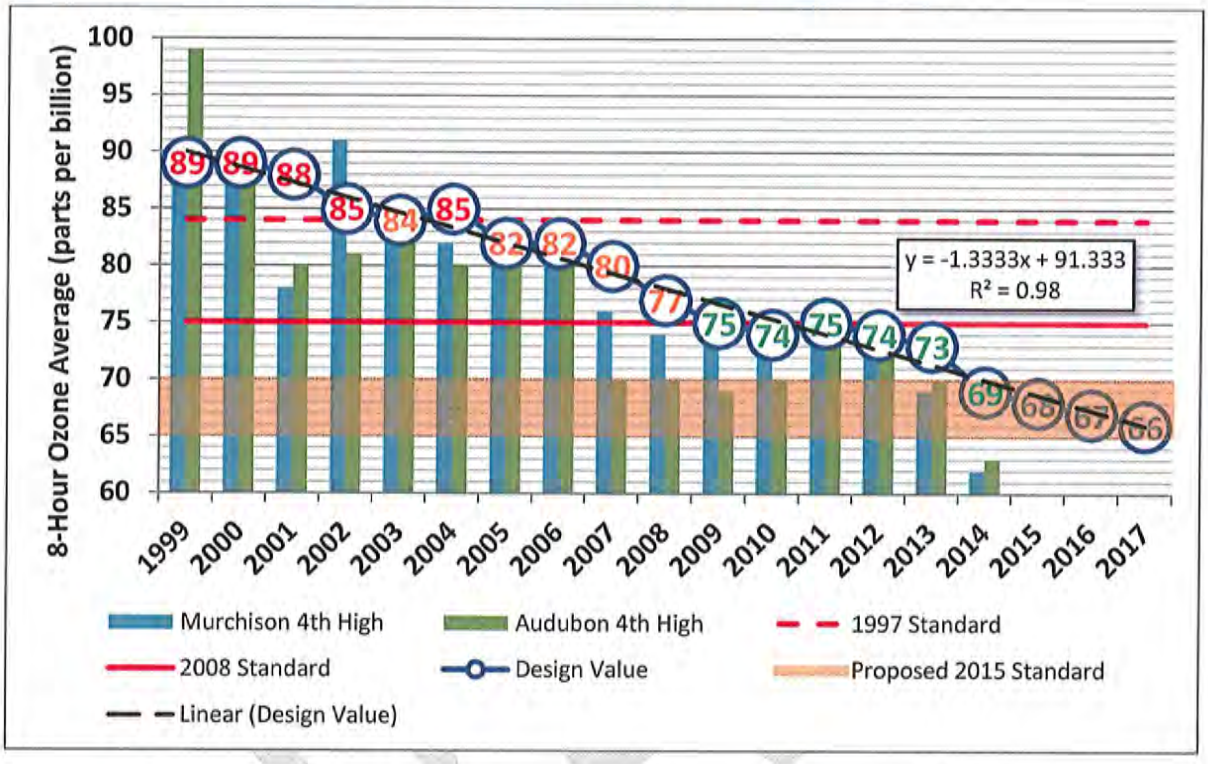
2.3.1 Many Ozone Advance Program Participants May be Able to Attain by 2017

EPA could consider extending the designation promulgation deadline by one year under certain circumstances, as permitted under statute. Specifically, if an area has 2014-2016 ozone data that is measuring above the standard and is the area is participating in EPA's Ozone Advance Program, the EPA could extend the nonattainment designation period for those areas by a year upon petition from the state in which the area is located. Under such circumstances, EPA would be lacking a key piece of information that would determine whether it was necessary to designate the area nonattainment: whether emission reductions occurring in 2017 would be enough to bring the area's design value into attainment.

Analysis of modeling data and ozone design value trends by the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) indicate that the Austin-Round Rock MSA is likely to have a design value of 67 ppb for 2016, but may be able to get as low as 65 ppb by the end of 2017. The design value trend analysis below shows a projected 2017 design value of 66 ppb without considering the additional emission reductions

that are expected to occur in that year due to implementation of Tier 3 light duty fuel and vehicle standards.

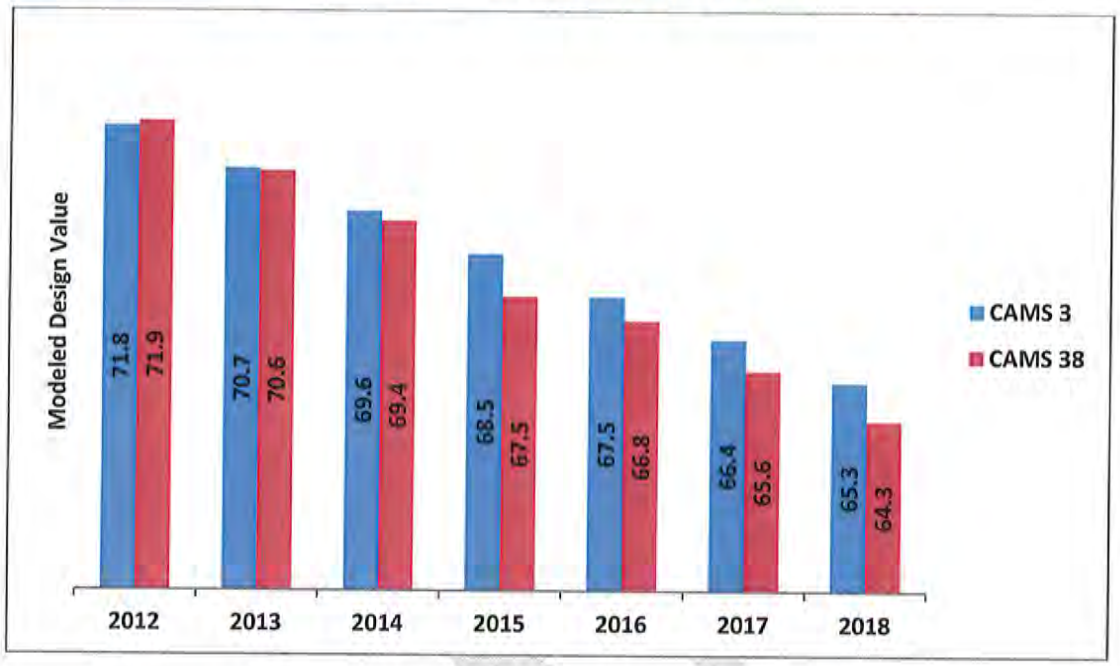
Figure 9: Austin-Round Rock MSA Design Value Trend 1999-2017 (not including Tier 3 Reductions)



Similarly, the most recent fine-scale modeling for the region, which was completed prior to the completion of the Tier 3 rulemaking and release of MOVES2014, showed a 9.0% reduction in ozone design values at CAMS 3 and 10.5% reduction at CAMS 38 between 2012 and 2018.[25] Using the attainment demonstration modeling technique of applying these factors to a center-weighted "baseline" design value for 2012 that uses an average of the 2010-2012, 2011-2013, and 2012-2014 design values, the projected 2018 design value for Travis County would be 65.3 without the benefit of the Tier 3 standards. Interpolating between those two years produces 2016 and 2017 design values very similar to the design value trend analysis.

[25] AACOG. *Future Year Photochemical Modeling, 2012 and 2018*. December 15, 2013. http://www.capcog.org/documents/airquality/reports/2013/AACOG_2012_and_2018_Modeling_Report-Body_Only.pdf.

Figure 10: Central Texas Modeled Design Values 2012-2018 without Tier 3 Emission Reductions



2.3.2 One-Year Extensions Would Account for Impact of Tier 3 Vehicle Standards

As EPA points out in the preamble to the ozone NAAQS proposal, "the emission reductions from...mobile source programs are significant and will continue to be realized throughout the implementation period for any revised O_3 NAAQS. The EPA projects that between 2011 and 2025, onroad and nonroad mobile NO_X will decline by more than 60% and onroad and nonroad mobile VOC will decline by more than 50%."[26] Given these trends and the significant emission reductions expected to occur in 2017, it is likely that there are many areas might face a situation similar to the one Central Texas is, in which the extra year permitted under the CAA for the nonattainment designation process could well mean the difference between the area being designated nonattainment or not.

Given the level of efforts EPA has undertaken to put these Tier 3 standards in place and the investments that states and communities across the country have undertaken to try to stay in attainment of the ozone NAAQS, it would be counterproductive to force a nonattainment designation on an area that is measuring just above the standard in 2016 but likely to be in attainment by the end of 2017.

The additional emission reductions that are expected to occur as the result of the Tier 3 standards appear to be just enough that the area's 2017 design value could be low enough to monitor attainment of a 65 ppb standard. EPA's Air Quality Modeling Technical Support Document for the proposal for the Tier 3 standards shows a difference of 0.61 ppb between the 2017 "baseline" and "control" scenarios.[1] The Technical Support Document for the final rulemaking used different modeling, but found a similar reduction (0.63 ppb) between the 2018 "baseline" and "control" scenarios.[1] That level of reduction, applied to an "uncontrolled" 2017 design value of 66.3 or 66.4 would bring the "controlled" design value for 2017 to 65.67 – 65.79 ppb, which would be in attainment of a 65 ppb standard.

[26] 79 FR 75371

2.3.3 Use of Discretion in Extending the Designation Process by a Year is Consistent with Recent EPA Statements Regarding Ozone Nonattainment Designations

Much of the logic used by the EPA in an August 14, 2014, letter to Earthjustice denying their petition to redesignate 57 areas to nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS would also be applicable to the situation described above.[27] In this letter, the EPA administrator stated that, "EPA believes it is appropriate to allow time for affected states to consider appropriate measures to address air quality problems. The EPA expects that reductions in emissions of oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds due to existing federal measures, such as the Tier 3 motor vehicle standards, and state-led efforts will assist these areas in attaining the 2008 ozone NAAQS." While, as EPA correctly points out in this letter, there is a difference between the initial designations EPA must make following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS and any subsequent designations after the initial designations are finalized. In deciding not to exercise its discretion to initiate a redesignation process for the areas referenced in the petition, EPA stated that it, "considered air quality trends and expected emission reductions in the near term," that "EPA expects this overall long-term trend to continue as additional emissions reductions area achieved through existing regulations," and that "emissions of NO_x in the United States are expected to decline by 29 percent from 2011 through 2018, even when accounting for increases in some sectors, such as the oil and gas production industry."

By the time the Federal Register notice designating areas nonattainment is published in late 2017, most areas will have completed the peak periods of their 2017 ozone seasons and many of their uncertified 2017 design values may already be attaining the standard. The designation process for the proposed standards would be occurring in the midst of the time period referenced by EPA as justifying its denial of a petition to designate the area as nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. If these trends in ozone levels and emissions can justify EPA's decision not to exercise its discretion to designate areas nonattainment for the 2008 NAAQS since it did not consider it necessary, it could also justify an interpretation of the CAA that allows consideration of the effect of another year of ongoing emission reduction measures on ozone levels in deciding on designations.

As EPA also points out in its response, area nonattainment designations under a "marginal" classification "would not on its own result in additional local attainment planning requirements for the areas." This critical point underlines why an area that is above, but close to, the standard in 2016 should be given one extra year before EPA finalizes its designations – the one year of operating under a "marginal" nonattainment would not be expected on its own to achieve new emission reductions beyond what would already be occurring.

2.3.4 Extensions Could Incentivize Voluntary Emission Reductions

This approach would provide a powerful incentive for areas that are currently participating in the Ozone Advance Program to aggressively implement voluntary emission reductions without being designated nonattainment over the next few years, and would provide an incentive for areas that are not yet participating in the program to do so. If an area can attain the standard by the end of 2017 such that EPA can avoid designating it nonattainment, that would spare the area, the state, and the EPA from the regulatory burdens of a nonattainment designation that was not necessary to achieve the desired air quality improvements.

[27] Letter from EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy to Seth Johnson, Senior Associate Attorney, Eathjustice . August 14, 2014. http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0563-0004

2.4 Summary of the Case for New Approaches to the Designation Process

Unlike the process that EPA undertakes for its regular NAAQS reviews and the criteria that can be considered as part of that process, the courts have not been nearly as specific in directing EPA how it must implement a NAAQS. Where Congress has not been explicit in instructing EPA in how to implement the standard, including in the designation process, the courts must defer to EPA's decision on what the best way to implement the standard is as long as it is a "permissible" interpretation of the statute.

EPA might consider the following points with respect to nonattainment designations:

- EPA already has tools available to it under Section 110 of the CAA to require administratively the same controls that it is forced to impose on states and areas by statute if an area is designated nonattainment – it is not necessary to designate an area as nonattainment for EPA to require any of those controls for that area;
- In many cases, a nonattainment designation is unlikely to accelerate attainment of the standard any quicker than would be achieved without a nonattainment designation, especially in areas such as the Austin-Round Rock MSA that are already aggressively reducing emissions while still designated "attainment/unclassifiable;"
- Many of the various statutory requirements for an ozone nonattainment area are no longer necessary or important for controlling ozone, including particularly the transportation conformity requirements and mandatory VOC controls; and
- Applied narrowly, some of the statutory requirements could force an area to achieve extra reductions beyond what would have been required if the area had postponed action.

In general EPA could reserve a formal "nonattainment" designation only for situations that under the statute it would be required to do so. **There are permissible interpretations of the CAA that would allow the EPA to avoid designating an area with a 2016 design value above the proposed NAAQS as nonattainment in October 2017**.

The two ideas offered above – accounting for measurement uncertainty and extending the timeframe for designations – should help states and the EPA avoid designating areas like the Austin-Round Rock MSA as nonattainment where it is not explicitly clear that Congress intended the area to be designated nonattainment for a new ozone NAAQS. At a minimum, the efforts that local areas like the Austin-Round Rock MSA have put into avoiding a nonattainment designation could warrant special consideration in the designation process. EPA could specifically offer a proposed rulemaking on a nonattainment designation approach and take comment on both of these approaches. EPA could then evaluate these comments and determine whether there is enough merit in them to modify the approach identified in the preamble to this ozone NAAQS proposal.

3 "Infrastructure" and "Transport" State Implementation Plan Requirements for the New NAAQS

Comment: EPA should fully and expeditiously implement the interstate transport and infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements of the CAA for the proposed NAAQS to address the interstate and intrastate transport of ozone that can undermine regional voluntary ozone reduction programs in areas like Central Texas.

One important aspect of this new NAAQS is how states will be required to fulfill the "infrastructure" and "transport" SIP requirements described in Section 110 of the CAA. This section requires that within three years after EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, each state must submit a "plan which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such primary standard in each air quality control region (or portion thereof) within such state." Among other things, such plans are required to:

- "(A) include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emission rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this Act;"
- "(C) include a program to provide for the enforcement of the measures described in subparagraph (A), and the regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure that national ambient air quality standards are achieved, including a permit program as required in parts C an D;"

3.1 Interstate Transport Obligations

Before areas like Central Texas are asked to come up with additional emission reductions beyond what is already being done locally, EPA needs to make sure that states promptly fulfill their obligations to avoid significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of the proposed NAAQS under Section 110(a)(2)(D) of the CAA.

EPA's recent 2008 ozone NAAQS interstate transport modeling shows that the combined impacts from each state's anthropogenic emissions on each regulatory ozone monitoring station's design value in 2018. For the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) and EPA's January 2015 memo on interstate transport for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, EPA used an air quality impact threshold of 1% or more of the NAAQS for an area with a design value modeled to be above the standard in a future year in order to determine if the state's anthropogenic emissions were "significantly" contributing to nonattainment at those monitoring stations or interfering with maintenance of the NAAQS.

An alternative threshold EPA could consider would be 0.5 ppb, used regardless of where it sets the standard. The use of a 0.5 ppb threshold would make that state's anthropogenic emissions more likely than not to make a difference in a downwind monitor's design value. Similarly, a threshold of 1 ppb could be used, since an impact of 1 ppb or more would definitely make a difference in an area's design value. Regardless of whether EPA used either of these thresholds or the 1% threshold used in CSAPR and the 2008 ozone transport memo, upwind contributions are likely to make the difference in Central Texas's attainment of a 65 ppb standard in 2018. The table below shows a summary of these contributions.

Table 12: Modeled Upwind Impacts of >0.5 ppb on Travis County 2018 Design Value

State	Impact
Alabama	0.72 ppb
Arkansas	0.98 ppb
Illinois	0.55 ppb
Louisiana	2.56 ppb
Missouri	0.74 ppb
Oklahoma	0.57 ppb
Subtotal: States with >= 1.00 ppb Impact	2.56 ppb
Subtotal: States with >= 0.70 ppb Impact	5.00 ppb
Subtotal: States with >= 0.65 ppb Impact	5.00 ppb
Subtotal: States with >= 0.50 ppb Impact	6.12 ppb

There are many areas across the country like Central Texas for which interstate transport has a disproportionately large impact on peak ozone levels. We are concerned that without clear guidance from EPA as to what the states must do to fulfill the related prohibitions in the CAA, it may not be possible for states to submit implementation plans by October 2018 that can demonstrate that they are meeting these "good neighbor" requirements. We note that EPA is only now in 2015 beginning to implement the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) to address the 1997 ozone and particulate matter standards, 18 years after those standards were finalized, largely because of confusion and uncertainty as to what is required to fulfill these provisions. Delays in implementing this "good neighbor" provision will shift more of a burden for reducing emissions on downwind areas than the CAA intended and would be contrary to the purpose of the act to "encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local governmental actions...for pollution prevention" (§101). Given the extent of interstate ozone transport on future ozone levels, prompt implementation of this requirement is important to ensuring speedy and stable attainment of the proposed NAAQS.

The Supreme Court's recent decision upholding CSAPR indicated that cost of emission reductions was a valid consideration for EPA to use in assessing whether a state should be required to reduce emissions in order to fulfill these requirements, and the CAC agrees that this should continue to be a consideration – requiring states with a high degree of control over emissions to further reduce emissions before states with lower degrees of control is an inefficient way to achieve the necessary air quality improvements that would be driven by the proposed NAAQS. While the Supreme Court did allow EPA to implement this rule using trading among states, it did not require it to do so, and requiring a similar approach for the proposed NAAQS would make it nearly impossible for a state to independently meet the requirements of Section 110(a)(2)(D), forcing it to instead wait until EPA issued a Federal Implementation Plan to address the problem, which could be years after the required deadline.

Clear guidelines in the final rulemaking for this NAAQS as to what the air quality threshold for interstate transport will be for the proposed NAAQS and what year or years are relevant for these analysis is important to ensuring that the costs of implementing this NAAQS are fairly distributed.

3.2 Permitting Requirements for Attainment Areas

CAC encourages EPA to incorporate into any implementation rule or guidance issued for approval of "infrastructure" SIPs requirements more stringent requirements for assuring that state permitting programs do not interfere with efforts to attain and maintain NAAQS in downwind areas within the same state. While the CAA explicitly requires that SIPs contain adequate provisions to prevent its

emissions from contributing significantly to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance in an area if it is located in another state, it is not as explicit in requiring that emissions from one area of a state not interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS in another area of the state. However, Section 110(a)(1) does require that the SIPs "provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of [the NAAQS] in each air quality control region (or portion thereof) within such state."

Furthermore, these implementation plans are required to:

- "include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emission rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this Act;" (§ 110(a)(2)(A))
- "include a program to provide for the enforcement of the measures described in subparagraph (A), and the regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure that national ambient air quality standards are achieved, including a permit program as required in parts C and D;" (§ 110(a)(2)(C))
- "contain emission limitations and such other measures as may be necessary, as determined under regulations promulgated under [part C], to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in each region (or portion thereof) designated pursuant to section 107 as attainment or unclassifiable;" (§ 161)
- "the maximum allowable concentration of any air pollutant in any area to which [part C] applies shall not exceed a concentration for each pollutant for each period of exposure equal to – (A) the concentration permitted under the national secondary ambient air quality standard, or (B) the concentration permitted under the national primary ambient air quality standard, whichever concentration is lowest for such period of exposure." (§ 161(b)(4));

Taken in combination, CAC believes that these provisions call for EPA to take stronger action to protect areas like the Austin-Round Rock MSA that have aggressively been reducing local emissions, but where maintenance of a revised NAAQS could be heavily influenced by permits issued in areas outside of the MSA. There is nothing that would prevent, for instance, a state from issuing a permit to either a single large point source or numerous smaller stationary sources of NO_x emissions directly upwind from an urban area that was on the verge of violating a NAAQS. In the midst of the Austin-Round Rock MSA's implementation of the EAC SIP, a number of new, large coal-fired power plants were permitted directly upwind of the region. Over the past five years, as the region barely maintained compliance with the 2008 ozone NAAQS, permits issued for oil and gas production facilities in the Eagle Ford Shale region have led to modeled increases in local peak ozone levels of 0.72 – 0.80 ppb in 2012, with the impact projected to grow to 0.91 – 0.98 ppb by 2018, based on modeling conducted by the Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) in 2013.[28]

For comparison, the 2012 impacts from Eagle Ford Shale emissions exceeds the modeled impact in 2007 of all of the emission reductions modeled for the Austin-Round Rock MSA's Early Action Compact SIP (0.71 – 0.79 ppb).[29] This includes the vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) program that Travis

[28] AACOG. *Future Year Photochemical Modeling for the Capital Area Council of Governments*. December 15, 2013. http://www.capcog.org/documents/airquality/reports/2013/AACOG_2012_and_2018_Modeling_Report-Body_Only.pdf.

[29] TCEQ. *Austin Area Early Action Compact Ozone State Implementation Plan Revision*. https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/implementation/air/sip/sipdocs/2004-06-AUS/AUS_narr_181104.pdf. November 17, 2014.

County and Williamson County voluntarily adopted in 2004. This one program is currently costing motorists in Central Texas approximately $25-$30 million a year, and was modeled to have an impact of 0.33 – 0.35 ppb in 2007, although the impact now is likely about two-thirds that.[30] Using that as a benchmark, it would cost another $80-$100 million per year to abate the increase in ozone from these upwind emissions through additional local emission controls.

If the counties that make up the Eagle Ford Shale region were a separate state, the EPA's would consider them as having a significant air quality impact (>1%) compared to the proposed NAAQS. However, since it is in the same state as the Austin-Round Rock MSA, we must rely on EPA and TCEQ to find a way through the provisions of the CAA to avoid permitting in upwind areas like the Eagle Ford Shale from interfering with our region's attainment of the proposed NAAQS.

The CAA requires that SIPs provide for attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in each air quality control region (AQCR), not just for areas that are designated nonattainment in EPA's initial round of designations following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. Under § 107(c) of the CAA an AQCR is "any interstate or intrastate area which [the Administrator] deems necessary or appropriate for the attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards." Consistent with these provisions of the CAA, EPA could consider establishing overall numeric limits on the maximum amount of NO_X and VOC emissions that can be permitted within each air quality control region. These limits could be set consistent with the photochemical modeling used by EPA or the states in support of the Transport SIPs. Since these plans will be required to be submitted by states to the EPA by October 2018, EPA could use the substantial modeling data already available for 2018 in order to establish these limits. States would be required to fully account for all emissions permitted for stationary sources under this scenario to verify that the assumptions matched. This would help ensure that states were fully accounting for all NO_X and VOC emissions permitted. This would also limit the potential impact that the proliferation of small stationary sources could have on ozone levels within the vicinity of the sources, since the permits for such sources would reduce the total amount of emissions available to be permitted within that AQCR.

Beyond this basic control, since urban ozone levels are very sensitive to not only the overall level of emissions within the corresponding AQCR, but also the location of those emissions, EPA should also consider requiring PSD permitting programs to include photochemical modeling demonstrations for any permit resulting in a net increase in NO_X or VOC of over 40 tons per year, which is defined as "significant" under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(i) if the state has a designated nonattainment area. Such a demonstration could show that the net increase from issuance of the permit would not:

- Increase ozone levels anywhere downwind such that it would cause that area to violate the standard once the facility began operation if it would not otherwise be modeled to be in violation of the standard; and
- Limit the modeled impact anywhere in the modeling domain to no more than the threshold used for interstate transport analysis (for example, 1% of the proposed NAAQS (either 0.70 ppb or 0.65 ppb).

[30] TCEQ. *Appendix J to the Austin-Round Rock Early Action Compact State Implementation Plan Revision: Supplemental Control Strategies Modeling.* https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/implementation/air/sip/sipdocs/2004-06-AUS/AppendixJ.pdf. November 17, 2014.

4 Implementing the Proposed NAAQS in New Nonattainment Areas

Comment: EPA should consider adjusting the implementation requirements in areas designated nonattainment for the proposed ozone NAAQS to better accounts for voluntary emission reduction efforts already being underway in areas like Central Texas.

The last time the CAA was significantly amended was 25 years ago. By the time EPA designates areas nonattainment under the proposed standard, 27 years will have passed since the last time Congress looked closely how to implement NAAQS. That is more than twice the interval between the 1977 CAA Amendments and the 1990 Amendments, and almost four times the interval between the 1970 CAA and the 1977 Amendments. The highly detailed and prescriptive implementation regime for ozone nonattainment areas are described in Title I, Subpart 2 of the 1990 Amendments. These provisions arose out of a circumstance in which ozone levels had not significantly changed between 1977 and 1990, and Congress determined that it was time to change how the ozone NAAQS was implemented. This particular part of the legislation was based largely on the following assumptions, held by Congress at the time:

1. The key type of ozone exposure that needed to be controlled was peak 1-hour concentrations above 0.12 parts per million (ppm), as expressed in the 1979 one-hour ozone NAAQS;
2. Such ozone concentrations would be found primarily or exclusively in dense metropolitan areas;
3. Peak ozone concentrations are driven primarily by urban anthropogenic VOC emissions; and
4. Ozone problems would continue to persist in such areas unless states expeditiously took action to emissions in such areas;
5. Nonattainment designations were necessary to push states to enact such emission reductions.

While these assumptions drove Congress to enact the highly prescriptive provisions of Subpart 2 in 1990, not a single one of them holds true today for the proposed ozone standards:

1. EPA is seeking through this proposed NAAQS to achieve additional protections from exposure to 8-hour ozone concentrations of 65-70 ppb, a level that is more than 40% lower than the level of the standard in place in 1990;
2. Such ozone concentrations are found across very broad swaths of the entire country, including in very rural areas, such as Brewster County, Texas, which is hundreds of miles from the nearest urban area;
3. Peak ozone concentrations are driven primarily by NO_X emissions in most parts of the country;
4. Ozone concentrations above the proposed standard are projected to decline steeply over the next 10-20 years due primarily to federal on-road mobile source emissions standards, rather than state-level or local-level regulations; and
5. As the example of Central Texas shows, it is possible to achieve very significant emission reductions beyond what is achieved through such federal standards, even without a nonattainment designation – local NO_X emissions are about 10% lower in Central Texas today than they would otherwise be thanks to emission reductions voluntarily implemented by the state and local governments over the past 13 years.

In light of where things stand today, the CAC encourages EPA to consider ways to interpret the CAA that would enable it to better account for current circumstances, and in particular, avoid interpreting it in such a way that would inadvertently penalize areas like Central Texas for taking the initiative to reduce emissions voluntarily prior to a nonattainment designation. There are ways that EPA can modify its

approach to implementing the proposed ozone NAAQS that would better match the current scientific understanding of ozone, trends in emission reductions, and the extent to which states and local governments are willing to voluntarily reduce emissions and ozone exposure outside of the nonattainment designation and SIP process. Some of our suggestions below might be helpful as EPA considers which implementation strategies would best fulfill one of the primary goals of the Clean Air Act, defined in Section 101(c) as, "to encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local governmental actions, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for pollution prevention."

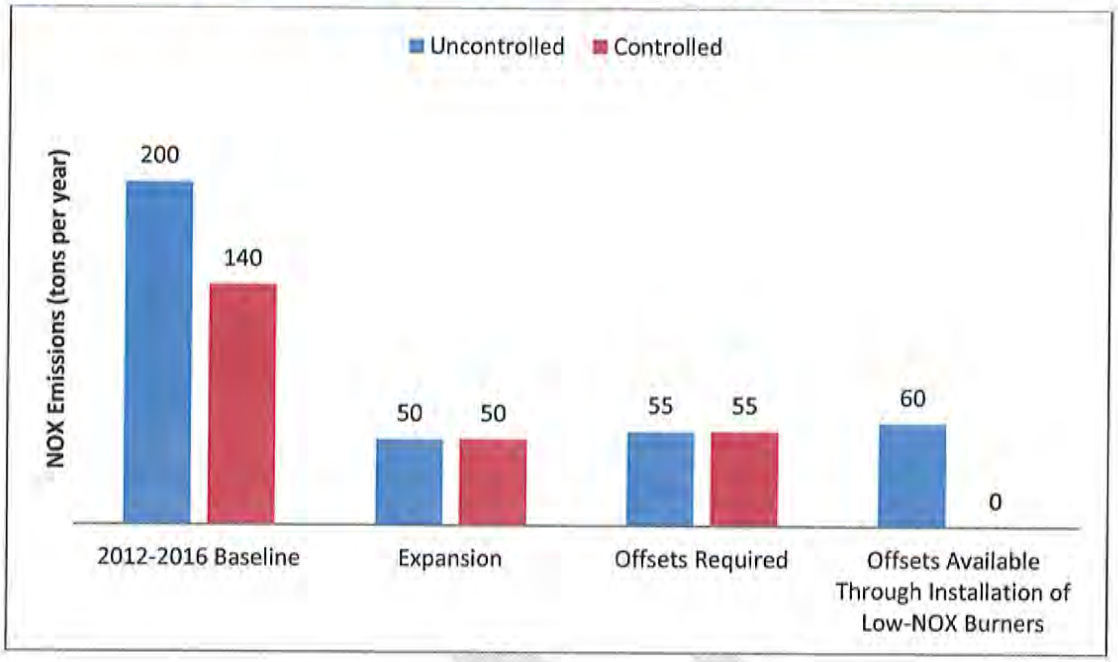
4.1 Allow for Adjustments to Baseline Emissions to Account for Voluntarily Adopted Controls

There are some specific requirements for nonattainment areas that, if EPA takes the same approach to implementing as it has in the past, would cause the area to wind up being penalized for having taken voluntary action ahead of a nonattainment designation. CAC encourages EPA to look for ways that it can implement the new standard without penalizing voluntary emission reductions. We believe that any interpretation of the statute that results in such penalties would be contrary to the stated intent of the CAA "to encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local government actions, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for pollution prevention."

4.1.1 Nonattainment New Source Review Permitting

Under EPA's existing approach to implementing the permitting requirements under the CAA, the operator of a stationary source that voluntarily reduces emissions prior to a nonattainment designation can also be penalized by having a lower baseline emissions level used for nonattainment new source review (NNSR) permitting. In this situation, the offsets that would be available to the operator from reducing emissions after the designation occurred would not be available if those reductions occurred prior to the designation. The figure below shows a scenario in which a power plant that, if uncontrolled, would emit 200 tons per year (tpy) of NO_X. If it installed low-NO_X burners prior to 2012, achieving a 30% reduction in NO_X emissions, its "baseline" emissions from 2012-2017 would average 140 tpy. Under a "marginal" nonattainment designation for ozone, if the plant wished to add a unit that emitted 50 tpy, it would be required to obtain 55 tons per year of offsets (110%). If it had remained uncontrolled, the plant would be able to obtain the necessary offsets by installing the same low-NO_X burners after it was designated nonattainment. However, that option is not available to this plant operator, since it was voluntarily reduced those emissions prior to the period used for NNSR permitting. The plant's lower baseline emissions would force it to obtain offsets for the expansion from elsewhere, adding to the cost of the expansion and financially penalizing the facility for having voluntarily installed the equipment earlier than was necessary.

Figure 11: Impacts of Voluntary Emission Reductions on Nonattainment New Source Review Permitting



If point source operators voluntarily reduced emissions following assurance by EPA that they would not be penalized for these reductions if the area was later designated nonattainment, the EPA should honor that commitment and find a way to interpret this requirement in a way that avoids penalizing the operator.

This is the situation that several point source operators in the Austin-Round Rock MSA are in. These operators voluntarily installed pollution control devices as part of the EAC process under the assumption that they these reductions would be "creditable" if the MSA wound up designated nonattainment in the future. These facilities now have lower emission rates than they would otherwise have, and ozone levels are lower as a result. If the Austin-Round Rock MSA is designated nonattainment for the proposed NAAQS and EPA does not honor the commitment made as part of the EAC process, these facilities will wind up being penalized for their proactive measures. The offset credits that would be available through installation of the technologies currently in place on an uncontrolled facility will no longer be available to them. This will force them to pay more to expand than if they had never voluntarily installed the pollution control equipment, and any competitors that had postponed reductions until after a nonattainment designation would have a competitive advantage. It will also send a very bad message to other areas that may be considering taking voluntary actions to reduce emissions ahead of a potential nonattainment designation. EPA could consider using a different set of years or modeling a "without voluntary measure" scenario in establishing a point source operator's emissions baseline if they voluntarily reduced emissions under the EAC process or the Ozone Advance Program that better accounts for these voluntary actions.

4.1.2 Conformity Requirements

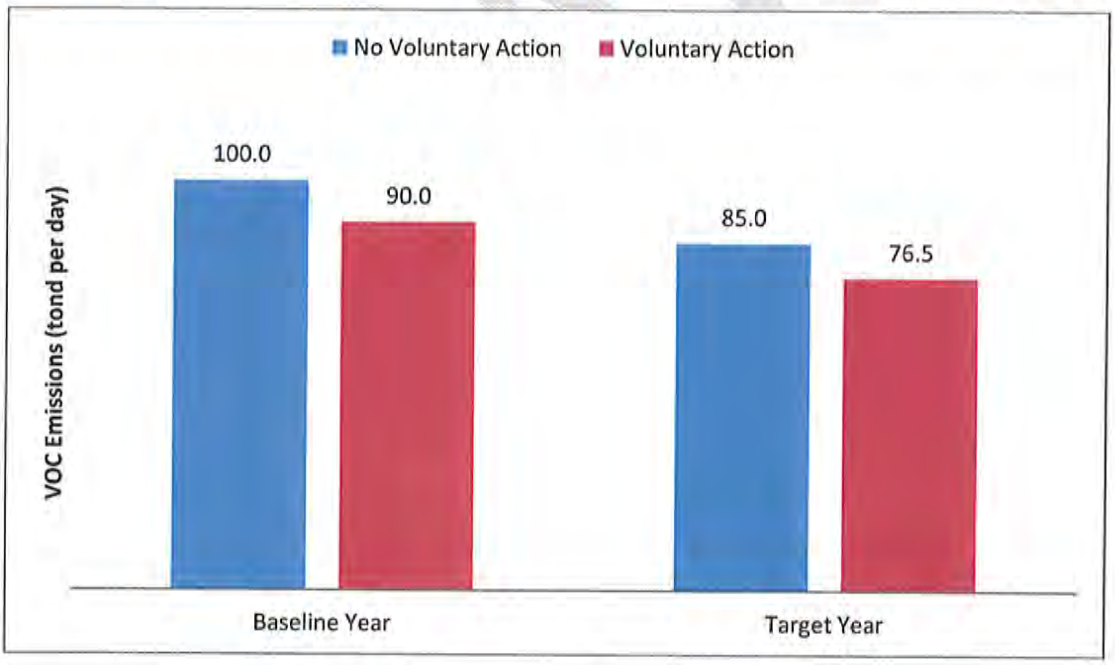
The conformity tests required for a "marginal" area require that future year on-road emissions are less than a given baseline. Therefore, any voluntary emission reductions that cause the baseline level to be lower than it would otherwise have been constrains highway construction beyond what would have

been required. While it is unlikely that these differences would impose a real constraint on transportation planners, since on-road emissions are projected to continue to drop substantially and stay at a level well below current levels for decades to come, this is another illustration of how the EPA's implementation of the proposed NAAQS could wind up penalizing an area that voluntarily reduced emissions. EPA could allow areas to model the baseline without these voluntarily implemented measures included to avoid this problem.

4.1.3 Reasonable Further Progress Requirements

If EPA does set the level of the standard in its proposed range of 65-70 ppb as proposed, it is unlikely that the Austin-Round Rock MSA would be designated a "moderate" nonattainment area. However, if the area were to fail to meet the standard by 2020, it could get "bumped up" to a moderate classification. Implementing the requirements for a moderate classification on an area that had voluntarily implemented emission reductions can cause other outcomes that it is doubtful Congress intended when it passed the 1990 CAA Amendments. The figure below shows a simplified version of the impact of voluntary emission reductions on the target VOC emission level that a nonattainment area would be required to reach under the "reasonable further progress" (RFP) requirements for moderate nonattainment areas. The requirement for a 15% reduction in baseline VOC emissions forces an area that has voluntarily implemented emission reduction measures prior to a baseline year to be required to achieve future emissions levels that are lower than what would have been required if they had not implemented these measures.

Figure 12: Impact of Voluntary Emission Reductions on Target Emission Level Required for Reasonable Further Progress (tpd)



Under this scenario, the area's baseline emissions are 10 tons per day of VOC lower than they would have been if they had not taken any voluntary action. The area that took no voluntary action would need to come up with 15 tons per day of emission reductions by the target year (15%), reaching a target level of 85 tons per year. The area that took voluntary action would need to come up with 13.5 tons per day of additional emission reductions in order to reduce baseline emissions by 15% to reach a target of

76.5 tons per day. While the incremental amount of emission reductions required after the baseline year is less for the area that voluntarily implemented controls, the target emissions for the area that voluntarily implemented controls is 8.5 tons below the target emissions level required for the area that took no action (85% of the 10 tpd reduction from the "uncontrolled" baseline).

4.2 Reduce Burdens of Transportation Conformity Analysis

The existing engine standards in place for light duty and heavy duty vehicles are projected to achieve large reductions over the next decade and remain at a very low level relative to current emissions for many decades, based on modeling projections using EPA's MOVES2014 model. The Transportation Conformity process is designed to ensure that Federal funding for transportation projects and approval of transportation plans is consistent with the goals of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the NAAQS and that such activities won't cause or contribute to any new violations, increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation, or delay timely attainment of the standard or any required emission reductions or other milestones.

The actual influence that these requirements can have over future year NO_x or VOC emissions is very limited, given the very low emissions rates of new vehicles and ongoing fleet turnover and the limited extent to which road construction decisions can actually influence regional on-road vehicle activity. A recent analysis by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) showed a 70% decrease in NO_x emissions from on-road sources nationwide between 2015 and 2030 due to fleet turnover and federal emissions standards for vehicles despite a 17% increase in vehicle miles traveled over the same period.[31] As vehicles get cleaner, the relative impact of travel efficiency improvements on ozone reductions will therefore diminish proportionately. EPA has estimated that a "bundle" of such improvements that might be driven by conformity requirements would reduce the already low 2030 levels by only another 1% compared to 2015 levels.[32] That level of emission reductions would not be nearly enough to change the region's design value.

For an area like the Austin-Round Rock MSA that has been aggressively targeting on-road emissions for years, including through the transportation planning process at the Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO), it is not clear that the transportation conformity process would have any influence on the region's compliance with the new ozone NAAQS at all, although it could lead to serious disruptions in the transportation planning process in one of the fastest growing regions of the country. For example, between 2010 and 2012, our colleagues in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area experienced a transportation conformity lapse of almost two years due to being 0.4 tons per day over their emissions budget for VOC, even though at the time, they were attaining both the 1997 and 2008 ozone standard.

Some remedies that EPA might consider that would be helpful in relieving these burdens:

- Consider waiving the requirement for areas that are participating in the Ozone Advance Program if they are already performing similar analyses in their transportation planning process;
- Consider waiving the requirement for areas projected to attain the standard prior to 2020;
- Consider whether it is necessary or appropriate to set VOC budgets if an area's ozone levels are driven by NO_x emissions;

[31] E-mail communication from Jeff Houk to Barbara Malley, "RE: Request for AQ Info." 12/9/2014.

[32] EPA. *Potential Changes in Emissions Due to Improvements in Travel Efficiency*. EPA-420-R-11-003. March 2011. http://www.epa.gov/oms/stateresources/policy/420r11003.pdf. Page vii – 3.4% reduction in 2030 NOX levels. This reduction was applied to the 2030 emissions levels in the FHWA analysis and divided by the FHWA's 2015 emission levels.

- Consider aligning the timing of various requirements in a manner that is more consistent with related requirements.

4.3 Remove Limits on Creditability of Voluntary Emission Reduction Measures

Through several guidance documents issued following the promulgation of the 1997 ozone NAAQS, EPA established procedures for states to incorporate voluntary mobile and stationary emission reduction measures into the SIP. The creditability of each of these types of voluntary emission reduction measures was limited to 3% of the total required emission reductions for a given requirement, for a total of 6% between the two categories. If the region needed to achieve 10 tpd of NO_X reductions as part of an attainment demonstration, then the state could count only 0.3 tpd of reductions from voluntary mobile emission reduction measures and another 0.3 tpd from voluntary stationary emission reductions. These limits on creditability should be rethought in the context of the proposed ozone NAAQS. In order to achieve further emission reductions in many areas like the Austin-Round Rock MSA, voluntary measures designed to influence emissions-generating behavior and activity are often most of the remaining emissions reduction measures that can be reasonably attained. Lifting this limit would be a good signal to areas participating in the Ozone Advance Program that the emission reduction measures they are securing can become important components of any future SIP.

5 Conclusion

This technical support document was intended to provide further detail on the four points contained in the CAC's comment letter, and provide the kind of technical, legal, and policy analysis that could enable EPA to fully consider its options for finalizing and implementing its proposed ozone NAAQS. Central Texas has enjoyed strong partnerships with the state and the EPA in the past and the region's air quality planning efforts have benefited greatly. One of the key ingredients to this success has been the willingness of EPA to look at innovative and flexible ways to implement ozone standards that are significantly different from the standard that was in place at the time of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments.

As the CAC comment letter on the 2008 ozone NAAQS reconsideration stated, "the CAC rigorously supports air quality standards that are fully protective of public health and is proud of the community's accomplishments in achieving air quality goals." However, like in previous letters, "the CAC does not have the expertise or resources needed to conduct a separate assessment of health and welfare impacts at different ozone levels." Central Texas depends on EPA experts to evaluate the scientific data and to set appropriate standards using the best available data and evaluation methods.

While the CAC is commenting on the appropriate indicator, averaging time, or level for the NAAQS, it is asking EPA to carefully assess the extent to which a different form of the standard could provide a similar level of protection to the current form while providing a more stable target for states and local governments to try to reach.

EPA states in Section VII of the proposal that it does not expect to directly respond to comments on the designation process or implementation issues in the final action on the proposed NAAQS. However, it also states that such comments will be helpful as future guidance and regulations are developed. Since EPA has previously outlined the designation process in final NAAQS rulemakings, it could address the CAC's comments on designations in the final action on this proposal, but there will be other opportunities to have discussions on these issues as well. At this point, the CAC hopes that the comments on the designation process, interstate and intrastate ozone transport, and requirements for

nonattainment areas will be helpful to EPA as it decides on approaches to implementing the standard once finalized. The CAC believes that the approaches identified in this document can enable the EPA to implement the NAAQS in a more equitable and confident manner than the approach that appears to be outlined in the proposal. The CAC believes that these approaches would more closely fulfill the underlying purposes of the CAA than the approach outlined in the proposal.

(ALL OTHER AGENDA ITEMS)

2015.03.16.08 Discussion/Action to approve the audit report for the fiscal year 2013-2014 as presented by Rutledge & Crain, PC. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Larry Roberson/Lewis Crain. Backup 1.**

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Financial Section

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RUTLEDGE CRAIN & COMPANY, PC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
2401 Garden Park Court, Suite B
Arlington, Texas 76013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable County Judge and Commissioners Comprising the
Commissioners' Court of Caldwell County
Lockhart, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Caldwell County, Texas as of and for the year ended September 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Caldwell County, Texas, as of September 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5–11 and 41–43 be presented to supplement the 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the

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required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about 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 do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Caldwell County, Texas, Texas' basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Rutledge Crain & Company, PC

Arlington, Texas
January 30, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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As management of Caldwell County, we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented herein with the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014 by $21,550,842 (net position). Of this amount, $5,335,822 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The total net position of the County increased by $425,993. The majority this increase is attributable to General Fund expenditures being less than anticipated.

The County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $7,119,314, a decrease of $7,159,657 in comparison to the previous year, mainly due expenditures related to the renovations of the new Justice Center.

The unassigned portion of the General Fund, fund balance at the end of the year was $3,634,251, or 26.0% of total General Fund expenditures for fiscal year 2014.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise four components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) fiduciary financial statements, and 4) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Caldwell County's finances. This is done in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Two statements, the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, are utilized to provide this financial overview.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net postion changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

In addition, the statement of activities highlights government activities supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, along with program revenues classified to the corresponding government activity.

Fund financial statements. The County, like other state and local governments, utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. All of the funds of the County can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains 15 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Building Construction Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 12 funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others.

Notes to Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to gain a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide, fund financial statements and fiduciary fund statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents other supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements. The other supplementary information includes combining and individual statements and schedules.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the County's net position (assets exceeding liabilities) totaled $21,550,842. This analysis focuses on the net assets (Table 1) and changes in net assets (Table 2). This is an increase of $425,993, mainly due to General Fund expenditures being less than anticipated.

Net Position. The largest portion of the County's net position, $13,190,215 or 61.2%, reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, construction in progress), less accumulated depreciation and any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County reports its capital assets net of related debt, the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Net assets of $719,000 or 3.3%, in the debt service fund, are restricted for future debt service payments.

Net assets of $2,305,805, or 10.7%, in the Capital Projects Fund, are restricted to payments for capital projects authorized by the Series 2014 Limited Tax Refunding Bonds.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets, $5,335,822 or 24.8%, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Table 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

	9/30/14	9/30/13
ASSETS		
Current and other assets	$17,810,888	$23,453,114
Capital assets	25,568,221	19,416,016
Total assets	43,379,109	42,869,130
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Deferred charge on refunding	88,654	0
Total deferred outflow of resources	88,654	0
LIABILITIES		
Long-term liabilities	14,868,105	16,026,966
Other liabilities	7,048,816	5,717,315
Total liabilities	21,916,921	21,744,281
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	13,190,215	10,288,772
Restricted	3,024,805	1,210,569
Unrestricted	5,335,822	9,625,508
	$21,550,842	$21,124,849

Changes in Net Position. The net position of the County increased by $425,993 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. This increase was attributable to General Fund expenditures being $405,003 less than budget.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	9/30/14	9/30/13
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	$3,582,216	$3,662,751
Operating grants and contributions	361,022	372,832
Capital grants and contributions	184,505	492,018
General Revenues		
Taxes	14,814,675	13,749,520
Unrestricted investment earnings	43,694	52,206
Miscellaneous	184,667	150,470
Total Revenues	19,170,779	18,479,797
Expenses:		
General administration	3,074,155	3,709,654
Judicial	1,741,792	1,860,805
Legal	823,700	796,816
Financial administration	1,102,150	950,140
Public facilities	494,778	485,562
Public safety	7,016,290	6,752,649
Public transportation	3,023,529	2,943,092
Environmental protection	58,242	58,940
Health and welfare	760,239	929,612
Conservation & agriculture	98,744	99,515
Interest on long-term debt	551,167	447,973
Total Expenses	18,744,786	19,034,758
Increase (decrease) in net position	425,993	(554,961)
Net Position – October 1	21,124,849	21,679,810
Net Position – September 30	$21,550,842	$21,124,849

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Government funds. The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balances may serve as a useful measure of the government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $7,119,314.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance was $3,634,251. This is a decrease of $2,079,769 from last year due the transfer of $2,707,242 to the New Justice Center project.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights. Each year the County performs periodic reviews of the budget. Budget amendments are approved throughout the year transferring amounts from one line item to another budgeted item. Unbudgeted revenues were recognized with the final budget amendments.

Discussion of revenue variances follows:

Taxes were more than the final budget by $39,978 due to an increase in collections of sales tax.

Licenses & permits were above budget by $106 due to the higher collection of motor vehicle registration fees.

Intergovernmental revenue was greater than budget by $147,176 due to higher grant revenue in the current year.

Fees of office revenue is over budget by $103,179 mainly due to additional fees for the County Clerk.

Fines were less than budget by $52,724 as a result of adjustments in fine revenue previously recorded.

Miscellaneous revenue was $11,942 under budget mainly due to a reduction of reimbursed revenues in the current year.

Discussion on expenditures follows:

Overall, expenditures were less than the final budget by $405,003.

The General administration costs were $42,715 under budget due to lower than anticipated costs being incurred.

The overall Public safety budget increased by $93,178 and ended with a positive variance to the final budget of $21,717 due to the failure to maintain full staffing reducing personnel and related costs. This represents a 0.3% variance.

The Health and welfare actual costs were $97,471 less than the final budget primarily due to lower than anticipated indigent health care costs and ambulance services related to 1115 Waiver agreements on both operations.

Judicial expenditures were below final budget by $52,812 as a result of lower cost of in the District Clerk and Justice of the Peace Courts.

Financial administration costs were under the final budget by $99,902 primarily due to lower spending in the Tax Assessor/Collector's office.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The County's investment in capital assets as of September 30, 2014, amounts to $25,568,221 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

Table 3
Capital Assets at Year End
Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	9/30/14	9/30/13
Land	$171,752	$171,752
Buildings & improvements	13,455,343	13,250,207
Machinery and equipment	1,534,573	1,832,199
Infrastructure	1,487,815	1,679,242
Construction in progress	8,918,738	2,482,616
Total Capital Assets (Net)	$25,568,221	19,416,016

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Debt administration. At the end of the current fiscal year, Caldwell County had total debt outstanding of $14,680,000. Of this amount, $5,350,000 is comprised of Certificates of Obligation, with principal due annually through 2029 with interest due semiannually. All debt is backed by the full faith and credit of Caldwell County.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt at Year End

Type of Debt	9/30/14	9/30/13
Certificates of obligation	$5,350,000	$6,110,000
Limited tax refunding bonds	9,330,000	9,695,000
Premium on bonds issued	3,812	494
Compensated absences	184,263	221,472
Total Debt	$14,868,075	$16,026,966

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

The County's outstanding debt decreased by $1,158,891 due to the retirement of debt, including a defeasement of $450,000 of debt on the Series 2007 Certificates of Obligation.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

With several major developments planned for the area Caldwell County is poised for a significant growth in the tax base over the next several years. Investments in infrastructure will be required as well as a cohesive strategy for managing this growth.

Some key factors to look for in future budgets:

With anticipated growth in the rural areas of Caldwell County there will be a significant increase in the Unit Road Department budget for county road maintenance and improvement.

Increase in health insurance due to rising health care costs of County employees.

A funding mechanism needs to be put in place to for a systematic retention and replacement of all county vehicles and equipment. This could be done by an apportioning of ad valorem taxes or some other revenue source.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Caldwell County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the County Auditor's Office, 110 S. Main St, Room 301, Lockhart, Texas, 78644.

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Basic Financial Statements

EXHIBIT A-1

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,097,088
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):	
Taxes	1,484,324
Fines	6,530,195
Accounts	11,777
Intergovernmental	450,010
Inventories	6,299
Prepaid items	219,554
Deposits	11,641
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land	171,752
Buildings and improvements	13,455,343
Machinery and equipment	1,534,573
Infrastructure	1,487,815
Construction in progress	8,918,738
Total Assets	43,379,109
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	88,654
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	88,654
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	1,475,107
Accrued liabilities and other payables	248,820
Due to other governments	4,300,867
Due to others	1,024,022
Noncurrent Liabilities-	
Due within one year	896,285
Due in more than one year	13,971,820
Total Liabilities	21,916,921
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,190,215
Restricted For:	
Debt Service	719,000
Capital Projects	2,305,805
Unrestricted	5,335,822
Total Net Position	$ 21,550,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

EXHIBIT A-2

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
Governmental Activities:					
General administration	$ 3,074,155	$ 398,493	$ 96,715	$ 62,625	$ (2,516,322)
Judicial	1,741,792	1,427,924	191,300	--	(122,568)
Legal	823,700	25,335	--	--	(798,365)
Financial administration	1,102,150	501,864	--	--	(600,286)
Public facilities	494,778	--	--	--	(494,778)
Public safety	7,016,290	1,056,750	73,007	--	(5,886,533)
Public transportation	3,023,529	62,925	--	121,880	(2,838,724)
Environmental protection	58,242	108,925	--	--	50,683
Health and welfare	760,239	--	--	--	(760,239)
Conservation - agriculture	98,744	--	--	--	(98,744)
Interest on long-term debt	551,167	--	--	--	(551,167)
Total Governmental Activities	18,744,786	3,582,216	361,022	184,505	(14,617,043)
Total Primary Government	$ 18,744,786	$ 3,582,216	$ 361,022	$ 184,505	(14,617,043)

General Revenues:	
Advalorem taxes	12,785,280
Sales taxes	1,696,908
Automobile taxes	325,875
Alcoholic beverage taxes	6,612
Miscellaneous	175,804
Unrestricted investment earnings	43,694
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	8,863
Total General Revenues and Transfers	15,043,036
Change in Net Position	425,993
Net Position - Beginning	21,124,849
Net Posittion - Ending	$ 21,550,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund
ASSETS		
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,035,304	$ 581,455
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):		
Taxes	1,323,631	160,420
Fines	6,530,195	--
Accounts	11,777	--
Intergovernmental	450,010	--
Due from other funds	--	--
Inventories	6,299	--
Prepaid items	219,554	--
Deposits	11,641	--
Total Assets	$ 13,588,411	$ 741,875
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 456,783	$ --
Accrued liabilities and other payables.	169,942	--
Due to Other Funds	--	22,875
Due to other governments	4,300,867	--
Due to others	1,024,022	--
Total Liabilities	5,951,614	22,875
Defrred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred revenue	3,560,193	150,198
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,560,193	150,198
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable	225,853	--
Restricted	--	568,802
Committed	216,500	--
Assigned	--	--
Unassigned	3,634,251	--
Total Fund Balance	4,076,604	568,802
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 13,588,411	$ 741,875

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Building Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ 3,126,982	$ 353,348	$ 9,097,089
--	273	1,484,324
--	--	6,530,195
--	--	11,777
--	--	450,010
100,881	--	100,881
--	--	6,299
--	--	219,554
--	--	11,641
$ 3,227,863	$ 353,621	$ 17,911,770
$ 922,057	$ 96,267	$ 1,475,107
--	10,989	180,931
--	78,006	100,881
--	--	4,300,867
--	--	1,024,022
922,057	185,262	7,081,808
--	257	3,710,648
--	257	3,710,648
--	--	225,853
2,305,806	170,714	3,045,322
--	70,519	287,019
--	5,153	5,153
--	(78,284)	3,555,967
2,305,806	168,102	7,119,314
$ 3,227,863	$ 353,621	$ 17,911,770

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EXHIBIT A-4

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	$	7,119,314
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.		25,568,221
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		1,386,784
Payables for bond principal which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.		(14,683,812)
Payables for bond interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.		(67,889)
Payables for compensated absences which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.		(184,293)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are deferred in the funds.		88,654
Court fines receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		2,323,863
Net position of governmental activities - Statement of Net Position	$	21,550,842

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund
Revenue:		
Taxes	$ 13,125,330	$ 1,381,724
Licenses and permits	487,456	--
Intergovernmental	1,214,401	--
Fees of office	904,559	--
Fines	809,926	--
Miscellaneous	216,098	--
Investment earnings	31,250	7,032
Total revenues	16,789,020	1,388,756
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General administration	2,543,924	--
Judicial	1,695,376	--
Legal	789,478	--
Financial administration	1,098,531	--
Public facilities	479,185	--
Public safety	6,482,881	--
Public transportation	--	--
Environmental protection	55,267	--
Health and welfare	762,730	--
Conservation - agriculture	97,178	--
Capital Outlay:	--	--
Debt Service:		
Principal	--	875,000
Interest and fiscal charges	--	517,814
Fiscal agent's fees	--	2,250
Bond issuance costs	--	116,515
Advance Refunding Escrow	--	8,355,000
Total Expenditures	14,004,550	9,866,579
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,784,470	(8,477,823)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Transfers in	6,886	--
Transfers out	(4,908,780)	--
Proceeds of bond issue	--	8,555,000
Premiums on bonds sold	--	3,422
Sale of capital assets	37,655	--
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	--	(490,708)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(4,864,239)	8,067,714
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,079,769)	(410,109)
Fund Balances - Beginning	6,156,373	978,911
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 4,076,604	$ 568,802

Building Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ --	$ 327,803	$ 14,834,857
--	62,925	550,381
--	184,505	1,398,906
--	224,712	1,129,271
--	8,948	818,874
--	21,265	237,363
2,002	3,411	43,695
2,002	833,569	19,013,347
191,969	568,484	3,304,377
25,347	51,154	1,771,877
--	--	789,478
--	--	1,098,531
--	--	479,185
--	--	6,482,881
--	2,624,760	2,624,760
--	--	55,267
--	--	762,730
--	--	97,178
6,945,530	--	6,945,530
--	--	875,000
--	--	517,814
--	--	2,250
--	--	116,515
--	--	8,355,000
7,162,846	3,244,398	34,278,373
(7,160,844)	(2,410,829)	(15,265,026)
2,707,242	2,201,538	4,915,666
--	(6,886)	(4,915,666)
--	--	8,555,000
--	--	3,422
--	--	37,655
--	--	(490,708)
2,707,242	2,194,652	8,105,369
(4,453,602)	(216,177)	(7,159,657)
6,759,408	384,279	14,278,971
$ 2,305,806	$ 168,102	$ 7,119,314

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EXHIBIT A-6

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$ (7,159,657)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities ("SOA") are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	7,433,408
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.	(1,252,411)
Trade-in or disposal of capital assets decrease net position in the SOA but not in the funds.	(28,792)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(26,794)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	91,187
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	9,680,000
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest from beginning of period to end of period.	34,933
Compensated absences are reported as the amount earned in the SOA but as the amount paid in the funds.	37,178
Certain fine revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	175,363
Proceeds of bonds do not provide revenue in the SOA, but are reported as current resources in the funds.	(8,555,000)
Bond premiums are reported in the funds but not in the SOA.	(3,422)
Change in net position of governmental activities - Statement of Activities	$ 425,993

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

EXHIBIT A-7

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Agency Funds
ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,126,800
Due from other funds	34,449
Total Assets	$ 1,164,299
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	$ 5,745
Due to other funds	34,448
Due to other governments	57,178
Due to others	1,066,928
Total Liabilities	$ 1,164,299

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The County, a political subdivision of the State of Texas is governed by an elected judge and four county commissioners which comprise the commissioners' court. The county's operational activities include general administrative services, judicial, legal, financial administration, public facilities, public safety, public transportation, environmental protection, health and welfare assistance, conservation - agriculture services.

The accounting policies of Caldwell County, Texas, conform to generally accepted accounting principals issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which is the recognized financial accounting standard setting body for governmental entities. The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the County's basic financial statements.

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the County (the "primary government") is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the County's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the County.

There are no component units which satisfy requirements for blending or discrete presentation within the County's financial statements. Accordingly, the basic financial statements present the County only.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Govemmental activities* are supported by taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues.*

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Fines and permits, and miscellaneous revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for the accumulation of resources to be used for the payment of principal and interest.

The *Building Construction Capital Projects Fund* accounts for proceeds of the 2010 Certificates of Obligation, the 2012 Short Term Tax Notes, and the 2013 Short Term Tax Notes issued to construct and remodel County buildings.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes (not including private purpose trusts or major capital projects).

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the government as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other agency funds.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes, miscellaneous revenue, and interest income.

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

1. Deposits and investments

The County's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the County to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies; (3) other obligations, the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States; (4) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm and having received a rating of not less than A or its equivalent; (5) certificates of deposit by state and national banks domiciled in this state that are (A) guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or its successor; or, (B) secured by obligations that are described by (1) - (4); or, (6) fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements having a defined termination date, secured by obligations described by (1), pledged with third party selected or approved by the County, and placed through a primary government securities dealer.

Investments maturing within one year of date of purchase are stated at cost or amortized cost, all other investments are stated at fair value which is based on quoted market prices.

2. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Fines receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The allowance for uncollectibles is an estimate based upon experience.

Property taxes are levied on October 1 by the County based on the January 1 property values as appraised by the County Central Appraisal District. Taxes are due without penalty until January 31, of the next calendar year. After January 31 the County has an enforceable lien with respect to both real and personal property. Under state law, property taxes levied on real property constitute a perpetual lien on the real property which cannot be forgiven without specific approval of the State Legislature. Taxes applicable to personal property can be deemed uncollectible by the County.

3. Inventories and prepaid items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first in/first out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Building improvements	20 years
Infrastructure	30 years
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 10 years

5. Compensated absences

   Employees accumulate earned but unused vacation and compensatory time. All vacation and compensatory pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide funds. A liability is reported for these amounts in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

6. Long-term obligations

   In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond insurance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method which approximate the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

   In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance and insurance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Insurance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Fund equity

   Nonspendable Fund Balance Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

   Restricted Fund Balance - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constraints imposed by external providers, or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

   Committed Fund Balance - Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the Commissioner's Court through legislation, resolution or Court order, unless the Commissioner's Court removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action used to commit the amounts.

   Assigned Fund Balance - Amounts that are constrained by the Commissioner's Court, or by another County official or the finance division to which the Court has delegated authority, that are to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

   Unassigned Fund Balance - Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts can be reported only in the County's General Fund.

Fund balance amounts represent the nature of the net resources that are reported in a governmental fund. When the County incurs an expenditure and both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available, the County considers restricted amounts to have been spent. When the County incurs an expenditure for an unrestricted amount, committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts for purposes in which any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

	General Fund	Debt Service	Building Construction	Other Funds	Total
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable for:					
Inventory	$6,299	$ --	$ --	$ --	$6,299
Prepaid items	219,554	--	--	--	219,554
	225,853	--	--	--	225,853
Restricted for:					
Debt service	--	568,802	--	--	568,802
Justice administration	--	--	--	19,111	19,111
Preservation	--	--	--	25,892	25,892
Construction	--	--	2,305,806	--	2,305,806
Other	--	--	--	125,711	125,711
	--	568,802	2,305,806	170,714	3,045,322
Committed to:					
Courthouse maintenance	148,500	--	--	--	148,500
Disaster reaction	68,000	--	--	--	68,000
Hot check	--	--	--	60,791	60,791
Other	--	--	--	9,728	9,728
	216,500	--	--	70,519	287,019
Assigned	--	--	--	5,153	5,153
Unassigned	3,634,251	--	--	(78,284)	3,555,967
	$4,076,604	$568,802	$2,305,806	$168,102	$7,119,314

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and investments

Cash

At year end, the carrying amount of the County's cash on hand and deposits was $2,443,239. All of the bank balance of $2,679,871, was covered by federal deposit insurance and collateralized by the pledging financial institution with marketable securities held by an agent in the bank's name.

Investments

As of September 30, 2014, the County had the following investments:

Investment type	Credit Rating*	Fair Value	Days to Maturity
Government sponsored investment pool (LOGIC)	AAAm	$2,964,947	<60
Government sponsored investment pool (TexPool)	AAAm	3,150,300	<60
Money market (MBIA)	AAAm	1,665,402	<60
Total Fair Value		$7,780,649	

* Standard and Poors

Interest Rate Risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the County manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its portfolio to less than three years.

Credit Risk. State law limits investments as described previously in Note I D.1.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The County's investment policy does not allow for an investment in any one issuer (other than investment pools) that is in excess of five percent of the fair value of the County's total investments.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County requires all deposits to be covered by Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance and/or collateralized by qualified securities pledged by the County's depository in the County's name and held by the depository's agent.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

LOGIC, TexPool, and MBIA are external investment pools and are not SEC registered. The Texas Interlocal Cooperation Act and the Texas Public Funds Investment Act provide for creation of public funds investments pools and permit eligible governmental entities to jointly invest their funds in authorized investments. The fair value of investments in the pools are independently reviewed monthly. At September 30, 2014 the fair value of the position in these pools approximates the fair value of the shares.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	Debt Service	NonMajor and Other	Total
Taxes receivable	$1,452,580	$176,442	$782	$1,629,804
Allowance	(128,949)	(16,022)	(509)	(145,480)
Net taxes receivable	$1,323,631	$160,420	$273	$1,484,324
Fines receivable	$12,858,997	$ --	$ --	$12,858,997
Allowance	(6,328,802)	--	--	(6,328,802)
Net fines receivable	$6,530,195	$ --	$ --	$6,530,195
Accounts receivable	$11,777	$ --	$ --	$11,777
Intergovernmental	$450,010	$ --	$ --	$450,010

Governmental funds report *deferred resource inflows* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of *deferred resource inflows* and *unearned revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable	Unearned	Total
Deferred tax revenue (General Fund)	$1,236,330	$ --	$1,236,330
Deferred fines revenue (General Fund)	2,323,863	--	2,323,863
Deferred tax revenue (Debt Service Fund)	150,198	--	150,198
Deferred tax revenue (NonMajor Funds)	257	--	257
Total deferred/unearned revenue for governmental funds	$3,710,648	$ --	$3,710,648

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2014:

	Balance 9/30/13	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance 9/30/14
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	$171,752	$ --	$ --	$ --	$171,752
Construction in progress	2,482,616	7,169,883	--	(733,761)	8,918,738
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,654,368	7,169,883	--	(733,761)	9,090,490
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	18,736,273	--	--	584,351	19,320,624
Infrastructure	14,357,002	--	--	--	14,357,002
Machinery and equipment	6,906,084	263,525	(93,276)	149,410	7,225,743
Total capital assets being depreciated	39,999,359	263,525	(93,276)	733,761	40,903,369
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(5,486,066)	(379,215)	--	--	(5,865,281)
Infrastructure	(12,677,760)	(191,427)	--	--	(12,869,187)
Machinery and equipment	(5,073,885)	(681,769)	64,484	--	(5,691,170)
Total accumulated depreciation	(23,237,711)	(1,252,411)	64,484	--	(24,425,638)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	16,761,648	(988,886)	(28,792)	--	16,477,731
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$19,416,016	$6,180,997	($28,792)	$ --	$25,568,221

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General administration	$210,723
Legal	32,191
Financial administration	388
Public facilities	16,746
Public safety	587,132
Public transportation	399,891
Environmental protection	2,743
Conservation - agriculture	2,597
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$1,252,411

D. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of September 30, 2014, is as follows:

Fund	Receivable	Payable
Major Funds		
Building Construction	$100,881	$ --
Total Major Funds	100,881	--
Nonmajor Funds		
Debt Service	--	22,875
Law Library	--	74,287
Narcotics Task Force	--	3,719
Total Nonmajor Funds	--	100,881
Agency Funds		
District Attorney	34,448	--
Juvenile Probation	--	34,448
Total Nonmajor Funds	34,448	34,448
Total Governmental Funds	$135,329	$135,329

Interfund receivables are primarily the result of overdrafts in pooled cash.

E. Interfund Transfers

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Major Funds		
General Fund	$6,886	$4,908,780
Building Construction	2,707,242	--
Total Major Funds	2,714,128	4,908,780
Non Major Governmental Funds		
Unit Road	2,005,222	--
Law Library	--	6,886
Courthouse Security	196,316	--
Total Non Major Funds	2,201,538	6,886
Totals	$4,915,666	$4,915,666

The transfer from the General Fund to the Unit Road Fund and the Courthouse Security Fund were made to provide funding for those funds. The transfer to the Courthouse Security Fund was to provide additional funds for security in the new Justice Center.

F. Long-term debt

The County issues general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation bonds, notes payable and capital lease obligations to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. These issues are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the County.

General Debt Currently Outstanding:

Purpose	Original Amount	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance 9/30/13
General Long-Term Debt Issues					
General Obligation Bonds:					
Tax Refunding Bonds, 2009	$2,980,000	12/22/09	8/15/16	2.50%	$775,000
Certificates of Obligation, 2007	5,605,000	8/16/07	2/1/27	4.34%	4,355,000
Certificates of Obligation, 2010	1,200,000	12/15/10	8/01/29	3.0% - 4.0%	995,000
Limited tax refund bonds, 2014	8,555,000	3/24/14	2/01/32	1.69%	8,555,000
Total General Long-Term Debt					$14,680,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general debt:

	General Obligation Bonds		
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$875,000	$432,311	$1,307,311
2015	975,000	411,442	1,386,442
2016	1,305,000	384,513	1,689,513
2017	1,430,000	349,440	1,779,440
2018	1,510,000	312,751	1,822,751
2019-2023	7,455,000	859,150	8,314,150
2024-2028	2,165,000	231,982	2,396,982
2029	90,000	4,050	94,050
Total	$15,805,000	$2,985,639	$18,790,639

CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance 09/30/13	Additions	Retirements	Balance 09/30/14	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Refunding bonds	$1,285,000	$ --	($510,000)	$775,000	$535,000
Certificates of obligation	$6,110,000	--	($760,000)	$5,350,000	$315,000
Tax notes	$8,410,000	$8,555,000	($8,410,000)	$8,555,000	--
Bond premium	494	3,442	(124)	3,812	219
	15,805,494	8,558,442	(9,680,124)	14,683,812	850,219
Compensated absences	221,442	18,189	(55,368)	184,263	46,066
Governmental activity Long-Term Liabilities	$16,026,936	$8,576,631	($9,735,492)	$14,868,075	$896,285

For the governmental activities, claims and judgements and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

Authorized and Unissued Debt

The County had no authorized but unissued debt at 9/30/14.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health benefits; and other claims of various nature. The County participates in the Texas Association of Counties Intergovernmental Risk Pool (Pool) which provides protection for risks of loss. Premiums are paid to the Pool which retains the risk of loss beyond the County's policy deductibles. Any losses reported but unsettled or incurred and not reported, are believed to be insignificant to the County's basic financial statements. For the last three years, there have been no significant reductions of insurance coverage or insurance settlements in excess of insurance coverage.

B. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by such agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The County, periodically, is defendant in various lawsuits. As of September 30, 2014, after consultation with the County's attorney, the County is not aware of any pending or threatened litigation which would have a material effect on the financial statements.

The District Clerk has invested trust funds at various financial institutions in accordance with court orders. The County has a fiduciary responsibility over these funds until their final disposition.

C. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

1. Plan Description

The County provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for all of its full-time employees through a nontraditional defined benefit plan in the state-wide Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). The Board of Trustees of TCDRS is responsible for the administration of the statewide agent multi-employer public employee retirement system consisting of nontraditional defined benefit pension plans. TCDRS in the aggregate issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) on a calendar year basis. The CAFR is available upon written request from the TCDRS Board of Trustees at P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas, 78768-20343.

The plan provisions are adopted by the County commissioners' court, within the options available in the state statutes governing TCDRS (TCDRS Act). Members can retire at ages 60 and above with 8 or more years of service or with 30 years regardless of age or when the sum of their age and years of service equals 75 or more. Members are vested after 8 years but must leave their accumulated contributions in the plan to receive any employer-financed benefit. Members who withdraw their personal contributions in a lump-sum are not entitled to any amounts contributed by their employer.

Benefit amounts are determined by the sum of the employee's contributions to the plan, with interest, and employer-financed monetary credits. The level of these monetary credits is adopted by the County commissioners' court within the constraints imposed by the TCDRS Act so that the resulting benefits can be expected to be adequately financed by the employer's commitment to contribute. At retirement, death, or disability, the benefit is calculated by converting the sum of the employee's accumulated contribution and the employer-financed monetary credits to a monthly annuity using annuity purchase rates prescribed by the TCDRS Act.

2. Funding Policy

The County has elected the annually determined contribution rate (Variable Rate) plan provisions of the TCDRS Act. The plan is funded by monthly contributions from both employee members and the employer based on the covered payroll of employee members. Under the TCDRS Act, the contribution rate of the employer is actuarially determined annually. The employer contributed using the actuarially determined rate of 4.67% for the months of the accounting year in 2013 and 4.00% for the months of the accounting year in 2014.

The contribution rate payable by the employee members is the rate of 5% as adopted by the commissioners' court. The employee contribution rate and the employer contribution rate may be changed by the commissioners' court with the options available in the TCDRS Act.

3. Annual Pension Cost

For the County's accounting year ended September 30, 2014, the annual pension cost for the TCDRS plan for its employees was $339,512 and the actual contributions were $339,512.

The annual required contributions were actuarially determined as a percent of the covered payroll of the participating employees, and were in compliance with the GASB Statement No. 27 parameters based on the actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2012, the basis for determining the contribution rates for fiscal year 2014. The December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation is the most recent valuation.

Actuarial Valuation Information

Actuarial valuation date	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed	Level percentage of payroll, closed	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Amortization period in years	20	20	20
Actuarial valuation method	SAF: 10-yr smoothed value. ESF: Fund Value.	SAF: 10-yr smoothed value. ESF: Fund Value.	SAF: 5-yr smoothed value. ESF: Fund Value.
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment return	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Projected salary increases	5.40%	5.40%	4.90%
Inflation	3.50%	3.50%	3.00%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Trend Information

Accounting year ended	9/30/12	9/30/13	9/30/14
Annual Pension Cost (APC)	$300,506	$347,986	$339,512
Percentage of APC Contributed	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Pension Obligation	$ --	$ --	$ --

D. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Taxes receivable are due from citizens and businesses within the County's boundaries. Risk of loss is immaterial due to wide dispersion of receivables and because of policies which address procedures for filing property tax liens. Fines receivable are due from citizens primarily within the County's boundaries. Risk of loss is reduced by an allowance for uncollectibles and collection policies.

E. Restatement of Prior Year Amounts

The County underpaid certain fees to the State of Texas related to fines and fees collected over a nine year period. At September 30, 2014 the County owed the State of Texas $259,054. Additionally, the County determined that sales tax receivable had been under accrued in prior years.

Prior year financial statements have been restated to correct these errors. The effect of the restatements were, as follows:

Condensed Government Wide Statement of Net Position	9/30/13 As Reported	Restatement	9/30/13 As Restated
Assets	$42,935,481	($66,351)	$42,869,130
Liabilities	21,613,646	130,635	21,744,281
Net assets as restated	$21,321,835	$196,986	$21,124,849

Condensed Government Wide Statement of Activities	As Reported	Restatement	As Restated
Revenues	$18,528,982	($49,185)	$18,479,797
Expenses	19,034,758	--	19,034,758
Increase in net position	(505,776)	(49,185)	(554,961)
Net assets October 1, 2012	21,827,611	(147,801)	21,679,810
Net assets as restated September 30, 2013	$21,321,835	($196,986)	$21,124,849

Condensed Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	As Reported General Fund	Restatement	Restated General Fund
Assets	$15,081,337	($66,351)	$15,014,986
Liabilities	5,316,702	130,635	5,447,337
Deferred resource inflow	3,411,276	--	3,411,276
Fund Balance	$6,353,359	$196,986	$6,156,373

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	As Reported	Restated	Restated General Fund
Revenues	$16,287,441	($49,185)	$16,238,256
Expenditures	14,519,598	--	14,519,598
Revenues over (under) expenditures	1,767,843	(49,185)	1,718,658
Total other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,312,175)	--	(2,312,175)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(544,332)	(49,185)	(593,517)
Fund balance October 1, 2012	6,897,691	(147,801)	6,749,890
Fund Balance as restated September 30, 2013	$6,353,359	($196,986)	$6,156,373

Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

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CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT B-1

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenue:				
Taxes	$ 12,852,477	$ 13,085,352	$ 13,125,330	$ 39,978
Licenses and permits	472,500	487,350	487,456	106
Intergovernmental	1,270,000	1,067,225	1,214,401	147,176
Fees of office	1,011,100	801,380	904,559	103,179
Fines	870,500	862,650	809,926	(52,724)
Miscellaneous	96,500	228,040	216,098	(11,942)
Investment earnings	40,000	31,120	31,250	130
Total revenues	16,613,077	16,563,117	16,789,020	225,903
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General administration	2,616,026	2,586,639	2,543,924	42,715
Judicial	1,748,188	1,748,188	1,695,376	52,812
Legal	800,586	800,586	789,478	11,108
Financial administration	1,198,433	1,198,433	1,098,531	99,902
Public facilities	550,009	550,009	479,185	70,824
Public safety	6,411,420	6,504,598	6,482,881	21,717
Environmental protection	60,630	60,630	55,267	5,363
Health and welfare	860,201	860,201	762,730	97,471
Conservation - agriculture	100,269	100,269	97,178	3,091
Total Expenditures	14,345,762	14,409,553	14,004,550	405,003
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,267,315	2,153,564	2,784,470	630,906
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	4,300	6,880	6,886	6
Transfers out	(2,151,615)	(4,908,777)	(4,908,780)	(3)
Sale of capital assets	--	--	37,655	37,655
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,147,315)	(4,901,897)	(4,864,239)	37,658
Net Change in Fund Balances	120,000	(2,748,333)	(2,079,769)	668,564
Fund Balances - Beginning	6,156,373	6,156,373	6,156,373	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 6,276,373	$ 3,408,040	$ 4,076,604	$ 668,564

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS **EXHIBIT B-2**

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
September 30, 2014
(Unaudited)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Acturial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Funded Ratio	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
			(1)/(2)	(2)-(1)		(4)/(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12/31/2011	$8,122,962	$8,863,167	91.65%	$740,205	$6,370,094	11.62%
12/31/2012	9,560,049	9,801,032	97.54%	240,983	7,112,512	3.39%
12/31/2013	10,660,854	10,826,048	98.47%	165,194	7,673,455	2.15%

STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on the GAAP basis of accounting for the general fund, certain special revenue funds, and the debt service fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The Grant Fund had no activity in the fiscal year and was not budgeted.

The County Judge is, by statute, the Budget Officer of the County and has the responsibility of preparing the County's budget. Under the County's budgeting procedures, each department submits a budget request to the County Judge. The County Judge reviews budget requests and holds informal hearings when needed. Before October 1, a proposed budget is presented to the Commissioners' Court. A public hearing is then held and the Commissioners' Court takes action on the proposed budget. Before determining the final budget, the Commissioners' Court may increase or decrease the amounts requested by the various departments. Amounts finally budgeted may not exceed the estimate of revenues and available fund balance.

Once the budget has been adopted by the Commissioners' Court, the County Auditor is responsible for monitoring the expenditures of the various departments of the County to prevent expenditures from exceeding budgeted appropriations and for keeping members of the Commissioners' Court advised of the conditions of the various funds and accounts.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. Any transfers of appropriations are first approved by the Commissioners' Court. Thus, the legal level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Several supplemental appropriations were required during the year.

B. The following funds had deficit fund balances at September 30, 2014:

Special Revenue Funds:	
Unit Road	$ 52
Law Library	74,622
Narcotics Task Force	3,610

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Combining Statements and Budget Comparisons as Supplementary Information

This supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, nor a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Grant	911	Special Road & Bridge	Justice Court Technology
ASSETS				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 294	$ 9,728	$ 5,153	$ 19,111
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Taxes	--	--	--	--
Total Assets	$ 294	$ 9,728	$ 5,153	$ 19,111
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 58	$ --	$ --	$ --
Accrued liabilities and other payables.	--	--	--	--
Due to Other Funds	--	--	--	--
Total Liabilities	58	--	--	--
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred revenue	--	--	--	--
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	--
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	236	--	--	19,111
Committed	--	9,728	--	--
Assigned	--	--	5,153	--
Unassigned	--	--	--	--
Total Fund Balance	236	9,728	5,153	19,111
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 294	$ 9,728	$ 5,153	$ 19,111

Unit Road Fund	Records Preservation Fund	Law Library	Sheriff's Forfeiture	Hot Check
$ 69,652	$ 56,876	$ 30	$ 38,623	$ 60,791
273	--	--	--	--
$ 69,925	$ 56,876	$ 30	$ 38,623	$ 60,791
$ 64,687	$ 30,984	$ 365	$ --	$ --
5,033	--	--	--	--
--	--	74,287	--	--
69,720	30,984	74,652	--	--
257	--	--	--	--
257	--	--	--	--
--	25,892	--	38,623	--
--	--	--	--	60,791
--	--	--	--	--
(52)	--	(74,622)	--	--
(52)	25,892	(74,622)	38,623	60,791
$ 69,925	$ 56,876	$ 30	$ 38,623	$ 60,791

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Narcotics Task Force	Records Management	Courthouse Security	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (See Exhibit A-3)
ASSETS				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,238	$ 55,060	$ 31,792	$ 353,348
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):				
Taxes	--	--	--	273
Total Assets	$ 6,238	$ 55,060	$ 31,792	$ 353,621
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 173	$ --	$ --	$ 96,267
Accrued liabilities and other payables.	5,956	--	--	10,989
Due to Other Funds	3,719	--	--	78,006
Total Liabilities	9,848	--	--	185,262
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred revenue	--	--	--	257
Total deferred inflows of resources	--	--	--	257
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	--	55,060	31,792	170,714
Committed	--	--	--	70,519
Assigned	--	--	--	5,153
Unassigned	(3,610)	--	--	(78,284)
Total Fund Balance	(3,610)	55,060	31,792	168,102
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 6,238	$ 55,060	$ 31,792	$ 353,621

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CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Grant	911	Special Road & Bridge	Justice Court Technology
Revenue:				
Taxes	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --
Licenses and permits	--	--	--	--
Intergovernmental	62,625	--	--	--
Fees of office	--	--	--	26,875
Fines	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--
Investment earnings	--	--	39	--
Total revenues	62,625	--	39	26,875
Expenditures:				
General administration	48,484	--	--	--
Judicial	--	--	--	23,975
Public transportation	--	--	--	--
Total Expenditures	48,484	--	--	23,975
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	14,141	--	39	2,900
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	--	--	--	--
Transfers out	--	--	--	--
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	--	--	--	--
Net Change in Fund Balances	14,141	--	39	2,900
Fund Balances - Beginning	(13,905)	9,728	5,114	16,211
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 236	$ 9,728	$ 5,153	$ 19,111

Unit Road Fund	Records Preservation Fund	Law Library	Sheriff's Forfeiture	Hot Check
$ 327,803	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --
62,925	--	--	--	--
121,880	--	--	--	--
--	106,950	14,679	--	10,656
--	--	--	8,948	--
21,265	--	--	--	--
1,024	1,080	--	257	462
534,897	108,030	14,679	9,205	11,118
--	276,949	7,763	--	1,807
--	--	--	--	--
2,624,760	--	--	--	--
2,624,760	276,949	7,763	--	1,807
(2,089,863)	(168,919)	6,916	9,205	9,311
2,005,222	--	--	--	--
--	--	(6,886)	--	--
2,005,222	--	(6,886)	--	--
(84,641)	(168,919)	30	9,205	9,311
84,589	194,811	(74,652)	29,418	51,480
$ (52)	$ 25,892	$ (74,622)	$ 38,623	$ 60,791

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Narcotics Task Force	Records Management	Courthouse Security	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (See Exhibit A-5)
Revenue:				
Taxes	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ 327,803
Licenses and permits	--	--	--	62,925
Intergovernmental	--	--	--	184,505
Fees of office	--	28,638	36,914	224,712
Fines	--	--	--	8,948
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	21,265
Investment earnings	--	466	83	3,411
Total revenues	--	29,104	36,997	833,569
Expenditures:				
General administration	--	--	233,481	568,484
Judicial	--	27,179	--	51,154
Public transportation	--	--	--	2,624,760
Total Expenditures	--	27,179	233,481	3,244,398
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	--	1,925	(196,484)	(2,410,829)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	--	--	196,316	2,201,538
Transfers out	--	--	--	(6,886)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	--	--	196,316	2,194,652
Net Change in Fund Balances	--	1,925	(168)	(216,177)
Fund Balances - Beginning	(3,610)	53,135	31,960	384,279
Fund Balances - Ending	$ (3,610)	$ 55,060	$ 31,792	$ 168,102

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT C-3

GRANT FUND
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Intergovernmental	$ 62,620	$ 62,625	$ 5
Total revenues	62,620	62,625	5
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	48,642	48,484	158
Total Expenditures	48,642	48,484	158
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	13,978	14,141	163
Net Change in Fund Balances	13,978	14,141	163
Fund Balances - Beginning	(13,905)	(13,905)	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 73	$ 236	$ 163

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT C-5

JUSTICE COURT TECHNOLOGY
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 26,840	$ 26,875	$ 35
Total revenues	26,840	26,875	35
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Judicial	24,000	23,975	25
Total Expenditures	24,000	23,975	25
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,840	2,900	60
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,840	2,900	60
Fund Balances - Beginning	16,211	16,211	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 19,051	$ 19,111	$ 60

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS **EXHIBIT C-6**

UNIT ROAD FUND
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Taxes	$ 327,804	$ 327,803	$ (1)
Licenses and permits	62,920	62,925	5
Intergovernmental	121,870	121,880	10
Miscellaneous	21,258	21,265	7
Investment earnings	1,020	1,024	4
Total revenues	534,872	534,897	25
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Public transportation	2,625,446	2,624,760	686
Total Expenditures	2,625,446	2,624,760	686
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,090,574)	(2,089,863)	711
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	2,005,219	2,005,222	3
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,005,219	2,005,222	3
Net Change in Fund Balances	(85,355)	(84,641)	714
Fund Balances - Beginning	84,589	84,589	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ (766)	$ (52)	$ 714

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS **EXHIBIT C-7**

RECORDS PRESERVATION FUND
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 107,240	$ 106,950	$ (290)
Investment earnings	1,070	1,080	10
Total revenues	108,310	108,030	(280)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	277,159	276,949	210
Total Expenditures	277,159	276,949	210
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(168,849)	(168,919)	(70)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(168,849)	(168,919)	(70)
Fund Balances - Beginning	194,811	194,811	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 25,962	$ 25,892	$ (70)

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS **EXHIBIT C-8**

LAW LIBRARY
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 14,640	$ 14,679	$ 39
Total revenues	14,640	14,679	39
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	7,770	7,763	7
Total Expenditures	7,770	7,763	7
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	6,870	6,916	46
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers out	(6,890)	(6,886)	4
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(6,890)	(6,886)	4
Net Change in Fund Balances	(20)	30	50
Fund Balances - Beginning	(74,652)	(74,652)	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ (74,672)	$ (74,622)	$ 50

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT C-9

HOT CHECK
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 10,650	$ 10,656	$ 6
Investment earnings	460	462	2
Total revenues	11,110	11,118	8
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	10,000	1,807	8,193
Total Expenditures	10,000	1,807	8,193
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,110	9,311	8,201
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,110	9,311	8,201
Fund Balances - Beginning	51,480	51,480	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 52,590	$ 60,791	$ 8,201

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT C-10

RECORDS MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 29,182	$ 28,638	$ (544)
Investment earnings	460	466	6
Total revenues	29,642	29,104	(538)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	2,000	--	2,000
Judicial	29,981	27,179	2,802
Total Expenditures	31,981	27,179	4,802
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,339)	1,925	4,264
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,339)	1,925	4,264
Fund Balances - Beginning	53,135	53,135	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 50,796	$ 55,060	$ 4,264

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

EXHIBIT C-11

COURTHOUSE SECURITY
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Fees of office	$ 37,050	$ 36,914	$ (136)
Investment earnings	80	83	3
Total revenues	37,130	36,997	(133)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General administration	233,496	233,481	15
Total Expenditures	233,496	233,481	15
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(196,366)	(196,484)	(118)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	196,316	196,316	--
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	196,316	196,316	--
Net Change in Fund Balances	(50)	(168)	(118)
Fund Balances - Beginning	31,960	31,960	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 31,910	$ 31,792	$ (118)

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS
DEBT SERVICE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

EXHIBIT C-12

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenue:			
Taxes	$ 1,383,037	$ 1,381,724	$ (1,313)
Investment earnings	7,000	7,032	32
Total revenues	1,390,037	1,388,756	(1,281)
Expenditures:			
Debt Service:			
Principal	875,000	875,000	--
Interest and fiscal charges	517,821	517,814	7
Fiscal agent's fees	2,250	2,250	--
Bond issuance costs	116,515	116,515	--
Advance Refunding Escrow	8,355,000	8,355,000	--
Total Expenditures	9,866,586	9,866,579	7
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(8,476,549)	(8,477,823)	(1,274)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Proceeds of bond issue	8,555,000	8,555,000	--
Premiums on bonds sold	--	3,422	3,422
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	--	(490,708)	(490,708)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	8,555,000	8,067,714	(487,286)
Net Change in Fund Balances	78,451	(410,109)	(488,560)
Fund Balances - Beginning	978,911	978,911	--
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 1,057,362	$ 568,802	$ (488,560)

CALDWELL COUNTY, TEXAS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

	District Attorney	District Clerk
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 88,104	$ 463,335
Accounts	--	--
Total Assets	$ 122,552	$ 463,335
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ --	$ --
Due to other funds	--	--
Due to other governments	--	201
Due to others	122,552	463,134
Total Liabilities	$ 122,552	$ 463,335

County Clerk	County Sheriff	Juvenile Probation Fund	Total Agency Funds (See Exhibit A-7)
$ 418,912	$ 63,825	$ 92,624	$ 1,126,800
--	--	3,051	3,051
$ 418,912	$ 63,825	$ 95,675	$ 1,164,299
$ --	$ --	$ 5,745	$ 5,745
--	--	34,448	34,448
190	1,305	55,482	57,178
418,722	62,520	--	1,066,928
$ 418,912	$ 63,825	$ 95,675	$ 1,164,299

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2015.03.16.09 Discussion/Action to authorize the County Judge to enter into an agreement with WBTV for use of County property for purposes of filming a television series. Cost: TBD. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Joey Hudgins/Jordan Powel. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.10 Discussion regarding County planned procedures for how the County will contact employees during emergencies and inclement weather with regards to employee safety. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Martin Ritchey. Backup 1.**

Caldwell County

Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
1403 Blackjack Street – Lockhart, TX 78644

First Draft

Proposed policy for late start (time) or closure of non-essential county government operations. This process is typically (although not exclusively) invoked due to inclement weather conditions which may cause hazards to travel for county employees and citizens who wish to interact with county departments.

In order to provide unified operations, departments of the county reporting to commissioner's court or participating elected officials will receive instruction about operations during emergent conditions from the Regional Notification System (RNS).

The Caldwell County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management maintains surveillance of conditions from several sources and directly from the National Weather Service. These data points are reviewed with the County Judge and advice is given to what emergency protective measures are required, if any. Any notification is exception based, meaning notifications go out when we alter the normal operations of the county government schedule. Employees will be notified through the RNS and the general public will be informed through broadcast media, social media and the county web presence.

4.09 Emergency Operations

This policy applies to all employees and Department Heads who report to the Commissioners Court. In the event of a declared emergency, Department Heads and Elected Officials may be called upon to provide personnel to assist in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), or otherwise participate in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The citizens of Caldwell County depend on County employees to work before, during, and in the aftermath of a disaster to assist in the preservation and restoration of essential public services required for the health, safety and quality of life within the County.

This policy will be in effect at such time as the County Judge or designee, in accordance with the Emergency Operations Plan, declares that a "State of Emergency" exists warranting either preparation for, or response to, a potential emergency condition.

Caldwell County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located at:

Office of Emergency Management
1403 Blackjack, Suite E
Lockhart, Texas 78644

Phone: 512.398.1822
Fax: 512.398.2819
Email: ccemc@austin.rr.com

Listed below is where the County will disseminate information at a time of emergency.

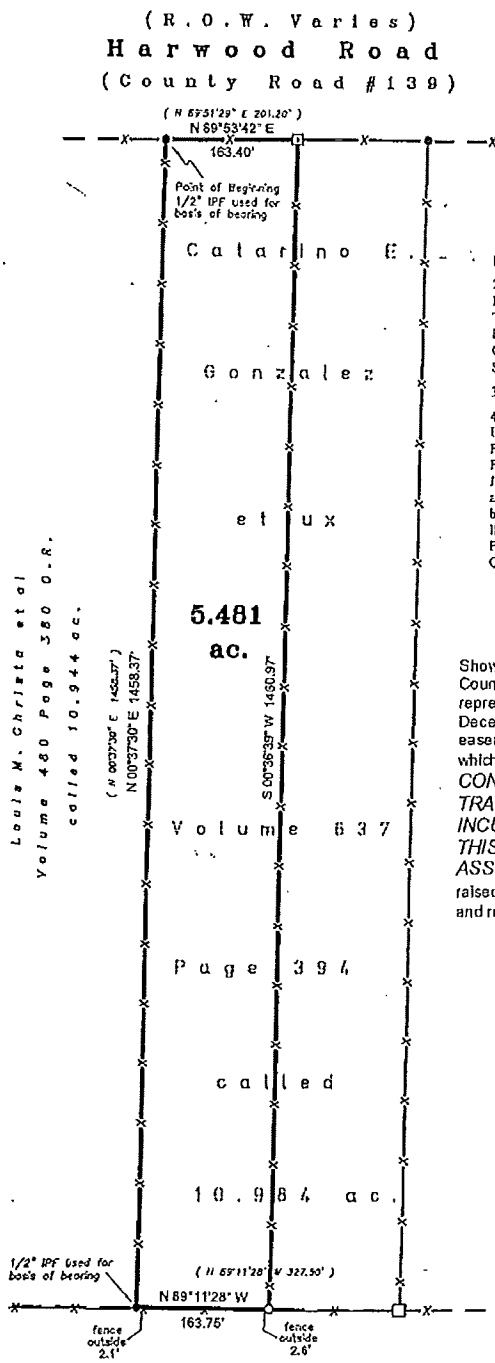
Radio:	KLBJ (590 AM) KASE (100.7 and 98.1 FM)
Television:	KVUE TV (Channel 24) KXAN TV (Channel 36) Local Cable TV New 8 Austin
Social Media:	Facebook page for County Office of Emergency Management Twitter Feed for County Office of Emergency Management

2015.03.16.11 Discussion/Action regarding the burn ban for Caldwell County. Cost: None. **Speakers: Judge Schawe/Martin Ritchey. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.12 Discussion/Action to authorize the Human Resources Office to level their new office space to repaint and replace carpet and amend the budget accordingly. Cost: Not to exceed $2,500.00. **Speaker: Judge Schawe. Backup 0.**

2015.03.16.13 Discussion/Action to consider waiving family land grant fees, residential construction fees, septic tank fees, and driveway permit fees associated with the construction of a home for Agustina Mandujano, as requested by Community Action, Inc., a non-profit organization. Cost: None **Speakers: Commissioner Moses/Kasi Miles**. **Backup 1.**

Caldwell County, Texas
William Sneed Survey A-265



General Notes

1) NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY THE SURVEYOR TO LOCATE ANY IMPROVEMENTS OR INTERNAL FENCES.

2) THE PARTY OR PARTIES THAT THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED FOR WAS ADVISED THAT THIS PARCEL(S) COULD BE SUBJECT TO THE CALDWELL COUNTY SUBDIVISION RULES AND REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO THE TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE CHAPTER 232/242 COUNTY REGULATIONS OF SUBDIVISIONS

3) THIS SURVEY IS FOR USE WITH THIS ONE TRANSACTION ONLY.

4) FLOOD ZONES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND CREATE NO LIABILITY ON THE PART OF THE SURVEYOR AND ARE BASED ON FROM A FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP. The property shown lies in Flood Zone "X" according to FEMA Panel #48055C0400E effective date June 19, 2012. Flood Zone "X" is areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. WARNING: This flood Statement, as Determined by a H.U.D. – F.I.A. FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP, DOES NOT IMPLY that the Property or the improvements thereon will be Free from Flooding or Flood Damage. On rare occasions, Greater Floods Can and Will Occur, and Flood Heights may be Increased by Man-Made or Natural Causes.

Scale 1"=150'

SURVEY PLAT

Showing a 5.481 acre tract of land out of the William Sneed Survey A-265 in Caldwell County, Texas. I do hereby certify that (1) the foregoing plat is a true and correct representation of a survey made on the ground under my direct supervision on December 2, 2014, (2) No Abstract of Title, title commitment, nor research or record easements were supplied to the Surveyor. There may exist easements of record which could effect this parcel. *THIS SURVEY IS CERTIFIED AND ITS CONTENTS GUARANTEED FOR USE WITH THIS ONE TRANSACTION ONLY DATED THIS DATE. THE SURVEYOR SHALL INCUR NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS SURVEY BEYOND THIS ONE TRANSACTION OR FOR ANY PERSONS(S) NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THIS TRANSACTION.* Only those prints containing the raised Surveyor's seal and an original "LIVE" signature should be considered official and relied upon by the user.

Jerry L. Hinkle R.P.L.S. #5469

LEGEND

- ○ CAPPED 1/2" IRON PIN SET
- ● 1/2" IRON PIN FOUND
- ⊡ 8" TREATED FENCE POST FOUND
- □ 8" CEDAR FENCE POST FOUND
- (.....) ORIGINAL DEEDED CALLS
- --X-- FENCES MEANDER

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

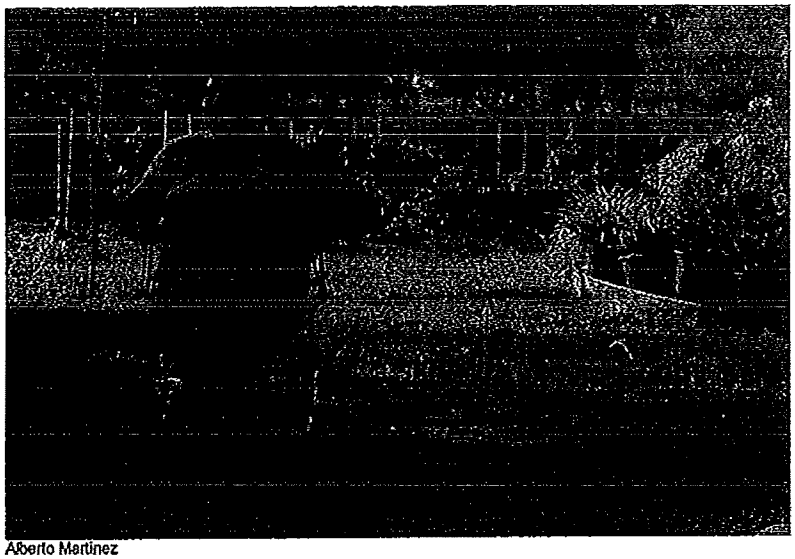
Field Book d.c.	Drawn By: JUH BS
Job No. 20143371	Drawing: 20143371.dwg
Date: December 2014	Word Disk: Begin 12012014
Surveyed By: JUH JDB	Autocad Disk: Begin 12012014

HINKLE SURVEYORS
P.O. Box 1027 1109 S. Main Street Lockhart, TX 78644
Ph: (512) 398-2000 Fax:(512) 398-7683 Email: contact@hinklesurveyors.com *Firm Registration No. 100866-00*

Season for Caring

Posted: 10:00 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2013

Agustina Mandujano: Garden gives mother with breast cancer strength



Alberto Martinez

Related

By Omar L. Gallaga

American-Statesman Staff

Agustina Mandujano continues to smile, no matter what.

She smiles as she stands in her garden, speaking about the mother she hasn't seen in more than 15 years and whom she fears she won't see again. She smiles as she speaks about fighting breast and thyroid cancer and doing everything she can to survive for her children. Even when she cries, she smiles, grateful for the life she has and what she says God has given her.

"I'm not going to resist or say, 'Don't do this.' Whatever the doctors say I need to do, I'm going to do. I want to live," says Mandujano, 44, in Spanish.

In late October, she successfully underwent a second mastectomy as well as a hysterectomy to prevent a recurrence of the cancer that forced her to stop working. She now relies on help from family members who live near her on the outskirts of Luling, as well as Community Action Inc. of Central Texas.

Mandujano shares the small ranch with a brother, sister, in-laws and three of her four children — Maria, 12, Agustin, 15, and Ernesto, 21 (Xavier, 24, lives on his own). The ranch recently flooded with the heavy October rains in Central Texas. The children's fathers are unable to help financially because one is in a nursing home after a series of strokes and the other is on Social Security but able to help run errands.

The family lives in an old, cramped trailer with peeling paint and cracked linoleum floors. It holds small beds that Mandujano's kids have outgrown and precious photos of family, including some in Mexico she hasn't seen in decades.

She came to the U.S. after the 1985 Mexico City earthquake, and though she's not yet a citizen, she has been here legally ever since. Her mother, 81, was in the U.S. on a visa for a time but went back to Guanajuato in 1997. They speak on the phone, but her mother's age and her own sickness make her fear that time is short.

"I told her, if we don't see each other in this life, we have another life that God is saving for us," Mandujano says. "We'll see each other in heaven."

Her family desperately needs better living accommodations on the patch of rural land, but Mandujano's fondest wish is for her and her family to travel to Mexico to see her mother once she's completed cancer treatments.

She wears a pink T-shirt in support of breast cancer awareness as she tends to her garden, which is bountiful with many kinds of chilies, peppers, pumpkins and watermelons. When she can't eat food due to her treatments, she still can cook and eat chilies, the spicier the better. "Each chili has its own flavor," she says. "They're like candy to me."

Her sister, Maria Gonzalez, says that Mandujano is a survivor who always stays positive. "She's a good woman, a good mother. The first days (with cancer treatments) were very difficult. She couldn't eat. She was tired and couldn't get up. But she's a strong person."

The ranch is filled with animals, from dogs and cats to small pigs and chickens. Mandujano prefers to spend her time outside, even amid the heat and the mosquitoes, working and keeping busy rather than dwelling on her illness. Her stove is a small shack with a well-organized makeshift pantry. Her bathtub is a large drum of water in another small outside shed. Her children, she believes, will outgrow living with her here, but she loves her home and considers herself blessed.

"We're happy. We're together. Not everybody is privileged to have a family like this," Mandujano says. "God is here with us. He has not abandoned us."

Mandujano family's wishes

A new mobile home; dental work; septic tank; beds and bedding; pots, pans, dishware and storage containers; driveway paving; prepaid cellphones or prepaid international calling cards; garden tiller; gardening tools; bathroom furnishings; curtains; towels; refrigerator and/or freezer; stove; pet food; animal feed; car repair and maintenance; auto insurance; gas cards; grocery gift cards; storage shed; USB flash drives for school; family travel by bus to Mexico; Nintendo DS games; art supplies; computer for schoolwork; iPod; PlayStation 3 and games; clothing including for Agustina: women's XL shirts, women's 28 skirts and women's size 10 shoes; for Agustin: men's 38x32 pants and XL or 2X shirts, men's size 12W or 12½ shoes; for Maria: size 10 shoes, size 16 dresses, size large women's shirts, size 15 or 16 pants.

Nominated by: Community Action Inc. of Central Texas, 101 Uhland Road. Suite 107, San Marcos, TX 78666. 512-392-1161, ext. 305, communityaction.com.

Its mission: To develop opportunities for people and communities to reach their potential.

Claudia Cantu

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- Alaska man accused of ramming Porsche into pickup

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- Michelle Obama's DNA Test Show Slave Owner as Ancestor ' (Ancestry.com)
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[?]

Comments

If you would like to post a comment please Sign In or Register

Print Close

Agustina Mandujano and Community Action

From: **Jon Engel** (jengel@communityaction.com)
Sent: Tue 3/03/15 5:30 PM
To: miles479@hotmail.com
2 attachments
501c3.pdf (1397.3 KB) , Mandujano Nom. 2013.pdf (183.6 KB)

Dear Ms. Miles,

Attached please find a copy of the original nomination form that Community Action, Inc. of Central Texas submitted to the Austin American Statesman for consideration for inclusion in the paper's 2013 Season for Caring campaign and a copy of our agency's 501c3 non-profit organization IRS designation. The nomination was accepted, and Agustina was featured in that year's campaign. Readers of the Statesman really responded to her story and sent donations to the Statesman. The Statesman then sent the funds to Community Action which has a fiduciary responsibility to use the funds "to benefit the Mandujano Family and Others Similarly Situated".

It is Agustina's most since wish to build a small home on the property she and her sister and brother in law live on in Caldwell County. With in kind support such as Caldwell County waiving the Family Land Grant fees and construction and septic tank fees, Community Action believes it has sufficient resources to build a modest home for Agustina and her family.

Please let me know if you need any further information and thank you so much for your generous assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Jon Engel

Adult Education Director

Community Action Inc

101 Uhland Rd, Ste 107

PO Box 748

San Marcos, TX 78667

(512)392-1161 ext 334

www.communityaction.com

Statesman season for caring

2013 Season for Caring Nomination Form

This is a fillable form. You can navigate through the form using the tab key or by selecting fill-in areas with your mouse. Please do not go over the alloted space after each question. Add additional pages at the end if necessary. Note: Use your mouse to select an area of the form that does not have a fill-in area before printing your document. If a fill-in area is active (contains the blinking bar), the contents will not print.

Agency Information

Agency name (plus DBA if applicable): Community Action, In. of Central Texas

Agency mission in one sentence:
Community Action develops opportunities for people and communities to realize their potential

Family Name: Agustina Mandujano Adults: 2 Children: 2

Brief description of family need:

43 year old, single mother, Agustina Mandujano, has faced two primary cancer diagnoses within the last year. As a result of her diagnosies, Agustina lost her job, health insurance, and her home. She is now living in substandard housing along with three of her children. They have no indoor plumbing & limited electricity in their small mobile home on the outskirts of Luling, TX. The breast cancer navigation team is nominating this family with hopes of helping them acquire a better home environment.

Physical address: 101 Uhland Rd. Suite 107, San Marcos, TX 78666

Mailing address: P.O. Box 748, San Marcos, TX 78667

Phone # (for publication): (512) 392-1161 Website: www.communityaction.com

Primary contact: Jon Engel Title: Adult Education Program Coordinator

Phone #: (512) 392-1161 x 334 Cell #: (512) 757-2121

Email: jengel@communityaction.com

Secondarycontact: _____ Title: _____

Phone #: (_____) _____ Cell #: (_____) _____

Email: _____

Case worker: Claudia Cantu

Phone #: (512) 392-1161 x 305 Cell #: (512) 393-4795

Email: ccantu@communityaction.com

Executive Director: Carole Belver

Phone #: (512) 392-1161 x 328 Cell #: (512) 395-5639

Email: cbelver@communityaction.com

Do you have questions or need more information? Please call (512) 445-3590.

Nominee Information — all information is required

If selected, the nominee(s) will be interviewed, photographed and video taped for publication in the Austin American-Statesman and on statesman.com. Photos and stories may be used extensively in the paper beginning December 1, 2013.

Name (first, middle, last): Agustina Mandujano

DOB: 10/7/1969 **Place of birth:** San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, Mexico

SSN: _____ **Driver's license #:** n/a **State:** _____

Email: _____

Place of employment: n/a

Job title/description: _____ **Wage:** _____

Spouse's name (if applicable): n/a

DOB: _____ **Place of birth:** _____

SSN: _____ **Driver's license #:** _____ **State:** _____

Email: _____

Place of employment: _____

Job title/description: _____ **Wage:** _____

Current address: 1700 Harwood Rd. **Apt #:** _____

City: Luling **State:** TX **ZIP:** 78648 **Length of time at address:** 7 months

Phone #: (830) 351-0687 **Alternate phone #:** (____) _____

NOTE: Phone numbers are imperative.

Previous address: 1718 E. Bowie **Apt #:** _____

City: Luling **State:** TX **ZIP:** 78648 **Length of time at address:** 8 years

List names, ages and DOB for all children living at home. For those older than 18, please include SSN.

1. Maria Huerta, 12,
2. Agustin Huerta, 15,
3. Xavier Cervantes, 24,
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

If the primary parent is a single parent or guardian, does the child see the other parent/parents? If so, how often? If not, why? Also, where is the other parent/parents currently living? (If jail or prison, which one and on what charge?)

The father of Agustina's adult children, Mr. Tomas Cervantes, is currently in a nursing home after having suffered 2 strokes, and Agustina has not had contact with him since she was about 19 years old. Xavier and his 21 year old brother Ernesto, who does not live at home, visit their father occasionally at the nursing home in Luling.

Agustina has been divorced from Mr. Francisco Huerta, the father of her two younger children, for almost 7 years, but he lives in the Luling area. He is still a part of the children's lives and in the recent past has helped Agustina with errands such as taking the kids to school when transportation was needed. Mr. Huerta receives Social Security but does not provide any financial assistance to the family.

Are there any non-resident family members providing support (financial or other)? Y ■ N ☐

If so, please list type of support and frequency:

Agustina's sister and brother-in-law, Maria and Catarino Gonzales, live next door to her. They own the 11 acre property where Agustina lives. They have been kind enough to allow her to pay what she is able for living there, and have been her biggest emotional support. Ernesto, her 21 year old son, lives in Luling and works at the Hanson Roof Tile Factory. He hopes to purchase about half of the eleven acres for his mom. He has discussed this arrangement with Maria and Catarino who are amenable, but he has not made any payments as yet.

Name, date of birth and social security number of any other individuals living in the home:

n/a

List names of other agencies helping serve nominee's needs:

What sets this family and their needs apart from others?

Agustina has had many struggles throughout her life, her breast cancer diagnosis being only one of them. She stands apart from others particularly in her humility and optimism. Nothing has been able to stop this optimistic woman from carrying a smile on her face.

She is not one to ask for help and is an incredibly grateful woman. She and her family make the most of their meager living situation, being content with what they have and being very resourceful. Agustina uses what she has at hand to provide for her family; through her immense garden she is able to always have food on the table for herself and her children.

What are the special circumstances?

In November 2012, 43 year old single mom Augustina Mandujano was diagnosed with breast cancer. She underwent a single mastectomy, chemotherapy and radiation. During her breast cancer treatment, Agustina was also diagnosed with thyroid cancer and had both surgery and radiation to her thyroid as well.

Both Agustina's recurrence rate and risk of developing ovarian cancer later in life are very high due to her testing positive for the genetic mutation known as BRCA1. Due to the presence of the BRCA1 gene mutation, her doctors have recommended that she have a 2nd mastectomy and a hysterectomy once she has recuperated from her other treatments.

Agustina has been in the U.S. since 1985 and, until her diagnosis in 2012, had been employed by Cal-Maine Foods which has a large poultry farm operation in the Luling area. Cal-Maine provided her medical insurance (http://www.calmainefoods.com). Her inability to work due to her cancer diagnosis has temporarily caused her to lose her employment, her medical insurance coverage and sadly her home. Her new home is small, with no plumbing and only limited electricity. It is not an ideal housing situation for anyone, particularly someone with children and a serious illness. Xavier, her 24 year old son, was working at Pizza Hut in Luling, but he quit his job and moved in with Augustina when she was diagnosed with cancer in order to care for her and, most importantly, drive Agustina to and from San Marcos for her cancer treatments. Agustina's nephew who lives next door with his parents recently purchased a car for Agustina. Agustina makes payments to him when she can. Prior to attaining this vehicle, they had to borrow a car from Ms. Mandujano's sister that had no a/c and no ability to roll down the windows. This is the vehicle they used this summer, everyday, for six weeks straight to San Marcos for radiation therapy. Whenever I met her at appointments, Xavier was patiently waiting in the waiting room for his mother. His intentions are to stay at home until his mom is fully recovered and able to live on her own. CAI has helped Agustina with money for gas to get them to all her medical appointments, (gas money courtesy of the Susan G. Komen Foundation Austin Affiliate)

What is the nominee doing to help himself/herself?

Agustina has an incredible spirit of strength and resourcefulness within her. Although she and her family lived in better circumstances before having had cancer, her diagnosis, with all its physical, emotional and financial consequences, has not stopped Augustina from joyfully and determinedly moving forward and taking care of her family. Her garden is an extremely important part of the family's well being. From it, Agustina prepares family meals and home remedies. She has been diligent in completing all the treatment recommended by her physicians and has been an active participant in Community Action's breast cancer support group, often sharing vegetables from her garden and home remedies with others in the group.

How will fulfilling the nominee's needs and wishes help him/her have a better future?

Helping the Mandujano family to have adequate housing would provide a much better environment for Augustina's health as she recuperates from this past year of cancer treatment as well as provide a much more suitable environment her children's well being and self esteem. With Ernesto making payments on the property, the family plans to make this place their permanent home and hopes to be able to install running water, adequate electrical wiring and other repairs and additions to their trailer, allowing for a more comfortable situation. Once Agustina has recuperated from her upcoming surgeries and is medically clear of all restrictions, she hopes to return to her work at Cal-Maine Foods.

Specific wishes:
Please list wish list items. Donated items may include new or gently used items. Gently discourage large ticket items like cars and homes as many needs may be met through reader donations. Consider including clothing and shoe sizes for family members, appliances, household items, gift cards to specific stores, toys, educational materials, etc.

Adequate housing:
bathroom
kitchen
storage shed so furniture and items outdoors don't get ruined
Assistance with dental need costs
Unpaid medical bills from time between insurance and medicaid

Maria (7th grade/12yrs)-
Pokemon
Nintendo DS & Games
Art Supplies
Favorite Color: Turquoise

Augustine (10th grade/15 years):
iPod
Computer (For school work)
Art Supplies (pencils, etc. does comic book type art)
PS3 & Games
-Borderlands 2
-Little Big Cart Racing

Civil and criminal background checks will be made and considered. Information obtained from background checks or reporter's research could disqualify a family, even after initially selected.

A home visit report is required. It should include a description of the apartment or house. What needs do you see? Are there insects or mice? Does the nominee have enough furniture for himself/herself or family? Describe your visit. Was it calm or chaotic? Who was home? What was that person doing?

Sample: *Upon arrival to Jane Doe's apartment, I was greeted by her and her six-year-old daughter. The first thing I noticed was the lack of light in the apartment. There is one lamp to light the small living room. Jane has a large torn piece of fabric covering the living room window. As I looked at it, she mentioned she could not afford to pay for new blinds. I asked Jane what her main needs are at this point. She responded that she has some medical and dental needs but cannot afford to take off work to make an appointment. She mentioned her vacuum cleaner does not work efficiently. I examined her vacuum cleaner and determined it needed to be thrown away. Jane and her daughter live in a very small one-bedroom apartment. She has recently managed to obtain a couch and a bed from people who were moving out of another apartment. She said it was the nicest furniture she's ever had. It appears that the furniture is old and worn. I walked into her kitchen. It was clear she had the bare necessities. She uses pickle jars for glasses and has very few dishes and utensils. All she had as far as food was bread, ramen noodles and a soda. She said she is not eating dinner in order to make sure her daughter has enough to eat. There is no trash can in the kitchen or in the bathroom. Within a few steps, you are in her bedroom. There are two twin beds in the room. Her bed looks unstable. The bedding on their beds appears to be very worn and used. There is very little light, too. There is no shower curtain in the bathroom. Overall, the apartment is very small and in need of more basic items to live more comfortably.*

Home visit:

After driving down a country road several miles past Luling city limits, we arrived to Agustina's home where she and her son Xavier were sitting in the shade outside their small mobile home. She had a wet towel over her bald head to help keep cool, and was more than excited to show us her amazingly spacious garden. She proudly walked us through the front yard garden where she grows tomatillos, sweet & hot peppers, tomatoes, beans, corn, squash, watermelon, peanuts and even several varieties of cacti, which she explained all have a different flavor.

Agustina and her son then walked us into a wooden shed-like structure built in her front yard, several yards from her beautiful garden. I noticed that in place of a door there are goat & sheep feed sacks sewn together and hanging over the opening. Inside there are wooden shelves with canned food and some other non-perishables, a few pots and dishes hanging beside two buckets of water that she uses as her sink, a camping stove connected to a propane tank, and beside this "stove," a hen in its nest protecting the egg she had recently laid. This is Agustina's kitchen. Xavier points to their refrigerator, which is just outside the mobile home. Because the home is older and has aluminum wiring, he explained that they had to re-wire in order to prevent the electricity from shorting out. So now, they keep their fridge and deep freeze connected outside their home in the same spot in which they have their window unit (purchased by Community Action) connected.

We noticed two other wooden structures in the front yard in addition to the kitchen. Agustina showed us that one was the bathroom and the other the shower. The bathroom consisted of a bathroom chair over a hole dug in the ground; each time the hole fills up, they cover it with dirt and move the chair to a slightly different location. The shower "room" was a wooden latticed structure where Agustina planted some vines for shade. A chair sat over some bricks and two large buckets of water were inside. Water for the shower, cooking and watering the garden comes from a pvc pipe from Agustina's sister's property next door. Drinking water they purchase and keep in the outdoor fridge. There is no running water in the home.

(Home Visit continued)

As Agustina finished showing us around outside, it began to rain so we followed her inside their dark home. We sat in a petite bedroom that Agustina shares with her 12 & 15 year old; it was very tidy but tight with one twin and one full size bed. There was one bulb on the wall providing a bit of light, and she had turned on the window unit in preparation for our coming to visit. I noticed multiple water stains on the ceiling. Agustina told us that the other two rooms weren't big enough for beds, and Xavier, her 24 year old son, sleeps on the couch in the living room. As I walked down the dark hallway to the living room, I met the kids who sat on the couch, the only piece of furniture in the room besides the TV stand. Only one picture hung on the wall displaying four of the younger children's school photos and a small fan kept the room cool.

As we said our goodbye's, Agustina made sure to send us home with a parting gift, some of her homemade "dulce de calabaza".

Date of visit: 8/21/2013

Agency representative conducting visit: Community Action Breast Cancer Navigation Team

To complete the application, the executive director and caseworker must initial the following. In addition, please have the executive director, caseworker, nominee and spouse sign below to verify that the information supplied on the application is correct, that the following information has been read, and that the goal and general operation of the Statesman Season for Caring campaign is understood by agency staff, administration and the nominee(s).

_____ _____ Families are not given cash. Needs are met through donated goods/services, gift cards and the agency purchasing items on behalf of the family.

_____ _____ Civil, criminal and social media background checks will be made and considered. Information obtained from background checks could disqualify a family.

_____ _____ Donated monies will be used to fulfill stated needs of the highlighted families first and then to other clients like them.

_____ _____ Agencies are responsible for receiving and responding to calls and emails in a timely manner regarding SFC throughout the campaign. This includes Christmas and New Year's holidays.

_____ _____ Reports are required throughout the year, listing donations received directly by the agency (cash, gift cards and in-kind) as well as a funds-used report.

_____ _____ Funds received as a result of SFC may not be used for existing programs, new programs, salaries, building purchase, construction or maintenance, general operating expenses, etc.

_____ _____ Families may be removed from the program for inappropriate social media posts and for words or actions that reflect negatively on the Austin American-Statesman, a donor or an agency.

Executive director:

Print: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Caseworker:

Print: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Nominee:

Print: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Nominee's spouse:

Print: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signatures of adult children and other adults in household are required if they are an integral part of the nomination.

Submission of Nomination Form

Submit three nomination forms (one original with signatures and two copies) by mail or hand-delivery.

Community Development Dept.
Austin American-Statesman
305 South Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78704
Attn: 2013 Statesman Season for Caring

- Do not email or fax forms.
- Nominations must be received by 5:00 p.m., September 10, 2013.
- Agencies whose clients have been selected will be notified by October 1, 2013.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this year's Season for Caring nomination form.

Do you have questions or need more information? Please call (512) 445-3590.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78767

AUS:EO:66-309
IN REPLY REFER TO
Form L-178
AIR:EO:GAD

May 26, 1966

Community Action, Inc. of Hays County
Southwest Texas State College
San Marcos, Texas 78666

PURPOSE	
Charitable	
ADDRESS INQUIRIES & FILE RETURNS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE	
Austin, Texas	
FORM 990-A REQUIRED	ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING
☐ YES ☒ NO	December 31

Gentlemen:

On the basis of your stated purposes and the understanding that your operations will continue as evidenced to date or will conform to those proposed in your ruling application, we have concluded that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Any changes in operation from those described, or in your character or purposes, must be reported immediately to your District Director for consideration of their effect upon your exempt status. You must also report any change in your name or address.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns so long as you retain an exempt status, unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by section 511 of the Code, in which event you are required to file Form 990-T. Our determination as to your liability for filing the annual information return, Form 990-A, is set forth above. That return, if required, must be filed on or before the 15th day of the fifth month after the close of your annual accounting period indicated above.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

You are not liable for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in such act. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Inquiries about the waiver of exemption certificate for social security taxes should be addressed to this office, as should any questions concerning excise, employment or other Federal taxes.

This is a determination letter.

Sincerely yours,

B. L. Phinney
District Director

Enclosure:
SS-15

Form L-178 (5-61)

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

P. O. Box 2508
Cincinnati, OH 45201

Date: May 24, 1999

Community Action Inc.
Of Hays, Caldwell & Blanco Counties
101 Uhland Rd
San Marcos, TX 78666-6681

Person to Contact:
Bob Edwards 31-04014
Customer Service Representative
Telephone Number:
877-829-5500
Fax Number:
513-684-5936
Federal Identification Number:

Dear Sir or Madam:

This letter is in response to your request for a copy of your organization's determination letter. This letter will take the place of the copy you requested.

Our records indicate that a determination letter issued in May 1966, granted your organization exemption from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. That letter is still in effect.

Based on information subsequently submitted, we classified your organization as one that is not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because it is an organization described in sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

This classification was based on the assumption that your organization's operations would continue as stated in the application. If your organization's sources of support, or its character, method of operations, or purposes have changed, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on the exempt status and foundation status of your organization.

Your organization is required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, only if its gross receipts each year are normally more than $25,000. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the organization's annual accounting period. The law imposes a penalty of $20 a day, up to a maximum of $10,000, when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay.

All exempt organizations (unless specifically excluded) are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of $100 or more paid to each employee during a calendar year. Your organization is not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, these organizations are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes.

Community Action Inc. of Hays, Caldwell & Blanco Counties

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, these organizations are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes.

Donors may deduct contributions to your organization as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to your organization or for its use are deductible for federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

Your organization is not required to file federal income tax returns unless it is subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If your organization is subject to this tax, it must file an income tax return on the Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter, we are not determining whether any of your organization's present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your organization's exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it with the organization's permanent records.

If you have any questions, please call us at the telephone number shown in the heading of this letter.

This letter affirms your organization's exempt status.

Sincerely,

C. Ashley Bullard
District Director

COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.
OF CENTRAL TEXAS
DEVELOPING OPPORTUNITIES

CAROLE BELVER, M. Ed.
Executive Director

101 Uhland Road, Suite 107
P.O. Box 748
San Marcos, TX 78667

Ph: (512) 392-1161 ext. 328
Fax: (512) 396-4255
cbelver@communityaction.com
www.communityaction.com

COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.
OF CENTRAL TEXAS
DEVELOPING OPPORTUNITIES

JON ENGEL
Adult Education Director

101 Uhland Road, Suite 107
P.O. Box 748
San Marcos, TX 78667

Ph: (512) 392-1161 ext. 334
Fax: (512) 396-4255
jengel@communityaction.com
www.communityaction.com

Lydia Perez Ext # 322

Jim Dickinson (512) 922-3902

Family Land Grant Affidavit

Grantor(s)/Owner(s) may complete this Affidavit for Family Land Grant to comply with the requirements outlined in Section 3.3.1 (A) (1) (c) of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance adopted on January 11th, 2011.

Pursuant to Section 3.3.1 (A) Caldwell County does not require a plat for family land grants wherein the property is divided into four (4) or fewer lots and is to be sold, given, or otherwise transferred to an individual who is related to the owner within the third degree by consanguinity or affinity, as determined under Chapter 573 of the Texas Local Government Code. The authority for this exception is contained in Section 232.0015(e) of the Texas Local Government Code. (A consanguinity and affinity chart is attached for your convenience in determining a qualifying relationship for this affidavit).

It is the intent and purpose of a Family Land Grant to reduce potential development impacts on the community as a whole by encouraging and promoting the ability of family members to remain in close proximity as housing needs change, to provide opportunities for mutual support and care of family members, and to allow for the preservation of family land holdings which might otherwise be fragmented for economic reasons.

This Family Land Grant exception to the platting requirements of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance will only be granted if the following conditions are met:

(1) All proposed parcels must have frontage on an existing County road (See Section 3.3.1 (A) (1) (a) of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance)

(2) All development on the property must comply with minimum required setbacks from water wells and septic systems if applicable. (See Section 3.3.1 (A) (1) (b) of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance)

(3) The deed transferring any parcel under the Family Land Grant exception must contain a restrictive covenant in the deed language stating that:

"No transfer or sale of this property may occur within five (5) years from the date of recordation of this deed unless the Seller (Grantee under this deed) has complied with all subdivision requirements contained within the Caldwell County Development Ordinance originally adopted on January 18th, 2011. By acceptance of this deed the Grantee agrees to abide by this restrictive covenant. This covenant shall run with the land described herein and run in favor of Caldwell County, Texas"

(4) The split of the property does not lay out a part of the original tract into a tract

As Owner(s) I (we) agree to inform any grantee, under a deed used to convey any parcel pursuant to this Family Land Grant exception, of the prohibition on resale of the parcel(s) prior to five (5) years from the date of any recordation of a deed used in conjunction with this Family Land Grant Affidavit without compliance with the subdivision requirements of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance.

WITNESS MY (OUR) HAND(S) this 26 day of February, 2015.

Catarino E Gonzalez 1700 Harwood Rd Luling, TX 78648
Owner's Name - Address- Date

Maria Gonzalez 1700 Harwood Rd Luling, TX 78648
Owner's Name - Address- Date

Owner's Name - Address- Date

Owner's Name - Address- Date

STATE OF TEXAS §
COUNTY OF CALDWELL §

M. RAYLEEN PUTMAN
My Commission Expires
October 9, 2018

BEFORE ME the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared Catarino E. Gonzalez and Maria Gonzalez, known to me to be the person(s) whose name(s) is (are) subscribed to the foregoing instrument and acknowledged, swore and affirmed, under penalty of perjury, that s/he (they) executed the foregoing instrument as owner(s) of the parcel(s) described herein for the sole purpose of making a subdivision of land and grant to a qualifying family member who is within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity of the owner(s) listed herein.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, THIS 26 day of February 2015

M. Rayleen Putman
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

M. Rayleen Putman 10/9/18
Printed Name of Notary Public - Expiration Date of Notary

described by Section 232.001 (a) (3) of the Texas Local Government Code. (i.e.streets, alleys, squares, parks etc. and other tracts as set forth in Section 232.001 (a)(3).

STATEMENT OF GRANTOR(S)/OWNER(S):

I (we) am (are) the Owner(s) of a lot or parcel of land consisting of 10.98 acres situated in Caldwell County, Texas, which parcel is outside of any city limits of any municipality in Caldwell County, Texas, and I (we) propose to make a division of said lot or parcel as is depicted on the survey made by Hinkle Surveyors dated Dec 2, 2015, for the continued enjoyment of family members who are set forth below and who are within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity (as these terms are defined in Section 573.022 thru 573.025 of the Texas Government Code) to myself or us as Owner(s) of the property set forth in the above listed survey.

The parcel to be subdivided for this Family Land Grant has a Caldwell County Appraisal District Parcel ID number of 39013.

I (we) am (are) going to transfer the foregoing described parcel(s) to the following named individuals(s) who are all related to me (us) within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity as set forth next to their names:

Name of Grantee	Relationship to Owner(s)	Description of Parcel
Agustina Mandujano	Sister	5.481 Acres

As Owner(s) I (we) do hereby swear and affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: (1) all of the information contained in this Family Land Grant Affidavit is true and correct, (2) that the transfer(s) contemplated herein is/are not for the purposes of circumventing the subdivision requirements contained within the Caldwell County Development Ordinance, and (3) that the family/kinship relationships set forth herein are true and accurate descriptions of the family relationship of the individuals named above in accordance with Chapter 573 of the Texas Government Code.

As Owner(s) I (we) agree to place the restrictive covenant language set forth above in any deed I (we) use to make the transfers contemplated in this Family Land Grant exception and that I (we) will submit a copy of any deed to Caldwell County for its review prior to the recording of any deed used to make a conveyance pursuant to this Family Land Grant exception.

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY RIGHTS: IF YOU ARE A NATURAL PERSON, YOU MAY REMOVE OR STRIKE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM ANY INSTRUMENT THAT TRANSFERS AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY BEFORE IT IS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS: YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER.

Special Warranty Gift Deed

Date: Feb. 26, 2015

Grantor: CATARINO GONZALEZ and MARIA GONZALEZ, husband and wife

Grantor's Mailing Address:

CATARINO GONZALEZ and MARIA GONZALEZ
1700 Harwood Road
Luling, Texas 78648

Grantee: AGUSTINA MANDUJANO, a single person

Grantee's Mailing Address:

AGUSTINA MANDUJANO
1700 Harwood Road
Luling, Texas 78648

Consideration:

Love of, and affection for, Grantee.

Property (including any improvements):

All that certain tract or parcel of land being 5.481 acres of land, more or less, situated in Caldwell County, Texas, and being a part of the William Sneed Survey A-265 and being also a part of a tract of land called 10.984 acres and conveyed to Catarino E. Gonzalez et ux by deed recorded in Volume 637 Page 394 of the Official Records of Caldwell County, Texas, and being more particularly described by metes and bounds in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes.

Reservations from and Exceptions to Conveyance and Warranty:

No transfer or sale of this property may occur within five (5) years from the date of recordation of this deed unless the Seller (Grantee under this deed) has complied with all subdivision requirements contained within the Caldwell County Development Ordinance originally adopted on January 18th, 2011. By acceptance of this deed the Grantee agrees to abide by this restrictive covenant. This covenant shall run with the land described herein and run in favor of Caldwell County Texas.

Grantor, for the Consideration and subject to the Reservations from Conveyance and the Exceptions to Conveyance and Warranty, grants, gives, and conveys to Grantee the Property, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in any way belonging, to have and to hold it to Grantee and Grantee's heirs, successors, and assigns forever. Grantor binds Grantor and Grantor's heirs and successors to warrant and forever defend all and singular the Property to Grantee and Grantee's heirs, successors, and assigns against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof when the claim is by, through, or under Grantor but not otherwise, except as to the Reservations from Conveyance and the Exceptions to Conveyance and Warranty.

When the context requires, singular nouns and pronouns include the plural.

Catarino G. Gonzalez
CATARINO GONZALEZ

Maria Gonzalez
MARIA GONZALEZ

Agustina Mandujano
AGUSTINA MANDUJANO

STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF CALDWELL)

This instrument was acknowledged before me on February 26, 2015, by CATARINO GONZALEZ.

M. RAYLEEN PUTMAN
My Commission Expires
October 9, 2018

M Rayleen Putman
Notary Public, State of Texas
My commission expires: Oct. 9, 2018

STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF CALDWELL)

This instrument was acknowledged before me on February 26, 2015, by MARIA GONZALEZ.

M. RAYLEEN PUTMAN
My Commission Expires
October 9, 2018

M. Rayleen Putman
Notary Public, State of Texas
My commission expires: Oct. 9, 2018

STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF CALDWELL)

This instrument was acknowledged before me on February 26, 2015, by AGUSTINA MANDUJANO.

M. RAYLEEN PUTMAN
My Commission Expires
October 9, 2018

M. Rayleen Putman
Notary Public, State of Texas
My commission expires: Oct. 9, 2018

AFTER RECORDING RETURN TO:

AGUSTINA MANDUJANO
1700 Harwood Road
Luling, Texas 78648

HINKLE
SURVEYORS

All of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Caldwell County, Texas and being a part of the William Sneed Survey A-265 and being also a part of a tract of land called 10.984 acres and conveyed to Catarino E. Gonzales et ux by deed recorded in Volume 637 Page 394 of the Official Records of Caldwell County, Texas, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING *at a 1/2" iron pin found used for basis of bearing in the NW corner of the above mentioned 10.984 acre tract and the South line of Harwood Road (County Road #139) and the apparent NE corner of a tract of land called 10.944 acres and conveyed to Louis N. Christa et al by deed recorded in Volume 480 Page 380 of the said Official Records for the NW corner this tract.*

THENCE N 89 degrees 53 minutes 42 seconds E *with the North line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the South line of Harwood Road* **163.40 feet** *to an 6" treated fence post found in the North line of the said 10.984 acre tract for the NE corner this tract.*

THENCE S 00 degrees 36 minutes 39 seconds W *over and across the said 10.984 acre tract* **1460.97 feet** *to a capped 1/2" iron pin set in the South line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the apparent North line of a tract of land called 290.329 acres and conveyed to Steven Scott Zunker et al by deed recorded in Volume 429 Page 774 of the said Official Records for the SE corner this tract.*

THENCE N 89 degrees 11 minutes 28 seconds W *with the South line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the apparent North line of the above mentioned 290.329 acre tract* **163.75 feet** *to a 1/2" iron pin found used for basis of bearing in the SW corner of the said 10.984 acre tract and the apparent SE corner of the above mentioned 10.944 acre tract for the SW corner this tract.*

THENCE N 00 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds E *with the West line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the apparent East line of the said 10.944 acre tract* **1458.37 feet** *to the place of beginning containing* **5.481 acres** *of land more or less.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing field notes are a true and correct description of a survey made under my direct supervision on December 2, 2014. ***THESE FIELD NOTES ARE CERTIFIED AND ITS CONTENTS GUARANTEED FOR USE WITH THIS ONE TRANSACTION ONLY DATED THIS DATE.*** Only those prints containing the raised Surveyor's seal and an original "LIVE" signature should be considered official and relied upon by the user.

STATE OF TEXAS
REGISTERED
Gerry L. Hinkle, R.P.L.S. #5459
LAND SURVEYOR

P.O. BOX 1027 LOCKHART, TEXAS 78644 PHONE (512) 398-2000
FAX (512) 398-7683 EMAIL: CONTACT@HINKLESURVEYORS.COM

EXHIBIT "A"

HINKLE SURVEYORS

All of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Caldwell County, Texas and being a part of the William Sneed Survey A-265 and being also a part of a tract of land called 10.984 acres and conveyed to Catarino E. Gonzales et ux by deed recorded in Volume 637 Page 394 of the Official Records of Caldwell County, Texas, and being more particularly described as follows:

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THENCE N 89 degrees 53 minutes 42 seconds E *with the North line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the South line of Harwood Road* **163.40 feet** *to an 8" treated fence post found in the North line of the said 10.984 acre tract for the NE corner this tract.*

THENCE S 00 degrees 36 minutes 39 seconds W *over and across the said 10.984 acre tract* **1460.97 feet** *to a capped 1/2" iron pin set in the South line of the said 10.984 acre tract and the apparent North line of a tract of land called 290.329 acres and conveyed to Steven Scott Zunker et al by deed recorded in Volume 429 Page 774 of the said Official Records for the SE corner this tract.*

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Jerry L. Hinkle, R.P.L.S. #5459

P.O. BOX 1027 LOCKHART, TEXAS 78644 PHONE (512) 398-2000
FAX (512) 398-7683 EMAIL: CONTACT@HINKLESURVEYORS.COM

2015.03.16.14 Discussion/Action to consider waiving all future subdivision fees associated with Sunrise Meadows, Phase Two subdivision located off Barth Road (aka CR 179). Cost: None. **Speakers: Commissioner Roland/Kasi Miles**. **Backup 1.**

February 2, 2015

Kasi Miles
Caldwell County
1700 FM 2720
Lockhart, TX 78644

RE: **Sunrise Meadows, Phase 2 Final Plat Application**

Technical Review - Approved

Project No. 70004-04-001

Ms. Miles,

Bowman Consulting Group has completed our technical review of the final plat application for Sunrise Meadows, Phase 2 subdivision. All technical deficiencies noted in our review have been adequately addressed by the applicant and the plat appears to be in general conformance with the rules and regulations of Caldwell County. We recommend placing the plat on the agenda for consideration on or after February 23rd.

It is our pleasure to be of assistance to the County on this project. If the Court would like for me to be present at Commissioners Court when the final plat is considered, please let me know by the preceding Friday morning.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Bratton

Tracy A. Bratton, P.E.
Bowman Consulting

3101 Bee Cave Road, Suite 100
Austin, TX 78746 | p: 512.327.1180
TBPE Firm No. 14309 | TBPLS Firm No. 101206-00

bowmanconsulting.com

SUNRISE MEADOWS, PHASE 2-B

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That I, ROBERT W. McDONALD, III, Manager of VERDE RANCH DEVELOPMENTS, LLC, a Texas LLC, owner of 161.38 acres of land out of the Petika Survey, Abstract No. 231, in Caldwell County, Texas, being conveyed to VERDE RANCH DEVELOPMENTS, LLC by deed recorded in Document No. 136601 of the official public records of Caldwell County, Texas, do hereby subdivide said 109.85 acres of land pursuant to the Development Ordinance of Caldwell County, Texas and in accordance with the plat shown hereon to be known as "SUNRISE MEADOWS PHASE 2-B" and do hereby dedicate to the public the use of all streets, alleys, easements, parks and other open spaces shown on said plat, subject to any easement and/or restrictions heretofore granted and not released.

Witness my hand, this the _____ DAY OF _____, 20___.

_____
ROBERT W. McDONALD, III, MANAGER
VERDE RANCH DEVELOPMENTS, LLC.
8911 N. IH 35, BLDG 3, SUITE 100
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78744

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on _____ day of _____, 20___, by ROBERT W. McDONALD, III, MANAGER, VERDE RANCH DEVELOPMENTS, LLC., known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and has acknowledged to me that foregoing instrument was executed for the purposes therein expressed and in the capacity therein stated.

Given under my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 20___ A.D.

_____ MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:_____
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF TEXAS

I, Scott A. Hahn, am authorized under the law of the State of Texas to practice the profession of surveying and hereby certify that this plat complies with the Development Ordinance of Caldwell County, Texas, is true and accurate and was prepared from an actual survey of the property made by me or under my supervision on the ground, and that all necessary survey instruments are correctly shown hereon.

_____ Date
Scott A. Hahn
Registered Professional Land Surveyor, No. 6375
Spot On Surveying
130 Wild Wind Cir.
Buda, Texas 78610

I, Hermann Vigil, a Professional Engineer in the State of Texas, do hereby certify that this Plat is complete, accurate and in compliance with the Development Ordinance of Caldwell County, Texas.

Lot serviced by individual sewage disposal system(s) satisfy State and County requirements for septic systems.

_____ Date
Hermann Vigil, P.E.
Registered Professional Engineer No. 50259
4303 Russell Drive
Austin TX 78704
Tele: (512) 326-2667

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF CALDWELL

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

I, Carol Holcomb, Clerk of the County Court of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument in writing, with its Certificate of authentication was filed for record in my office on the day of _____, 20___, AD, at _____ o'clock _.M, in the Plat Records of said County in Cabinet _____ Slide _____.

TO CERTIFY WHICH, WITNESS my hand and seal of the County Court of said County, at my office in Lockhart, Texas, the date last shown above written.

_____ By: _____
Carol Holcomb, County Clerk — Deputy
Caldwell County, Texas

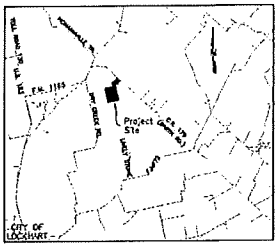
The Owner(s) of the Subdivision shall construct the Subdivision's street and drainage improvements (the "Improvements") to County Standards in order for the County to accept the public improvements for maintenance. To secure this obligation, the Owner(s) must: a) post fiscal security with the County in accordance with §3.6(D) of the Caldwell County Development Ordinance (CCDO) or; b) the final plat may be held in abeyance and not filed or recorded until the Owner has completed construction of all public improvements and met the additional requirements in accordance with §3.6(F) of the CCDO. The Owner(s)' obligation to construct the improvements to County Standards and/or post the fiscal security to secure such construction is a continuing obligation binding on the Owners and their successors and assigns until the public improvements have been accepted for maintenance by the County or the private improvements have been constructed and are performing to County Standards. The County will assume no responsibility for drainage ways or easements in the subdivision other than those existing or protecting the road system or streets.

Surveyor's Note:

Coordinates and bearings shown hereon are based on the Texas State Plane Coordinate System, NAD 83, South Central Zone, utilizing static observations and corrections performed by the NGS-OPUS website.
An iron pin found at the northeast corner of Sunrise Meadows, Cab A, Slide 194(N 13,897,760.12 E 2,402,504.23). Benchmark elevations are NAVD88.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Being a part of that certain tract of land out of and a part of the Edward C. Petika Survey, Abstract 231 situated in Caldwell County, Texas, said tract of land being more particularly described as being out of and part of that certain tract of land conveyed to Verde Ranch Development LLC in Doc. Number 136601 of the Real Property of Caldwell County, Texas.



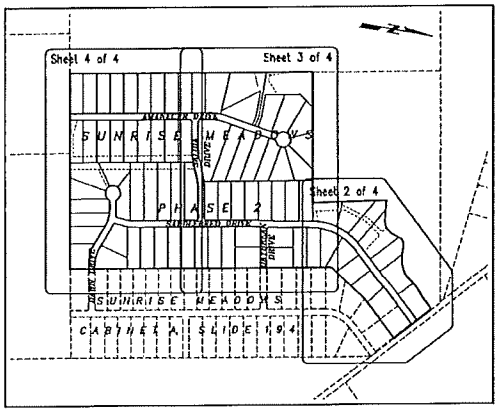
VICINITY MAP

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF CALDWELL

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

I, Tom Born, County Judge of Caldwell County, Texas, do hereby certify that this map or plat, with the field notes hereon, that a subdivision having been fully presented to the Commissioners Court of Caldwell County, Texas, and by said Court duly considered, were on this day approved and plat is authorized to be registered and recorded in the proper records of the County Clerk of Caldwell County, Texas.

_____ _____
Tom Born, County Judge — Date
Caldwell County, Texas



SHEET INDEX

Plat Notes:

1. Each lot shall have a front building setback line of twenty (20) feet unless noted otherwise.
2. Each lot shall have a fifteen (15) foot rear lot line Utility and Drainage Easement.
3. The County is not responsible for maintenance of parks, open space, or drainage easements unless otherwise agreed to by the Commissioners Court.
4. No lot in this subdivision shall be occupied until connected to a municipal water distribution system or an approved onsite water well.
5. No lot in this subdivision shall be occupied until a private individual sewage disposal system has been installed, inspected, and permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Texas Department of State Health Services and/or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and the appropriate local authority.
6. The 64 lots in this subdivision are for Residential landuse.
7. No portion of this site is located within the 100 year floodplain as shown on FEMA FIRM panel number 48055C0125G, effective June 19, 2012.
8. This subdivision includes 7,385 linear feet of roadways.

SUNRISE MEADOWS PHASE 2-B SUBDIVISION

DATE: 12/10/2014

PREPARED BY:
VIGIL & ASSOCIATES
FIRM REG. NO. F-4788
CONSULTING SERVICES
4303 Russell Drive
Austin, Texas 78704
Phone: (512) 326-2667

SHEET 1 OF 4

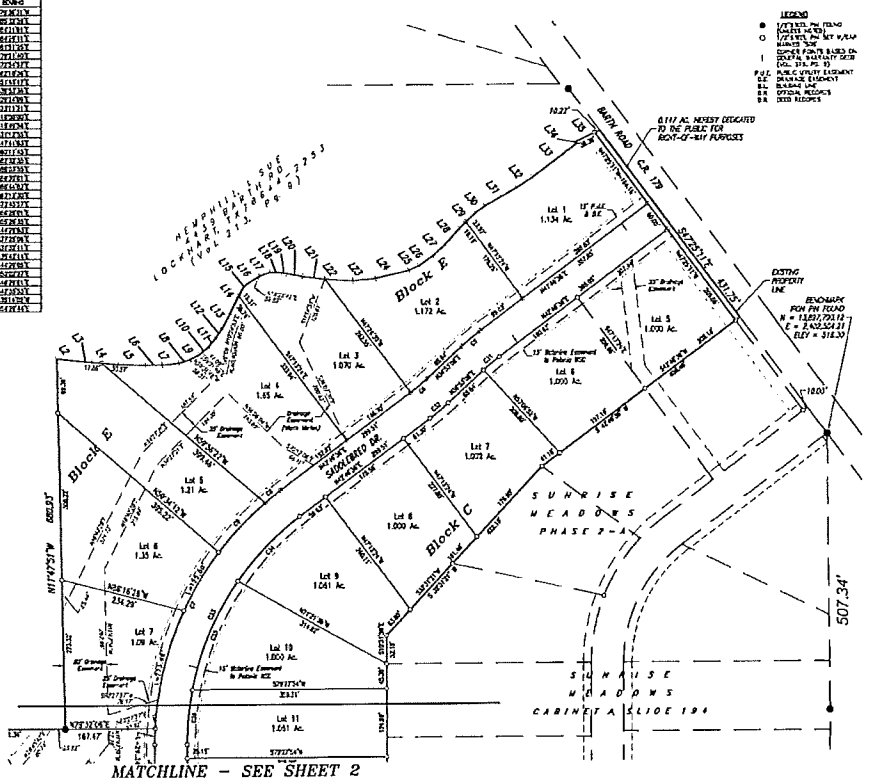
SUNRISE MEADOWS, PHASE 2-B

CURVE TABLE

CURVE	DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH	TANGENT	CB	CHORD
C1	5°33'19"	433.00	41.21	22.13	S33°43'52"W	41.18
C2	3°53'25"	370.00	38.84	19.04	N33°49'32"E	38.81
C3	52°14'27"	330.00	300.87	161.15	S11°02'12"W	290.41
C4	3°37'16"	500.00	31.61	15.81	S42°59'51"W	31.61
C5	127°27'54"	500.00	111.30	82.71	S37°24'24"W	111.18
C12	90°00'00"	15.00	23.56	15.00	N34°21'34"E	21.21
C13	2°12'11"	370.00	14.23	7.11	N07°24'51"W	14.23
C14	5°27'51"	433.00	41.31	20.66	S27°21'41"W	20.51
C31	5°33'25"	370.00	38.84	19.04	S33°49'32"W	38.83
C32	5°33'19"	433.00	41.21	22.13	N33°43'52"E	41.18
C33	52°14'27"	330.00	300.87	161.15	N11°02'12"E	290.41
C34	18°16'01"	520.00	165.78	83.65	N41°30'10"W	165.06
C35	27°58'11"	520.00	217.29	110.61	N12°21'16"W	215.81
C36	11°04'18"	520.00	100.48	50.39	N02°00'31"E	100.31
C37	2°12'11"	430.00	16.53	8.27	N07°24'51"W	16.53
C38	8°51'11"	15.00	23.75	14.21	S31°47'21"E	20.83
C39	31°23'27"	870.00	476.54	244.80	N82°16'43"E	470.51
C40	3°01'23"	1830.00	96.30	48.18	N81°50'35"E	96.27
C41	87°55'12"	15.00	23.00	14.78	S38°56'41"W	20.83
C42	2°12'11"	370.00	14.23	7.11	S07°24'51"E	14.23
C43	160°07'02"	330.00	921.83	1670.71	N07°28'36"W	1230.67
C44	18°31'41"	330.00	106.70	53.90	N28°15'18"W	106.25
C45	8°55'25"	330.00	51.39	25.71	N02°47'13"E	51.34
C46	87°55'12"	15.00	23.00	14.78	N38°56'41"E	20.83
C47	7°17'53"	330.00	41.31	20.69	N12°51'17"W	41.28
C48	31°24'34"	270.00	148.03	75.93	S26°45'48"E	146.17
C49	31°24'34"	330.00	180.91	92.79	S26°45'48"E	178.65
C50	31°24'34"	270.00	148.03	75.93	N26°45'48"W	146.17
C51	26°26'11"	270.00	124.58	63.47	N27°22'36"W	123.46
C52	4°34'24"	270.00	23.19	11.73	S31°37'06"W	23.18
C66	2°12'11"	430.00	16.53	8.27	S07°24'51"E	16.53
C67	18°07'47"	270.00	75.55	38.23	N07°28'35"W	75.29
C68	0°34'13"	589.47	3.00	1.50	N18°12'00"W	3.00
C69	13°28'50"	270.00	70.55	35.50	N02°08'18"W	70.33
C70	3°07'18"	15.00	31.60	13.16	N44°30'00"E	15.78
C71	8°37'11"	330.00	49.66	24.88	S34°45'16"W	49.61
C72	90°00'00"	15.00	23.56	15.00	N05°31'06"W	21.21
C73	17°16'41"	330.00	99.53	50.15	S17°22'51"W	99.19
C74	12°12'45"	270.00	57.78	29.00	S17°22'51"W	57.67
C75	12°12'45"	270.00	57.78	29.01	N17°22'51"E	57.68
C76	12°12'51"	330.00	70.61	35.43	N17°22'51"E	70.52
C77	97°41'12"	15.00	25.58	17.02	S34°25'54"W	22.59
C78	55°23'45"	15.00	14.50	7.86	S55°26'08"E	13.92
C79	5°07'21"	15.00	1.34	0.67	S71°31'00"E	1.34
C80	5°07'21"	15.00	1.34	0.67	S76°38'21"W	1.34
C81	318°04'07"	70.00	347.72	43.68	S19°31'04"E	71.12
C82	97°55'12"	15.00	25.63	17.05	S34°25'48"W	22.62
C83	55°23'45"	15.00	14.50	7.86	S55°26'08"E	13.92
C84	5°07'21"	15.00	1.34	0.67	N71°31'00"W	1.34
C85	5°07'21"	15.00	1.34	0.67	N76°38'21"E	1.34
C86	318°04'07"	70.00	347.72	43.68	N60°28'56"W	71.12
C87	8°53'11"	70.00	9.64	4.82	N03°17'11"E	9.63
C88	64°04'00"	70.00	85.54	48.63	N47°17'11"E	79.60
C89	49°51'49"	70.00	59.01	31.01	S42°17'11"E	57.21
C90	85°56'11"	70.00	77.12	43.55	S07°24'51"E	70.14
C91	100°14'00"	70.00	122.50	83.21	S37°31'49"W	107.43
C92	67°09'16"	70.00	81.58	46.12	S11°53'19"E	77.03
C93	47°39'06"	70.00	58.21	30.78	S17°18'51"W	56.57
C94	82°33'00"	70.00	94.00	60.65	S07°24'51"E	70.60
C95	28°19'07"	70.00	35.13	17.94	N25°02'37"W	34.78
C96	46°12'09"	70.00	41.34	21.90	N07°18'17"W	40.21
C97	54°53'12"	70.00	71.83	38.93	N34°15'17"E	68.64
C98	7°37'16"	330.00	43.87	18.18	S14°56'16"W	43.87

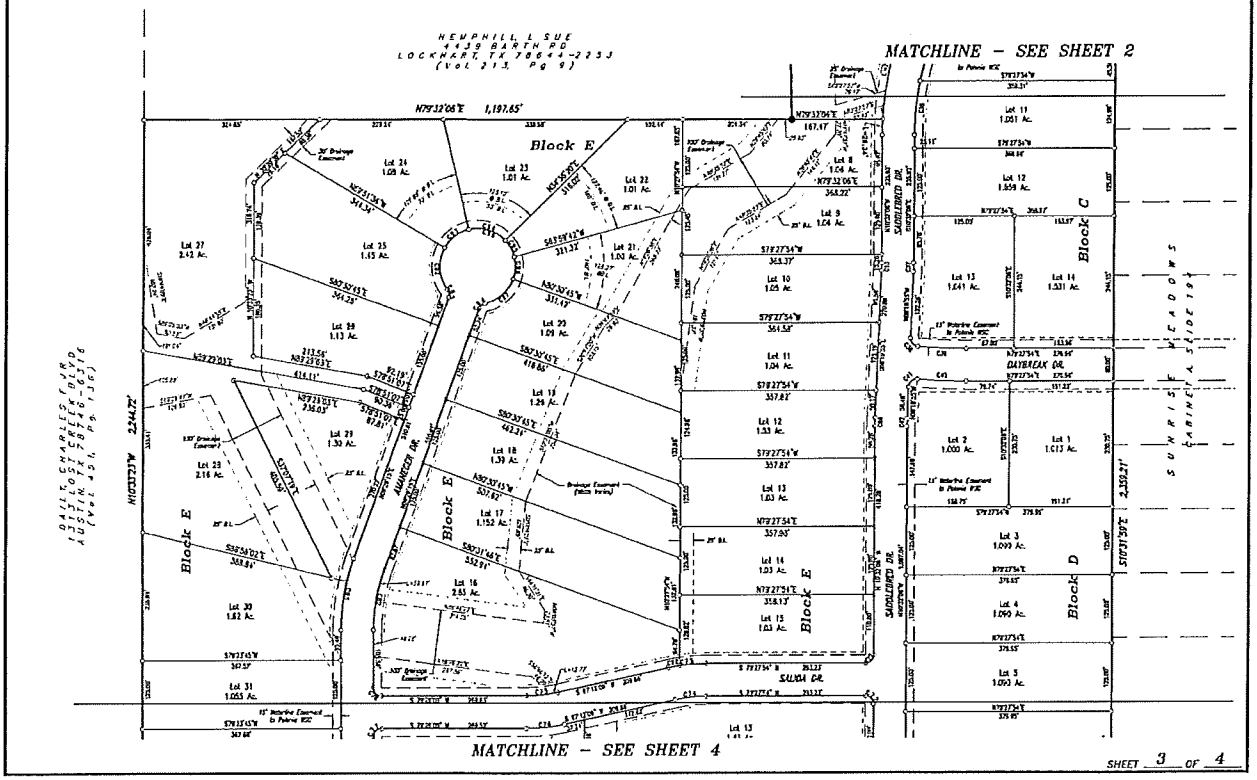
LINE TABLE

LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	20.17	S74°36'11"W
L2	11.87	N85°32'34"E
L3	11.96	N74°11'31"E
L4	68.52	N64°47'11"E
L5	11.79	N63°13'52"E
L6	11.16	S77°11'20"E
L7	11.12	N77°54'31"E
L8	20.17	N74°36'11"E
L9	20.96	N54°11'11"E
L10	20.11	N34°31'34"E
L11	11.21	N27°11'08"E
L12	20.11	N21°11'31"E
L13	11.20	N12°30'00"E
L14	11.08	N11°07'04"E
L15	20.11	N11°30'31"E
L16	20.12	N11°11'31"E
L17	20.11	N12°30'00"E
L18	11.07	N11°07'04"E
L19	11.08	N11°07'04"E
L20	20.11	N11°30'31"E
L21	20.12	N11°11'31"E
L22	11.07	N11°07'04"E
L23	11.08	N11°07'04"E
L24	20.11	N11°30'31"E
L25	20.12	N11°11'31"E
L26	11.07	N11°07'04"E
L27	11.11	N12°30'00"E
L28	20.11	N12°11'31"E
L29	20.11	N11°30'31"E
L30	11.20	N11°07'04"E
L31	11.07	N11°07'04"E
L32	20.11	N11°30'31"E
L33	127.68	N11°30'31"E
L34	11.07	N11°07'04"E
L35	68.52	N64°47'11"E

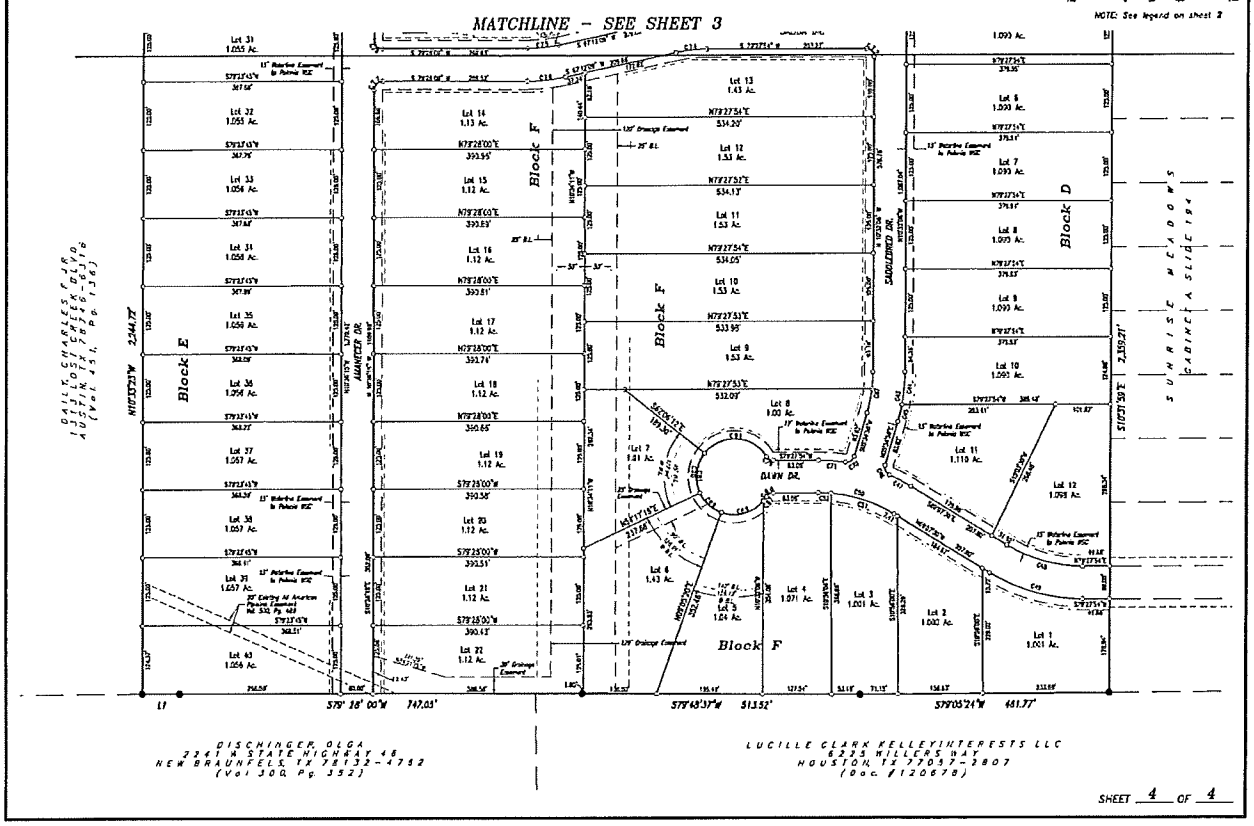


SHEET 2 OF 4

SUNRISE MEADOWS, PHASE 2-B



SUNRISE MEADOWS, PHASE 2-B



2015.03.16.15 Discussion/Action to consider requesting party status in the contested case hearing regarding 130 Environmental Park, SOAH Docket No. 582-15-2082; TCEQ Docket No.2015-0069-MSW. **Executive Session** is requested pursuant to Section 551.071 of the Texas Government Code: consultation with counsel regarding pending and/or contemplated litigation involving Caldwell County. Cost: None. **Speaker: Judge Schawe. Backup 1.**

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NOTICE OF HEARING
130 ENVIRONMENTAL PARK, LLC
SOAH Docket No. 582-15-2082
TCEQ Docket No. 2015-0069-MSW
Proposed Permit No. 2383

APPLICATION.

130 Environmental Park, LLC, 134 Riverstone Terrace, Suite 203, Canton, Georgia has applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for a permit to authorize a Type I Municipal Solid Waste landfill. The facility is proposed to be located north of FM 1185 between U.S. Highway 183 and Homannville Trail, about two miles north of Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas. The following link to an electronic map of the site or facility's general location is provided as a public courtesy and is not part of the application or notice:
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=29.9731&lng=-97.6592&zoom=13&type=r. For exact location, refer to application.

The TCEQ Executive Director has prepared a draft permit which, if approved, would establish the conditions under which the facility must operate. The Executive Director has made a preliminary decision that this permit, if issued, meets all statutory and regulatory requirements. The permit application, Executive Director's preliminary decision, and draft permit are available for viewing and copying at the Dr. Eugene Clark Library, 217 S. Main Street, Lockhart, Texas.

DIRECT REFERRAL.

The Notice of Application and Preliminary Decision was published on December 14, 2014. On January 16, 2015, the Applicant filed a request for direct referral to the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH). Therefore, the chief clerk has referred this application directly to SOAH for a hearing on whether the application complies with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

CONTESTED CASE HEARING.

The State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) will conduct a formal contested case hearing at:

10:00 a.m. – March 26, 2015
Caldwell County Judicial Center
1703 South Colorado Street – Courtroom B
Lockhart, Texas 78644

The contested case hearing will be a legal proceeding similar to a civil trial in state district court. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with Chapter 2001, Texas Government Code; Chapter 361, Texas Health and Safety Code; TCEQ rules including 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 330; and the procedural rules of the TCEQ and SOAH, including 30 TAC Chapter 80 and 1 TAC Chapter 155.

To request to be a party, you must attend the hearing and show you would be adversely affected by the application in a way not common to members of the general public. Any person may attend the hearing and request to be a party. Only persons named as parties may participate at the hearing.

INFORMATION.

If you need more information about the hearing process for this application, please call the Public Education Program, toll free, at 1-800-687-4040. General information about the TCEQ can be found at our web site at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/. The mailing address for the TCEQ is P.O. Box 13087, Austin TX 78711-3087.

Further information may also be obtained from 130 Environmental Park at the address stated above or by calling Mr. Ernest Kaufmann, President and Manager of 130 Environmental Park, LLC at 770-720-2717.

Persons with disabilities who need special accommodations at the hearing should call the SOAH Docketing Department at 512-475-3445, at least one week prior to the hearing.

Issued: February 4, 2015

Bridget C. Bohac

Bridget C. Bohac, Chief Clerk
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

2015.03.16.16 Adjournment.