

Kaufman County
Laura Hughes
County Clerk

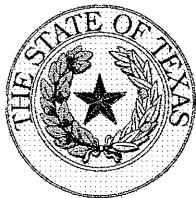
Instrument Number: 2012-0001248

MISCELLANEOUS

Party: TRAVIS RANCH PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION INC

Billable Pages: 8
Number of Pages: 9

FILED AND RECORDED – REAL RECORDS	CLERKS COMMENTS
On: 01/23/2012 at 09:25 AM	WALK IN
Document Number: <u>2012-0001248</u>	
Receipt No: <u>12-1238</u>	
Amount: \$ <u>44.00</u>	
Vol/Pg: <u>V:4065 P:155</u>	



STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF KAUFMAN

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed on the date and time stamped hereon by me and was duly recorded in the Official Public Records of Kaufman County, Texas.

Laura A. Hughes

Laura Hughes, County Clerk

Recorded By: Cynthia Ramirez, Deputy

ANY PROVISION HEREIN WHICH RESTRICTS THE SALE, RENTAL, OR USE OF THE DESCRIBED REAL PROPERTY BECAUSE OF COLOR OR RACE IS INVALID AND UNENFORCEABLE UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

Record and Return To:

PREMIER COMMUNITITES MANAGEMENT
3102 OAK LAWN AVENUE STE 202
DALLAS, TX 75219



**Travis Ranch Property Owners Association, Inc.
3102 Oak Lawn, Suite 202
Dallas, TX 75219**

Dedictory Instruments

Policy for Records Production and Copying

WHEREAS, Lots in Travis Ranch are subject to the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions for Travis Ranch Property Owners Association Inc., recorded on Jan. 4, 2005 as Document Number 00028654 in the Real Property Records, Kaufman County, Texas. **The Association wishes to adopt reasonable guidelines for records production and copying for the Association; and**

WHEREAS, the Board wishes to update and adopt these reasonable guidelines to be in compliance with Section 209.0062 of the Texas Property Code; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to file these guidelines in the real property records of each county in which the subdivision is located, in compliance with Section 209.0062 of the Texas Property Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that the attached records production and copying policy has been established by the Board and is to be recorded with the Real Property Records.

Travis Ranch Property Owners Association, Inc.
3102 Oak Lawn, Suite 202
Dallas, TX 75219

Records Production and Copying Policy

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Travis Ranch Property Owners Association, Inc. (the "Association") wishes to establish a Records Production and Copying Policy which shall govern the costs the Association will charge for the compilation, production, and reproduction of information requested under Section 209.005 of the Texas Property Code; and

WHEREAS, the Board wishes to adopt this policy in compliance with Section 209.005 of the Texas Property Code; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to file this policy in the real property records of each county in which the subdivision is located, in compliance with Sections 209.005 and 202.006 of the Texas Property Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that the following Records Production and Copying Policy is established by the Board:

- A. An owner is responsible for costs related to the compilation, production, and reproduction of the books and records of the Association. Costs shall be the same as all costs under 1 T.A.C. Section 70.3, the pertinent part of which is reproduced in italics below, and are subject to increase in the event 1 T.A.C. Section 70.3 is amended:

1. Copy charge.

(A) Standard paper copy. The charge for standard paper copies reproduced by means of an office machine copier or a computer printer is \$.10 per page or part of a page. Each side that has recorded information is considered a page.

(B) Nonstandard copy. The charges in this subsection are to cover the materials onto which information is copied and do not reflect any additional charges, including labor, that may be associated with a particular request. The charges for nonstandard copies are:

- *Diskette--\$1.00;*
- *Magnetic tape--actual cost;*
- *Data cartridge--actual cost;*
- *Tape cartridge--actual cost;*
- *Rewritable CD (CD-RW)--\$1.00;*

- *Non-rewritable CD (CD-R)--\$1.00;*
- *Digital video disc (DVD)--\$3.00;*
- *JAZ drive--actual cost;*
- *Other electronic media--actual cost;*
- *VHS video cassette--\$2.50;*
- *Audio cassette--\$1.00;*
- *Oversize paper copy (e.g.: 11 inches by 17 inches greenbar, bluebar, not including maps and photographs using specialty paper--See also §70.9 of this title)--\$.50;*
- *Specialty paper (e.g.: Mylar, blueprint, blueline, map, photographic--actual cost.*

2. *Labor charge for programming. If a particular request requires the services of a programmer in order to execute an existing program or to create a new program so that requested information may be accessed and copied, the governmental body may charge for the programmer's time.*

(A) The hourly charge for a programmer is \$28.50 an hour. Only programming services shall be charged at this hourly rate.

(B) Governmental bodies that do not have in-house programming capabilities shall comply with requests in accordance with §552.231 of the Texas Government Code.

(C) If the charge for providing a copy of public information includes costs of labor, a governmental body shall comply with the requirements of §552.261(b) of the Texas Government Code.

3. *Labor charge for locating, compiling, manipulating data, and reproducing public information.*

(A) The charge for labor costs incurred in processing a request for public information is \$15 an hour. The labor charge includes the actual time to locate, compile, manipulate data, and reproduce the requested information.

(B) A labor charge shall not be billed in connection with complying with requests that are for 50 or fewer pages of paper records, unless the documents to be copied are located in:

(i) Two or more separate buildings that are not physically connected with each other; or

(ii) A remote storage facility.

(C) A labor charge shall not be recovered for any time spent by an attorney, legal assistant, or any other person who reviews the requested information:

(i) To determine whether the governmental body will raise any exceptions to disclosure of the requested information under the Texas Government Code, Subchapter C, Chapter 552; or

(ii) To research or prepare a request for a ruling by the attorney general's office pursuant to §552.301 of the Texas Government Code.

(D) When confidential information pursuant to a mandatory exception of the Act is mixed with public information in the same page, a labor charge may be recovered for time spent to redact, blackout, or otherwise obscure confidential information in order to release the public information. A labor charge shall not be made for redacting confidential information for requests of 50 or fewer pages, unless the request also qualifies for a labor charge pursuant to Texas Government Code, §552.261(a)(1) or (2).

(E) If the charge for providing a copy of public information includes costs of labor, a governmental body shall comply with the requirements of Texas Government Code, Chapter 552, §552.261(b).

(F) For purposes of paragraph (2)(A) of this subsection, two buildings connected by a covered or open sidewalk, an elevated or underground passageway, or a similar facility, are not considered to be separate buildings.

4. Overhead charge.

(A) Whenever any labor charge is applicable to a request, a governmental body may include in the charges direct and indirect costs, in addition to the specific labor charge. This overhead charge would cover such costs as depreciation of capital assets, rent, maintenance and repair, utilities, and administrative overhead. If a governmental body chooses to recover such costs, a charge shall be made in accordance with the methodology described in paragraph(3) of this subsection. Although an exact calculation of costs will vary, the use of a standard charge will avoid complication in calculating such costs and will provide uniformity for charges made statewide.

(B) An overhead charge shall not be made for requests for copies of 50 or fewer pages of standard paper records unless the request also qualifies for a labor charge pursuant to Texas Government Code, §552.261(a)(1) or (2).

(C) The overhead charge shall be computed at 20% of the charge made to cover any labor costs associated with a particular request. Example: if one hour of labor is used for a particular request, the formula would be as follows: Labor charge for locating, compiling, and reproducing, $\$15.00 \times .20 = \3.00 ; or Programming labor charge, $\$28.50 \times .20 = \5.70 . If a request requires one hour of labor charge for locating, compiling, and reproducing information ($\$15.00$ per hour); and one hour of programming labor charge ($\$28.50$ per hour), the combined overhead would be: $\$15.00 + \$28.50 = \$43.50 \times .20 = \8.70 .

5. *Microfiche and microfilm charge.*

(A) If a governmental body already has information that exists on microfiche or microfilm and has copies available for sale or distribution, the charge for a copy must not exceed the cost of its reproduction. If no copies of the requested microfiche or microfilm are available and the information on the microfiche or microfilm can be released in its entirety, the governmental body should make a copy of the microfiche or microfilm. The charge for a copy shall not exceed the cost of its reproduction. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission has the capacity to reproduce microfiche and microfilm for governmental bodies. Governmental bodies that do not have in-house capability to reproduce microfiche or microfilm are encouraged to contact the Texas State Library before having the reproduction made commercially.

(B) If only a master copy of information in microfilm is maintained, the charge is \$.10 per page for standard size paper copies, plus any applicable labor and overhead charge for more than 50 copies.

6. *Remote document retrieval charge.*

(A) Due to limited on-site capacity of storage documents, it is frequently necessary to store information that is not in current use in remote storage locations. Every effort should be made by governmental bodies to store current records on-site. State agencies are encouraged to store inactive or non-current records with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. To the extent that the retrieval of documents results in a charge to comply

with a request, it is permissible to recover costs of such services for requests that qualify for labor charges under current law.

(B) If a governmental body has a contract with a commercial records storage company, whereby the private company charges a fee to locate, retrieve, deliver, and return to storage the needed record(s), no additional labor charge shall be factored in for time spent locating documents at the storage location by the private company's personnel. If after delivery to the governmental body, the boxes must still be searched for records that are responsive to the request, a labor charge is allowed according to subsection (d)(1) of this section.

7. Computer resource charge.

(A) The computer resource charge is a utilization charge for computers based on the amortized cost of acquisition, lease, operation, and maintenance of computer resources, which might include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following: central processing units (CPUs), servers, disk drives, local area networks (LANs), printers, tape drives, other peripheral devices, communications devices, software, and system utilities.

(B) These computer resource charges are not intended to substitute for cost recovery methodologies or charges made for purposes other than responding to public information requests.

(C) The charges in this subsection are averages based on a survey of governmental bodies with a broad range of computer capabilities. Each governmental body using this cost recovery charge shall determine which category(ies) of computer system(s) used to fulfill the public information request most closely fits its existing system(s), and set its charge accordingly. Type of System--Rate: mainframe--\$10 per CPU minute; Midsize--\$1.50 per CPU minute; Client/Server--\$2.20 per clock hour; PC or LAN--\$1.00 per clock hour.

(D) The charge made to recover the computer utilization cost is the actual time the computer takes to execute a particular program times the applicable rate. The CPU charge is not meant to apply to programming or printing time; rather it is solely to recover costs associated with the actual time required by the computer to execute a program. This time, called CPU time, can be read directly from the CPU clock, and most frequently will be a matter of seconds. If programming is required to comply with a particular

request, the appropriate charge that may be recovered for programming time is set forth in subsection (d) of this section. No charge should be made for computer print-out time. Example: If a mainframe computer is used, and the processing time is 20 seconds, the charges would be as follows: $\$10 / 3 = \3.33 ; or $\$10 / 60 \times 20 = \3.33 .

(E) A governmental body that does not have in-house computer capabilities shall comply with requests in accordance with the §552.231 of the Texas Government Code.

- 8. Miscellaneous supplies. The actual cost of miscellaneous supplies, such as labels, boxes, and other supplies used to produce the requested information, may be added to the total charge for public information.*
 - 9. Postal and shipping charges. Governmental bodies may add any related postal or shipping expenses which are necessary to transmit the reproduced information to the requesting party.*
 - 10. Sales tax. Pursuant to Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts' rules sales tax shall not be added on charges for public information (34 TAC, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, §3.341 and §3.342).*
 - 11. Miscellaneous charges: A governmental body that accepts payment by credit card for copies of public information and that is charged a "transaction fee" by the credit card company may recover that fee.*
- B. Any requesting owner must provide advance payment of the costs of compilation, production, and reproduction for the requested information, as estimated by the Association. If the estimated costs are lesser or greater than the actual costs, the Association shall submit a final invoice to the owner on or before the 30th business day after the date the information is delivered. If the final invoice includes additional amounts due from the owner, the additional amounts, if not reimbursed to the Association before the 30th business day after the date the invoice is sent to the owner, may be added to the owner's account as an assessment. If the estimated costs exceed the final invoice amount, the owner is entitled to a refund, and the refund shall be issued to the owner not later than the 30th business day after the date the invoice is sent to the owner.

This policy shall supersede and render null and void any previously adopted policy to the extent that the terms of such policy are contradictory.

